Osborne Institute
Trafalgar Square
London S.W. ENG

DAILY WITNESS

Fine and Warmer.

VOL. XXXV., No. 226. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1903. PRICE ONE CENT.

MACKAY STREET

Strong Opposition Made by Proprietors to the Opening.

TWO INFLUENTIAL DELEGATIONS BEFORE THE FINANCE COMMITTEE—STREET RAILWAY PERCENTAGE.

The members of the Finance Committee were taken by surprise at their meeting yesterday, at the great interest taken in the question of the extension of Mackay street southward from Dorchester street to Overdale avenue. One of the largest and most influential deputations which has ever gone to the city, headed by the Hon. Judge Archibald, Mr. Henry Bulmer, Dr. Hutchison and Lieut.-Col. Stevenson, was there to oppose the expropriation, while a smaller deputation, headed by Mr. W. A. Weir, M.P.P., and Mr. Charles Cushing, were there to support it. Among the two delegations were:—Messrs. P. Wright, J. B. Heelan, W. Strachan, C. P. Raymond, Dr. Ault, C. H. Stephens, J. Hannaford, H. Stroud, Dr. Reddy, T. J. Alloway, Lieut.-Col. Costigan, Dr. Barrett, Dr. R. Campbell, Richard Bolton, J. Eveleigh, J. N. Hickey, O. L. Lockerby, M. Kearney, E. M. Robert, Dr. Roddick, M.P.; Henry Ward, J. B. Stevenson, F. W. Hudson, F. Honneton, George Hyde, J. F. Shores and W. Lighthall.

Mr. W. A. Weir was called upon to speak in favor of the opening, and explained that the cost was trifling, practically all that was required was the expropriation of the property at present occupied by the Samaritan Hospital. The homologated lines showed the street extending to Overdale avenue. The city in laying down these lines, and in accepting the amendment to the charter from the Legislature was obliged to do this work. The extension was required in the public interest in order to provide an easier ascent to the upper part of the city, and as the cost was not large, he thought there should be no objection to it.

Dr. Roddick, M.P., said it was much against his will to oppose so many who did not want the street extension carried out. But as he had bought land there some years ago, with the understanding that the aforesaid improvement would be made, he had come to support that demand on the ground that he had rights he had a right to expect to have observed.

Mr. Hamilton pointed out that upon a former occasion the Council had decided upon this improvement, and had actually provided the money. He added he hoped the aldermen would now be just and have the street extended, as the cost to the city would only be $10,000.

A petition from the residents on Mackay street, below Dorchester street, Kinkora avenue and Overdale avenue, was read as fololws:

'Your petitioners respectfully represent:

'That they have learned with alarm the proposal to discontinue the proceedings authorized by the Quebec Legislature to expropriate the lot and building obstructing Mackay street on the corner of Dorchester street, and that the permission they at present enjoy of passing over the land in question will be withdrawn;

'That the closing of Mackay street at Dorchester street will be a public detriment and will leave your petitioners in a cul-de-sac without means of ingress or egress save at one point on Aqueduct street;

'That the existence of such cul-de-sac with dead ends to drains, etc., is a menace to health, and has always been disapproved of by the city of Montreal, as well as by sanitary authorities;

Wherefore, your petitioners pray that you will adopt such measures as may be necessary to secure the removal of the obstruction on Mackay street aforesaid in acordance with said legislation.'

The signers were as follows: E. R. Shores, W. E. Dickson, B.C.L., S. R. Eaton, O. C. Duckett, P. Gumlich, J. E. Haight, W. F. Shores, E. H. Lay, John Rigby, J. R. McLeod, M. Farrell, L. Dumais, H. Bourgoin, M. Belanger, A. Liebich, W. C. Parker, M. T. Sutton, N. J. A. Lampard, M. Dalgleish, D. Sleeth, W. J. McCloy, Marechal Lafontaine, J. W. Elliott, B. Starke, C. O. Thompson, C. M. Kittson, Dr. H. H. Kerr, J. A. McCutcheon, L. Hulbig, E. H. Saul, W. J. O'Malley, Richard Dolan, Thomas Massey, Serafina Rapetti, E. Stanley, M. Merrill.

Mr. Justice Archibald showed that the city was not obliged by law to extend the street, but was given discretion in the matter. In his opinion there was nothing to be gained, in the way of a better grading, by the extension of the street.

Lieut.-Col. Stevenson said certain proprietors wanted the extension made, but did not want to pay for it, and they came and asked the city, or proprietors whose property would be damaged, rather than benefited, to pay the cost.

Ald. Sadler said he understood the proprietors did not object so much to their share of the cost, as to the injury that might be done to their property, and if it could be proved the extension would be beneficial, he thought the proprietors would pay their share quite willingly.

A largely signed petition was read against the opening. This petition declared that the opening of Mackay street would be of no benefit to the city, nor to St. Antoine Ward, because there is sufficient communication between the upper and lower levels of the city by means of Guy, Aqueduct, and Mountain streets. It was opposed as it would depreciate rather than enhance the value of property on Mackay street; because Mackay street would be injured as a residential street, and because the said continuation is of an entirely private nature.

Mr. C. Cushing said that years ago, the council of aldermen had before it an appropriation of money that would have set everything right, but, at the last moment, it had been thrown out. Since then he and others had suffered personal loss, from depreciation of property in the street.

Ald. Laporte said that Mr. Cushing came before the committee some time ago, wanting the city to pay one-half of the cost, and the proprietors the other half. But the request was refused and it was decided that the whole cost should be paid by the proprietors. At the Quebec Legislature Mr. Cushing opposed this, and the amendment that became law had divided the cost between the city and the proprietors.

Mr. Weir said it was strange the proprietors of Mackay street made so much opposition to the payment of what other people, for the general interest, had to pay in different parts of the city.

Ald. Ekers said it would be a hardship to make any of the proprietors pay for the interest of private citizens, as was alleged, and not for the interest of the city.

Ald. Carter said he was in favor of reporting to council in favor of the expropriation, and allowing the council to decide. By erasing the street line, he said, the city would leave itself open to heavy damages.

Ald. Sadler said that if Mr. Cushing had been so desirous to have the lines erased as he had been to have his property expropriated, the lines would have been removed long ago.

Ald. Payette said before voting he would like for his own satisfaction to visit the place, and further discussion of the question was postponed.

The City Comptroller, Mr. Dufresne, made a report, showing the city's percentage on the receipts of the Montreal Street Railway, for the year ending Sept. 1, was $106,340.11.

This is the largest amount ever received from this source. Last year it was $94,895.74.

COLLEGE NOTES

McGILL MEDS 'RUSH' FRESHMEN.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon occurred the last and fiercest of the year's rushes. While the Medical Freshmen were in the zoology laboratory in the Redpath Museum, the sophomores formed up around the rear entrance and gave audible notice of their intention by frequent repetitions of their year yell. To impede their victims they planked up the door, but the Freshmen, with an eager rush, tore down the obstruction, and for a short time drove their opponents back. In the fierce struggle that ensued shirts were torn to pieces and clothes generally lacerated. One powerful Freshman succeeded in holding down two second year men unaided for quite a time, but his energy hardly eclipsed that of two men who wrestled continuously during the whole rush. Man after man now was sent rushing down the hill, or perhaps two opponents, locked in each other's embrace, would come rolling over and over down the bank, until there was almost as much going on above as below. Finally, after about twenty minutes, the Sophomores succeeded in entirely driving their foes down the bank, and the rush concluded. Like in the rushes of the day before, whilst some rather ugly cuts were given, no serious injuries spoilt it. It was some time before the college assumed its usual appearance again, as many of the combatants were too tired to move until they had rested. Then they limped slowly away, supported by admiring friends.

A very successful reception was held last night at the McGill Y. M. C. A. building to the freshmen of the Faculty of Applied Science. A reception will be held to-night for the first year men of the Medical Faculty.

Chancellor Day, of Syracuse University, has formally assigned the junior and senior classes to the task of seeing to it that the freshmen do not overstep their privileges. Among the things the freshmen must not do are these:

They must not wear mustaches or whiskers.

Those who have them now must get rid of them.

They must not smoke on the campus. Only juniors and seniors are allowed this privilege.

They must not wear silk hats.

They must not carry canes, nor even rolled umbrellas.

They must not wear colored vests.

They must be quiet and unobtrusive in their deportment.

RESULT OF OVER-PRODUCTION.

Lynn, Mass., Sept. 24.—Because of over production, the General Electric Company is to reduce its working force by about 5,000 men. Within the past five weeks 1,500 men have been laid off at the companay's plant here. General Manager Fish says that there has been over-production in some departments and a decrease in sales of equipments on hand. Work has not been stopped on new buildings that call for an expenditure of $1,000,000, which are under way at the river works plant, and which will accommodate 2,500 employees.

BIGHOTEL FOR LONDON

ONTARIO CITY WILL HAVE A $250,000 HOSTELRY.

London, Ont., Sept. 26.—Plans are being prepared for the erection of a new hotel in this city. The site has not been decided upon fully, but it will be on Richmond street, between the C.P.R. and G.T.R. Stations. The cost, it is estimated, will be $250,000. The stock has already been very largely subscribed, commercial men taking large shares of it. Shares are valued at $100, and twenty-five hundred have been issued.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Redistribution Bill Passes the Final Stage

COLONEL TISDALE DENOUNCES THE MEASURE AS DISTINCTLY PARTISAN.

Ottawa, Sept. 26.—The Redistribution Bill passed its final stage in the House of Commons last night and now goes up to the Senate for its consideration.

Colonel Tisdale spoke three hours in support of the rearrangement of constituencies by a commission of judges, and in so doing denounced the measure now before the House as a partisan measure. The Colonel, however, failed to move the amendment of which he had given notice.

Mr. John Charlton denounced the Conservative redistribution.

Mr. John Haggart moved to refer the bill back to committee to amend the schedules in accordance with the motion made by Mr. Borden before the redistribution committee.

Mr. Hyman, of London, pointed out in reply that there had not been a single departure from the county boundaries which was not concurred in by the whole committee. It might be that the Liberal party would profit by the new order of things, but that was because of the previous condition of the constituencies.

Mr. Haggart's amendment was voted down by 28 to 65.

Mr. Hackett, of Prince Edward Island, moved an amendment to provide that the representation of his province should be six instead of four.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that in his opinion the proposal was out of order, the Supreme Court having ruled that it was only entitled to representation by population like other parts of the Dominion.

After a long debate Mr. Hackett withdrew his amendment.

Mr. E. F. Clarke moved for increased representation to the County of York containing Toronto, and the County of Middlesex, containing London. Toronto, with one-tenth the population of the province, was given only one-seventeenth the representation. The Provincial Capital had one-seventh of the assessment of all Ontario. This amendment was finally lost.

Dr. Roche, of Marquette, followed, moving Mr. Borden's committee proposition regarding the arrangement in Manitoba.

Mr. George Taylor moved that Leeds and Grenville should have three members.

Mr. Borden proposed that Cape Breton County by itself should have two members.

Mr. Clancy moved the Conservative proposition with regard to Kent, Ontario.

Mr. Houghton, Lennox, moved the Opposition amendment regarding Brant by which Brantford city of itself would have one member.

Mr. Rosamond moved for a rearrangement in Lanark to more evenly apportion, as he claimed, the population between the north and south ridings.

These were also voted down, and at twelve o'clock the measure passed the third reading.

Mr. Fisher's bill regarding the inspection of seeds was dropped.

Mr. Taylor pressed for an adjournment, and his request was reluctantly acceded to by Sir William Mulock, who would have preferred a little more progress to be made.

THE SENATE

RAILWAY BILL RECEIVES THIRD READING.

Ottawa, Sept. 25.—The Senate yesterday afternoon gave third reading to the bill providing for the appointment of a Railway Commission, and consolidating the railway laws of Canada. Amendments were moved to make the issue of railway passes to Senators and members of parliament optional instead of compulsory. Both were voted down.

Senator Watson moved to reinstate the original clause regarding stray cattle on the highway. This was as it came from the Commons, and he was satisfied that the Commons would insist upon it. This proposition was also rejected.

The Brockville and Westport Railway bill was given its final stage.

The Penny Bank Bill next passed third reading.

The iron and steel bounty bill caused considerable debate. The proposal was not acceptable to the free trade members of the Upper House, who disapproved of the entire bounty system as fundamentally unsound and unjust. Finally it passed, and with it the measure to foster the development of the lead industry.

CANADIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The bounty to assist in the establishment of a cable service to Canadian papers from the Old Country also passed its final stage. Considerable dissatisfaction, however, being expressed with the nature of the service.

NOTES.

The Hon. R. Prefontaine will move in the Commons that it is in the interest of navigation that the Monrreal and Quebec harbor commissioners should be placed under the control of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

All members of the first and second contingents to South Africa and Strathcona Horse who have not yet received their Queen's medal and clasps, may have them on application to the Militia Department.

The Department of Agriculture has received official notification from the Old Country that the British quarantine against New England cattle established at the time the outbreak of foot and mouth disease occurred last year is now withdrawn. Canada will likely move in the same direction, the danger of infection being apparently at an end.

In view of the Transcontinental Railway Bill not being printed in its new form, the House on Monday will take up the bill regarding civil service salaries and the other minor items on the paper, with possibly some items of subsidy.

SCURVY TREATMENT.

Disgraceful Manner In Which British Commerce Delegates Were Handled at Newport.

MR. E. F. CLARKE MAKES A SUGGESTION TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Ottawa, Sept 25.—Mr. E. F. Clarke alluded to the disgraceful treatment accorded by American Customs officials at Newport to two British delegates on their way home after attending the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire in Montreal. He suggested that the Canadian Government should make representations to the United States authorities to prevent a recurrence of a like difficulty.

Mr. Fielding was not clear that anything could be done on our part, however much the Government might regret the incident. However, they would make enquiries.

MR. J. T. LeSUEUR DIES SUDDENLY.

Mr. John Thomas LeSueur, president of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society, and past master of Zetland Masonic Lodge, died suddenly at his home, 185 Laval avenue, last night. He had just returned from a walk, and was apparently in his usual



THE LATE MR. J. T. LESUEUR.

good health, when he was seen to fall, and before a doctor could be summoned he was dead ,apparently from heart disease. He was 47 years of age. He leaves a widow and one daughter, Mrs. Wm. Brodie. The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon, at 2.30, to St. Martin's Church, and thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Mr. LeSueur travelled for the wholesale paint house of McArthur, Corneille & Co.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. Arthur Piers is in Toronto, the guest of Mrs. Aemilius Jarvis.

Mrs. J. D. Tyrell, Sherbourne street, Toronto, is visiting in Montreal .

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McLean and family, Fort street, have returned to town from Ste. Rose.

Mr. L. E. Carufel, secretary of the Colonization Society, is confined to his house by a serious illness.

Mr. C. J. Graham, Arnprior, who has been travelling in the United States, is spending a day or two in town.

The Rev. Dr. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell, Greene avenue, will return from Muskoka early next month.

Mr. and Mrs. Henri Jonas and Miss R. Claggett were registered at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, yesterday.

The marriage of Miss Maud Florence Cailey, of Belleville, to the Rev. S. C. Moore, B.A., of Canton, Ont., took place on Thursday afternoon, the Rev. R. M. Pope, of Rednerville, officiating. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Margaret Cailey, and the best man was the Rev. G. S. Faircloth, assistant pastor of Sherbourne Methodist Church, Toronto.

Dr. T. Wesley Mills, of McGill University, whose marriage to Miss Kate Samuels, of Bendigo, Australia, took place in England this summer, is returning by the 'Ionian,' due this afternoon. Madame Benda, as Mrs. Mills has been known professionally, who is a very talented singer, will finish her engagements in London before coming to Montreal to reside.

The following Canadian visitors registered their names at the Canadian Government offices, 10 Rue de Rome, Paris, during the weeking ending Sept. 12:—Mrs. J. G. Patterson, Montreal; W. A. Murray, Montreal; Miss P. La Palme, Emile P. Vébert, Montreal; H. and Mrs. Joseph, Montreal; the Rev. F. M. Antoine Oger, Oka; W. Stewart, Toronto; Mrs. E. M. and Miss M. A. Parr, Halifax; W. J. Main, Halifax; C. A. and Mrs. Smart, Montreal.

The marriage of Miss Annie Kollmar, only daughter of Mr. M. Kollmar, to Mr. Elias De Gruchy, took place at the French Methodist Church, St. Henri, the Rev. Edward De Gruchy, brother of the groom, officiating. The church was decorated with pink and white asters and dahlias. The bride was gowned in white with veil and orange blossoms, and carried white roses. The bridesmaids, Miss Finlayson and Miss East, wore white organdie over green, and carried pink carnations. The groomsmen were Mr. Ernest Kollmar and Mr. R. East, and Messrs. N. Kollmar and A. Fraser acted as ushers. Among the wedding gifts was a marble clock from the firm of Bell, Simpson & Co.

The following Canadian visitors registered their names at the Canadian Government office, 17 Victoria street, S.W., during the week ending Sept. 15:—John Mackay, Toronto, Dr. and Mrs. Ainslie Ardagh, Orillia; Miss Shepherd, Montreal; Dr. and Mrs. C. K. Dawson, Montreal; Oscar L. Bickford, Toronto; Edward Waldo, Ottawa; James A. Killam, Moncton; Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Turnbull, Montreal; the Rev. T. C. Mellor, Summerside, P.E.I.; E. Fielden Nivin, Montreal; Horace Chevrier, Winnipeg; Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Hunter Ogilvie, Kingston; Dr. R. A. Thomas, Toronto; G. Lloyd, Quebec; W. Wallace and Mrs. Jones, Toronto; Dr. L. W. May, Ottawa; Ida E. McLeod, Fredericton; Mrs. S. Hebb, Bridgewater, N.S.; J. M. and Mrs. Courtney, Ottawa; J. W. and Mrs. Spencer, Toronto; Ernest S. Ball, Toronto; W. S. Dinnick, Toronto; Mrs. Geo. W. Lillie, Toronto; Alexander and Mrs. Robertson, Montreal; the Misses Eleanor and Florence Welch, Quebec; Major and Mrs. Charles A. Smart, Montreal; Miss Laurette Carruthers, Winnipeg; Mrs. W. N. Kennedy, Winnipeg; Stanley Adams, Winnipeg; A. R., Mrs., and the Misses Isobel and Marion Creelman, Montreal; Dr. and Mrs. G. H. Bowlby, Berlin, Ont.; Edward and Miss Stairs, Halifax, N.S.; Alexander, Mrs., and Miss Binning, St. John, N.B.; Mrs. G. H. and Miss Ethel Perley, Ottawa; Mrs. W. H. Bowlby, Ottawa; Mrs. Stafford and the Misses Grace and Jessie Kirkpatrick, Kingston; Wm. McLea and Mrs. Walbank, Montreal; Horace Davison, Toronto.

BAND REACHES TOWN.

The Band of the Coldstream Guards reached the city this morning from their western trip, and express themselves as delighted with their reception and with what they saw. They will give two performances to-day at the Arena—matinee at 2.30 and 8.15 p.m. sharp, and two on Monday, at the same hours precisely.

FUNERAL OF DR. SIMPSON.

Sherbrooke, Sept. 25.—The funeral of the late Dr. E. C. Simpson took place this afternoon from his father's residence, in Lennoxville, and was very largely attended, many coming from Montreal and outside points. A service was held in St. George's Church, conducted by Canon Scarth, rector; the Rev. Dr. Whitney, and the Rev. Dr. Allen, of Bishop's College.

ENGINEER CONFUSED

HE THOUGHT TRACK HAD BEEN WASHED AWAY, AND JUMPED TO HIS DEATH.

Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 26.—Under the impression that the track had been washed away, whereas it was but a few inches submerged, Simons, engineer of the Seattle-Vancouver express, jumped and was killed yesterday. His train ran over the water strip without mishap.

FIRE ON TORONTO ISLAND.

Toronto, Sept. 25.—Another disastrous fire occurred at Hanlan's Point, Toronto Island, this afternoon, and as a result the big power house, machinery and two wharves, the passengers' shelter, and the Toronto Ferry Company's offices were completely destroyed.

How the fire began is still unknown, but it was first discovered in the engine room of the power house about one o'clock.

The lack of fire protection was again felt, and the flames spread rapidly in spite of the strenuous efforts of the volunteer bucket brigade. An alarm was sounded, but difficulty and delay was experienced in getting the engines across. They arrived at Yonge street wharf at 1.10, but there was no boat convenient to ferry them over.

The 'Island Queen' came in about half an hour later and took the firemen across the bay to the scene, but they arrived too late to be of much service.

The loss is estimated at about $20,000, fully insured in the North British & Mercantile.

Two weeks ago the grand stands and the saloon were burned, and to-day's fire has revived the agitation for a powerful fire tug ,there beipg no such boat in Toronto harbor.

SATISFACTION IN BOSTON

THE RAISING OF THE CATTLE EMBARGO BY BRITAIN MEANS NEW LIFE TO SHIPPING.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 26.—(Special.)—The raising of the embargo against New England cattle by the recent order of the British Board of Agriculture gives great satisfaction here. The order came quite unexpectedly. The embargo made a vast difference in the shipping from this port, several steamers having been compelled to go out of service. The Warren Line alone has for months had four of its five steamers tied up at Liverpool. One of these will be put in commission again immediately. The last steamer to carry cattle from Boston to England was the 'Sylvania,' of the Cunard Line, which sailed on Nov. 29, 1902, with 700 head.

CAUSE OF THE DISEASE.

An investigation is now being made by the Bureau of Animal Industry to ascertain the cause of the foot and mouth epidemic. It has been suspected that it was started by vaccine virus. Dr. Bennett, after four weeks experimenting at Wakefield, Mass., where the last outbreak occurred, has satisfied himself that the particular kind of virus used in his experiments would every time produce a disease that could not be distinguished from the foot and mouth disease.

FISCAL QUESTION

Canada's Position Continues to Attract Attention.

'FINANCIAL NEWS' HEARTILY COMMENDS NEW GRAND TRUNK STOCK.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 25.—The 'Morning Leader,' referring to the Laurier-Bopp matter, says it is obvious from the discussion in the Canadian Parliament, that Canada means to maintain its fiscal independence.

Mr. Robert Blatchford, one of the most influential Socialist writers, writing to the 'Clarion' on the fiscal question, says that, supposing Canada can supply all the wheat we require, in that case we may tax American wheat. Then America must pay the amount of the tax to the advantage of our exchequer, or lose our trade. If she gave up our trade, it would mean that the wheat trade of Russia and America would pass to Canada. This would benefit Canada and would be an advantage strategically to us, and would not make the least difference in the price of the English loaf.

GRAND TRUNK STOCK.

The 'Financial Times,' in referring to the new Grand Trunk stock, says there is little doubt that at 97½ the stock is intrinsically cheap. The 'Financial News' says that in an investor's light it may heartily be commended.

RECORD BAD

LLOYDS' 'TIMES' CORRESPONDENT ON ST. LAWRENCE CASUALTIES.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 25.—Lloyds' 'Times' correspondent says that the casualties on the St. Lawrence have been slack for a few weeks, though the record for the season is bad, especially as regards outward-bound steamers.

COMMONWEALTH FLAG

Australian Government Would Like it Adopted for Australasian Squadron

THE 'CAMPANIA' FOG BOUND AT THE MOUTH OF THE MERSEY.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 26.—The Australian ministry are urging the Admiralty authorities to adopt the Commonwealth flag for the new Australasian squadron.

'CAMPANIA' FOG BOUND.

The Cunarder 'Campania' is fog bound at the mouth of the Mersey.

MR. BLACK CRITICIZED

'SATURDAY REVIEW' SAYS HIS RECENT POINTER TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN WAS AN IMPERTINENCE.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 26.—The 'Saturday Review' says regarding the colonial messages to Mr. Chamberlain that it is not an altogether happy sign that the weight of opinion is almost wholly disregarded in English discussions. The same journal says Mr. Black talks grandly, and his better knowledge of the position of Canada which he brought to Mr. Chamberlain's notice is an impertinence which would have justified Mr. Chamberlain not answering.

C.P.R. OCEAN RATES

Letter in Statist' Says Company Should be Able to Carry Produce to Britain Cheaper Than Other Routes

CANADIAN AGENT AT BIRMINGHAM DENIES MR. BURGESS'S STATEMENTS.

(By Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 2.—A letter in the 'Statist' says that with all the advantages the Canadian Pacific Railway enjoys it should be able to carry Canadian produce to this country at lower freight rates than any competitive route can afford, and secure to the farmers of Canada exceptional advantages in the British markets.

MR. BURGESS CONTRADICTED.

London, Sept. 26.—The Canadian Government Agent at Birmingham contradicts in the Birmingham 'Post' every statement made by Mr. Burgess, of Port Carling, regarding the conditions of English immigrants in Canada.

A SERIOUS REFLECTION

'INVESTORS' REVIEW' SAYS SOME HARSH THINGS ABOUT CANADIAN INDUSTRIES.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 26.—The 'Investors' Review,' in referring to the Clergue failure, says some of Canada's industries have been reared on such slender foundations that an early collapse seems inevitable.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

PASHLEY — At 106 Columbia avenue, Westmount, on Sept. 19, 1903, a son to Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Pashley.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON — BROWN — At Mona Cottage, Valleyfield, on Sept 23, 1903, by the Rev. J. E. Duclos, B.A., John Edward Anderson, to Cora Jane, daughter of F. W. Brown, formerly of Hemmingford.

ARMSTRONG — DUPUIS— At the Methodist parsonage, Avonmore, Ont., by the Rev. W. G. Bradford, George G. Armstrong and Ellen Dupuis, both of the Township of Roxborough, Stormont County.

HENRY — SMITH — At 371 Nelson street, Ottawa, on Sept. 23, 1903, by the Rev. Dean Pollard, Mr. Harold C. Henry, of Pittsburg, to May Forsythe, daughter of the late Frederick W. Smith, of Ottawa.

LIVINGSTON — MACPHERSON.—On Sept. 23, 1903, at the residence of the bride's mother, 352 Ontario street, Toronto, by the Revs. H. M. Parsons and A. B. Winchester, Knox, Miss Effie Livingston to R. J. Macpherson, B.D., Winnipeg.

MILLS — INGERSOLL — At the residence of the bride's mother, St. Mary's, Ont., on Sept. 16, 1903, by the Rev. T. A. Cosgrove, J. Calvin Mills, of Chicago, to Helen Carroll, daughter of Mrs. Justus Ingersoll.

OTTEWELL — COX — On Sept. 5, 1903, at Holy Trinity, Anerley, by the Rev. Canon Moberley, Vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, assisted by the Rev. B. C. B. Irwin, of Holy Trinity, William Samuel Ottewell, eldest son of the late Edward George Ottewell, of Sydenham, to Katherine Mary, elder daughter of Andrew J. Cox, of The Lindens, Croydon Road, Anerley, England.

PARK — MARTIN — At the residence of the bride's father, 74 Seaton street, Toronto, on Sept. 23, 1903, by the Rev. Alex. Esler, Albert F. Park to Alma Maud Martin, only daughter of John P. Martin.

SOMERVILLE — AGAR — At Davenport, Ont., on Sept. 23, 1903, by the Rev. E. Middleton, uncle of the bride. Mr. D. M. Somerville, of Orono, to Frances H., only daughter of the late Rev. John Agar, of the Western New York Conference.

DIED.

COCKBURN — In this city, on Sept. 25, 1903, after a short illness, Mrs. Johanna Cockburn, widow of the late John William Cockburn.

Funeral will take place on Monday, Sept. 28th, at 2.30 p.m., from her late residence, No. 81 Hutchison street, to St. Martin's Church, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery.

LAMPLOUGH — At Norwich, England, on Sept. 22, 1903, Margaret Logan, widow of the late Henry T. Lamplough, of Montreal, in her 70th year.

Interment at Gifford, Scotland, on 26th instant.

McCORMACK — At Collingwood, Ont., on Sept. 23, 1903, Mr. Robert Alexander, eldest son of the late Alexander McCormack, Esq., of York Township, aged 54 years.

OWEN — In this city, on Sept. 25, 1903, Martha Jane Givin, native of County Antrim, Ireland, widow of the late George Owen, baker, in her 84th year.

Funeral will leave her late residence, 678 St. Lawrence street, on Monday, Sept. 28th, at 3.30 p.m., to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

Toronto papers please copy.

Those sending notices for the above column may send with them a list of names of interested friends together with a one-cent stamp for each address, and marked copies of the 'Witness' containing the notice, will be promptly mailed. For addresses in foreign countries three cents will be required.

Notices received too late for this page may possibly be in time for page 4.

Advertisements.

TEES & CO.
The Funeral Directors and Embalmers,
300 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.
Always Open.

DIRECT FROM THE COW.
Fresh and pure to the Consumer. All our milk is produced in our Dairy at Bitte Bonnets under scientific, sanitary conditions. Wholesome, clean milk, quickly delivered.
H. & W. EVANS,
City Office, 52 D Latour St. Tel. Main 905

VISIT HARRISON'S BAKERY
We cordially invite you to pay our
MODEL BAKERY
a visit any afternoon or evening, we will be pleased to show you everything. We want to convince you that we have the cleanest bakery in the city.
Tel. Mount. 386. Office, 342 Victoria Ave. Bakery, 319 Prince Albert av., Westmount

BUSINESS CARDS
AND
COMMERCIAL PRINTING
OF ALL KINDS NEATLY DONE
At the "Witness" Office
JOB DEPARTMENT.

THE S. CARSLEY Co. LIMITED.

NO FINER COSTUMES FOR LADIES ARE TO BE OBTAINED.

Absolutely correct styles, remarkably reasonable prices. Some descriptive hints of interest to the close observer of fashions are furnished below:

Ladies' Navy Blue, Steel Grey and Black Cloth Costumes, fitted jacket, with long skirt and double capes, full pouch sleeves; seven-gored skirt, piped with satin.. .. .. .



There is nothing like Sunlight Soap for Household Utensils.

When you have to use hard water it is not an easy matter to wash household utensils. To do good washing you should have good soap and soft water (rain water). If you use hard water you must have good soap, and the best soap you can get is Sunlight Soap because it softens the hard water and makes a copious creamy lather. Use Sunlight Soap for all household purposes and the results will surprise you.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

ASK FOR THE OCTAGON BAR.

Sunlight Soap washes the clothes white without injuring the hands.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO. 6a

Kidney-Wort Tablets

Are Frec From Alcohol and Other Injurious Ingredients.

They Positively Cure.

If you have just discovered the first symptoms of deadly kidney disease, we warn you to shun all liquid kidney preparations for the good reason that they are largely composed of alcohol. Such medicines are poisons to the kidneys and urinary organs and hasten death.

When you are convinced that the symptoms you experience pertain to kidney disease, make immediate use of Dr. Pettingill's Kidney-Wort Tablets; they will free you from danger and suffering. They bring relief and cure when physicians fail. Price 50 cents a bottle, or six bottles for $2.50. Guaranteed by all Druggists.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE

SOME INCIDENTS OF THE MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

The newspapers from all parts of England contain accounts of public meetings of 'resisters,' of police court proceedings, of seizures and of auction sales arising out of the determination of the Nonconformists not to pay the Education rate. In most instances the auctioneers had to be brought from outside places, the local men not caring to brave public opinion by wielding the hammer.

At a sale at Tarvin, near Chester, the auctioneer, Mr. Jones, announced that this was his first sale of the kind and would be his last. He declines to accept his fees for the day's work.

Great interest was taken at Ashford (Kent) in the sale at the Cattle Market of the distrained goods of the local passive resisters—the Rev. J. Whitaker, Baptist minister; Mr. A. A. Davis, and Mr. S. Paris. The auctioneer was an imported one, and his appearance was greeted with groans and cries of 'Show your name, traitor!' He was well protected by the police, and barricaded behind a strong horse-manger. Many personalities were exchanged between the auctioneer and the public, and the bidding was interrupted by groans and hisses. The goods included a dining-room table, jewellery, and plated articles, and were brought in by friends of the resisters. Dr. Clifford was present and was enthusiastically received. Addressing the gathering, he observed that the passive resistance movement was a national one, over two thousand persons having been summoned.

Mr. C. H. Rowberry, a tradesman in business at Fownhope, near Hereford, after refusing to pay that portion of the poor rate which goes for sectarian teaching, received a visit from a local policeman and the rate collector, and in Mr. Rowberry's presence they opened a cash till in the shop and appropriated the amount which he had refused to pay, viz., £1 2s. 8d. Mr. Rowberry protested strongly against such action, but to no avail, and the legality of the act is, it is stated, to be inquired into by the National Committee.

A number of passive resisters appeared at Taunton County Petty Sessions on Saturday. They included Mr. Thomas Penny, one of the borough magistrates, and his son, Mr. Thomas Stubbs Penny, chairman of the Taunton and District Citizens' League, and a member of the National Council of the Baptist Missionary Society. When the case was reached Mr. T. S. Penny persisted in stating his objection to the Education Act, in spite of the fact that the presiding magistrate, Mr. Wyndham Slade, repeatedly ordered him to be silent. The Rev. William Price was summoned for non-payment of the rate levied on the North Curry Baptist Chapel. According to a statement made by defendant, it appeared that it would be difficult to levy a distress at the chapel. The magistrate therefore ordered that if it were impossible, the Rev. William Price should go to prison for three days in default.

An extraordinary scene occurred at Bradford, Wilts. The Rev. W. Atwell, Congregational minister, Limpley Stoke, having had an order made against him, after a fervent protest, said to the Bench, 'If you think you can put down passive resistance in this way you are mistaken. You may blot out the word passive, but resistance never.' The chairman ordered the police to remove Mr. Atwell, who refused to go, saying they could remove him to prison if they chose. Constables laid hold of him, when Mr. Atwell's son, who has just passed the Royal College of Science, called out to the police to take their hands off his aged father, and went towards him. Other constables seized the son by the arms and shoulders, and proceeded to eject him. A large number of the audience rose simultaneously, and for some seconds there was a heated scene, but the police continued to act on their order. Mr. Atwell had been summoned for refusing to pay the poor rate, and he described this as a libel on his character, a falsehood, and a lie, for he had offered all but the educational portion. The Bench, however, refused to cancel the summons.

There was a large attendance of passive resisters at the Sale Police Court, when ten ladies and gentlemen, residents of the township of Sale, were summoned for non-payment of the education portion of the poor rate. In the course of the proceedings, Mrs. Isabella Mills, a venerable lady, who is president of the Altrincham Women's Liberal Association, was next called upon in respect of five shillings balance of rate. Mrs. Mills said:—'I am summoned to show cause, and will you allow me to say a few words to state my plea? We all know a great picture. It is 'Diana, or Christ.' My belief is that so surely as that girl would, if she had accepter that casket, have lost her soul, so surely should I, if I paid this rate, run the risk of losing my soul. For I should sacrifice my conscience and lose my self-respect, without which a soul is not worth having. I am sorry, but I dare not pay this.' The chairman remarked: 'I am very sorry, but we have a duty to perform, and we shall be obliged to issue an order.' Orders were made for payment in all the cases.

At Hayward's Heath about a dozen passive resisters, including a Congregational minister and an auctioneer, were summoned to appear, but previous to the trial they received a receipt from the rate collector, an anonymous donor having paid the amounts for them.

'I shall come here every six months,' said one defendant, at Coventry, 'until you have all my furniture; and then you can have my body.'

Three passive resisters were summoned at Grantham for non-payment of the district rate. The magistrates on the bench were Dr. Wilson and Mr. John Hawkins. The latter asked if objection was made to the rate on the educational account, and when told that that was the reason, Mr. Hawkins replied that he was not going to be a party to force any man's conscience in a case of a matter of that kind. Nothing would induce him to force a man's conscience. Mr. Hawkins left the court amid cheers, and as only one magistrate remained, the cases were adjourned for a week.

Exciting scenes were witnessed at the sale of two horses at Tiptree Heath, near Witham, Essex, belonging to Mr. A. C. Wilkin, managing director of the Britannia Fruit Preserving Company, who had refused to pay the education rate. The auctioneer, who was received by a crowd of about five hundred people, hooting and beating drums and sheets of corrugated iron, mounted a waggon, accompanied by a police constable. The crowd promptly began to draw the waggon to the horsepond, and it took the united efforts of the big staff of policemen to prevent this. As the crowd grew increasingly hostile, the policemen were ordered to draw their truncheons, and this had the effect of quieting the spectators. The sale being proceeded with, a horse was sold to Mr. Wilkin's son for £20, the amount of the rate and costs being just over £19. A meeting was subsequently held, when a resolution was passed calling upon Mr. C. H. Strutt, M.P. for the division, who voted for the Education Bill, to resign his seat, in order that the constituency might have an opportunity of expressing its opinion in a constitutional manner.

At the Deal petty sessions Messrs. George B. Wakeham (farmer), Thomas Wellden, John Gibbons (furniture dealer), William Henry Rammell (a magistrate), Arthur D. Holttum (butcher), Charles B. Wellden (outfitter), T. E. Gedge and the Rev. N. Dobson (Baptist minister), were summoned for non-payment of the poor rate. The Mayor (as assistant overseer) prosecuted. His Worship said that whatever was done in this, to his mind, miserable business, would be done as courteously as possible, and with the greatest consideration, kindliness and friendship. (Hear, hear, and applause). While he refused to accept a proportionate part of the rate, he would arrange if it, came to distraint, as he was given to understand it would do, that the officer should accept whatever the defendant's consciences suggested, and the costs up to that time, and the balance in kind, so that the whole might be handed over together, and entered in his books in one sum. Further than that, he was auctioneer, and rather than outsiders should be called in as in some places, he would conduct the sale. The Bench declined to hear anything in defence, on the ground that they had nothing to do with whether it was right or wrong, and orders were made, Mr. C. B. Wellden thanking the assistant overseer for his courtesy and kindness to them under the circumstances.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS BAND

PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT INCLUDES THE TSCHAIKOWSKY OVERTURE.

It is a fine thing for loyal Canadians to realize that a British army band in the introduction of the finest music in the world is in advance of even the world's greatest orchestras. The officers and the ex-officers of the Coldstream Guards have such a pride and interest in their band, which, under the direction of Mr. J. Mackenzie Rogan, is undoubtedly the finest military band in the world, that they are on the lookout for the newest and best music produced in foreign countries, and during their travels if they hear any new work in Russia, Vienna, Berlin, Italy, Rome or Paris, they send it to Mr. Rogan. In this way Mr. Rogan was the first to bring to the notice of English-speaking countries the great 1812 overture by Tschaikowsky, the finest military overture ever written. It concludes with a wonderful chime effect, the bells of Moscow ringing out in triumph over the retreating Napoleon.

The synopsis of the 1812 overture is as follows: In 1812 Napoleon Bonaparte received the first check in his contemplated 'conquest of the world.' At the head of his hitherto victorious French army he entered Moscow on Sept. 15. The inhabitants the following day set fire to the city and the succeeding month saw Russia's ancient capital evacuated by the attacking army, when the great Napoleon commenced the disastrous retreat the effects of which culminated in his subsequent capture and complete overthrow on the historic plains of Waterloo. In 1880 a church was erected in Moscow to commemorate those stirring events of 1812. Tschaikowsky was inspired to write an apropos 'Solemn Overture' for the occasion of its consecration, and he succeeded in his task far more satisfactorily than is usually the case with composers when called upon to 'write to order,' as it were. Opening with the solemn rhythm of one of the hymns of the Orthodox Church, a sort of instrumental 'recitative' goes on to narrate the story of the occupation. To this succeeds the depiction of the fighting between the two armies, in the 'allegro giust,' the alternating predominance of a distinctly Russian theme and the French 'Marseillaise' furnishing one of the most thrilling depictive musical war pictures on record. As the French air is heard more and more faintly, typifying Napoleon's retreat, the opening hymn is again resumed, this time obviously as a hymn of triumphant thanksgiving. The final 'allegro' introduces the 'joy bells' of the Russian churches, mingled with the strains of the Russian National Anthem, one of the finest national melodies possessed by any country. This great overture is included in the programme given to-night at the Arena by the Coldstream Guards band, which gives four concerts in Montreal.

THE HIGHLAND CADETS.

Engagement for week beginning Sept. 28: Monday, Sept. 28, special class for non-commissioned officers; Wednesday, Sept. 30, batalion, uniform, march out; bugle band to attend. Saturday, Oct. 3, special class and reeruits.

The Montreal Engineers Corps has very generously offered their quarters to the battalion for a concert and dance on Oct. 23, to assist in raising funds for the corps. It is hoped all well-wishers of this organization will assist the boys. A good programe is being arranged.

'LONGSHOREMEN'S SERVICES.

The next meeting for 'longshoremen will take place in the 'barracks,' Grey Nun street to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock. All church workers interested in this cause will be made welcome. Every Sunday and week day readings are given each man present. The members of the St. George's Church Chapter of St. Andrew's Brotherhood will continue this work until the men return to England at the close of navigation.

GIRLS' READING-ROOM.

The reopening of the Girls' Reading-room, 2424 St. Catherine street, for the fall and winter season, will be celebrated by a social next Thursday evening, Oct. 1. The Bible class will be resumed on Sunday, Oct. 4, at 3.30 p.m., and the free industrial and educational classes on Monday, Oct. 5, at 8 p.m. All young women are most cordially invited to attend. Children's class for sewing will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 7, at 3 p.m. All girls under fifteen years of age are invited. The reading-room and free library will be open every day from 9 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., excepting Sundays and Wednesday evenings.

MADAME PATTI.

Roswell Field, writing of the coming Patti concerts, says: Mme. Patti is coming over with a fresh nosegay of musical novelties. Prominently mentioned among them are the mad scene from 'Lucia,' Arditi's 'Il Bacio,' 'Home, sweet home,' and the 'Last rose of summer.' But when we reflect that nobody ever sang the old 'Kiss Waltz' with Patti's fire and fervor, those of us who look back over the stretch of a generation find ourselves pricking up our ears and smelling the battle far off. This fine old lady of sixty-one glorious years is the marvel of the musical world, and though at her best, to some of us her voice never had the surpassing beauty and tenderness of Gerster's, she is still the human music box.

ILLUSTRATED SERMONS.

A new series of illustrated sermons will be begun at the Point St. Charles Congregational Church to-morrow evening. So encouraging were the results of last year's work that the pastor has been urged to continue this method of preaching. The illustrated sermons will be given on the last Sunday evening of each month. The subject for to-morrow evening is 'The last days of our Lord,' and among the pictures to be shown are copies of some of the best work of Rubens, Raphael, Tissot, Tirschendorf, Doré and others. These pictures are so shown as to illustrate the sermon rather than to be something which the discourse describes.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH.

The Mount Royal Avenue Methodist Church has been recently extensively repaired, and the congregation will meet in the renoavted building in rally services to-morrow. The Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A., of St. James Church, will preach to the children in the morning, and the Rev. Charles A. Sykes, B.D., of St. James Church, in the evening. In the afternoon the Sunday-school will hold an open session, at which addresses will be delivered on various aspects of missionary work in the Canadian North-West by Mr. Sam. Robins and the pastor, the Rev. W. S. Lennon, B.A., B.D. Special music at all services.

ORATORIO SOCIETY.

The Oratorio Society, under the direction of Mr. Horace W. Reyner, commences rehearsals on Thursday, Oct. 8, in Douglas Hall, Chomedy street. The works to be rehearsed for the first concert are Coleridge Taylor's scenes from 'Hiawatha, consisting of 'Hiawatha's Wedding Feast,' 'Death of Minnehaha,' and 'Hiawatha's Departure.' Applications for membership should be forwarded at once to Mr. Reyner, 104 St. Matthew street.

Advertisements.

Out of the Shadow.

The discouragement, the despair, of ill-health, out into the noon-tide glory of health, vigor and strength. Are you seeking this way? Are you wishing to replace weakness by strength, despondency by hope and expectation, pale cheeks and lustreless eyes, by the rose's bloom and sparkling eyes. If you but use Ferrozone you will make rich, red blood, your nerves will grow strong. Old time vigor will return and with it endurance that will enable you to live an active, energetic and successful life. Remember the name, Ferrozone. Sold by all druggists.



PIANOS

We have scores of pianos by over a score of different makers, and organs by nearly as many manufacturers. Some of these instruments have been used, but all are thoroughly repaired. Value guaranteed, or money refunded. To make room for Toronto Exhibition Pianos, which are now arriving, we will sell very

CHEAP

FOR CASH, OR ON TIME, any piano in stock. Used instruments, by Steinway, Chickering, Knabe, Evans Bros., Layton Bros., Heintzman, Pearson, Mason & Hamlin, Morris, Williams, Karn, Estey, Dominion, Uxbridge, Doherty, Cornwall, Empire, Russell, Herbert, etc., etc. Prices, $25 to $290.00. Five used Upright Pianos, SPECIAL. Prices, $50, $55, $65, $75 and $85, respectively. Easy payments. Call or write.

LAYTON BROS.,

144 Peel St., Montreal.

N.B.—Open Saturday Evenings.

COLONIAL HOUSE,

Phillips Square.

DRESS GOODS.

(THE LATEST IMPORTS.)

In CANVAS, BASKET, ZEBELINES, VOILES, ETAMINES, Etc., New Shades of Browns, Greens, Blues, Etc.

Special Lines in NOVELTY FLAKED MATERIALS, at **50c, 75c, 80c, 90c,** and **$1.00** per yard.

SUITINGS.

RICH ZEBELINE SUITINGS, in the New Illuminated Mixtures.

ZEBELINE CLOTH, in Plain Colors (a very Rich Material).

Materials in Grey, Grey and White, Black and White, in Medium and Heavy Weights, (large selection).

FOR RECEPTION DRESSES.

DAINTY SILK and WOOL CREPES, EOLIENNES, VOILES, ETAMINES, Etc., in Cream and all desirable shades.

Samples Sent to Any Address, and Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

Henry Morgan & Co.,

MONTREAL.



Diamond Dye

FAST BLACKS ARE THE BLACKEST

NEVER FADE OR WASH OUT.

See that You Get the "Diamond"



BABY'S OWN SOAP

keeps the most tender skin, soft, smooth, and free from chaps.

No Other is just as Good.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs. Montreal.

THE MASTER MECHANIC'S PURE TAR SOAP heals and softens the skin, while promptly cleansing it of grease, oil, rust, etc. Invaluable for mechanics, farmers, sportsmen. Free Sample on receipt of 2c for postage. Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs. Montreal.

MIGNON, BLAUSTEIN & CO.,

FASHIONABLE LADIES' TAILORS,

FALL AND WINTER SEASON, 1903-04.

We respectfully invite our Patrons and Ladies in general seeking perfection in **HIGH GRADE TAILORING** to visit our establishment and examine a few samples of artistic garments of **OUR OWN MAKE** as well as the newest fabrics, thus obviating the necessity for ladies in search of Sartorial appearance to go abroad to be correctly suited. We guarantee the best grade of workmanship, give the latest lines in **THE ART** to each garment, thus assuring a **FLAWLESS FIT** at most **REASONABLE PRICES.** As the very important factor in social progress at the present day is **CORRECT DRESS** we cordially invite those seeking social attention to permit us to dress them and enjoy thereby completest satisfaction.

MIGNON, BLAUSTEIN & CO.,

2460 ST. CATHERINE.

PHONE 1114 UP.

Weekly Calender.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.

This Afternoon at the ARENA at 2.30

Britain's Favorite Regimental Band, the Band of H. M.

COLD-STREAM GUARDS.

Bandmaster, J. MACKENZIE ROGAN
Soloist, Miss KATHLEEN HOWARD.
PRICES:
Boxes (6) Matinee, $5; Evg., $10
Orchestra, $1.50. Amphitheatre, $1, 75c, and admission, 50c. A few good seats left.
Reserve your seats at 'Star' Uptown branch. Tel. Up 1346.

Arena, Sept. 26 & 28. 4 Concerts.

This Evening at the ARENA at 8.15

THE SATURDAY AFTERNOON SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' CLASS
Will re-Open NEXT WEEK, 3rd Oct.
In the Y.M.C.A. BUILDING,
At 4.45 p.m.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
DOMINION SQUARE.
SATURDAY, 8 p.m., Young Men's Meeting. MR. ALEX. HOWAT will speak. Topic—"Lessons from the Life of Nehemiah."
SUNDAY, 4 p.m., Young Men's Bible Study. Studies in the Book of Joshua. Leader, MR. D. A. BUDGE, Secretary. Every man welcome. Strangers specially invited.
MR. JOHN R. MOTT,
of the International Committee, will speak on work for Young Men in Foreign Lands, Association Building, THURSDAY, Oct. 1st, 8 p.m. The meeting will be for men.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 27.

RALLY DAY...
.....AND.....
Harvest Festival
EAST END METHODIST S.S.
SUNDAY, SEPT. 27th, 1903.
Morning and Evening Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. with Sermons by the Pastor.
Afternoon 2.45 - Solos by Master LISTER, Mr. BEVAN GILES and Mr. A. DUNN,
....And an Address by....
DR. S. P. ROBINS.
Special Music by the Children and Sabbath School Choir in the Afternoon. Old East End Boys Welcome.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.
Sunday-school Rally Day,
Morning Service:
Rev. CHAS. A. SYKES, B.D.
In the afternoon a special Open Session of school.
Evening Service:
Rev. C. H. BONDFIELD,
the representative of the Bible Society in China.
Come and hear this Honored visitor.

RALLY DAY
MOUNT ROYAL AVE. METHODIST CHURCH,
TO-MORROW, (Sunday, Sept. 27).
11 a.m.—Rev. J. W. GRAHAM, B.A.
7 p.m.—Rev. Chas. A. SYKES, B.D.
Special open Sunday-school session at 3 p.m. Addresses on North-West Missions by the Rev. W. S. LENNON, B.A., B.D., and Mr. SAMUEL ROBINS. Special Music at all services.

DOMINION SQ. METHODIST CHURCH,
Rev. C. E. MANNING, Pastor.
SUNDAY SERVICES.
Morning subject—"The Law of Increase."
Evening subject—"Saul the King."
The Pastor will preach at both services.
Evening Music—
Anthem—"In Heaven the Stars are always Shining."
Quartette and Chorus—Miss FERGUSON, Mrs. SHOOVE, Mrs. DIPLOCK and Mr. LAMB.
Solo—"Come Unto Me," Mr. O. S. TAYLOR.
Sunday School & Bible Classes at 2 o'clock
STRANGERS WELCOME.

CALVARY CHURCH,
Guy Street, above St. Antoine.
At 11 a.m.—
SUNDAY-SCHOOL RALLY.
Speaker, Mr. J. W. PALMER.
At 7 p.m.—
An illustrated address by
Rev. E. H. TIPPETT,
—ON—
'JOHN BUNYAN and his GREAT BOOK.'
YOU WILL BE WELCOME.

MEN'S OWN,
CALVARY CHURCH, GUY STREET,
SUNDAY, 27th Sept. 3 p.m.
Speaker, MR. H. BALLANTYNE, Educational Secretary, Y.M.C.A.
Soloist—MISS LAMB.
The president, MR. T. B. MACAULAY, will be glad to meet all old members, and also new ones, ready for the winter's work.

Westmount Baptist Church,
Corner of Western and Olivier Avenues.
—THE PASTOR—
REV. FRANK S. WESTON,
Will preach at both services.

Weekly Calendar.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 27.

EMMANUEL CHURCH,
SUNDAY EVENING.
SPECIAL SERMON
—TO—
STUDENTS
—BY—
REV. HUGH PEDLEY, B.A.
Subject—
"The Religion of a Student,"
EVERYBODY WELCOME!

MASS MEETING
FOR MEN
St. James Methodist CHURCH,
SUNDAY, 4 P.M.
—Address by—
VEN. ARCHDEACON MADDEN
OF LIVERPOOL.

STANLEY ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Near the Windsor.
11 a.m.—Communion Service.
3.30 p.m.—Children's Service. Address by Mr. JAS. CROIL, on
PATRIOTISM.
7 p.m. subject—Our Young People and the Bible.
STRANGERS WELCOME.
Rev. F. M. DEWEY, M.A., Pastor.

INSPECTOR STREET MISSION,
75 Inspector Street.
Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath, Sept. 27th.
Morning—Mr. John Murphy will preach.
Evening—The Pastor, JOHN CURRIE.
Morning subject—"The Will of God."
Evening—"God's Guidance."
EVERYBODY WELCOME! SEATS FREE!

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.
—THE PASTOR—
Rev. J. A. GORDON, M.A.,
Will preach at both services.
Special seats reserved for students, who will be made welcome.
FRIENDS AND STRANGERS WELCOME.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

ENGLISH DELEGATES
FROM THE
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.
ARCHDEACON MADDEN, of Liverpool,
Rev. C. H. BONDFIELD, the Society's Representative in China.
These distinguished clergymen will visit Montreal in connection with the Centenary Celebration of the Bible Society and address a
MASS MEETING,
In American Presbyterian Church
MONDAY, Sept. 28, at 8 p.m.

Y. W. C. A.
SCHOOL OF COOKERY,
898 Dorchester St.
TWO PRELIMINARY DEMONSTRATIONS
Will be given by the Principal, MISS JOSEPHINE T. DOW, on MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 28, at 8 o'clock.
Menu:—Philadelphia Pepper Pot, Pan Broiled Chops with Potato Garnish. Currant Mint Sauce. Hominy Gems. Vitos Pudding with Messina Sauce.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2nd, at 3.30 p.m.
FANCY COOKING.
Menu published later.
Admission to each, 10 cents. Recipes, 5 cents.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

Art Association,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.
ADVANCED ART CLASSES 1903-1904.
The Classes will commence on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16th, under the direction of Mr. WILLIAM BRYMNER, R.C.A. Two Scholarships for competition. Class Rooms open daily for study.
For particulars apply to the Secretary.

TEMPLARS' REUNION.

Metropolitan Council, R. T. of T., held its annual autumn reunion last evening in the council chamber, Arcanum Hall. Members of other councils and members of Metropolis, besides many friends, were present and an enjoyable evening was spent. Bro. H. G. Munro presided and presented a good programme. Those who assisted in the entertainment included Miss Murison, Miss Miller, Miss Muriel Best, Mr. Small, Bro. Spicer and several other members of the order. Mr. Shannon and Mrs. Lamontagne were the accompanists. There was an intermission to give an opportunity for social chat, and ice cream was served at the close of the programme.

PROVINCIAL REGISTRARS.

At the annual meeting of the registrars of the Province of Quebec, held in the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, yesterday, the following officers were elected:—President, Mr. Alex. Richardson; vice-president, Mr. Charles Champagne, for Montreal East; secretary, Mr. P. Contant, Iberville; treasurer, Mr. A. Charest, Hochelaga and Jacques Cartier; director, Mr. G. P. Gareau, St. Johns; auditors, Messrs. G. Brosseau, Laprairie, and O. Lamoureux, Wolfe. Resolutions of regret at the deaths of Messrs. Duhamel, of Laval, and Demarest, of Ste. Rose, were passed, after which the meeting adjourned.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

The Ven. Archdeacon Madden, of Liverpool, England, will be the preacher in Christ Church Cathedral to-morrow at 11 a.m.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, $3.00; Weekly Witness, $1.00, with reduction to clubs. Northern Messenger, thirty cents; 10 copies to one address and over, twenty cents per copy. Post paid in each case to Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain and the United States.

For other postal union countries, excepting Great Britain, add for postage, $2.00 for Daily Witness; $1.00 for Weekly Witness; 50c for Northern Messenger.

World Wide one dollar, including postage for Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and foreign countries.

The last edition of the Daily Witness is delivered in the city every evening of publication at $4.00 per annum.

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

F.M. 6 | N.M. 20
L.Q. 14 | SEPTEMBER | F.Q. 28

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1903.

Half of the ground known at the time of the Chicago Exhibition as the Midway Plaisance, is to be made the site of the greatest medical school in the world, a principal feature of which will be a complicated system of contagious diseases hospitals. Thus, instead of saying 'scat' to these benign institutions wherever they seek a footing, and treating them as though they were pestilential, the Chicago people are setting up theirs in their very best locality and doing so with sound of trumpet and boasting. As far as we can judge from the circumstances, Chicago is, leaving humanity aside, quite ahead of Montreal in intelligence. In Boston the principal fever hospital is in the thickest part of the city, and statistics show that the proportion of similar disease in its vicinity is less than the average. The experience of London has been similar. This is not true of smallpox; but so far as can be seen the diseases contemplated by the hospitals about to be established in Montreal and so cryingly needed, constitute no danger at all to the neighborhood of the hospitals. On the contrary, they relieve their neighborhoods of cases which would otherwise almost certainly spread contagion.

'Slaves cannot breathe in England; if 'their lungs receive our air, that moment 'they are free; they touch our country 'and their shackles fall.' Such was the proud boast of our Mother Country more than a hundred years ago, and at one time Canada was wont to join in it proudly, and with special application, as, for one slave who was emancipated by reaching England, there were a thousand made free by clutching Canadian soil at the end of a breathless hunt. But we have changed all this, and condemned a certain race to bondage. A number of men have been making claim before our courts that they were made free from bondage by standing on our soil; but the courts have told them that we have now a law by which they must remain in bonds, or in bond rather, as they seem to be treated rather as chattels than as human beings by having a duty levied upon them. It seems that a great railway company which transports these people as passengers along its whole length is required to regard and treat them as prisoners, and if not admitted to the United States at their chosen port of departure from Canada, to return them by constraint to their port of entry. Let it be granted that they have entered the country unlawfully, and are at least assumed to have consented of their own free will to be regarded, while passing through the country, as bondsmen in the custody of a company which, for its part, undertakes to see them out of the country. All the same, a law that treats honest, uncondemned men as prisoners looks like an anomaly among our British liberties. We presume there must have been some question as to whether such is the law or the case would not have been carried through two courts, with hints that it may be carried further, or is it to find out whether such a law is valid under British institutions?

The claim of the people of Manitoba that in view of the very rapid increase of their numbers they should not have to wait for ten years for the readjustment of their representation in parliament is most natural. The conditions which now exist in Manitoba are just such as were looked for much earlier; but that section of the present Dominion was not under contemplation when the British North America Act was constructed. It would require, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier pointed out, when interviewed on the subject by Mr. Barclay, of Winnipeg, an amendment to that act to make any change lawful. In favor of the present system it may be said that the increase in population is largely due to immigration, and that an average residence of five years is little enough to fit a man to take his share in the government of the country. This is especially true of men of alien race and language. On the other hand a great many of those who have gone to Manitoba are the pick of Canadians and quite as fit to be represented as any people in the country. We have long advocated a change in our census system from ten years intervals to five. Things move so rapidly that the ten years' system fails to supply the proper data for many a controversy. In the last decade, for instance, there was a very striking difference in prosperity between the first half and the second half, and many an argument had to be based on mere guesswork, which, had a census been taken in 1896, would have had facts to go upon. We should think, moreover, that a government department with the matter in hand would approach each census much more efficiently and economically if, instead of having to begin the whole business anew, as is practically necessary under the present interval, it had the machinery largely ready to hand. If national censuses were taken twice as often it would take a very little change in our constitutional act to have a more frequent readjustment of representation. Every change would necessarily reduce the ascendancy of the east, but the more the youthful west has to say the better. If our enumerations could once be got upon an honest basis, in place of the present method of cooking the figures, they would be much more valuable thereafter, and, with shorter intervals, the country would not need to wait so long to get credit for its growth.

'Pensioners live long' is an old saying, but the most remarkable instances of such longevity are given in the recently published report of the Washington Bureau of Pensions. Five women are still drawing pensions as widows of men who served in the war of the Revolution which ended a hundred and twenty years ago. These must have been married when very young to the soldiers when they were very old, probably with a view to a snug little provision for life for thus sacrificing themselves on, or at, the altar of their country. The stupendous character of the burden carried by the United States in payment of war claims will be seen from the statement that the total amount paid in pensions to men who served in the civil war and their dependents to the end of last June was, in round numbers, a little less than three thousand million dollars! That sum would have purchased the freedom of every slave in the South and set all of them up comfortably for life. But when it is added to the other costs of the war it shows what a gigantic penalty was paid for the sin of slavery. A more convincing proof of the folly of war was never given. But at last a point has been reached where the amount of civil war pensions is beginning to decrease, though it is estimated that there are still two hundred thousand unpensioned survivors. The war with Spain added nearly two million to the annual pension pay roll, and the widows of those who perished in the Philippines are a small army of themselves to be provided for. Altogether the United States has paid for its wars an amount in the aggregate that is difficult for the mind to grasp, so vast is it. Yet it only suggests what the far more cruel loss must have been in unnumbered deaths by battle and disease. The fearful amount of suffering, the anguish of the bereaved and the misery inflicted on the innocent and helpless victims must ever remain an unwritten but terrible indictment against the inhuman spirit of war.

A NATIONAL SONG.

It is not easy to make a national song to order. It takes the popular jingle and the heart-stirring event to establish it in use. There are hymns which owe their abounding popularity to a single line. The hymn 'All hail the power of Jesu's name,' for instance, with the exception of that golden line and the refrain, conveys for the most part little meaning to most of those who sing it. The only instance of a song obtaining immediate recognition, on account of characteristic suitability, is that of 'Away down south in Dixie.' The United States has several national airs, but none of them are original. The oldest and best established is 'Yankee Doodle,' which was nothing but a Mother Goose rhyme. 'America,' which has attained considerable popularity, is merely other words to 'God save the King,' as 'The Red, White and Blue,' popular in its day, was the old British song of the same name with 'Columbia' somewhat grotesquely substituted for 'Britannia' in the verses and an ignorant departure from the meaning of the words red, white and blue, which applied to the three squadrons of the British navy. Recently the United States Navy Department issued an order that 'The star-spangled banner' shall hereafter be the national anthem to be played on all state and ceremonial occasions, to the dethronement, we suppose, of 'Yankee Doodle.' But that is not original either. It is the tune to which an old English drinking song, 'Anacreon in Heaven,' was sung two hundred years ago. The Free masons appropriated the melody and gave it other words. By them it was brought to the American colonies where, after the revolution, it served as an election campaign song with various adaptations of wording at different times, till, in 1814, Francis Scott Key bestowed upon it the verses of 'The star-spangled banner,' by which name it has ever since been known. The Navy Department has chosen wisely. The tune is American enough by adoption to make it national to the United States, and, after all, is only one of the many good things the Republic has inherited from the mother country. In Canada we have now 'The maple leaf forever,' which has found its way deep into the people's heart by reason of the tender associations of its baptism of fire in South Africa. Though the music has the same merit as the words, which are little-better than doggerel, it has secured by its refrain a popularity from which only some equally deep national experience could dethrone it. The popularity of a song bears no relation to its literary or even artistic quality. This song lacks musical individuality, as well as the old associations and forest flavor of 'La Claire Fontaine,' which, though it may have been imported from France before the Conquest, is recognized everywhere as distinctively Canadian. An objection to that inspiring air, to which it should not be difficult to attach effective words, lies in the right conception that a national melody should have a hymnal movement. We think not only so, but the words should, if possible, be such as could be sung in church. To this end the Austrian national air bears the palm. But if it is difficult to think of 'Yankee Doodle' being adapted to any such purpose, we do not see why the 'Claire Fontaine' should not be. Here is a task fit for the ablest poet we have, but there is never any saying which poet will succeed.

THE PASSING OF MILITARISM.

Military critics who have published the results of their observations of the German army manoeuvres are generally agreed that the great spectacular tactics and movements of large bodies of troops, in which the Emperor took so much delight, are behind the times and, if attempted in a modern war, would be an invitation to defeat and disaster. Indeed, without knowing anything about war, the fact that the Emperor personally was commander on one side in the great sham battle would seem to condemn the whole thing as a mere pageant. When a rifle match is opened with a shot by a great man or a great lady, he or she always makes a bull's-eye. In like manner it would have been out of the question for the Prussian army to win when His Imperial Majesty was manoeuvring the Saxons, even though the latter's tactics would have necessarily led to disaster. General de Negrier has been so impressed with the lessons so impressively given by the Boer war as to the changes brought about by the rifle of long range and low trajectory, that he has developed an entirely new system of army tactics, new, at least, so far as Europe is concerned. From what he has made known of his system, it appears to be based on what is understood as the open formation with masses in reserve at points of radiation. But the main idea is that the whole adult population of the country should be armed, and sufficiently instructed to take the field in case of invasion, under local officers, each district having a regular commander. Under this system only a skeleton standing army would be required, more for the purposes of organization and instruction and for a reserve than for field operations. Great pitched battles, with vast masses of troops on either side, he seems to think not likely to recur in any future war, modern weapons and smokeless powder having made fighting in masses no longer possible. The idea now is that a nation can make itself impregnable, if the people are determined, properly armed and know how to take advantage of the natural conditions of their country. It would appear from this that the day of great armies, manoeuvring and engaging in solid masses, has passed away. But even if not wholly so, military powers which may contemplate wars of conquest will have a new problem to face, if General de Negrier's idea, which is very much what we have been urging for Canada, should be generally adopted. The change he suggests would not bring about something new to America. It was first adopted by the colonists in imitation of the Indians, with whom they were almost constantly at war, and was largely the cause of the success of the American revolution. But in its present wider application to European conditions it shows a long and distinct advance on the system of standing armies. It means a change from the aggressive to the defensive spirit in military preparation, and to that extent is a decided gain to the cause of peace and civilization.

TRAMP STEAMSHIPS.

Among the mass of information which is being collected by the rival leagues, to prove the fallacies of their opponents regarding fiscal policy, a statement affecting the shipping industry requires more than passing attention. We are so accustomed to show contempt for the 'tramp' steamship that it comes almost as a surprise to find how great a part such vessels play in the maritime supremacy of the British Empire. Statistics, just issued, show that six-sevenths of the total of British ocean-going steamships are classed as 'tramps'; of 8,147 steamships upon Lloyd's register only 1,247 flew the flag of regular 'liners'; the remaining 6,900, representing investments of six hundred million dollars, were 'tramps.' Hundreds of these vessels rarely visit British home ports; they are employed abroad, and mainly so because, as yet, no other country can either build so cheaply or run their vessels so economically. With all the advantages of personal smartness and superior labor-saving appliances to build a steamship in the United States it still costs thirty percent more there than in the United Kingdom—an amount equivalent, at the present time, to $1,250 per deadweight ton. Mr. Runciman, the Newcastle shipowner, who is a champion of free trade, claims that it is just that thirty percent which retains this immense source of revenue in British hands, and that revenue is shown in the fiscal returns of the United Kingdom as imports, though as a matter of fact it is actual profit, being the rental of such vessels. Mr. Runciman adds that the history of France and other tariff countries proves that 'tramp' shipping cannot flourish under a protective tariff. The interests of the great liners and the tramp are not always identical, because a policy which might be ruinous to the general tramp business might be beneficial upon some particular regular liners' route; it is the stimulus of sea carriage all over the world upon which the prosperity of the tramp depends.

Mr. Runciman touches upon another aspect of the shipping question which is often lost sight of. He instances the reason why coal mined in the United States does not displace the coal of the United Kingdom in South American and other markets, though the voyage may be shorter. A British steamer can accept a low freight outward to such ports because it is assured of a full cargo homewards, while the vessel taking coal, say, from Norfolk, Virginia, to Buenos Ayres, could not obtain a return cargo to any equivalent extent owing to the tariff wall. Touching upon the effect of a tariff upon foreign grain, Mr. Runciman points out that at present British steamships can accept low freights to the Baltic and the Black Sea because assured of a profitable home cargo. A British tax upon grain would probably diminish homeward freights, consequently increase outward freights, and by so doing render the competition of the United States, in the Mediterranean and other markets which Britain now holds, still more keen. The most clinching argument used, however, seems to be that foreign countries by retaliating and imposing a penalizing tonnage tax upon British tramp steamships could so handicap that industry as to drive it out of business. Every five years, since 1870, has added one million tons to the total of British steamships, while, in the same period, United States over-sea shipping has declined by one-half. It is on record that the Atlantic Transport line recently built two steamships at Belfast and two at Philadelphia, upon similar lines. The former cost $14,600,000, the latter $19,000,000. As regards the shipping industry it does not seem possible that any change in the fiscal policy of the United Kingdom can put it in a better position than it has occupied for so long a period.

MR. BALFOUR AND HIS PAMPHLET

The adverse criticism that has befallen Mr. Balfour because he published his views on the fiscal question in the form of a pamphlet, which is selling like hot cakes, and at considerable profit, calls to mind the change that has taken place in the methods of party warfare since the good old days of Queen Anne. Articles in the newspapers and letters to the newspapers have largely superseded pamphleteering, which was considered by several generations of politicians as one of their most effective weapons, and by many writers as their chief passport to political place and emoluments. Even the great Dr. Samuel Johnson himself was a pamphleteer, and he defined a pamphlet as 'a small book; properly a book sold 'unbound and only stitched,' and he derived the name from the French 'par un filet'—'by a thread.' Wilkes, Defoe,

Horne Tooke, Cobbett, Swift and a host of others lived or made a reputation by their political pamphlets. But pamphlets include innumerable types and varieties besides the political ones: 'Impassioned 'pleading for God's truth against an ungodly generation; the strenuous defence 'of a just cause imperilled by tyranny or 'fickle majorities; the mutual recriminations of irate scholars; the personal 'grievances of misunderstood and unrecognized inventors; the querulous polemics of circle-squarers, earth-flatteners, 'and other faddists; denunciations of iniquitous railway schemes or ruinous municipal undertakings; and the anonymous and scurrilous lampoons of personal malice and revenge.' Religious convulsions and political crises have been the occasions when the higher and the meaner forms of pamphlets have been produced. They were made use of by Luther and Hutton; Knox wrote the 'Blast against the Monstrous Regiment of Women'; King James, a counterblast against tobacco; Milton, the 'Areopagitica'; Dafoe, the 'Shortest Way with Dissenters'; Whately, 'Historic Doubts about Napoleon. Even the peaceful Wordsworth denounced the Convention of Cintra in a pamphlet, and Newman and Kingsley carried on their religious controversy by the same means. But for what purposes of controversy has not the pamphlet been used? As some one says, Chartism and the Reform Bill, Protestantism versus Catholicism and the Tractarians, Dissent versus the Church, the Sabbath Question, National Defence, Anti-Opium, Anti-Liquor, Anti-Vaccination, Anti-Vivisection, Fair Trade and Free Trade, the 'C. D.' Acts, Socialism, all have been very freely and very fully discussed in innumerable booklets, which seek their success rather in their direct appeal to the multitude through a wide and cheap circulation than by addressing themselves to the cultured few. This doubtless was the purpose of Mr. Balfour, and, as the sale of his pamphlet promises to reach a million copies, he must have succeeded beyond his fondest dreams. His success will very probably bring in the fashion of pamphleteering for a time, and at a time when we are threatened with another archaic revival—the revival of the crinoline! Mr. Balfour has been very generally and severely criticised, though the ground of the blame is not obvious, because his pamphlet is 'coining' him money 'over a vital issue in national affairs,' but he could not have foreseen that phase of the matter.

Advertisements.

SCALP HUMOURS

Itching, Scaly and Crusted With Loss of Hair

Speedily Cured by Cuticura Soap and Ointment

When Every Other Remedy and Physicians Fail.

Warm shampoos with Cuticura Soap and light dressings of Cuticura, the great skin cure, at once stop falling hair, remove crusts, scales and dandruff, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, destroy hair parasites, stimulate the hair follicles, loosen the scalp skin, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Millions of the world's best people use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative weaknesses, and many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

Complete treatment for every humour, consisting of Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment, to heal the skin, and Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood may now be had. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning and scaly humours, eczemas, rashes and irritations, from infancy to age, when all else fails.

Cuticura Resolvent, Liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills. Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Every Humour."

SALVATION BY SCIENCE.

One of the most hopeful signs of the progress of the world is the increasing attention given by men of science to the elimination of crime and the promotion of social betterment. A system of moral pathology is, in fact, in process of formation, and before very long we may almost expect to see a special anti-toxin treatment for each vice and crime in the legal calendar. Among the methods of reform that are being suggested are some sufficiently drastic ones. A certain Dr. McKim, deploring the fact that altruism and medical science have preserved lives which the principle of the survival of the fittest would have eliminated, has published a book in the United States to advocate the extinction of weak and vicious strains by death inflicted by the state as a means of saving the race from degeneration. This would be in very cold blood a reversion to the days when the weak-minded sweltered in bedlam sties and when a man was hanged for stealing a sheep. We should begin by electrocuting such degenerates as Dr. McKim. Such pessimism as his is as truly a symptom of degeneracy as the crime which he professes to deplore, but which he himself would outdo. It is the fashion just now to decry Calvinism, but surely the 'predestination' taught by some materialistic philosophers of the present day is far more depressing than the doctrines which inspired Knox, Cromwell and William the Silent. Surely, there is nothing more destructive of moral fibre than to tell a man, as an ex cathedra utterance of science, that he is the slave of circumstances, and that there is no power in the heaven above or the earth beneath that can lift the curse under which he has fallen. The evils of heredity are greatly overestimated. 'Men are born to succeed and not to fail,' and will do so if they can be persuaded to take advantage of the strong current that is everywhere setting towards the realm of righteousness and strength. The best teaching of modern science endorses this view. It no longer recognizes sickness as a 'necessary evil,' but is everywhere busied ascertaining its cause and taking measures for its prevention. In a like manner, by making prison discipline remedial rather than retaliatory; by limiting the sale of alcohol and other poisonous drugs; by improving legislation; by extending education; by multiplying opportunities of culture; by provision of parks and playgrounds; by gifts of gymnasia and baths; by improved housing—which to-day is playing such a prominent part in social reform—and by the thousands of lives and the millions of dollars spent in missionary effort, society is at once confessing its faith that evil can be conquered and acknowledging the duty of working toward its extirpation.

There are no doubt families, like the notorious Juke family, in whose blood a criminal taint seems to run. Upon examination, however, the evil instinct is almost invariably found to have been fostered by evil environment. Emerson once said that a weed was a plant 'out of place,' and it is a scientific fact that when properly nurtured and cared for, many a noxious vegetable growth has become a flower or herb of beauty and worth. And so Dr. Barnardo and many others have sought treasures amid the dust and mire of the city, and have been abundantly rewarded, for, taken from the slum and the gutter, their protégés, in the vast majority of cases, have developed into upright, honorable and valuable members of society. In many cases not even the combined influences of heredity and environment have been sufficient to quench 'the dimly burning flax' of the soul which has once been lighted. Carlyle tells us that when the inner life is awakened 'the dullest day drudge kindles into a hero.' It might with equal truth be said that under the inspiration of faith in God the most degraded criminal sometimes arises a saint. The story of the galley slave, Jean Valjean, touched by being addressed as 'Monsieur,' and saved by the forgiving love of him whom he had wronged, has a thousand parallels in history. John Wesley proclaimed his message to the wild miners of Cornwall and Wales, and in multitudes they responded to his call. Father Mathew adventured his life among the lawless fishermen of Connaught, and found their hearts open to his word. St. Paul sought above all things to tell of his Master to those who had never heard his name, and degraded Roman, effeminate Greek, and fanatical Asiatic at once gave evidence of a new and grander manhood. A greater than all saw the most unpromising fields 'white already to harvest,' 'gathered together the outcasts of Israel,' and founded among 'publicans and sinners' a church that has been the most marvellous force for nobility, morality and progress that the world has ever known. In modern days the Salvation Army and institutions like the West London Mission and our own Old Brewery Mission, have in countless instances proved their ability to lift men and women out of degradation and despair into honor and self-respect. The discouraged social reformer has only to look back to realize the steep ascent which the race has already climbed, and it is important to note that what Drummond called 'the struggle for the life of others' has had far more to do with this development than the selfish 'struggle for existence' of which some have made so much. It is more 'altruism and medical science' which we require—not less—and it is the duty of every wellwisher of his kind to do his part towards transfusing the laws which affect masses of men, nations and empires with the spirit which aforetime has accomplished so much for the individual. It is in a praiseworthy attempt in this direction that the Conference of Charities and Correction will meet in Ottawa next week under the presidency of Sir Louis H. Davies. Its labors will be watched with interest through the length and breadth of the Dominion, and should provoke the sympathy of every patriotic Canadian.

"MOUNT ROYAL" PEARS

Home Grown Pears for Home-made Preserving

FINEST QUALITY FLEMISH BEAUTY PEARS

Grown on the slope of Mount Royal, at Outremont.

Gorman's "Flemish Beauty" Pears, Only 75 cents per basket,

and only a few baskets to offer. As the supply is limited order up a basket today.

☞ Remember the price, only 75 cents per large basket.
The finest Pear grown for the table or preserving purposes.

LILAC TEA

The only directions you require for infusing this delicious tea are the following:

"Warm the teapot before using, by rinsing out with hot water. An earthenware teapot is preferable to one of metal.

"Put in one heaped teaspoonful of "Lilac" Tea for each person. Directly the water boils (NOT before), pour it on the Tea. Water which has previously boiled should not be used. Allow five minutes for infusing, then use without delay. More boiling water may be added as required.

"To preserve the full aroma and freshness of 'Lilac' Tea, the leaves should not be left stewing in the pot for more than ten or fifteen minutes."

"LILAC" TEA

"The only packet tea we endorse." **50 cents per pound.**

We are continually receiving fresh shipments of choice goods in the many different lines which we handle. The latest in is a shipment of

OLIVE OIL

From Messrs. Bertrand Freres, of Grasse, France.

This Olive Oil is absolutely the Finest, Purest and Choicest obtainable.

Huile d'Olive, Extra Surfine,

of Bertrand Freres, in pint and quart bottles, in half-gallon and gallon cans.
45 cents per pint bottle. $9.50 per case of 2 dozen pints.
85 cents per quart bottle. $8.50 per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$1.90 per half gallon can (Imperial measure).
$3.50 per gallon can (Imperial measure).

FRASER, VIGER & CO.,
Italian Warehouse,
Established 1856.

The Nordheimer Building,
207,209, & 211 St. James st.

FAIR PLAY FOR THE STREET RAILWAY.

One signing 'Fair Play,' a title which implies foul play somewhere, presumably on our part, makes a special plea for the proposed Street Railway contract, which, in return for a safe half century tenure of the streets, proposes to do some street watering, snow removing and paving. It does not propose to finish those jobs, and so rid the city of them, but to do the part essential to its own existence. The paving is a job it cannot let out of its hands anyway, and the other two operations it can do, so far as it proposes to do them, very much more cheaply than anybody else could. It also proposes to sell ten workmen's tickets instead of eight for a quarter, that is, to reduce this particular fare to the figure that would be forced upon it anyway by giving the Terminal Company the freedom of the streets. The very fact that some of our aldermen can even consider a proposal to add thirty years to a franchise having twenty years to run is unaccountable enough in itself without the added fact that the same group first thought five years as much as the Terminal should get, and, when that was declared unreasonable by the Railway Committee at Ottawa, refused to extend it beyond ten. They are indeed taking all the time they can to lie awake nights and think out points against that company. On the merits of the point raised by the Board of Trade it is not for us to judge. The company itself declares that its charter does not confer and cannot be interpreted to confer the perpetual rights spoken of. This point was raised by the 'Witness' very long ago, and was well thrashed out at the beginning, and the understanding was that there was nothing in it. As the parties are agreed as to purpose, an understanding could easily be come to upon the question.

Our correspondent says if this surrender of the liberty of our posterity is not granted our people will necessarily have to pay the present fares for thirty years to come. It would seem to imply a strong confidence in the determined falsity of aldermen to their trust to make such a statement at the very time when the Terminal, with only a ten years' franchise, is earnestly offering eight tickets for a quarter throughout the day in place of the six, which are all the Street Railway offers for the same hours, and ten for a quarter for so-called 'workmen's hours. Our comparison between Glasgow and Montreal was entirely fair if the facts are as set forth in a pamphlet issued by the Montreal Single Tax Association, we presume on authoritative information. As in Glasgow there are different rates for different distances, the comparison was based on the average of all fares taken in Glasgow, namely, 1.78 cent, against the average of those in Montreal, 4.07 cents. It is true, as 'Fair Play' says, that the minimum fare in Glasgow only takes a passenger through a certain portion of the city, while ours generously takes him everywhere. It is, however, poor comfort for the passenger who has to pay four or five cents for his average ride that he could go five miles further for the same money. From Victoria station, in London, to Liverpool street by omnibus may now be travelled for two cents, and the Londoner or visitor can travel through the heart of fashionable west end London, a long five-mile drive, from Oxford Circus, via Regent street, Piccadilly, Knightsbridge, and South Kensington to Fulham, for four cents. Very few, however, who start from Oxford Circus intend to go as far as Fulham, and they are able to travel half or any less part of the journey for two cents.

On the other hand, London gives no transfers. We certainly appreciate very highly the comfort for all parties resulting from the universal qualities of the Montreal tickets, but in valuing the service they render we must take that at the average. It is nice occasionally to take a five-mile airing. On summer evenings this is a great luxury and tends greatly to the health of our citizens. But this sort of thing is in volume as nothing compared with the ordinary travel. No doubt labor and material and snow shovelling are more costly in Montreal than in Glasgow, but so far as snow removal is concerned, that will surely be quite offset by the cheaper cost of water power as compared with steam power. 'Fair Play' says also that in the United States the people are not so well off as we are in respect of street car fares. We should quite expect that to be true, and we believe it is also a fact that certain United States aldermen and charter-mongers are even now in jail on that account. Let 'Fair Play' consider that last year Montreal Street Railway stock of the par valuce of 100 sold as high as 288, that it has sold at over 300, and that, in spite of the dilution of the dividends by a new stock issue, and in spite of the general slump in all stock values, Montreal Street Railway stock sells just now at 265, or at a premium of 165 percent. We have also to consider that the applied science of electrical traction is still in its infancy, and will probably be responsible for economics in the near future that are now undreamed of. In about nineteen years the citizens of Montreal will be in a position to take over the whole system, if it so desires, and it would be unwise to do anything to impair that right. We are by no means in the power of the Montreal Street Railway Company to anything like the extent that 'Fair Play' seems to suppose, and would be far less so if we had a rival company which would be able to serve the city should there be trouble about the city's assuming the business.

POULTRY and GAME

AT Lamb's Market.

Our **OCTOBER GEESE** and **FATTED TURKEYS** are now on sale, also **choicest Western Chickens,** large for roasting and small for broiling.

Venison, Steaks, Chops and Hamburg Steaks of Venison now in season.

LAMB'S MARKET,
Montreal.



Do You Know That

Glasses can be fitted as handsomely as those in the picture—it requires patience, delicacy and experience to achieve success in every case. The overwhelming practical experience gained by the successful treatment of over

25,000 Cases in Montreal Alone,

is a guarantee that your case will be attended with the

HANDSOMEST and MOST UP-TO-DATE RESULTS.

PROF. SAML. S. GRANT, Refracting Oculist,
2172 ST. CATHERINE STREET, Opposite Bible House.
Hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Appointments—Tel. Up 1332.

WM. DANGERFIELD,
(ESTABLISHED 1837)
CANADA FIRST PRIZE Fashionable Boot and Shoe Manufacturer. Always on hand a large and well assorted stock of Men's, Women's and Children's Fine Hand-Made Boots and Shoes. Fine Hand-made Custom Work a specialty.
Bell Tel. Main 1562 **1671 NOTRE DAME.**

MOONEY'S

$3, $4 and $5

Goodyear Welt Boots

Best in Canada.

WE GIVE TRADING STAMPS.

MOONEY'S,
Cor. Alexander and St. Catherine Streets.

DID IT ever occur to you to think what it means to run a large public laundry? Some weeks this summer the

TOILET LAUNDRY

Has turned out 52,500 pieces from Monday to Saturday, and so satisfactory has this work been that their list of clients is still increasing.

290 GUY STREET. PHONES, UP 2601-2602.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
Issued by
JOHN M. M. DUFF,
107 St. James st.
36 Drummond st

Hold Letters Just Like a Book, The 303 "LETTER FILE."
Price 35c.
MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO.,
STATIONERS, BLANK-BOOK MAKERS AND PRINTERS,
1755 and 1757 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL

FLOUR
FOR BREAD AND FOR PASTRY.
Whole Wheat Flour and Graham Flour for Brown Bread.
BREAKFAST CEREALS of all kinds.
BRODIE & HARVIE,
10 & 12 Bleury Street

CHEMISTS and Cook's Friend Baking powder pure.
DOCTORS pronounce it wholesome.
COOKS know it does the work at the right time.
HOUSEWIVES Say that cake and bread raised from Cook's Friend Baking Powder are fine, dainty and delicious.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
MONEY TO LEND.
CUSHING & BARRON,
Notaries and Commissioners,
Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Building,
112 St. James Street

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

Professor O. W. Howard, of the Theological College, will preach in St. Stephen's Church to-morrow morning at 11. The Dean will preach in the evening.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Eleven C. P. R. Teams.—It required 11 C. P. R. teams to deliver an enormous consignment of 'Salada' Ceylon Tea that arrived in town yesterday for the Montreal office.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Tender for Buildings on the Riviere Ouelle Branch.

Separate Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for a Combined Passenger and Freight Station," "Tender for a One Stall Engine Shed," "Tender for a Shelter," "Tender for a Section Tool House," as the case may be, will be received until TUESDAY, the 6th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1903, for the above mentioned buildings to be constructed on the Riviere Ouelle Branch.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Office of the Station Master at Riviere Ouelle, P.Q., and at the Chief Engineer's Office at Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the Specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.
Railway Office.
Moncton, N.B., Sept. 15, 1903.

Advertisements.

J. H. HAMILTON,

The Allan Shoe Store

FOR MEN'S FOOTBALL BOOTS,

Made from the very best of leather with soie leather box toes and counters. Call and examine them, they are the best value in the market at..... **$2.75**

At THE ALLAN SHOE STORE,

657-659 CRAIG STREET, *J. H. Hamilton, Prop.*

HAGUE TRIBUNAL

THE CZAR APPOINTS M. DE MARTENS TO BE THIRD ARBITRATOR ON VENEZUELAN MATTER.

The Hague, Sept. 26.—The Czar has appointed M. de Martens, professor of international law at the University of St. Petersburg, to be third arbitrator in the claims of the allied powers against Venezuela for preferential treatment, in place of the Portuguese appointee, whose illness has precluded him serving.

MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS

HER CONDITION THIS MORNING IS CONSIDERED CRITICAL.

Buffalo, N.Y., Sept. 26.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis is worse this morning. Her condition is considered critical. The doctors say, however, that the crisis has not been reached, and, should she get relief, she may recover. Several relatives and friends have arrived and are at her bedside.

FRENCH IN CAPE BRETON

TROOPS LAND FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE 'LOUISBOURG.'

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 25.—For the first time since the fleur-de-lis of France was lowered at the taking of Louisbourg, French troops landed to-day on Cape Breton soil. Commandant Lemogne, of the French cruiser 'Jurien de la Graviere,' now at Sydney, asked permission through the French consul, of the Dominion Department of Militia to drill his sailors in Victoria Port. The Deputy Minister of Militia wired that permission would be granted if the corporation of Sydney had no objection, and five hundred of the crew of the 'Jurien' were drilled to-day.

MAY PROVE FATAL

A SERIOUS AFFRAY AT BEAUCE. MAY PROVE SERIOUS.

St. George's, Beauce, Sept. 25.—This village is greatly excited over a fight which took place last Sunday, and which may have a fatal termination. Jean Champagne and a man named Rancourt, of St. Come, got into an altercation, which soon led to blows. Albert Champagne, a brother of one of the fighters interfered an dtried to effect a settlement, when he was struck a violent blow by one of the spectators, named Rodrigue. He was rendered insensible, and a doctor was summoned, but could not bring him to. Champagne is in a serious condition, and may die. Rodrigue was arrested, and after an enquete was committed to the next term of the Criminal Court.

IRISH LAND BILL

FIRST LARGE SALE UNDER NEW ACT.

Dublin, Sept. 24.—The negotiations for the first sale on a large scale under the new Land Act have been completed between the Duke of Leinster and the tenants of his estate in the Athy and the Maynooth districts of County Kildare. The tenants are given a twenty-five years' purchase. The transactions involve $6,250,000.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

PROTESTANT COMMITTEE MEET IN QUEBEC.

Quebec, Sept. 25.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction was held this morning in the Department of Public Instruction, Parliament buildings.

The secretary reported the deaths of the Hon. T. H. Duffy, associate member, and Mr. Samuel Finley, appointed member. Sir William Macdonald, of Montreal, was unanimously elected to replace the late Hon. Mr. Duffy. The vacancy caused by the death of the late Mr. Finley is an appointment that belongs to the government.

The Rev. Dr. Shaw said that so far the interests of the committee had not sufferred for want of cabinet representation, and if such were the case he would be the first to raise the question and call upon Mr. Parent, the premier, on the subject. After some further remarks from members of the committee to the effect t hat the delay in appointing a successor to Mr. Duffy was not hurting the interests of the Protestant minority, and besides it was a private matter, which Mr. Parent understodo best himself, resolutions of condolence were passed in connection with the death of the late Mr. Duffy.

A STOCK BREEDING SOCIETY.

Correspondence recently exchanged between Mr. F. W. Hodson, of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, and Mr. D. A. Lafortune, of this city, points to a meeting to be held in Montreal at an early date with a view to establish a Provincial Society of Stock Breeding, such as exists in the other provinces.

TO REBUILD THE STEAMERS.

The special correspondent of the 'Canada' at Sorel writes that Messrs. Beaulieu and Mainguy have returned from Quebec, where they bought the lumber needed to rebuild the two steamers 'Montreal' and 'Carolina' of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company.

'CANADA GAZETTE.'

TWO MONTREAL COMPANIES INCORPORATED.

Ottawa, Sept. 25.—Messrs. J. M. Brayley, Watson Jack, C. R. G. Johnson, J. S. Inkinson, and E. A. Davidson, all of Montreal, are granted letters patent of incorporation as Messrs. Brayley, Sons & Co., with capital of $90,000, and headquarters in Montreal.

Messrs. Lelebvre, of Lille, France; Henri Bondonneau, of Paris; Judge Ouimet, the Hon. Adelard Turgeon, Messrs. William Wainwright, and W. E. Blumhart, of Montreal, are granted incorporation by letters patent as the 'Societe Generale du Canada,' with capital of a million dollars, and headquarters in Montreal, to deal in mines, lands, timber, pulp, etc.

JUDGE MADDEN.

The 'Canada Gazette' also announces the appointment of Mr. J. H. Madden, of Napanee, to be county court judge of Lennox and Addington, and the appointment of Mr. R. N. Venning, of Ottawa, as assistant commissioner of Fisheries for Canada.

FALKLAND ISLAND POSTAGE.

Newspapers and periodicals may now be forwarded to the Falkland Islands at the same rates of postage as if addressed to points in Canada.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

Civil service extry examinations will be held on November 10, at Charlottetown, St. John, Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Calgary, Victoria and Vancouver. Sessions will also be held at Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Regina, and Nelson, provided candidates enough present themselves. Application forms may be obtained from William Foran, secretary, and must be returned to him not later than Oct. 15.

BIBLE SOCIETY DELEGATES

THEY WILL PREACH TWICE TOMORROW—MASS MEETING FOR MEN.

The Ven. Archdeacon Madden, of Liverpool, and Mr. G. H. Bondfield, the society's representative in China, who are visiting Canada in connection with the one hundredth anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, have arrived in the city, and will preach to-morrow At 11 a.m. the archdeacon will preach in Christ Church Cathedral, and at 7 p.m. in St. George's. The Rev. G. H. Bondfield will occupy the pulpit in Erskine Presbyterian Church at 11 a.m., and St. James Methodist Church in the evening. In the afternoon at four o'clock in the St. ames Methodist Church the archdeacon will give a special address to men. The archdeacon has spoken in Exeter Hall to immense audiences, and is a most eloquent speaker. His addresses to men are most inspiring. Both these distinguished speakers will address a meeting in the American Presbyterian Church on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

LEAVE TO APPEAL GRANTED.

The Court of Appeal yesterday granted the petition for leave to Appeal from an interlocutory judgment in the case of Hasberger and Gutman. A motion for leave to appeal the Privy Council in a case of Archambault and Scott was also granted.

CITY ITEMS

The Rev. C. R. Basketh, vicar of Birtswith, England, will be the preacher at evensong in the Church of St. John the Evangelist to-morrow.

An action for $199 damages has been taken by David Kneen against the city, on account of the level of the street having been changed in front of his property.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death yesterday at the inquest over the body of Napoleon Simoneau, who died at the General Hospital from injuries he received at the Grand Trunk shops on Tuesday.

Mr. M. A. Blondin has accepted the presidency of the Licensed Victuallers' Association, offered him unanimously upon the resignation of Mr. L. A. Wilson. Mr. Louis Poire becomes the new vice-president.

Mr. Justice Doherty yesterday dismissed the action of C. Boismenu, who claimed $118 damages from the city for alleged illegal and false arrest. The court found that the constable who made the arrest had been justified in his action.

The special committee of the South African Veterans' Association announce that the gold headed cane to be presented to General Ian Hamilton on the occasion of his approaching visit has been purchased. The Army and Navy band has been secured for the occasion

FRANCE AND MOROCCO

(See also Page 12.)

GROUNDLESS NONSENSE.

London, Sept. 26.—The British Foreign Office, in denying the statement of the Paris correspondent of the 'Daily Mail,' that Great Britain and Spain had agreed to the establishment of a French protectorate over Morocco, characterizes the story as 'groundless nonsense.'

FLATLY DENIED.

Paris, Sept. 26.—The French Foreign Office declares that any negotiations with Great Britain on the subject of Morocco do not go beyond the question of a general good understanding. The officials flatly deny that France is entertaining schemes for a protectorate or a conquest of Morocco, and express surprise at the persistence of the press reports attributing such plans to France, and asserting that Great Britain's consent has been purchased by concessions in Egypt. The utmost that could happen in the case of certain eventualities would be that France would exercise her right of assisting the Sultan in policing the frontier districts.

SIR IAN HAMILTON

ONE OF THE DEFENDERS OF LADYSMITH ARRIVES AT NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 26.—Lieut.-General Sir Ian Hamilton, who participated in the defence of Ladysmith, and later was Lord Kitchener's chief of staff, has arrived from Liverpool on the 'Lucania.'

Other passengers were Mr. Robert Currie, Sir Alexander Kay Muir, Bart., Lord Revelstoke, and John Kendrick Bangs.

HUNGARIAN CRISIS

WAR POSSIBLE IF THE EMPEROR'S WISHES ARE FURTHER OPPOSED.

London, Sept. 26.—According to a despatch to the 'Daily Mail,' from Vienna, the Austrian Emperor has decided to fight if the Hungarians push their opposition to his wishes to the extreme.

The Austrian war minister and a number of officials have already gone to Hungary.

MUNICIPAL REFORM

OPEN AIR MEETING VOICES VIEWS ON CIVIC QUESTIONS.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting held in the open air on the site of the old St. Gabriel market, last evening, under the auspices of the Municipal Reform Association:—

'Be it resolved, that the Hygiene Committee be requested to find another site for the civic hospital, as that chosen in Point St. Charles, apart from the danger of contagion, will have a depressing effect upon real estate in the neighborhood.'

'Be it resolved, that this meeting is entirely opposed to any extension of the Montreal Street Railway Company's franchise at the present time, and that the aldermen of the city be respectfully requested to consult the electors of the whole city before granting any further privileges to that company.'

'That a delegation go before the Finance Committee and request that the old St. Gabriel's market place be kept for a park or a playground.'

Mr. S. Mount presided, and among the speakers were Messrs. W. Darlington, A. Jones and D. Tansey.

THE OKA QUESTION

OLD DISPUTE REVIVED ON NEW GROUNDS AND COURTS AGAIN INVOKED.

The dispute between the Protestant Indians of Oka and the gentlemen of the Seminary with regard to their respective rights on the Seigneury of Two Mountains, is about to come before the courts again. A kind of settlement was arrived at over twenty years ago after a long and expensive legal battle. Some of the Indians went away after the settlement was effected; some of those who left returned and many remained under the conditions prevailing and made the best of what they considered a hardship and injustice.

Some of the Indians still contend that they have the right to cut wood and build houses almost anywhere on the reserve and this has led to constant trouble between the parties concerned. Another difficulty arose some time ago through the loss of certain documents which had been placed in the custody of Ignace Kenatosse, a prominent Indian on the reserve. Kenatosse was called on to produce the documents, and being unable to do so he was committed to prison until he could produce them or their equivalent. They have not been found, however, and Kenatosse is still in jail. His plea is that he did not know the documents were important, nor that he was their judicial guardian, and he does not know what became of them.

He is very anxious to secure his liberty, and friends have at last come to his assistance. Messrs. Smith, Markey & Montgomery, advocates, have been engaged to look after his interests, and have applied to Judge Taschereau, of Ste. Scholastique, for a writ of habeas corpus. The writ was granted, returnable on Oct. 20.

It is understood that in order to prevent the continuance and recurrence of such troubles as have existed during the past twenty-five or thirty years, the Dominion Government has under consideration the reference of the whole question of the title to the seigneury of Two Mountains, to the Supreme Court of Canada, with the privilege of appeal to the Privy Council of England. These proceedings will be taken with the best of feeling and with a view to the final and satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty.

Suit was recently taken by the Seminary authorities to recover the ground on which stands the new Methodist church at Oka, which is being opened today. Messrs. Smith, Markey & Montgomery will argue the case for the Methodists and the Hon. Mr. Mathieu for the Seminary.

LAW FIRMLY ENFORCED.

In the Recorder's Court yesterday Mr. Recorder Weir sentenced Mrs. Perrault to pay a fine of $100 or go to jail for three months. Mrs. Perrault is the proprietor of a property on St. Elizabeth street. Complaints against the tenants of her house were such that the police authorities last February notified Mrs. Parrault that unless she took means to have the house occupied by respectable people after May 1, she would be prosecuted under the Criminal Code, as an accomplice. As a result of this warning the house was placed in the hands of an agent, and when Annie Lewis wished to rent it, she was requested to find a man to sign the lease in her place, which she did.

A few weeks ago Annie Lewis was convicted and sentenced to $200 or three months for keeping a disorderly house, and the man who had signed the lease was also arrested and condemned to the same penalty.

Sophie Brossard and Olive Chaussé, keepers of disreputable resorts, were fined $50, and Louisa Dupuis, a frequenter, was fined $20. All paid their fines.

LABORERS TROUBLES

CONTRACTORS CLAIM THEY HAVE ALL THE MEN THEY WANT.

The building contractors state this morning that their works of construction are not hampered by the action of the laborers. They have all the help necessary and they are not concerned whether a man belongs to a union or not. What they require is skilled, sober men and fortunately there is plenty of such men ready to go to work. One of the contractors complained last night that certain union men were intimidating his workmen. Mr. Martin, the president of the Laborers' Union, stated in reply that the men were instructed not to intimidate men who preferred to work for implicitly instructed to cause no violence, but only to fight ini a fair way.

FINE AND WARM

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 26, 11 a.m.—Victoria, 60; 46; Kamloops, 60, 38; Barkerville, 44, 20; Calgary, 50, 28; Edmonton, 50, 34; Qu'Appelle, 46, 32; Winnipeg, 58, 32; Port Arthur 52, 44; Toronto, 64, 46; Ottawa, 52, 44; Montreal, 56, 46; Quebec, 52, 44; Halifax, 68, 44.

Strong winds and gales from southward, fine and warm to-day. Sunday, showery in morning, followed by strong north-westerly winds and a change to much cooler again.

SHIPPING NEWS

TUNISIAN SAILS.

The Allan Line SS. Tunisian, Captain A. H. Vipond, sailed from Moville at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with 160 first, 260 second, and 450 third class passengers, for Quebec and Montreal.

SS. CANADA SAILS.

The Dominion Line SS. Canada, Captain R. O. Jones, sailed from Montreal at 8 o'clock this morning with forty first, 37 second and a number of steerage passengers for Liverpool. Following is a list of the steamer's saloon passengers: Mr. John Bussey, Mrs. Bussey, Mr. J. C. Broome, Mr. J. S. Booth, Liverpool; Mr. W. Best, Bradford; Mrs. A. S. Baker, Richford; Mr. J. Couse, Liverpool; Mr. Henri de St. J. Louvent, Paris; Mr. E. F. Dawson, Charlottetown; Mr. R. S. Fraser, London, England; Mr. John C. Greene, St. Thomas; Mr. W. J. Gallop, Montreal; Mr. John Harwood, Liverpool; the Rev. R. H. A. Haslam, Mrs. Haslam, Toronto, Mr. Hargrave, Liverpool; Mr. James Johnstone, Winnipeg; Miss Kay, Brandon; Mr. A. Latimer, Liverpool; Mr. F. W. Lavender, Walsall; Mr. W. J. Malcolm, Mrs. Malcolm, and infant, Montreal; Mr. James Moore, Mrs. Moore, Belfast; Mr. Matthews, Hull; Mr. S. Martin, Winnipeg; Mr. Chas. S. Moyse, Mr. George Ordish, Montreal; Mr. E. Parkes, Mrs. Parkes, Birmingham, England; Mr. H. C. Price, Halifax; Mr. C. J. Rhodes, Liverpool; Mr. James Ramsden, Mr. Jos. Ramsden, Leeds; Mrs. Sibbald, Montreal; Mr. W. G. Tyrrell, Toronto.

The Elder-Dempster Line SS. Monarch, Captain J. Williams, sailed from Montreal to-day with a full general cargo for South African ports.

The Canadian Inland & Ocean Line SS. Toronto, Captain T. Foley, sailed from Montreal to-day, with a general cargo, for Antwerp.

The Dominion Line SS. Manxman, Captain J. Christie, will sail from Montreal tomorrow morning with general cargo and cattle for Bristol, via Liverpool.

The Thomson Line SS. Cervona, Captain C. Stooke, will sail from Montreal tomorrow morning with general cargo and live stock for London.

A BARQUE IN PORT.

The barque Sardhana, Captain A. Gibson, arrived at Montreal from Quebec yesterday. The Sardhana went ashore at Point des Monts, July 20 last. She arrived at Quebec on Aug. 1, and was two days later sent to dry dock, where she remained for four weeks. On Sept. 5 she was about to leave for Montreal, when it was discovered that she was still leaking slightly. She was ordered into dry dock again, and on Sept. 21 went into Davis's slip for further repairs. After coming out she took on art cargo, and proceeded to this port to complete. The Sardhana will load deals from here, and leaves for Australia in a few days. Messrs. T. R. McCarthy & Co., are the agents.

IONIAN DUE THIS AFTERNOON.

The Allan Line R.M.S. Ionian, Captain J. Brown, with passengers and general cargo from Liverlpool, arrived at Quebec at 4.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and after disembarking her steerage pasengers, proceeded at ten o'clock for Montreal. She is expected to arrive in this port about two o'clock this afternoon.

THE SS. LAKE ERIE.

The Canadian Pacific Atlantic Line SS. Lake Erie, Captain F. Carey, with passenegers and general cargo, from Liverpool, arrived at Quebec yesterday afternoon and after landing her 555 steerage passengers, left for Montreal, where she will arrive this afternoon. The steamer has 47 first and 49 second cabin passengers for Montreal.

C. N. R. GRAIN RECEIPTS.

Winnipeg, Sept. 26.—Canadian Northern Railway grain receipts show a steady increase, 100,000 bushels being marketed yesterday as compared with 90,000, 60,000 and 40,000 for the preceding three years. The season has really only just opened and now that the company's agents report threshing to be in good progress receipts will be much heavier, especially if favorable weather continues.

COMMERCIAL

COAL COMPANY MEETS

AGREE TO CANCEL LEASE—MR. ROSS EXPLAINS SITUATION.

The shareholders of the Dominion Coal Company met yesterday afternoon, and ratified the agreement to cancel the lease to the Steel Company, by a stock vote of 115,000 in favor, and none against.

Mr. James Ross, the president, made an address, stating that the prospects of the Coal Company were better now than ever before. It was true that their floating debt was increased by the payment to the Steel Company, but this would ultimately be arranged by a new bond issue, so as not to increase the present fixed charges.

He explained that the Coal Company could, on non-payment of the rent, have re-entered on their property without having to pay for the improvements, costing $1,700,000, made during the lease, but it was thought better to re-enter by a friendly arrangement with the Steel Company, thus avoiding the loss and delay of legal complications, and securing important modifications of the contract for supplying coal to the Steel Company.

Mr. Ross then read the following statement of the financial condition of the company at the beginning and ending of the lease:

	March 1, 1902.	July 31, 1903.
Bonds..	$2,704,500.00	$2,580,500.00
Mortgages, etc.. ..	600,783.50	514,548.04
Floating debt.. ...	1,139,752.65	590,346.91
Int., etc., accrued.	160,231.70	166,321.70
Two-year loan		2,380,000.00
	$4,605,267.85	$6,231,716.65
Cash assets..	$1,715,936.44	$2,102,236.12
Sinking fund... ..	134,547.05	281,677.49
	$1,850,483.49	$2,383,913.61

This shows that liabilities have increased more than liquid assets by $1,093,081.68; as against this, the shareholders have received $1,500,000 in dividends, and $1,700,000 has been spent in developing the property.

Considering that the Steel Company's option to lease was now forever out of the way, and the coal contract, which would have entitled the Steel Company to buy all the coal mined at reduced prices, was modified so as to limit the amount, he felt fully justified in saying that the company was better off than ever before.

In reply to a question, Mr. Ross, said that the company had lost many valuable contracts through the fire in Dominion No. 1 mine, but the mine was now working again, and producing some 600 tons a day.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDENDS.

The directors, Mr. Ross continued, were not in a position even yet to decide what policy would be adopted as to future dividends. The position was peculiar, for not having received the rent, they could not legally declare a dividend, while on the other hand, until the agreement was fully ratified, they could not enter into possession o fthe property which would entitle them to deal with the matter legally. They would, however, be able to make an announcement shortly after the ratification, and would do everything possible to satisfy the shareholders, consistent with the future interests of the company.

EARNINGS LESS THAN 8 PERCENT.

Mr. Ross then reviewed the progress of the company during the two and a half years that he has been in control. The surplus after charges and preferred dividend for the year ending Feb. 28, 1901, was $159,181; for 1902, $937,681; for 1903, $1,719,797, or almost twice as large as in 1902, and ten times as large as in 1901. For the current year, beginning Jan. 1, as altered, the fire reduced the output by 30 percent at the busiest season, but earnings for the eight months ending Aug. 31, after deducting charges, etc., were $797,286, compared with $963,893 last year, a decrease of only about $100,000 from last year, and only about $3,000 short of the rate of 8 percent on the common stock. The gross earnings of the company were no wabout $8,000,000 year, and the output had doubled in the last three years. This showed how necessary a good supply of working capital and a fund for development were, and these would have to be considered in rearranging their finances and determining the dividend policy.

A unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the president and secretary for their conduct of the negotiations with the Steel Company, and the meeting was adjourned, as a matter of formality, for one week.

NEW GRAND TRUNK STOCKS.

Subscriptions are invited in London for the Grand Trunk's issue of £750,000 of four percent guaranteed stock. The issue price is £97 10s per £100, payable 10 percent on application, 25 percent on allottment, 30 percent on Dec. 1, 1903, and the balance on Jan. 1, 1904. Interest at the rate of 4 percent will be allowed on the above payments to be paid on Jan. 1, 1904. Applications with deposit of £10 per £100 of the amount applied for are to be made to Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., London.

LAKE SUPERIOR

SIR CHRISTOPHER FURNESS MAY SAVE THE COMPANY.

Toronto, Sept. 26.—In well-informed financial circles it is pretty well understood that the British capitalist back of the proposed reorganziation of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company is no less a personage than Sir Christopher Furness, the great English iron master and shipbuilder.

Sir Christopher Furness is the head ofo Furness, Withy & Co., and the Furness line of steamers, Hartlepool. He is a shipowner, shipbuilder and engine builder.

Several months before Speyer & Co. were approached for the loan of $5,050,000, which is now occasioning so much uneasiness, Sir Christopher Furness was requested to interest himself in the Soo' works. He immediately sent out an expert to examine the property, and on the strength of his representations Sir Christopher invested upwards of three million dollars in the concern, which fact is well known to the Ontario Government.

It is also understood that in conjunction with Canadian capitalists, Sir Christopher Furness's representatives will be on hand to bid for the assets of the company at the foreclosure sale. This is the bright spot in the present gloomy situation.

NEW YORK OPENING.

New York, Sept. 26.—Wall Street—The tone of the opening market was irregular and declines predominated over gains, but were of such moderate proportions as not to awaken acute anxiety. A fall of ⅝ in St. Paul marked the minimum of the losses. A rise o fnearly a point in United States Steel preferred also had a reassuring effect.

Advertisements.

KNABE

The Player Knows

when the finger strikes the keys of a perfectly-toned piano. Actual test demonstrates the truth of KNABE superiority. A KNABE in the Parlor or Music Room is a guarantee of piano satisfaction which never fails.

Better by far make the right step at the beginning by purchasing a Piano—THE KNABE—whose durability of tone and accurate touch are not a matter of guesswork, but features of universal repute.

WILLIS & CO.,

Sole Agents,

EMPIRE BUILDING,

2470 St. Catherine St.,

MONTREAL.

D., S. S. AND A. EARNINGS.

The report of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway for the year ending June 30, follows. It is unsatisfactory, as usual, showing a small deficit, which is carried by an increase in fixed charges:

	1903.	1902.	Inc.
Gross earn.	$2,772,134	$2,690,569	$81,565
Oper. exp... . .	1,758,090	1,688,818	69,272
Net earnings .	$1,014,045	$1,001,751	$12,294
Other income . .	14,665	6,285	8,380
Total	$1,028,710	$1,008,036	$20,674
Int .and taxes .	1,059,914	987,709	72,205
Deficit	$31,204	x$20,327	$51,531

x Surplus.

The general balance sheet shows a profit and loss deficit of $1,970,417.

BANK CLEARINGS.

Weekly clearings as compiled by Bradstreet's for the week ending Sept. 24, with percentages of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week of last year: New York, $971,117,010; dec., 38.6. Montreal, $19,064,960; decrease, 13.8. Toronto, $13,569,521; dec., 18.1. Winnipeg, $4,450,216; increase, 25.1. Halifax, $1,648,078; inc. 4.7. Ottawa, $1,841,384; inc. 9.5. Vancouver, B.C., $1,525,378; inc. 9.9. Quebec, $1,532,577; inc. 8.3. Hamilton, $1,008,433; inc. 14.9. St. John, N.B., $1,140,857; inc. 32.5. Victoria, B.C., $1,600,371; inc. 17.6.

CHEESE BOARDS.

Perth, Sept. 25.—Offerings, 2,050 boxes of white cheese. All sold for 12c. Very few in to-day owing to a scarcity of cheese boxes. Bissell the only buyer present.

Napanee, Sept. 25.—Offerings, 755 white and 805 colored. Sales: 215 sold on board, 11⅝c; rest selling on curb at the same price.

Ottawa, Sept. 25.—Offerings, 1,087 white and 265 colored. The buyers held firm at 11⅝c, and only 25 boxes were sold. The sellers wanted Brockville figures, and agreed to hold for a week, each promising the other not to sell on the curb.

Iroquois, Sept. 25.—Offerings, 954. About half sold on board and curb at 11⅝c. Buyers present; Smith, Johnston and Weir.

Farnham, Sept. 25.—Eleven factories offered 817 white cheese. No sales made, and meeting adjourned to Oct. 2. Offers of 11⅞c were refused.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKETS.

Toronto, Sept. 26.—Wheat, No. 2 white and red winter, 77c to 77½c, low freights; No. 2 goose, 72c to 73c east, with No. 1 spring at 78 east. Manitoba No. 1 hard, 91c; No. 1 northern, 90c, and No. 2 northern, 87c to 88c lake ports.

Flour, ninety percent patents, $3.05 bid in bags, east or middle freights. Manitoba, $4.75 to $4.80 for Hungarian patents; $4.60 for second patents, and $4.30 to $4.35 for strong bakers, bags, Toronto.

Mill Feed—Bran, $16, and shorts, $18 here; $13 east or middle for bran. Manitoba mill feed, $20 for cars of shorts, and $17 for bran, car lots, Toronto.

Barley, No. 3 extra quoted at 45c middle. No. 3 at 43c middle.

Rye, 51c for No. 2 east, 50c middle.

Corn—Canada, 52c in cars west. American, 56½c for No. 3 mixed; 57c for No. 3 yellow, and 58c for No. 2 yellow in car lots, Toronto.

Oats—32c for No. 1 white, and 31c to 31½c for No. 2 white east; No. 2 white, 30c high freights, north and west.

Oatmeal—$3.75 for cars of bags, $3.90 for barrels, Toronto.

Peas—62c for No. 2 white, high freights, 63c east.

DIED.

WILLIAMS — At 232 Metcalfe avenue, Westmount, on Sept. 26, 1903, David Price Williams, aged 60 years.

Funeral from his late residence, Monday, Sept. 28th, at 2.30 p.m.

Financial.

EDWD. T. TAYLOR & SON

Insurance Brokers & Agents

43 St. Francois Xavier St. Tel. M. 2205

WANTED, SIX GOOD CARPENTERS, outside of city; expenses paid. Apply, 680 Sanguinet street, after 6 p.m.

WANTED, A1 RANGE BUILDERS AND Stove Repairers. Apply WM. CLENDINNENG & SON, 666 Craig street.

WANT ADS.

FOR THE 'WITNESS,'

may be left with

WM. DRYSDALE & CO., Booksellers and Stationers 2678 St. Catherine Street.

Or with R. TURNER, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 501 Wellington street, West of Subway.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant. Situation Wanted. Pupils Wanted. Rooms to Let. Articles Found. Secondhand Articles Wanted or For Sale. — 20 WORDS FOR 10 CENTS. ½c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Property For Sale or To Let. Other Articles For Sale. — 25 WORDS FOR 25 CENTS. 1 cent for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Personals. Agents Wanted. — 25 WORDS FOR 50 CENTS

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

Postage Stamps will be Accepted.

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

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

Situations Vacant.

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

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT where cook is kept; four in family. Apply, 47 Belmont Park.

WANTED, GOOD GENERAL SERVANT; private family; no washing; good wages. Apply, MRS. GURD, 65 McGill College avenue.

WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED TABLEmaid. MISS LYMAN, 72 McTavish st.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT; plain cooking; gas stove; no washing; most evenings free; references. 4282 Dorchester street, Westmount.

WANTED, AT ONCE, FOR CHELSEA, Ironsides and Cascades Schools, Teachers holding 1st Elementary or Model School Diplomas. Apply, giving references, and stating amount of experience in teaching, to CHAS. A. DEWAR, Sec.-Treasurer. Chelsea, Que., 22nd Sept., 1903.

WANTED, SMART, ACTIVE Housemaid. Apply between 7 and 9 p.m., at 4151 Western, corner Elm.

WANTED, AT ONCE, A GOOD GENERAL Servant; good wages; no washing; family of three; nurse kept. Apply at once, 26 Seymour avenue, 1st past Fort.

WANTED, RANGE BUILDERS AND Plumbers. Address WM. CLENDINNENG & SON, 686 Craig street.

WANTED, AN OFFICE BOY WHO IS living at home; must be a boy of good character. Address Post-Office 368, Montreal.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT; NO washing or ironing; highest wages; references required. 4035 Dorchester street.

EMPLOYMENT FOR LADIES. — LECK HAMPTON'S Coin, Silver, Motto and Name Brooches, sell readily. Sample, any name, in handsome case, $1.00. L. HAMPTON, 6 St. David's Place, Toronto.

BOY WANTED, TWO HOURS DAILY, after school hours, for delivering publications. Must be well recommended; salary, $5.00 a month. Address, P.O. Box 2234, Montreal.

WANTED, LADY AGENTS FOR THE Identification and Protective Company of Canada, Limited. Apply to G. I. GODDARD, Manager, Temple Building, Montreal.

Employment Wanted.

GOOD, ALL-ROUND MAN, HAVING 3 hours spare time during day, would be glad to hear of any kind of office work for same. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. Good reference. Address M.L., 36, 'Witness' Office.

SITUATION WANTED, BY A LADY, IN small, quiet family, for light housework. Address HOUSEWORK, 'Witness' Office.

YOUNG FRENCH GIRL DESIRES TO teach French in private English family; good references. 14 Robillard avenue.

AN ACCOUNTANT HAVING SEVERAL hours unoccupied daily, would like to undertake to keep a set of Books, or do Auditing work. Terms, moderate. Address M., 90, 'Witness' Office.

A WIDOW LADY, BEARING UNUSUAL testimonials as to character, disposition, and ability, would like position as Matron, Housekeeper, or such like. Sixty years of age; no encumbrances. For full particulars, address the Corresponding Secretary, W.C.T.U., Bedford, Que.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as working housekeeper; city or country. Address COMPETENT, 12, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, SITUATION AS ASSISTANT Bookkeeper, general office hand, or other position of trust, by experienced and reliable man. Address, H., 3040, 'Witness' Office.

Rooms to Let.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, BRIGHT and cheerful; private family. No. 36 Mance street.

ST. LAMBERT, RIVER FRONT. Furnished rooms, family of two; suitable for gentlemen; $1.25 weekly. For particulars, write M.D., St. Lambert P.O.

Bargains.

FOR SALE, 3 USED ORGANS: ESTEY, 8 stops, was $140, now $48. Thomas, 9 stops, like new, was $75, is $61. Dominion, Chapel style, 7 stops, was $125, now $70. Write or call to-day for first choice. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel st. N.B.—Open Saturday evenings.

OPENING OF A CAN OF VEGETABLES, Fruit, or Fish, is a pleasure, if you know beforehand that the quality is of that delicious Want-more kind. We have just the thing to offer you: A fine line of Sardines from 5 to 25c box; French Peas, 10c to 20c can; Lobsters, 13c to 30c can; Canadian Peas, Corn and Beans, 3 cans, 25c; Pork and Beans, Plain and Tomato Sauce, 5c to 10c; Condensed Soup, 12½c can; Chicken Loaf, Ham Loaf, Beef Loaf, Dried Beef, 15c to 25c box; Potted Ham, Potted Tongue, Potted Chicken, 3 cans, 25c; Pate Fois Gras and Truffles, 15c to 60c can, and a thousand other things too numerous too mention. BAKER'S GROCERY, 2738 St. Catherine street.

BERARD & MAJOR, HIGH CLASS CARriage Builders. Show Room and Work Shop, 1945 and 1949 St. Catherine street. On Hand:—Coupés for 2 and 4 persons; Victorias; Coupés-Rockaway, Family Rockaway; Spiders for Ladies and Gentlemen; T Cart; Buggies, Duke of Cornwall, with rumple seat; Concord and Quebec Waggons; Family Traps for 4 persons, etc., etc. A visit is respectfully solicited.

WHILE SITTING AT THE TABLE, ENjoying your meal is the time to discuss your meal to come. Preserving Fruit is drawing on the last. We will have them all week. Don't miss the opportunity. Make your preserves now. BAKER & CO., 2738 St. Catherine street.

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION, Kindling, $2.00; Cut Maple, $3.00; also Anthracite Coal; Mill Blocks, $1.75, cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, No. 3 Canal Basin, cor. of Guy and William street. Bell Telephone Main 462.

FOR SALE, ON CREDIT OR FOR CASH, Furniture, Carpets, Oilcloth, etc., to suit every taste, at prices defying all competition. PRINCE CO., 33 St. Lawrence st.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS—I AM BREAKing up a collection of 10,000 varieties and can sell any stamps at half of Scott's latest catalogue prices except unused current stamps. Orders promptly filled. 150 Peel street.

Personal.

INFORMATION IS WANTED BY THE undersigned of the whereabouts of Mary Canavan, sister of Daniel Canavan. Address EMMA MAYO, 875 Congress street, Portland, Maine, U.S.A.

Wanted.

WANTED, THOROUGHBRED FOX TERrier Pup (male). Address, stating price, R.M., 'Witness' Office.

To Let.

WANTED, TO RENT, FLATS, TENEments and Houses. FRED. R. COLE, 138a St. James street. Tel. Main 1687.

TO RENT, COMFORTABLY FURNISHED House, 8 rooms, not including bath-room (west end). Apply to G. 962, 'Witness' Office.

TO RENT, DWELLING HOUSE (two story upper tenements) No. 3 Mitcheson avenue; rent $14.00 per month. Apply Room 16, No. 260 St. James street.

MIDDLE FLAT TO LET. 15 DROLET street.

Houses Wanted.

WANTED, BETWEEN 15TH AND 20TH inst., for family of two, small house and stable room for two horses and waggon, in suburbs. G. E. HOERNER, Lachine.

Pupils Wanted.

WANTED PIANO PUPILS, $2.00 Per month. 35 Balmoral street. Pupil of late PROF. DUCHARME.

Property.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—FOR SALE, NICE Cottage at Ste. Agathe des Monts. For particulars, address MADAME L. A. FILIATRAULT, Ste. Agathe des Monts.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Baptist Churches.

THE BAPTIST TABERNACLES, No. 1000 St. Catherine street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services.

BERRI STREET BAPTIST MISSION, 798 Berri street, two doors below Duluth ave.—Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Service of song, 6.45 p.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m. John W. Ede, superintendent.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor, the Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., will preach at both services. Special seats reserved for students. Friends and strangers welcome.

NORTH BAPTIST MISSION —Sunday, 3 p.m., Sunday-school. Special service, Review and singing. At 7 p.m., the Rev. J. H. Earl will deliver his lecture on 'French Indo China; the Land, the People, the Needs,' using a large map. Thursday, 8 p.m., special preaching service. Friends and strangers welcome.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Western and Oliver avenues. — The pastor, the Rev. Frank S. Weston, will preach at both services. B.Y.P.U. service on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially welcome. Seats free.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy streets. Services held in school room of new building. Entrance, Guy street. Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E., on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Rev. J. L. Gilmour, B.D., pastor.

WEST END MISSION, in connection with Oliver Baptist Church. Services will be held in the new hall, upstairs; entrance, 96 Fulford street. Sunday morning Sunday school at 9.30. Preaching service at 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Afternoon Sunday school at 3 p.m. All are cordially invited.

Presbyterian Churches.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

MOUNT ROYAL VALE—Mr. G. S. Mitchell will preach at 7 p.m.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—The pastor, the Rev. John Mackay, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount, cor. Stanton street. The Rev. G. F. Johnson, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

MELVILLE CHURCH, Westmount Park. The Rev. T. W. Winfield will conduct the services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 o'clock.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Drummond and Dorchester sts. Rev. Prof. Ross, D.D., minister in charge.

CALVIN CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner Notre Dame and Seigneurs streets. Sunday, Sept. 27, 1903. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester street. The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor, will officiate at both services. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday-school (special services), at 3 p.m. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles street, Point St. Charles. Rev. C. A. Doudiet, missionary. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 6.30 p.m.; Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Sewing class on Friday at 3 p.m.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH (Presbyterian) Atwater avenue, near St. Antoine street—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening service, 3 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting. C.E. Society on Monday evening. Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, 369 Clarke avenue, Westmount.

KNOX CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets—Rev. Jas. Fleck, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Sabbath school for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and 8.15 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

ERSKINE CHURCH, cor. of Sherbrooke street and Ontario avenue. Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., the pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Chinese class at 3 p.m. C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

MONTREAL ANNEX (Pres. Church) — corner Mance street and Bernard ave. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Seats free. All cordially invited. Rev. D. J. Graham, pastor.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH (Presbyterian)—St. Catherine street—The Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., the pastor, will conduct divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject of evening discourse: 'Single Heart or Double Heart,' 1 Chron. xii., 33. Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Bible reading, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH, near the Windsor. 11 a.m., Communion service. 3.30 p.m., children's service. Address by Mr. James Croil, on 'Patriotism.' 7 p.m. subject: 'Our Young People and the Bible.' 8.15, Chinese school. Monday, 8 p.m., C.E.S. in parlor. Wednesday, 8 p.m., illustrated lecture on Central India. Strangers welcome. Rev. F. M. Dewey.

INSPECTOR STREET CHAPEL (Presbyterian)— Services on Sunday, Sept. 27, 1903, will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Y. P. Society of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Gospel and prayer meeting on Tuesday and Friday at 8 p.m. All strangers in the city will be cordially welcomed and shown to seats. Evangelist John Currie, pastor.

CHALMERS CHURCH, corner of Prince Arthur and St. Lawrence streets. Public worship and sermon at 11 o'clock in the morning, and 7 o'clock in the evening. Chinese Sunday school at 9.45 a.m. English Sunday school at 3 p.m. Devotional meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Sittings allocated at end of each service. Strangers invited and made welcome. Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor.

TAYLOR CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner of Papineau avenue and Logan street. Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. At 11 a.m. the pastor will preach the twenty-third sermon in the series on the parables, 'The Lost Son,' and at 7 p.m. the subject will be 'Reasons why we should Confess Christ.' The Sunday-school and Pastor's Bible-class for young men at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor Society on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

Congregational Churches.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

AMHERST PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Amherst Park and Belanger streets. Rev. J. R. Lewis, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. All are welcome.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Stanley streets. The Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor, will preach at both services. Evening subject: 'The Religion of a Student.' Everybody welcome.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Congregational) cor. Clarke and Western aves., Westmount. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor, the Rev. William Munroe, will preach at both services. Morning subject: 'The Exercise of Talent.' Evening subject: 'The Social Philosophy of Jesus.' Strangers are always cordially welcome.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH — corner of Mance and Milton streets—Rev. H. G. Rice, B.A., B.D., pastor. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Evening theme: 'Christ the Liberator.' Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8.

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational)—Guy street, above St. Antoine. Pastor, the Rev. E. H. Tippett. The pastor will preach at both services. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school rally; Mr. J. W. Palmer will speak. Evening—An illustrated address by the pastor on 'John Bunyan and his great book.' Christian Endeavor on Monday, at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Methodist Churches.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION (Colored)—Preaching at 8 p.m. All welcome. Rev. Robert Brown, pastor.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH, on Marlborough street, near Notre Dame. The Rev. J. Armstrong, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Monday, E. L. of C. E. at 8 p.m. Wednesday, prayer meeting at 8 p.m. Rev. Melvin Taylor, pastor.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH—Divine services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Monday, E. L. of C. E., at 8. Wednesday, prayer meeting at 8. Friday, Junior Endeavor Society at 4.15 p.m. Rev. W. Goold Henderson, pastor.

ST. HENRI METHODIST CHURCH, cor. St. Antoine street and Metcalfe avenue. Pastor, the Rev. James Lawson. Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning preacher, the pastor. Evening preacher, J. R. Nutter. Services in the school room. Sunday-school and pastor's Bible-class at 3 p.m. E. L. of C. E. on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. A cordial welcome at all the services.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST Church, cor. St. Charles Borromee street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. C. E. Bland, B.A., B.D., pastor, will preach. Morning subject: 'The Secret Life.' Evening subject: 'The Unrecognized Christ.' Bible-class at 3 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. Prof. Elliott. Pastor's class Thursday afternoons.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. C. E. Manning, pastor. Morning subject: 'The Law of Increase.' Evening subject: 'Saul the King.' The pastor will preach at both services. Evening music: Anthem, 'In Heaven the Stars are Always Shining.' Quartette and chorus —Miss Ferguson, Mrs. Shoove, Mrs. Diplock and Mr. Lamb. Solo, 'Come unto Me.' Mr. O. S. Taylor. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 o'clock. Strangers welcome.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy streets. Rev. Thomas Griffith, M.A., Ph.D., pastor. The pastor will preach to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday-school Rally Day service at 3 o'clock. Douglas Brotherhood at 3 for young men. Public service on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Morning class and Junior Brotherhood on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Lagauchetiere and Plessis streets. Special harvest rally at 2.45 p.m. Solos by Master L. Lester and Misses S. Dunn and B. Giles. Special harvest anthems in the afternoon and evening. The Rev. E. W. Crane, pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Bible study, Wednesday, at 8 o'clock. A welcome awaits you.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street, centre. The Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A., and the Rev. Charles A. Sykes, B.D., pastors. Sunday-school Rally Day. Morning service—Rev. Chas. A. Sykes, B.D. In the afternoon a special open session of school. Evening service—Rev. C. H. Bondfield, the representative of the Bible Society in China. Midweek service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Epworth League on Monday evening. Society classes on Sunday at 10 a.m.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Fairmount avenue and Mance streets, Montreal Annex. Rev. J. W. Davidson, B.A., B.D., pastor. Sunday, Sept. 27, 1903. Sunday-school rally day. 11 a.m., the pastor will preach. 3 p.m., open session of Sunday-school. Rev. W. J. Croft will speak. 7 p.m.—Rev. J. W. Croft will preach. Sunday-school and pastor's Bible-class. 8 p.m., Wednesday, prayer-meeting. Rev. J. W. Davidson, B.A., B.D., pastor.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Berri and Mount Royal ave. Rev. W. S. Lennon, B.A., B.D., pastor. Rally Day, Sunday, Sept. 27. 11 a.m., children's sermon, by the Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A., of St. James Church. 3 p.m. Open session of the Sunday-school. Short addresses on the missionary needs of our Canadian North-West. 7 p.m., sermon by the Rev. C. A. Sykes, B.D., of St. James Church. E. L. of C. E. on Monday; Young Men's Association on Tuesday, and prayer meeting on Wednesday, at 8 p.m.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Canning and Coursol streets. The Rev. George S. Reynolds, pastor. Class-meeting and Junior Endeavor at 10 a.m. Preaching services Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning preacher, Rev. Geo. S. Reynolds. Evening preacher, the Rev. James Lawson. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Young People's Society of C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers cordially invited to all of the above services.

Avis de Culte Public.

EGLISE DE LA CROIX, Presbyterienne, rue Suzanne—Ecole du dimanche à 10 h. Services à 11 h. et à 7 h. R. F. Duclos, pasteur, 166 rue Mance.

L'ORATOIRE (eglise baptiste), 14 rue Mance—Le dimanche à 11 h. et 7 h; le jeudi à 7.30. A. L. Therrien, pasteur, No. 102 Mance street.

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point St. Charles. Services le dimanche matin à 11 heures. Assemblee le prieres le jeudi à 8 heures p.m. C. A. Doudiet, pasteur. Residence, 76 Coursol street.

EGLISE METHODISTE, au coin des rues Craig et Ste. Elizabeth—Le dimanche à 11 h. et à 7 h.; le mercredi, à 8 h. Ecole du dimanche, 10 h. Rev. Ed. de Gruchy, pasteur, 1 rue Ste. Elizabeth.

EGLISE METHODISTE FRANCAISE, rue Delisle (pres du coin de l'Avenue Atwater). Service le dimanche, à 11 heures et à 7 heures. Ecole du dimanche à 10 heures. Reunion de prieres le mercredi à 8 heures. Rev. Edouard de Gruchy, rue 369 Delisle, et M. Sadler, 403a St. Antoine, pasteurs.

EGLISE ST. JEAN, coin des rues Ste. Catherine et Cadieux. Culte le dimanche à 11 a.m. et à 7 p.m. Reunion de prieres le mercredi à 8 p.m. Ecole du dimanche et class biblique à 3 p.m. Calvin E. Amaron, D.D., pasteur, 237 rue St. Charles Borromee.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Church of England.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Outremont avenue. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH (Church of England)—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the rector. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Rev. H. Jekill, B.A., rector.

RICHMOND SQUARE MISSION, No. 236 St. Antoine street. Sunday-school at 9.30 a.m. Bible-class at 3.15. Service at 7 p.m. Seats free. E. T. Cocker, lay reader, in charge.

EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Anglicane), Chatham street—The Rev. H. E. Benoit, rector. 11 a.m., morning prayer. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Seats free and unappropriated. Strangers are welcome.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, Notre Dame st., east. 11 a.m., morning service; preacher, the rector. 3 p.m., Sunday-school and Bible-class. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Rector, Canon Renaud.

ST. THOMAS MISSION, No. 309 Delorimier avenue, near Ontario street. 3 p.m., Sunday-school. W. W. L. Chipman, superintendent. 7 p.m., evening service, J. J. Bullick, Lay Reader. Rev. Canon Renaud, rector.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, corner St. Denis and Marie Anne streets. Seats free. Rev. M. Day Baldwin, rector. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. All seats free and unappropriated.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE MISSION, 236 St. Antoine street. Sunday-school, 9.30. Bible-class, 3.15. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Address by R. H. Buchanan, Esq. Seats free. C. T. Cocker, Lay Preacher in charge.

ANGLICAN CHURCH MISSION, Amherst Park and St. Denis Boulevard, corner of St. Zotique and Labelle streets, in connection with the Montreal Diocesan Theological College. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.. Student lay reader, Mr. J. C. Seaman.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, corner of Champlain and Dorchester streets. All seats free. Rector, the Rev. W. W. Craig, M.A. Holy Communion, first Sunday at 11 o'clock; third Sunday at 7 o'clock; all other Sundays at 8.30 a.m.; morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Evening preacher, the rector.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Vinet streets. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector; Rev. J. S. Ereaux, assistant. Sunday, Sept. 27, 1903. Service at 11 a.m.; preacher, Rev. Canon Dixon. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Service at 7 p.m.; preacher, Rev. J. S. Ereaux.

TRINITY CHURCH, corner of St. Denis street and Viger square. The Rev. Charles G. Rollit, rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer. Preacher, the rector. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Preacher, the rector. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. Strangers welcome at all services and shown to seats.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, Weredale Park, Dorchester street and Atwater ave. Celebration of Holy Communion at 8 and 10 a.m. Morning prayer at 11 a.m. Preacher at both services, the very Rev. Dean Evans. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. The Very Rev. Dean Evans, D.D., D.C.L.; Rev. E. I. Rexford, M.A.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, corner of St. Urbain and Prince Arthur streets. The Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Preacher at both services the rector. Evening subject: 'The Judgment of the Nations.' All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE corner Bishop and St. Catherine streets. Rev. Canon Ellegood, D.C.L., M.A., rector. Rev. H. A. Brooke, M.A., assistant. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Matins, 11 a.m. Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Evensong, 7 p.m. Morning preacher, Rev. H. A. Brooke. Evening preacher, the rector. Strangers welcome and shown to seats at all services. Also, Festival of St. Michael and all Angels on Sept. 29.—Holy Communion at 7.30 in the chapel.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.— The Venerable Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal; Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., vicar of Christ Church Cathedral; Rev. H. T. S. Boyle, M.A., assistant. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service. Preacher the Ven. Archdeacon Madden, of Liverpool, Eng. 7 p.m., Cathedral service, preacher, the Vicar. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service. Sunday-school and Bible-classes in Synod Hall at 3 p.m. Tuesday, St. Michael and all Angels' Day, Holy Communion at 10 a.m.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

Rt. Rev. Jas. Carmichael, D.D., Coadjutor Bishop of Montreal, rector.

Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.

Holy Communion after evening service.

11.05—Morning prayer. Preacher, Archbishop Bond.

3.00 o'clock—Sunday school and Bible-classes.

7.05—Evening prayer. Preacher, Archdeacon Madden, of Liverpool.

Wednesday, evening service at 8 o'clock.

Point St. Charles Churches.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner Conway and Menai streets. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Week night service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All welcome. Rev. J. Myles Crombie.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Liverpool streets. The Rev. J. R. Webb, pastor. Residence, 7 Rushbrooke street. Sunday, Sept. 27, 1903. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., the pastor preaching. Strangers cordially welcomed.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH.—Class meetings at 9.30 and 10 a.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Junior E.L. of C.E. at 4.15 p.m. Senior E. L. of C. E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Everybody welcomed to the above services. Rev. D. Winter, pastor.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Point St. Charles Churches.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, Presbyterian. Corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Rev. E. A. Mackenzie, B.A., B.D., pastor. The Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

HOPE CHAPEL, Ryde street. — Sunday-school at 4 p.m. Adults' Bible class at the same hour. Ladies' Aid every Monday evening at 7.30.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. Preacher, Rev. W. R. Harvey. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. In the evening there will be given the first of the new series of sermons illustrated by the stereopticon. Preacher, Rev. W. R. Harvey. Girls' Company on Wednesday evening at 7.15. Boys' Brigade on Monday at 7.15. Senior Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8. Prayer and praise meeting on Wednesday at 8. Literary and Debating Society on Thursday at 8 p.m. Junior C.E. on Friday at 4.30.

Undenominational Churches.

MEMBERS OF THE CHRISTIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, friends of Zion.—Meeting at 3 p.m. on Sundays. Strangers welcome. 459 Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount.

A PRAYER CONFERENCE AND BIBLE Reading Meetiug in Desrivieres st. school house at 11 a.m. All are invited.

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION, 75 Inspector street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. John Ohling in charge.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, Sept. 27, at 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. D. Lariviere, B.A.

HENRY J. DART'S MISSION, 110 Delorimier avenue. Bible class at 3 p.m. Sunday evening service at 7 o'clock. Seats free. All are welcome.

THE EVANGELISTIC HALL, 2424 St. Catherine street. — Christians meet on Lord's Day morning at 11 a.m. for breaking of bread, and 7 p.m., for Bible study.

RAILWAY MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets in the R. M. C. A. Hall, corner of Wellington and Richmond (Subway), every Sunday at 4 p.m. Lively talks by railway men. All railway men with their families and friends cordially invited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL—Dominion square—Young Men's Meeting on Saturday at 8 p.m. Bible classes, Sunday at 9.45 a.m., 3 p.m., and 5.15 p.m. Men's meeting on Sunday, 4 p.m.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 896 Dorchester street—Union prayer meeting, open to ladies, every Thursday morning from 10.30 to 11 o'clock. Business meeting for members every Thursday mornjng at 11 o'clock. Y.W.C.A. Circle of the King's Daughters, second and fourth Thursdays of every month at 8 p.m. Service and Bible reading every Thursday evening from 7 to 7.30 o'clock. All young women are cordially invited to each and all of these services.

SALVATION ARMY—Public services will be held in the S.A. Temple, 24 Alexander street, on Sundays, at 7 and 11 a.m.; and at 3 and 7.30 p.m. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 p.m. A public holiness meeting is held on Friday nights. Staff-Captain D. C. Moore in command. At Point St. Charles, corner Wellington and Bourgeois streets, public meetings are held on Sunday at 3 and 7.30 p.m. Also each week night, except Tuesday at 8 o'clock. Captain Thomas Bloss in command. Gospel services in French at No. 477 St. Lawrence street, on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday nights at 8 o'clock.

CLEVER STUDENT HAD SPEECH READY.

An undergraduate student at Johns Hopkins University made a decided hit at a banquet not long ago in the presence of a small though very select body of distinguished railway men. The young man in question had been invited to the dinner by virtue of his intimacy with the son, also a Johns Hopkins boy, of the president of a large railway in the middle west. There were not very many gentlemen present, it being only an informal affair, and the toastmaster decided to call on everybody at the table for a speech. The older men were the first called, of course, and when they had all said something the toastmaster turned to the son of the railway president and smilingly requested him to make a speech. The young man begged to be excused, saying that he had brought his friend along to enable himself to escape from just such an emergency, adding that his friend was an excellent postprandial speaker and had prepared a delightful speech, hoping that an opportunity would be given him to deliver it.

The guests began to look sympathetically at the young fellow, but he arose from the table perfectly calm and self-possessed and said:

'Gentlemen, my position just now reminds me of the fly in the following story: A fly got on the ear of a bull. The bull started off suddenly for a reason altogether unknown to the fly and tore down the road at an awful rate, leaving behind a suffocating trail of dust. He was snorting and roaring in a most ferocious manner when the fly whispered into the bull's ear: "Say, we're raising a lot of dust and noise, ain't we?"

'In the midst of all this wit and eloquence,' added the young man, 'I feel very much like that fly.'—Baltimore 'Sun.'

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

It is estimated that the total cost of the new buildings required in connection with the extension of Glasgow University will be between £90,000 and £100,000. Estimates to the extent of about £70,000 have already been accepted for the various works connected with the scheme, exclusive of painting, heating, electric lighting, and fittings generally, which are expected to entail a further expenditure of about £30,000.—'Westminster Gazette.'

Property.

OUTREMONT!

CHOICE SUBURBAN RESIDENCES,

$3,500 to $90,000

In this high-class residential locality.

—Also BUILDING LOTS on—

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE,
McCULLOCH AVENUE,
BLOOMFIELD AVENUE,
ST. CATHERINE ROAD,

Good street car service. Terms to suit.
MONEY TO LOAN.

FRANK E. DONOVAN,
Room 225 Temple Building.
Tel. Main 2091, or East 2747.

500 GUY STREET.

This corner property, comprising 89 feet frontage on Guy street and 62 feet on the upper side of Lincoln avenue (area about 4,400 feet) with the 2½ story stone and brick building thereon, will be sold

BY AUCTION,
(FRASER BROS., Auctioneers,)

at the rooms of the J. CRADOCK SIMPSON CO., Second Floor, Merchants Bank Building,

WEDNESDAY, 30th SEPT.,
At 11 a.m.

The corner of Guy and St. Catherine streets is becoming one of the most important business centres in the up-town district, and land on Guy street, above St. Catherine, is increasing in value for business purposes. The above property MUST BE SOLD. Easy terms. For particulars, apply to

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON
REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.

STONE FRONT HOUSE FOR SALE,
ST. LUKE STREET, near Guy.

A well-built residence of eleven rooms; new hot water heating; open plumbing; brick stable, with accommodation for three horses.
Lot has an area of 2,585 feet.
PRICE $7,000.

The J. CRADOCK SIMPSON
REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.,
MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING.

DETACHED RESIDENCE & GROUNDS
FOR SALE, AT MONTREAL WEST.

A three-story Dwelling House of twelve rooms, with modern conveniences.
The lot contains 10,000 feet, and there is a good stable and coach house, a nice garden with fruit trees, etc.
PRICE LOW.

The J. CRADOCK SIMPSON
REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.,
MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING.

DOUBLE MODERN HOUSE
FOR SALE or TO LET,

formerly the property of Cardinal Vaughan et al., latterly the property of L. J. A. Deroms, Esq.,

HEAD OF MONTEE DU ZOUAVE,
near the corner of Sherbrooke and St. Denis.

A rare chance to acquire a homestead. A fine comfortable property, with 22,000 feet of land. House is well built, almost new, and bright, has a good view over the city and facing St. Denis street; contains drawing-room, library, dining-room and ten bedrooms, conservatory, with plenty of ground for garden after disposing of three or four lots, which could be sold without impairing surroundings of the house. It is heated by Daisy furnace and has modern open plumbing, cement basement.
The House is well appointed, convenient, and may be acquired on easy terms, or rented.

A Luxurious Place for a Small Outlay

JAMES WALLACE, Agent, 672 Craig.

FOR SALE, CHEAP

That centrally situated property, 776 and 778 Craig St., at present occupied by the Timmis Noble Co.
Size of lot, 60 x 90 ft., with lane in rear and entrance on St. James street. Apply to
The TIMMIS NOBLE CO

We Loan Money at the Lowest Rates in The City

$ on household furniture, pianos, organs, horses and carriages, without publicity or removing the goods. We loan in sums from $10 to $1,000 from 1 to 12 months. We give liberal discount, if paid before due. Your dealings with us strictly private, as we know you would wish. By courteous treatment and Fair, Honest Dealing, we are gaining new customers every day. You should be among them. Call and investigate. We will be pleased to talk the matter over with you, or telephone us Bell 2361 Main, and we will send one of our agents to see you.

MONTREAL LOAN & BROKERAGE CO
Rooms 504, New York Life Building,
Cor. St. James St., and Place d'Armes Sq.
CHAS. E. CAMPBELL, Mgr.

COMMON SENSE.

General Grant, of the United States army, alleges that low drinking saloons are established near every post where there is not a canteen. The power that closed the canteen can close the shebeen. Why is it not used?—Kingston 'Whig.'

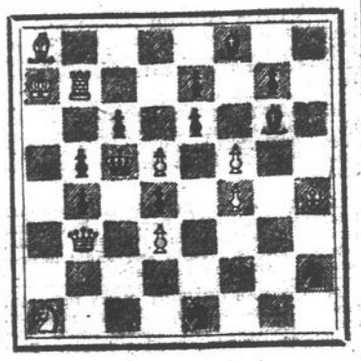
CHESS

Saturday, Sept. 26, 1903.

PROBLEM NO. 770.

Composed for the 'Witness' by H. W. Barry, Boston.

Black—12 pieces.



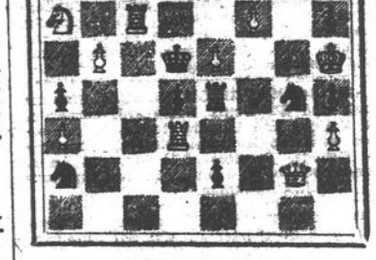
White—10 pieces.

White to play and mate in THREE moves.

PROBLEM NO. 771.

By A. Corrias, Italy.

Black—10 pieces.



White—18 pieces.

White to play and mate in TWO moves.

Solutions published on Oct. 17 must reach the editor by Oct. 10.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS.

No. 764. Wheeler. Two moves. Key: B—Kt 2. Correct from George Patterson. St. Leon Water Chess Club, Mrs. F. J. Pentelow.

No. 765. Wheeler. Three moves. As a white pawn was omitted from White's Q R 2, an extra week is allowed.

Correct solution to no. 760 from Myrtle House, and to 762 from St. Leon Water Chess Club.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. L. Kuhn—The scores in the two matches at Berlin were Hastings 4½, Berlin 4½ and Hastings 2½, Berlin (whole city) 6½. In the whole tour the Hastings men scored 21 against their opponents' 25.

H. W. Barry—Many thanks for communication and problem. The hint was quite wasted. Believed you incapable of anything so base. Very clever though. Will write you soon.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The match by telegraph between the Winnipeg Ches Club and the Montreal Chess Club may be considered as arranged. The conditions submitted to Winnipeg for final acceptance are briefly: (1) Ten players a side; (2) no consultation; (3) date, Thanksgiving Day, Oct. 15; (4) time, 1.30 till midnight, central time, with 1½ hour intermission for the evening meal; (5) British Chess Code rules; (6) unfinished games to be submitted to an adjudicator to be agreed upon; (7) each club to pay the expenses at its own end of the wire.

It is believed that Pillsbury will again tour this season, giving his wonderful blindfold and simultaneous exhibitions. Pillsbury has repeatedly announced his intention to retire from public and professional chess but hitherto his great popularity, and the high estimate placed upon his services to the game, have prevented his withdrawal.

Napier says that Teichmann will probably be on this side of the water during the coming winter; if so, we hope he may come to Montreal, as he is quite one of the most agreeable of the professionale besides being a most ingenious and far-seeing player.

A consultation match is in progress between Messrs. Sawyer and Kurrie on one side and Messrs. Short and Jacobs on the other. The first game, a Ruy Lopez, was adjourned in a position very favorable to the White allies, Messrs. Sawyer and Kurrie.

Writing in the Pittsburg 'Dispatch,' W. E. Napier says he has just received a letter from Marshall, dated Bradford, Sept. 4, in which, among other things of interest, he states that since the negotiations with Lasker fell through he has been challenged by F. J. Lee and J. H. Blackburne, and, being so advised by the Bradford Club, he has accepted both challenges.

In 1899, after winning the minor tournament of the London Congress, he issued a challenge to Blackburne, which, however, was declined on the score of business pressure.

It is much to be hoped that the match with Blackburne may materialize, as should Marshall win a set encounter against so redoubtable an adversary he would have no trouble in securing a match with Lasker, whose principal achievement prior to the match with Steinitz was a victory over Blackburne.

Marshall states that his health is first rate.

The chess editor of the Hereford 'Times' works hard to sustain Dr. Lasker's reputation. The following recent effort in this direction deserves some credit, if only for its ingenuity as an advertisement:

'The Rice Gambit.—It says much for Dr. Lasker's great superiority over his contemporary that in the first three games which he played at the Rice Gambit with Tchigorin at Brighton—he being obliged to play the attack in each game—the score was one win each, and one draw. In the Rice Gambit tournament lately held at the Manhattan Chess Club, New York, there were 55 games played, all by strong players, as may be judged from the fact that the renowned Eugene Delmar emerged from the fray at the bottom of the score list. The result of those 55 games is, that the defence won at the rate of two to one—33 games to 17, and 5 draws. These figures leave no doubt in the mind as to the soundness or unsoundness of the opening, nor can the final result of the six games at Brighton, whatever that result may be, affect them in the least. Fifty-five tournament games, played by fairly strong men, are a far better test than six games between two masters, one indisputably more skilful than the other. The Rice Gambit, moreover, reminds one of the endless litigation which so much absorbed Serjeant Snubbin on the memorable day when Mr. Pickwick, accompanied by Mr. Perker, his solicitor, called upon the great counsel in reference to that little affair of Mrs. Bardell. The Serjeant, it will be remembered, was "deeply immersed in the case before him, which arose out of an interminable law suit, originating in the acts of an individual, deceased a century or so ago, who had stopped up a pathway from some place which nobody ever came from, to some other place which nobody ever went to!" The Rice Gambit is an opening which no one ever plays, or ever wants to play, except, of course, when Mr. Rice offers cash prizes or handsome fees to masters to induce them to exploit his so-called Gambit. We are not prepared to say that these competitions do not excite interest, but we do think that the amount of time and money already expended on this hobby, might have been more usefully employed on more legitimate and more instructive chess contests.

GAME NO. 725.

A fine game between the late Rev. John Owen and Paul Morphy.

White. Morphy.	Black. Owen.
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q Kt 3
2 P—Q 4	2 B—Kt 2
3 B—Q 3	3 P—K 3
4 Kt—K R 3	4 P—Q B 4
5 P—Q B 3	5 P x P
6 P x P	6 Kt—Q B 3
7 B—K 3	7 Kt—Q Kt 5
8 Kt—Q B 3	8 Kt x B
9 Q x Kt	9 B—Q Kt 5
10 Castles	10 B x Kt
11 P x B	11 Kt—K B 3
12 P—K 5	12 Kt—Q 4
13 P—Q B 4	13 B—Q R 3!
14 B—Q 2	14 R—Q B sq
15 Q R—Q B sq	15 Castles
16 Q—Q Kt 3	16 Kt—K 2
17 B—Q Kt 4	17 R—K sq
18 K R—Q sq	18 Kt—K B 4
19 P—K Kt 4	19 Kt—K R 5
20 P—K B 4	20 P—K B 3
21 B—K sq	21 P x P
22 Q P x P	22 Q—K 2
23 Kt—K Kt 5	23 P—K R 3
24 Kt—K 4	24 B—Q Kt 2
25 Q—Q 3	25 R—K B sq
26 B x Kt	26 Q x B
27 Kt—B 6 ch	27 R x Kt
28 P x R	28 Q x Kt P ch
29 Q—Kt 3	29 Q x Q
30 P x Q	30 B—Q B 3
31 P x P	31 K x P
32 K—B 2	32 K—B 3
33 P—K Kt 4	33 P—K R 4!
34 P—Kt 5 ch	34 K—B 4
35 K—K 3	35 P—R 5
36 R—Q 2	36 P—R 6
37 R—R 2	37 B—K Kt 7
38 R—Q B 2	38 P—Q 4
39 P—K Kt 6	39 P x P
40 P—Kt 7	40 R—K Kt sq
41 R x B	41 P x R
42 R x P (Kt 7)	42 K—B 3
43 R—Q B 2	43 R x P
44 R x P	44 R—Kt 6 ch
45 K—K 4	45 R—Q R 6
46 R—Q B 2	46 R—Q R 5 ch
	Resigns.

GAME NO. 726.

Game lately played in New York, showing how Professor Rice himself conducts the gambit bearing his name.

(Race Gambit.)

White. Prof. Rice.	Black. Mr. Sternberger.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P x P
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—K Kt 4
4 P—K R 4	4 P—Kt 5
5 Kt—K 5	5 Kt—K B 3
6 B—B 4	6 P—Q 4
7 P x P	7 B—Q 3
8 Castles.	8 B x Kt
9 R—K 1	9 Q—K 2
10 P—B 3	10 P—Kt 6
11 P—Q 4	11 Kt—Kt 5
12 Kt—Q 2	12 Q x P
13 Kt—B 3	13 Q—R 3
14 R x B ch	14 Kt x R
15 Q—K 1	15 Kt—Q 2
16 P x Kt	16 Kt—Kt 3
17 Q—K 4	17 Kt x B
18 Q x Kt	18 Q—Kt 3 ch
19 Kt—Q 4	19 B—Q 2
20 B x P	20 Castles Q R
21 P—Kt 4	21 K R—K 1
22 P—R 4	22 R—Kt 5
23 P—R 5	23 Q—Kt 3
24 P—Q 6	24 P—Q B 3
25 R—Kt 8 ! !	25 Resigns.

GAME NO. 727.

Played in the recent Gambit Tournament in Vienna.

White. C. Schlechter.	Black R. Teichmann.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P x P
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—K B 4 (a)
4 P—K 5 (b)	4 P—K Kt 4 (c)
5 P—Q 4	5 P—Kt 5 ? (d)
6 B x P !	6 P x Kt
7 Q x P	7 Q—R 5 ch (e)
8 P—Kt 3	8 Q—Kt 5
9 Q—K 3	9 Kt—Q B 3
10 B—K 2	10 Q—Kt 3
11 Kt—B 3	11 B—Kt 5
12 P—Q 5 (f)	12 Kt—Q sq
13 Castles Q R	13 P—Q R 3
14 P—K Kt 4 ! (g)	14 K—Kt K 2 (h)
15 P—Q 6	15 Kt—K 3 (i)
16 P x Kt	16 B—Q B 4
17 Q—Kt 3	17 B x P
18 P x P	18 Q x P
19 B—K 3	19 B—Kt 4
20 Kt—Q 5	20 B x B ch
21 Q x B	21 K—Q sq
22 K—R Kt sq (j)	22 Q—B sq
23 Q—R B sq	23 Q—Q B 4
24 Q—K B 3	24 K—R B sq (k)
25 R—Kt 8 ! !	25 Resigns (l)

Notes from Hereford 'Times':

(a) Herr Schlechter considers this move unsound, and we are much inclined to agree with him. If Black, says Herr Schlechter, is afraid, or unwilling, to continue 3.... P K Kt 4, then the only safe alternative is 3.... Kt Kt B 3.

(b) In nearly all the games played in Vienna, White continued 4, P x P. The present game, however, seems to demonstrate, that the text move—the natural move by the way—is superior.

(c) If 4.... P Q 3, Herr Schlechter suggests 5, Q K 2! And if then 5.... P x P, 6, Kt x P, Q K 2 (if Q R 5 ch, 7, P Kt 3, winning back the Gambit Pawn with the better game); 5, P Q 4, etc., Or, 4.... P Q 3: 5, Q K 2, Kt K 2; 6, P Q 3, with the preferable game.

(d) Ill-advised, as by sacrificing the Knight, White obtains a far more promising position than he would have at this stage of a Music Gambit. Probably the best now for Black was 5.... P—Q 4.

(e) He is almost forced to check, in order to prevent the adversary giving the check at R 5.

(f) White has now a fine attack, whereas Black has a wretchedly cramped, undeveloped and unplayable game.

(g) By this ingenious manoeuvre, an opening is forced for the Rooks on both the B and Kt files.

(h) Probably best, as if P x P, White replies 15, P K R 3, with a still more violent attack than now.

(i) In the hope of extricating himself. If the Kt move from K 2, say, to Q B 3, then either 15, Kt Q 5, or 16, P x P, increases the force of the attack considerably.

(j) Threatening to win the Queen by 23, Q R B sq.

(k) Overlooking the fine reply White has in store, a pardonable oversight, however.

(l) If R x R, then 26, Q B 6 ch, K K sq; 27, Q B 7 ch, etc. A remarkably pretty finish to a masterly game.

GAME NO. 728.

(Evan's Gambit.)

Prince Dadian of Mingrelia v. Brecky.

White.	Black
1 P—K4	1 P— K4
2 K Kt— B3	2 Q Kt—B 3
3 B—B 4	3 B—B 4
4 P—Q Kt 4	4 B x Kt P
5 P—B 3	5 B—R 4
6 P—Q 4	6 P x P
7 Castles.	7 P x P
8 Q—Kt 3	8 Q—B 3
9 P—K 5	9 Q—Kt 3
10 Kt x P	10 B x Kt
11 Q x B	11 K Kt—K 2
12 R—K 1	12 Castles (1)
13 B—Q 3	13 P—B 4 (2)
14 B—B 4 ch	14 K—R 1
15 B—Kt 2	15 P—Q 4 (3)
16 P x Pe. p	16 P x P
17 Q R—Q 1	17 P—Q 4 (4)
18 B x P	18 Kt x B (5)
19 R x Kt	19 Q—B 3 (6)
20 Q—R 3	20 Q—B 2
21 Kt—Kt 5	21 Q—Kt 1
22 Kt x P (7)	22 R—K 1
23 R x R	23 Q x R
24 Q—Q B 3	24 Q—K 2
25 B—R 3	25 Q—K 5
26 Kt—Kt 5	26 Q—Kt 8 ch
27 B—B 1	27 P—B 5
28 Q x Kt !	28 B—Q 2
29 Q x B	29 Q x B ch
30 R—Q 1	30 R—Q B 1

and white declared mate in five moves.

Notes by M. E. Schallop.

(1) P—Kt 4 now or later would occupy White on the Q's side, and give Black a freer game.

(2) If instead Q—K 3, then B x P ch; and if 13.... Q—R 4; 14, R—K 4, Kt—Kt 3; 15, P—Kt 4, Q—R 6; 16, B—B 1 wins the Q.

(2) Kt—Q 1 might be considered here.

(4) If R—B 3, then Q—R 3 wins the P, and if 17....R—Q 1; 18, R x Kt, Kt x R; 19, Kt—K 5, and wins.

(5) B—Q 2 is better.

(6) R—Kt 1 is beter.

(7) Beautifully played. If now 22.... Q x Kt; 23, Q x R ch, Q—Kt 1; 24, B x P ch, and wins, after exchanging Q's. And if 22.... K x Kt; 23, Q—R 3 ch, K—Kt 3; 24 R—Q 6 ch, R—B 3 (best, for if K—B 2; 25, Q—Q Kt 3 ch and mates next move); 25, B x R, P x B; 26, R—K 3, P—B 5; 27, Q—R 4, Q—Kt 2; 28, Q x P (B 5), and wins.

—('Sport and Spiel.')

party, struck up 'The Men of Harlech,' and to this vocal accompaniment the procession marched to the Westminster Palace Hotel. Mr. Sweeney did not interrupt the proceedings, allowing the doctor and some of his friends to get comfortably seated in the smokeroom of the hotel before he disclosed his presence. He assured the doctor, in answer to a question, that he was in no particular hurry, and the conversation was resumed. It is a testimony to the officer's tact and courtesy in an unpleasant position that Dr. Tanner frequently called upon Mr. Sweeney at Scotland Yard when he was in London.

Inspector Sweeney not only knew personally every Anarchist in this country, but he shared all their secrets, and was able to put his hand upon any of them at an hour's notice. They tried by every means in their power to put him 'off the scent,' but neither the change of the meeting-places nor cellar assemblies availed them anything. The Italians, Mr. Sweeney says, are the most dangerous of the 'red-hand gang.' There are very few English-born Anarchists, and fewer who could have the courage to practice what they preach. They are loafers for the most part, who join the Anarchist clubs for the purpose of sharing in the secret money disbursed amongst the members. Mr. Sweeney first came into close touch with the fraternity in the early 'nineties, during the Walsall scares. He arrested one of the principals in Little Titchfield Street, London. It was found as the result of the investigations then made that the Anarchists had established quite a factory at Walsall, and were manufacturing bombs wholesale and sending them to Russia.

Another case in which Mr. Sweeney figured prominently was that of Polti and Farnara. These Anarchists had arranged to throw a bomb into the Stock Exchange at midday with the object of killing as many as possible of the money kings who generally assemble in large numbers there at that hour. Mr. Sweeney knew of the plot some weeks before it was to be carried out, watched every movement of Polti, who manufactured the bomb, and rode with him on the 'bus to the Stock Exchange. The bomb is in the museum of Scotland Yard, and it is still by far the largest that has come into the possession of the police. It is about six inches long and has an internal diameter of three and a half inches.—'St. James's Gazette.'

THE WELL IN THE TOWER OF LONDON.

For ages antiquary after antiquary found himself baffled by a simple problem at the Tower. How, in the old days, did the garrison get a supply of drinking water? The antiquary could show you the original fireplace at which William the Conqueror warmed his hands, could point approximately to the spot on which the murdered Princes fell; he could lead you to the place where Henry VIII.'s queens were butchered, and to the tombstone that collapsed upon their poor bones; he knew the tiny dungeon in which Sir Walter Raleigh spent twelve dreadful years hidden from the light; and could have you in a twinkling in the stone dog-kennel where still remains the ring to which they chained Guy Fawkes. But how these unfortunates and their janitors drank, none could tell. The Thames hard by was not the source, they were sure. Organized search was vain. Then there came a thick-headed, unimaginative mason, to whom and his fellows the work of converting certain of the historic dungeons into storehouses for war material meant ninepence-halfpenny an hour and no more.

His pick struck through the flooring of the corridor from which the prisoners used to enter their cells. Behind these latter, and corresponding with the main one, ran, and still remains, the little secret corridor along which eavesdropping officers tip-toed to listen to conversation between captives, for the purposes of evidence. A few blows from the pick brought to light the mouth of a pit. Sixty feet down was water—thirty feet of it. The mason had happened upon the historic well for which search had been made in vain for centuries! It was as perfect as the day the Conqueror sunk it. To-day it still carries its thirty feet of sweet spring water, and should ever the Tower be beleaguered, its garrison would still be independent of outside supply. We have our holy wells, our miracle-working wells, and wells of medicinal waters. If this historic old shaft which the mason brought to light were distant ten thousand miles, Londoners would make pilgrimages to drink its waters. — 'St. James's Gazette.'

A MEXICAN IDEA.

The Mexican Postal Department has taken a new and novel means of informing the public of the weather bulletins given out by the Weather Bureau. Every letter which passes through the office is now stamped with the indications for the next twenty-four hours. This stamping is done at the same time that the postage stamps on the letters are cancelled and the receiving stamp affixed.—'American Medicine.'

A STIRRING LIFE

SCENES IN A FAMOUS DETECTIVE'S CAREER.

Many stirring episodes of the past quarter of a century are bound up in the career of Detective Inspector Sweeney, whose retirement from Scotland Yard after twenty-seven years' service in the force took effect on Saturday night. He was summoned for special service to the headquarters of criminal investigation in the early 'eighties, when the Fenians were asserting themselves. He fully justified his selection during that trying period, and his services resulted in his being retained at Scotland Yard.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP LONDON BRIDGE.

Through Mr. Sweeney's instrumentality the identity and the fate of the men who attempted to blow up London Bridge were established to the satisfaction of the authorities. Long after the outrage Captain Lomasney and John Fleming were reported to have been seen in various parts of the world, and there are those who still believe that the men escaped death and justice. But there is a report in the dovecots of Scotland Yard which proves beyond reasonable doubt that the scoundrels perished in the execution of their ill-conceived and diabolical plan.

Inspector Sweeney has the unique record of having arrested four members of parliament. One of them was the late Dr. Tanner. It was in the boisterous days of the home rule movement. The doctor's inflammatory speeches had brought him within the pale of the law. He eluded arrest for many weeks after the warrant had been issued. One of his dodges was to address a meeting from a boat on an Irish lake, and at the close row to the opposite side, leaving the detectives who had gone to arrest him helpless on the bank. On the night on which he fell into the hands of Detective Sweeney there was an important Irish division, and Parnell had summoned him to Westminster. His visit was to have been kept a profound secret, but Mr. Sweeney was at the House when Dr. Tanner drove up. When it leaked out amongst the members of parliament that the police were on the watch, a hurried meeting was held to discuss how the doctor could be got away. A titled lady who was a sympathizer was in the precincts of the House, and she offered to place her wardrobe and her carriage at Dr. Tanner's disposal. The majority present at the meeting favored this method of escape, and strongly urged its adoption upon the doctor. But the latter listened to the wisdom of the minority, who pointed out that he would be arrested sooner or later. The argument, however, that most appealed to him in a secret departure of this character, was that he would run the risk of being dubbed 'the petticoat politician.' The probability of his arrest had got noised abroad, and when he left the House about one o'clock in the morning he had an escort of all the members of the Irish party and many of the Liberal members. The procession, with Conservatives who had assembled out of curiosity, numbered some two hundred and fifty. 'Mabon,' who was one of the

WHAT'S THE MATTER?

When You Don't Know it's Safe to Blame the Stomach—Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets the Cure—A. D. Miller's Experience.

'During the summer of 1900 my doctor treated me for Liver Complaint, but instead of getting better I was gradually getting worse.

'My appetite was very irregular and I would bloat very much after eating. I also had palpitation of the heart and sometimes I could not sleep at all at night on account of my heart beating so hard.

'I was hardly able to get around when I commenced using Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. After using half a box I felt much better. Continuing their use I was soon entirely well and have had good health ever since.'

This statement is made by Mr. A. D. Miller, of Pusey, Haliburton Co., Ont. It needs no comment. It tells run down worn out people to get their stomachs put in working order by Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and they will feel like new men and women.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Corrected to SEPT. 1, 1903.

N.Y. Central trains leave Windsor Station

For Malone, Utica, Albany and New York, 8.00 a.m. daily except Sunday, 7.20 p.m. daily
For Valleyfield and intermediate points, 9.20 a.m. except Sat. and Sunday, 1.35 p.m. Saturday only 5.10 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Utica and Malone, 9.05 a.m. daily, 10.10 p.m. daily except Sunday.
From Valleyfield and intermediate points, 8.30 a.m. daily except Sunday. 4.25 p.m. Saturday only .40 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday.

C.P.R. trains leave Windsor St. Station as follows:

Corrected to SEPT. 9th, 1903.

For Toronto, Hamilton, †9.30 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., †8.30, †9.00 a.m. †4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m. daily except Saturday, 8.00 p.m. daily.
For Boston, etc., †9.00 a.m., 8.00 p.m. daily
For Sherbrooke, †8.30 a.m., †4.30 p.m. Sherbrooke, St. John, N.B. and Halifax, N.S., 7.25 p.m., Saturdays excepted.
For Newport, etc., †9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., and 8.00 p.m. daily.
For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, 5.15 p.m. (except Saturdays and Sundays) Saturdays 1.35 p.m.
For Chicago, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, Buffalo, †9.30 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily
For Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc. 10.10 p.m. daily.
For Ottawa, †8.45 a.m., 9.40 a.m. daily, (z) 11.40 a.m. †4.00 p.m., 10.10 p.m. daily.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 9.40 a.m. daily (z) 11.40 a.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 8.15 a.m. daily, 8.05 a.m. (except Monday), †11.55 a.m. and †5.10 p.m., †9.10 p.m.
From Boston, 8.15 a.m. daily, and †9.10 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, 8.05 a.m. except Monday, †11.55 a.m. and †7.05 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., 8.05 a.m. daily except Monday.
From Toronto and West, 7.35 a.m. daily, and †7.15 p.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie and Ottawa, 8.00 a.m. daily.
From Vancouver 6.30 p.m. daily, (y) 5.05 p.m.
From Ottawa, 8 a.m. daily, †11.45 a.m., (y) 8.05 p.m. 6.30 p.m. daily, †7.00 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station:

For Quebec, †8.30 a.m., †2.30 p.m., 11 p.m. daily
For Joliette and St. Gabriel, †8.30 a.m., †5.0 p.m.
For Ottawa, †8.20 a.m., †5.45 p.m.
For St. Eustache, †4.30 p.m.
For St. Jerome, †9 a.m. (1.45 p.m. Sat. only), 5.30 p.m. 6.35 p.m., except Saturdays and Sundays
For St. Agathe, †9 a.m., 1.25 p.m. Saturday 5.15 p.m. Friday; †5.30 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations †8.20 a.m., †9a.m., †4.30 p.m., †5.30 p.m., †5.45 p.m. (6.35 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday) 1.45 p.m. Sat.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m. daily, †2.10 p.m. and †6.55 p.m., Ottawa †12.35 p.m., †10.15 p.m. St Jerome, †8.30 a.m., †9.50 a.m., †7.05 p.m., St. Lin †8.30 a.m., St. Eustache, †9.20 a.m., †7.05 p.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel †8.50 a.m. and †6.30 p.m.
† Week days. (z) Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays. (y) Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

WM. F. EGG,
City Pass. Agent, 129 St. James street
Telephone, Main, 3732.
Telephone, Main 3733.

G.T.R. Trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows:

Corrected to SEPT. 1st, 1903.

7.00 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Massena Springs.
7.15 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Pt., New York via D&R.
7.40 a.m.—Brockville-Kingston, Toronto, Valleyfield.
8.00 a.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke, Portland.
8.05 a.m.—Chambly, Marieville, Farnham, Waterloo.
8.40 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and O. A. & P. S. Ry.
9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Buffalo.
9.01 a.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
10.15 a.m.—New York via D. & H.
2.15 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington, White River Jct. (1.35 p.m. Sat. only.)
4.10 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield.
4.15 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Island Pond and Quebec.
4.20 p.m.—Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Hemmingford.
4.45 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point.
5.00 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, Granby, Waterloo.
5.15 p.m.—Brockville and intermediate stations.
5.15 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Que., Son. Ry. points.
6.00 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville and St. Cesaire.
6.20 p.m.—St. Albans.
6.30 p.m.—New York via D. & H.
7.00 p.m.—Ottawa via C. A. R.
8.00 p.m.—Toronto.
8.00 p.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke and Portland.
8.10 p.m.—New York via D. and H.
8.40 p.m.—Boston, Springfield and New York, via C. V. R.
10.30 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station:

7.00 a.m.—Toronto.
7.20 a.m.—Portland and Quebec.
7.25 a.m.—New York, Boston and C.V.R.
7.15 a.m.—New York via D. & H.
7.30 a.m.—Chicago, Detroit and Toronto.
7.40 a.m.—St. Cesaire and Marieville.
8.35 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe and Q. Scot. Ry. points.
8.50 a.m.—Fort Covington, Hemmingford.
8.52 a.m.—Waterloo, Farnham and C.V.R. points
9.05 a.m.—Rouse's Point.
9.30 a.m.—Brockville.
11.20 a.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
1.00 p.m.—Island Pond, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
1.00 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, White River Jct.
3.15 p.m.—New York via D. & H.
4.30 p.m.—Massena Springs.
6.00 p.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto.
6.30 p.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
6.35 p.m.—Waterloo, Farnham, Chambly.
6.50 p.m.—Quebec, Portland.
7.05 p.m.—Toronto.
8.30 p.m.—New York via D. & H.
8.10 p.m.—Boston via C.V.R.
9.35 p.m.—Ottawa via C. A. R.
9.50 p.m.—New York via D. and H.
10.15 p.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.

Suburban Train Service.

For Lachine—5.00 a.m., 6.25, 7.40, 8.40, 9.30 daily, 12.10, 1.30 daily, 2.15 Sat. only, 3.35, 5.15, 5.45, 6.00, 9.00, daily, 11.25 p.m. For Lachine wharf 6.25, 6.00 a.m., 12.10, noon, 1.35 Sat. only, 5.00, 6.20 p.m.
For Ste. Anne's and Vaudreuil—6.25 a.m., 7.40 a.m., 8.40 a.m., 9.30 daily, 1.30 p.m., 2.15 Sat. only 4.10, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00 daily, 10.30 (Vaudreuil only), 11.25 p.m. except Sun.
For Dorval—5.00, 6.25, 7.30, 7.40, 8.40, 9.30 a.m., 12.10 noon, 1.30 daily, 2.15 Sat. only, 3.35, 4.10, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 8.00, 9.00, 11.25 p.m., except Sun.
For St. Paul—5.40, 8.20, 8.40 a.m., 12.15, 5.17, 6.21 p.m.
For St. Lambert—5.45, 7.00, 7.05, 7.30, 8.00, 8.05, 9.01, 10.15, 12.10, 1.35, 1.45, 4.15, 4.20, 4.45, 5.00, 5.15, 6.00, 6.20, 6.30, 8.35, 8.00, 8.10, 8.40 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Fri. only.

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

Intercolonial Trains leave Bonaventure Depot as follows:

For St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Campbellton, Moncton St. John, Truro, Sydney and Halifax, noon daily, except Saturday.
For St. Hyacinthe, Murray Bay, Cap a L'Aigle Ste. Rosalie, Levis (Quebec), Riviere du Loup Cacouna, Little Metis, Bic, 7.30 a.m. daily, except Sunday.
For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Quebec, Riviere du Loup and intermediate stations, 11.45 p.m., daily except Sunday.
For St. Lambert, Beloeil, St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Nicolet and intermediate stations, 4.40 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Depot as follows:

From Halifax, Sydney, Truro, St. John, Moncton Campbellton, Quebec, St. Hyacinthe, daily except Monday at 6.00 p.m.
From Little Metis, Bic, Cacouna, Riviere du Loup Murray Bay, Cap a L'Aigle Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations at 10.00 p.m. daily except Sunday.
From Nicolet, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe Beloeil St. Lambert and intermediate stations at 10.30 a.m. daily except Sunday.

J. W. BRYSON,
City Pass. Agent, 14 St. James St.,
Telephone Main 615.

OLD NEWSPAPERS,

suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale at the 'Witness' Office, in 10-lb. packages, at $1 per 100 lbs.

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.

Advertisements.

INDIGESTION

December 6, 1902.

Radway & Co., New York.

Gentlemen: In regard to "Radway's Pills" I wish to say that I have never found any remedy that can equal them.

For the past two years I was suffering from nervous dyspepsia and constipation. After eating I would have a sensation of heaviness in the stomach, feel like vomiting, pain and dizziness in the head, and then I would become nervous. I tried everything that was recommended to me. My physician told me I had chronic constipation and a sour stomach. He could relieve me somewhat, but still did not cure me. I was almost in despair. At last a friend persuaded me to try "Radway's Pills," which I did, and I am glad to say that they not only relieved me, but positively cured me. Even after taking them only a few days, a regularity of the bowels was established and the dyspeptic symptoms disappeared. Now I feel like a new person.

May God bless you and your wonderful remedy.
B. S. TREXLER, Allentown, Pa.

Radway's Pills

cure all Disorders of the Stomach Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Dizziness, Costiveness, Piles, Sick Headache, Female Complaints, Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation and all Disorders of the Liver. 25c per box. At druggists or by mail. Radway & Co., 7 St. Helen St., Montreal. Be sure to get "Radway's" and see that the name is on what you buy.

THE CHILDREN OF ASSA

A Romance of Ancient Egypt, by Georg Ebers.

CHAPTER XXIX. (Continued.)

'You all knew old Seni,' began the treasurer. 'He was a rich man, but he gave away all his goods to the poor, after his seven blooming sons, one after another, had died in the war, or of illness. He only kept a small house with a little garden, and said that as the gods had taken his children to themselves in the other world he would take pity on the forlorn in this. "Feed the hungry, give drink to the thirsty, clothe the naked," says the law; and now that Seni has nothing more to give away, he goes through the city, as you know, hungry and thirsty himself, and scarcely clothed, and begging for his adopted children, the poor. We have all given to him, for we all know for whom he humbles himself, and holds out his hand. To-day he went round with his little bag, and begged, with his kind good eyes, for alms. Paaker has given us a good piece of arable land, and thinks, perhaps with reason, that he has done his part. When Seni addressed him, he told him to go; but the old man did not give up asking him, he followed him persistently to the grave of his father, and a great many people with him. Then the pioneer pushed him angrily back, and when at last the beggar clutched his garment, he raised his whip, and struck him two or three times, crying out: "There—that is your portion!" The good old man bore it quite patiently, while he untied the bag, and said with tears in his eyes: "My portion—yes—but not the portion of the poor!"

'I was standing near, and I saw how Paaker hastily withdrew into the tomb, and how his mother Setchem threw her full purse to Seni. Others followed her example, and the old man never had a richer harvest. The poor may thank the Mohar! A crowd of people collected in front of the tomb, and he would have fared badly if it had not been for the police guard who drove them away.'

During this narrative, which was heard with much approval—for no one is more secure of his result than he who can tell of the downfall of a man who is disliked for his arrogance—the Regent and the high-priest had been eagerly whispering to each other.

'There can be no doubt,' said Ameni, 'that Bent-Anat did actually come to the festival.'

'And had also dealings with the priest whom you so warmly defend,' whispered the other.

'Pentaur shall be questioned this very night,' returned the high-priest. 'The dishes will soon be taken away, and the drinking will begin. Let us go and hear what the poet says.'

'But there are now no witnesses,' replied Ani.

'We do not need them,' said Ameni. 'He is incapable of a lie.'

'Let us go then,' said the Regent smiling, 'for I am really curious about this white negro, and how he will come to terms with the truth. You have forgotten that there is a woman in the case.'

'That there always is!' answered Ameni; he called Gagabu to him, gave him his seat, begged him to keep up the flow of cheerful conversation, to encourage the guests to drink, and to interrupt all talk of the king, the state, or the war.

'You know,' he concluded, 'that we are not by ourselves this evening. Wine has, before this, betrayed everything! Remember this—the mother of foresight looks backwards!'

The most priestly countenances soon beamed with cheerfulness, and the officers and courtiers outdid each other in audacious jokes. Then the old man signed to a young temple-servant, who wore a costly wreath; he came forward with a small gilt image of a mummy, carried it round the circle and cried:

'Look at this! be merry and drink so long as you are on earth, for soon you must be like this.'

A thunder of applause followed him, as he quitted the room.

The morning was already grey, when the carousing party broke up; few of the guests could find their way unassisted through the courtyard; most of them had already been carried away by the slaves, who had waited for them—and who took them on their heads, like bales of goods—and had been borne home in their litters; but for those who remained to the end, couches were prepared in the House of Seti, for a terrific storm was now raging.

While the company were filling and refilling the beakers, which raised their spirits to so wild a pitch, the prisoner Pentaur had been examined in the presence of the Regent. Ameni's messenger had found the poet on his knees, so absorbed in meditation that he did not perceive his approach. All his peace of mind had deserted him, his soul was in a tumult, and he could not succeed in obtaining any calm and clear control over the new life-pulses which were throbbing in his heart.

He had hitherto never gone to rest at night without requiring of himself an account of the past day, and he had always been able to detect the most subtle line that divided right from wrong in his actions. But to-night he looked back on a perplexing confusion of ideas and events, and when he endeavored to sort them and arrange them, he could see nothing clearly but the image of Bent-Anat, which enthralled his heart and intellect.

He had raised his hand against his fellow-men, and dipped it in blood; he desired to convince himself of his sin, and to repent—but he could not; for each time he recalled it, to blame and condemn himself, he saw the soldier's hand twisted in Uarda's hair, and the princess's eyes beaming with approbation, nay with admiration, and he said to himself that he had acted rightly, and in the same position would do the same again to-morrow. Still he felt that he had broken through all the conditions with which fate had surrounded his existence, and it seemed to him that he could never succeed in recovering the still, narrow, but peaceful life of the past.

(To be continued.)

BIBLE WORDS.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 26.

SEVEN TOUCHES BY JESUS—NO. 1.

There are recorded in the gospels seven touches of healing. 1. Matt. viii., 3. A leper and at once he was cleansed. Of all afflictions this was the most hopeless, yet one touch brought perfect healing. Leprosy is typical of sin, a far more terrible thing, yet Jesus has power to perfectly cleanse from this so that not a spot remains. When He says 'Thy sins are forgiven thee,' forgiven they are. (I. Jno. ii., 12.) 2. A fevered woman. (Ch. viii., 15.) Jesus touched her. One touch heals. She arose and ministered to Jesus and His disciples. We are saved to serve. Many Christians are weakened by feverish excitement and unfitted for work. Get a touch from Jesus and the fever will be gone. Health, strength and quietness will take its place. 3. Blind eyes. (ix., 29.) Jesus touched and sight came. This is the touch, reader, which you may need. Every one who does not see God in Christ is spiritually blind. (Jno. xii., 40; II. Pet. i., 9; Rev. iii., 17.) Let your prayer be 'Lord, open mine eyes.' Without spiritual sight none can say 'I have seen the Lord.' (Jno. xx., 25.) 4. The dumb. Jesus touched the deaf mute and he spake plainly. (Mk. vii., 33.) Oh, that He would unloose our tongues to show forth His praise and speak of Him. Able to tell of what He has done for us and is able to do for all others.

'WITNESS' DIRECTORY OF
LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

THE USE OF THE VOICE IN SONG AND SPEECH
Mrs. Madeleine Homer-Curry
of New York,

Pupil for some years of the renowned **Madame Viardot-Garcia,** devoting much time to coloratura work. Also with **Reinhold Herman,** of Vienna Court Conservatory; **Signor Sapio,** Florence, Italy; **Georg Henschel,** London, Eng.

Formerly in charge for several years of Vocal Department at Halifax Conservatory of Music. Specialist in the science of Natural Voice Production and Singing on the four-fold structural basis of Anatomy, Physiology, Physics and Psychology.

Professional men, Clergymen, Lawyers and College Graduates have been among the most enthusiastic workers under Mrs. Curry's tuition.

The Magnetic Voice in Speaking, as in singing, is the voice intelligently used. At home,

1018 SHERBROOKE STREET,

every afternoon from 2.30 to 3.30, and 8 to 9 in evenings, to receive pupils.

LEARN MORE. EARN MORE.
EVENING CLASSES IN

ARITHMETIC, ACCOUNTANCY, PENMANSHIP, COMMERCIAL LAW, Algebra and Geometry, ELECTRICITY, ENGLISH, SHORTHAND, FRENCH, Mechanical and Architectural Drawing, PHYSICS, ADVERTISING, BOOKKEEPING, TYPEWRITING, GERMAN, CHEMISTRY,

At Young Men's Christian Association,
DOMINION SQUARE.
OPEN OCTOBER 1.

GOLTMAN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.
2265 St. Catherine st., Montreal.
MONTREAL'S LEADING COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION.

Open day and evening. Subjects: Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping, Telegraphy, etc. Over 100 students attending daily. Every graduate placed.
Individual instruction. R. GOLTMAN, Official Stenographer, Principal.
Instructor to G.T.R. and C.P.R. young men.
N.B.—This College has placed more students in good positions than any other in Montreal. Shorthand Lessons by Mail.

ASHBURY COLLEGE,
ARGYLE AVE., OTTAWA, ONT.
Twenty Boarders. Fifty Day Boys Received.

Headmaster—Rev. Geo. P. Woollcombe, B. A., Oxford, with staff of five graduates.
Boys prepared for Royal Military College and Universities.
Eleven Boys have entered R. M. C. during past five years.
Preparatory Department for little boys.
School will Reopen Sept. 9th.
For Prospectus, apply to the Headmaster,

UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION.

Students who left the High School before they were able to write for matriculation, or those already in college who have not yet completed their matriculation, should write at once for our *Free Booklet* and learn how they may get up this work by *mail*. Address:
CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, Limited,
40-46 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.

DEMILL LADIES' COLLEGE 29th YEAR. Begins Sept. 8th, 1903. and Conservatory of Music and Art.

A staff largely of Specialists. A thorough and extensive course given. A remarkably healthy location. The only College in Canada that rejects day pupils to give special superior social advantages to those boarding. Noted educationalists commend most highly Demill Ladies' College as a safe Christian home for girls. Parents make a note of these facts. Terms reasonable. Send for calendar to Rev. A. B. DEMILL, President, St. Catharines, Ont. (Mention this paper.)

Individual Evening Instruction at
The Montreal Business College
42 VICTORIA SQUARE.
STUDIES WILL BE RESUMED on Sept. 28th. The Commercial Course is thorough, complete, and practical. The Shorthand Course includes Typewriting, Correspondence, Grammar, and office work.
Write, call or telephone (Main 2890) for Prospectus. Address
J. D. DAVIS, Principal.

THE HARMON
Residential and Day School for Young Ladies, INCORPORATED 1899.)
171 MacLAREN ST., OTTAWA, ONT.
REOPENS WED., SEPT. 16th.
Affiliated with "Canadian Conservatory of Music," Mr. H. Puddicombe, Director.
Staff includes 16 well qualified Masters and Governesses.
For Calendar address
Miss A. M. HARMON, Principal.

Abingdon School,
1141 Dorchester St.
Head Master:
MR. T. RIDLER-DAVIES, B.A.
(Cantab.),
Assisted by a full staff of Masters.

Boys are prepared for the Kingston R. M. C., University or Commercial life.
Preparatory Class for young boys.
Gymnasium. Field for Games.
For Prospectus, containing References, List of Recent Successes, etc., apply 69 University Street.
The School will Re-open on Sept. 15th, at 10 o'clock.

OTTAWA LADIES' COLLEGE.
Unsurpassed in Situation. Superior Teachers, Careful Supervision.
Reopens Sept. 8th.
For Academic Course, Music (Canadian Conservatory), Art, Elocution Domestic Science, Stenography, Type Writing, Art Needlework, Physical Culture, &c., see Calendar.
Parents desiring a first class residential school for their daughters should send for our calendar.
Address—Mrs. ANNA ROSS, Lady Principal

'WITNESS' DIRECTORY OF
LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

2426 St. CatherineSt. (Cor. Stanley)
MONTREAL SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION,
J.P.STEPHEN, Principal
—Training for all Needs—
Class and Private Lessons
For further information address the Principal, or Miss A.J.Long, Secretary.
Tel. Up. 2474.
Intending pupils received daily from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

International Business College
Place d'Armes, Montreal.
EVENING CLASSES
RESUMED SEPT. 28th.
Commercial Subjects, SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY, ETC.
Individual instruction. Prospectus Mailed Free.
Tel. Main 309. CAZA & LORD, Principals.

DUNHAM LADIES' COLLEGE
The Church School for Girls in the Diocese of Montreal.
PRESIDENT:—HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF MONTREAL.

Reopens on TUESDAY, September 15th, 1903. A full staff of accomplished teachers. Music under direction of Miss Kemp, Leipzig Conservatorium. Pupils receive sound educational training with the influences of a well-regulated Christian home. Terms, $173.00. For Calendars and further information apply to the LADY PRINCIPAL, Dunham, Que.

TRAFALGAR INSTITUTE
(Affiliated to McGill University)
83 Simpson street,
MONTREAL,
For the Higher Education of Young Women, With Preparatory Department for Girls under thirteen years.
PRESIDENT—Rev. Jas. Barclay, D.D.
VICE-PRESIDENT—Prof. William Peterson, C.M.G., M.A., L.L.D.
PRINCIPAL—Miss Grace Fairley, M.A. Edinburgh.
The Institute will re-open TUESDAY, 15th September, at noon.
Entrance examinations will be held at the School on Saturday, 12th September, at 10 o'clock a.m.
For Prospectus, etc., apply to the Principal, or to A. F. RIDDELL, Secretary. Merchants Bank Building, 205 St. James st.

'WITNESS DIRECTORY F
LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

The School for Young Ladies
916 SHERBROOKE STREET,
Conducted by
MISS SYMMERS AND MISS SMITH,
Will re-open on TUESDAY, 15th September.
Pupils who desire it are prepared for the University School Examinations and for Matriculation.
After MONDAY, 7th September, Miss SYMMERS and Miss SMITH will be at home to receive visitors on school business. Prospectus on Application.

MISS GRAHAM'S PHONOGRAPHIC AND BUSINESS INSTITUTE,
2 Victoria St., Cor. St. Catherine St.
We Give Young Men and Women a Thorough Practical Business Education.
Day & Evening Classes. — 8 speed Classes. Subjects, Shorthand, Touch Typewriting, Bookkeeping (the Leveque Universal System) and French. Pupils may enter at any time. Positions guaranteed graduates.
Copying offices, 345 Temple Bldg. Phone Main 1714. 337 Board of Trade Bldg., Phone Main 1713.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
EDUCATIONAL CLASSES
Open MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1903.
For prospectus and further information, apply to the office, 896 Dorchester street.

Advertisements.

ARCHAMBAULT'S PALATIAL STUDIO,
Established a quarter of a century.
100 METCALFE ST., cor. St. Catherine St.
Finest Cabinets, $5 doz.
Special for this week only. Anyone ordering one doz. Photos will be entitled to an elegant Maple or Bark Photo Cover in beautiful new designs.
Sittings by Appointment. TEL. UPTOWN 3354.

NO NEED TO BE BALD
The QUEEN'S HAIR HELPER is a preparation that restores hair to its natural color and beauty, arrests falling out, removes dandruff and cures baldness. It is not a dye. It stimulates and invigorates the roots, producing a rapid growth, full of life and health. The clear part makes a superior dressing, equal to any 50c or $1 preparation. Only 25c a bottle. For sale by all Druggists, or at
A. D. MANN'S,
Corner Mountain and St. Antoine sts.

WEDDING PRESENTS.
High-class Works of Art Artistically Framed with our new American Mouldings, for Wedding Presents, are always acceptable. Our sales have been good this summer for Wedding Gifts. We expect to help to make many more Brides happy before the month is out. Call on
W. H. HOPE'S Art Store,
2255 St. Catherine St., near Victoria.

ENGLISH BRISTLE BROOMS,
ENGLISH FLOOR MOPS,
ENGLISH SHOE SETS,
OSTRICH FEATHER DUSTERS.
ULLEY'S BRUSH WORKS,
76 Victoria Square—78.
Carpet Sweepers Repaired. TEL. 2740.

ROBERT IRWIN
Saddler,
50 Beaver Hall Hill,
Established 68 Years.
HUNTING SADDLES, just received, Christie's celebrated make.
STABLE REQUISITES—Harness and Saddlery.
Repairs of all kinds.

Music and Art.

ART STUDIO,
203 Bleury Street.
MISS STONE has resumed her Classes as usual.

—THE—
WESTMOUNT BRANCH
—OF—
THE MONTREAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
Will Open in VICTORIA HALL BUILDING, Westmount, TUESDAY, Sept. 15, 1903. All branches of Instrumental and Vocal Music will be taught.
For Prospectus and terms apply at
THE MONTREAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
338 and 340 Dorchester St.,
Between 5 and 6 p.m. daily.
Herr C. E. SEIFERT, Musical Director.
Mason & Risch Pianos used exclusively.

JOHN B. NORTON,
F. A. G. O., A. R. C. O., Lic. Mus.
Fellow of the American Guild of Organists, New York, Associate of the Royal College of Organists, London, Eng., Licentiate in Music.
ORGANIST AND MUSICAL DIRECTOR OF CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.
Lessons in PIANOFORTE and ORGAN PLAYING. VOCAL CULTURE and the THEORY OF MUSIC.
A "Special System" taught for children from 6 to 10 years of age.
Pupils prepared for examinations. At home daily (to arrange about lessons) from 3 to 5 and 8 to 9 p.m.
69 BISHOP STREET.

W. RAPHAEL'S ART CLASSES
For Drawing and Painting
WILL OPEN ON THE SIXTH OF OCTOBER
For particulars apply at his Studio,
Alexandra Roome, 2204 St. Catherine St

Konigsberg Piano School
Pupils are prepared and examined for the following institutions: Leschetizky, Vienna, Conservatoriums—Leipzig, Vienna, Berlin.
PROFESSOR VON KONIGSBERG
(PUPIL OF LISZT)
Studio—2367 St. Catherine Street, MONTREAL.

J. HEBRON MORSE,
Organist and Musical Director First Baptist Church.
Instructor Pianoforte, Organ, Voice Culture, and Theory of Music. Pupils prepared for College. Diplomas.
Address 67 BERTHELET ST.,
Corner Union Avenue.
Call between 6 and 8 p.m.

TEL. UP 2796.
OH! THAT SOFT COAL!
Your house will need Tinting and Papering after using it. You cannot do better than apply for prices from
J. HENRY JONES,
48 Beaver Hall Hill,
DECORATOR, PAINTER, GLAZIER, and PAPER-HANGER.
Personal and Prompt Attention

R. E. HANDFIELD,
Practical Roofer, Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
Electric Bells, Electric Light, Gas and Electric Fixtures, Gas and Electric Globes, etc., etc.,
1782 NOTRE DAME STREET,
Bell Phone, Main 3888.

Downham & Hastings
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS,
48 Beaver Hall Hill.
Electric Wiring of all kinds.
Estimates Cheerfully Given.

WATT & RIDDELL,
Carpenters & Builders,
9½ MAYOR ST., near Bleury.
Jobbing promptly and neatly done. First-class workmanship. Prices moderate. Estimates for all classes of work. Phone Uptown 1188.

J. SKINNER,
PLUMBER, GAS & STEAMFITTER,
Orders Promptly Attended to.
680 St. Lawrence St.,
A Doors above Prince Arthur St.

OGILVIE BROS.
Sanitary & Heating Engineers.
249 BLEURY STREET.
TELEPHONES—Up 2401. East 161.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

ESSAY ON THE HORSE.

The following remarkable essay on the horse is said to be from the pen of an Indian student:

'The horse is a very noble quadruped, but when he is angry he will not do so. He is ridden on the spinal cord by the bridle, and sadly the driver places his foots on the stirrup, and divides his lower limbs across the saddle, and drives his animal to the meadow. He has four legs; two are on the front side, and two are afterward. These are the weapons on which he runs. He also defends himself by extending those in the rear in a parallel direction toward his foe, but this he does only when in a vexatious mood. There is no animal like the horse. No sooner they see their guardian, or master than they always cry for food, but it is always at the morning time. They have got tails, but not so long as the cow and other such animals.—'Scottish American.'

A Bostonian was riding on an elevated train with a Chicago lady, who remarked, proudly:

'It is an enormous city, is it not?' She, like many other persons, attached importance to size.

'Enormous?' echoed the Boston man, 'the enormity of it is not to be estimated.'

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

DID NOT WISH TO PRESS HIM.

Any one who 'serves the public' is more than grateful for an obliging customer. In 'Tit Bits' is the story of a sailor who one day entered a bank in Liverpool, and hailed the teller boisterously:

'What cheer, matey? How's business?'

The clerk, who in the way of trade aimed at being all things to all men, answered:

'Well, business isn't any too brisk; but maybe it will improve. What can I do for you?'

The man fumbled in his pocket, and he brought out a cheque.

'Pay bearer seventy pounds,' he read, and passed it over.

'How will you have it, sir?' asked the teller.

The genial salt hesitated a moment, and then said, in a hoarse whisper:

'Well, matey, I won't be hard on you. Gimme ten pun now, and I'll take the rest at a pun a week.'

Use Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) to wash woollens and flannels,—you'll like it.

Artist—'I painted this picture, sir, to keep the wolf from the door.'

Dealer (after inspecting it)—'Well, hang it on the knob, where the wolf can see it.'

Mrs. Youngwife—'A friend has sent me a basket of nice quinces, and I don't know how to use them.'

Mrs. Oldwife—'Nothing is simpler. Pare and core them, make preserves of the best pieces, marmalade of the others and jelly of the cores and peelings.'

Mrs. Youngwife—'Well, I declare! And what shall I make of the basket they came in?'—'Ram's Horn.'

Mrs. Naggs—'Man's superiority over woman is all in his mind.' 'Naggs—'Not all of it, my dear. Part of it is due to his physical strength.'—Chicago 'Daily News.'

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought
CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought
CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Kitty—'Fred called me a dream last evening.' Bertha—'How funny! It was only last week Fred was telling me what awful dreams he had.'

Advertisements.

DANIEL J. O'LEARY,
Carpenter, Builder & General Contractor, Valuator and Fire Appraiser.
Alterations and Repairs of every description.
Office and Shop—2583 St. Catherine Street.
Bell Tel. Uptown 2748 (just east of Guy.)
Branch—598A St. Urbain Street.
Bell Tel. East 521. (near Pine Avenue.)

TREMBLAY & RIENDEAU,
Wholesale and Retail
Lumber and Timber Merchants,
Offices and Yards, 444 St. Lawrence St., cor. Ontario, 2409 Notre Dame St., Richmond St. Corner Basin
Wood and Coal. 2409 Notre Dame St.
BELL TEL.—Main 4553. East 2340.

NEW STYLES
In PHOTOGRAPHS.
Mountings Unique and Elegant.
RICE'S STUDIO,
2261 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
Up Telephone

THE
MARCHAND
READY-TO-WEAR
WARDROBE
AND ITS 4 STORES.

GREAT OPENING
—OF—
Mantles & Costumes
EXHIBITION.

The largest exhibition of its kind on record in Montreal, Monday and Tuesday.

COSTUMES.
ALL SIZES.
ALL PRICES.
ALL STYLES.

COATS AND MANTLES.
ALL SIZES.
ALL PRICES.
ALL STYLES.
The handsomest and most Fashionable display at our 4 stores of READY-MADE COSTUMES, SUITS, WINTER COATS and JACKETS, SKIRTS, BLOUSES, ETC.

OUR OPENING PRICES.
OUR TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES, Brown, Grey and Steel Grey, worth $25, will be offered as a starter for our great opening for $12.50

A GREAT BARGAIN.
worth $25 for $15.
Fashionable snowy effect TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES, Green, Navy Blue and Black, fine cloth, and first-class finish, great value. Monday and Tuesday $15.00

A LEADER FOR THIS SEASON.
Costume of $35 for $22.50.
A Novelty in COSTUMES, TAILOR-MADE SCOTCH TWEED, with Velvet Pipings and Appliques, Shoulder Capes and 3-4 Jackets. The very latest; all sizes, several shades; would easily sell $35.00. For our opening $22.50
Also, the Largest Stock of READY-TO-WEAR COSTUMES in Montreal.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
An advance of only 10 percent will charge on any order duplicating our stock Costumes.
Order now and avoid next month's rush.

SKIRTS.
OUR WOOL CHEVIOT SKIRTS (walking), worth $2.50, for this Special Sale 99c

A LEADER.
Specially made for our Opening—A splendid SKIRT, made of Snowflake Cloth, Tailor-made, Black and White and Blue and White, 7 stitching at bottom and nice flare, worth $4.00; Monday and Tuesday $1.49

UP-TO-DATE.
Elegant SCOTCH TWEED SKIRTS, with Pleats all around and flare at bottom; all colors, all shades; regular value, $12; for this great Opening $8.00

A Visit to Our 4 Stores Has Always Benefited our Patrons.
TO VISIT MEANS TO BUY.

5,000 WINTER COATS AND MANTLES.
The largest exhibition of its kind ever attempted by any stores in Montreal.
COATS AND MANTLES of all descriptions, made by very best artists, designers and cutters.
WE DEFY COMPETITION.

WINTER COATS FROM $4.00 TO $55.00.
Lined, unlined, plain or fancy, full or half-back, 3-4 or long, adjusted or semi-fitting, all shades, all styles, all prices.
Do not place your money and buy without coming to see what you never saw before.
A VISIT FROM YOU MEANS A SURE SALE FOR US.

BLOUSES.
Our Fine FLANNEL BLOUSES, Rose, Blue, White and Navy Blue, all sizes; worth $3.70; for our Opening ..$1.69
A NOVELTY — NICE BLOUSE, worth $4.50 in White Figured Lustre, large pleats and Fancy Buttons, latest out; Monday and Tuesday $2.25
SILK BLOUSES, Black, Fancy Sleeves and Collar, Hemstitched and Fancy Tucks; worth $7.50, for $3.79

UNDERSKIRTS.
Mercerized, with Accordeon Pleats, all sizes; worth $2.25; for .. .. .. .89c
Great Choice in SILK UNDERSKIRTS

THE MARCHAND
Ready-to-Wear Wardrobe
....AND ITS 4 STORES....
2334 St. Catherine,
1453 St. Catherine,
1869 Notre Dame,
3598 Notre Dame, St. Henry.

Advertisements.

Roofing,
Asphalt and Cement Workers,
Metal Skylights,
Expanded Metal,
Builders' Supplies,
Shaving and Dust Plants,
Heating and Ventilating Engineers.
George W. Reed & Co.,
785 CRAIG STREET.

R. S AULD'S
PRIZE WINNING BREAD of every kind Whole Wheat, Home-Made, Boston Brown, Breakfast Food, Broad, Etc



All kinds of Confectionery and Candies. High quality. Low price. Fresh daily. Only best materials used. Tel. Mount 13, or send card.
R. S. AULD, 557 St. Antoine, Cor. Atwater Ave

CUT RATES
AT
Harte's
Drug Store,
2450 ST. CATHERINE STREET,
(Corner Drummond,)

Abbey's Salt, large	$1.00 size,	for 75c
Enos's Fruit Salt	$1.00 size,	for 75c
Peruna	$1.50 size,	for 98c
Fellow's Syrup	$1.00 size,	for 75c
Scott's Emulsion, large	$1.00 size,	for 65c
Hood's Sarsaparilla	$1.00 size,	for 65c
Ayer's Hair Vigor	50c size,	for 35c
Williams' Pink Pills	25c size,	for 15c
Carter's Pills	50c size,	for 39c
Dodds' Kidney Pills	50c size,	for 39c
Stuart's Tablets	35c size,	for 25c
Castoria	$1.25 size,	for 85c
Mariana Wine	25c size,	for 18c
Dyer's Jelly Cucumber	25c size,	for 18c
Stearns' Wafers	$1.00 size,	for 75c
Pinkham's Vegetable Comp	$1.00 size,	for 65c
Paine's Celery Compound	$1.00 size,	for 75c
Warner's Safe Cure	60c size,	for 39c

It would be impossible to enumerate everything, but you can buy from us all Patent Medicines, Rubber Goods, Sundries, Perfumes, etc., at greatly reduced prices.
The above prices are for CASH ONLY.

Prescriptions.
In prescription work we consistently adhere to the principle that only the purest and best drugs and medicines should be used. We never depart from that standard. There's no telling when you'll need prompt, reliable prescription service. Bear us in mind.
We make a reasonable charge for CAREFUL and ACCURATE COMPOUNDING.
Goods sent to all parts of the city and to Westmount. Night bell and speaking tube. Also night telephone in clerk's room over store.
When you have a prescription, telephone us, and we will send for it, dispense it, and return it promptly.

John Date,
SANITARY PLUMBER,
HEATING, DRAINAGE
and VENTILATION.
Drains carefully tested and reports furnished
lectric Wires for Light and Bells.
654 and 656 Craig St.
Tel. Main 431; East, 72.

CENTS FOR SALE
Apply at 'Witness' Office.

Health and Vigor for Sickly Women.

By Supplying an Abundance of Rich, Red Life-sustaining and System-building Blood,

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Thoroughly Cures the Ills Peculiar to Women.

The feminine organism is an intricate mass of delicate and sensitive nerves which require an enormous amount of pure, rich blood to nourish them and supply them with the vital force necessary to properly perform their functions.
When the blood is lacking in quantity or quality the nerve cells waste and shrivel up and by means of pain and irregularities make known their starved and depleted condition.
Unless the nervous system is put in proper condition all the medicine in the world will never cure the weakness and irregularities peculiar to women. Because Dr. Chase's Nerve Food contains the elements of nature which go to form new, rich blood and create new nerve force it is the most certain cure obtainable for such ailments.
When the nervous system becomes exhausted the whole body is more or less affected and the various organs fail to perform the duties devolving upon them. Digestion is impaired; there are feelings of discomfort in the stomach after meals, nervous, sick headaches, irritability, sleeplessness; spells of weakness and dizziness come over you; you feel disheartened, discouraged and despondent and fear prostration, paralysis or insanity.
But there is new hope for you in the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. Not the false hope which is aroused by medicines composed of alcohol and other stimulants, but the hope which finds foundation in added flesh and tissue, in better appetite, more buoyant feelings and gradual disappearance of annoying symptoms.
As a blood-builder and nerve restorative Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is bound to benefit your whole system. By noting your increase in weight while using it you can prove this beyond a doubt.
Fifty cents a box, 6 boxes for $2.50, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

SUBJECTS TO BE DISCUSSED AT OTTAWA CONFERENCE.

The sixth Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction will open its sessions in the City Hall, Ottawa, next Tuesday afternoon. The Montreal delegates include Senator Geo. A. Drummond, president of the Charity Organization Society of Montreal; Senator F. L. Beique, K.C.; Sir William Hingston, the Rev. Arthur French, Mr. A. M. Crombie, president of the Prisoners' Aid Association; Mr. George M. Marshall, secretary of the Society for the Protection of Women and Children; Mr. J. R. Dick, superintendent of the Boys' Home; Mr. R. H. Lane, secretary of the Charity Organization Society, and Mrs. J. G. Savage, president of the Ladies' Benevolent Society.
The delegates will leave for Ottawa on Tuesday morning. The conference will close on Thursday afternoon. The attendance is not restricted in any sense and all who care to go or assist in any way may do so and will be welcome. A special invitation is extended to all officers of benevolent institutions, superintendents of educational institutions, police officers, aldermen, magistrates, etc., to be present. Sir Louis H. Davies will preside. Addresses of welcome will be delivered by Mayor Cook, the Hon. F. R. Latchford and others.
The object of this conference is to bring into closer relationship the many friends who are engaged in caring for the neglected and unfortunate classes in the community. It includes within the range of its discussion every phase of philanthropic work, the safeguarding of childhood, the custodial care of the feeble-minded, the sick and the insane, the reformation of criminals, the structure and discipline of prisons and other public institutions, the relief of distress and poverty in such a way as to avoid pauperism, in fact anything that affects the welfare of those who are dependent upon their fellows for assistance or support.
The cost of maintaining and caring for dependent and delinquent classes in the Province of Ontario alone, involves an expenditure of about one and one-half million dollars! The figures for the rest of the Dominion will at least be as much more.
The officers of conference are:—President, Sir Louis H. Davies; vice-presidents, Messrs. J. J. Kelso, Toronto; Adam Brown, Hamilton; the Hon. Geo. A. Drummond, Montreal, Que.; treasurer, Mr. James Massie, Toronto; secretary, Dr. A. M. Roseburgh, Confederation Life Building, Toronto; assistant secretary, Mr. John Keane, Ottawa; committee, Dr. J. T. Gilmour, Toronto; Sheriff Cameron, London; the Rev. James Lediard, Owen Sound; Mr. C. Cook, Brantford; Mr. J. E. Farewell, K.C., Whitby; Mrs. E. H. Bronson, Ottawa; Mr. J. S. Hetherington, Montreal, Que.; Mr. J. R. Dick, Montreal, Que.; Mr. Gee O'Keefe, Ottawa; Mr. John M. Burns, Hamilton; Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Ottawa.

Advertisements.

Personal Mention.

Trenton, Ont., Aug. 12.—Mr. George Young, editor of the 'Courier,' has returned to business after an attack of severe cold. The remedy that cured him so quickly is Catarrhozone, which Mr. Young states is the best cure for cold he ever tried. It relieved almost immediately. Many other prominent citizens speak highly of Catarrhozone, which is widely used here. All druggists sell Catarrhozone; two months' treatment, one dollar; trial size, 25c.

A CENTURY OF BIBLES

ARRANGEMENTS PROGRESSING FOR BIBLE SOCIETY'S CENTENARY CELEBRATION.

On March 7, 1904, the British and Foreign Bible Society will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of its foundation. To fittingly celebrate this most important event, Sunday, March 6, 1904, will be kept all over the world as Bible Sunday, with services and sermons everywhere, commemorating the mission of the Bible among men. On Monday, March 7, 1904, a great gathering will be held in the Albert Hall, London. As a thank-offering it is proposed to raise a special centenary fund at home of at least 250,000 guineas. This will be used to enlarge the Society's foreign enterprises in every department, as well as for special developments in the home policy. New translations of the Scriptures will be made; distribution of the Scriptures in foreign countries will be increased; fresh Scriptures for the blind will be provided; special work in Sunday-schools and among young people at home and in the colonies will be undertaken, and a forward movement in many other lines of work will be made.
The work of the British and Foreign Bible Society during its hundred years of existence presents an honorable and praiseworthy record.
In 1804 the Holy Scriptures could only be had in thirty-five living languages, whilst to-day the Holy Bible may be had in 420 tongues. Three hundred and sixty-seven of these are on the list of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and during its century of service it has circulated a hundred and eighty million copies of the Scriptures at a cost of sixty million dollars. The population of the world is computed at 1,488,000,000. In 1903 seven-tenths of the people may have, if they will, the Holy Scriptures in four hundred and twenty tongues, but there are two thousand languages or dialects still to be overtaken. The society is at work on a hundred translations and employs in its foreign work eight hundred colporteurs and seven hundred Bible women. The society is the generous friend of all missionary societies, and the handmaid of the Christian Church in all aggressive work. It publishes its books at prices which the poorest person may pay. It provides all foreign missions with Scriptures in the language which they need practically without cost to the missions.
A century ago the cheapest English Bible was sold at 4s. 6d. and the cheapest Testament at 1s. 8d. To-day the society issues an English Bible at 6d. and it has sold more than seven and a half million copies of the English penny Testament. The cheapest Chinese New Testament, which costs fourpence to print, is sold for twopence. More than eight hundred thousand Testaments and Gospels were sold in China last year.
Along the 7,000-mile line of the great Siberian railway, there is not a railway station where a copy of the Scriptures cannot be seen. On the prison trains, every prisoner who can read is presented with a copy of the Bible.
In foreign countries copies are supplied to missionaries and colporteurs, free of charge, the only stipulation being that a sufficient charge be made to make the book prized. Giving the books away makes it too cheap, and it is not thought of with due regard by the natives.
The sceptre of the King rules over a nation speaking over one hundred distinct languages. The Society is doing a great work as an Empire-builder. It is giving the Bible to Canada in over twenty languages. There are still 50,000 heathen Indians in Canada, speaking nine languages.
Every emigrant who leaves Liverpool for Canada has a copy of the Bible in his own language placed in his hands. The Society believes that the Bible will make them better citizens.
The Canadian auxiliaries of the British and Foreign Bible Society propose to raise the sum of $50,000 as a free-will offering to the parent Society's Centenary fund. This amount will be in addition to the 250,000 guineas to be raised in the Old Country.

FOR TEMPERANCE

GOOD TEMPLARS ARRANGE ARRANGE LECTURE CAMPAIGN.

Mr. John A. Nichols, the well known temperance lecturer, has been engaged by the Grand Lodge of Quebec, Independent Order of Good Templars, to deliver three addresses in different parts of the city next week in the interests of the cause of temperance. On Tuesday evening Mr. Nicholls will speak in Fairmount Avenue Methodist Church, Montreal Annex; on Wednesday evening in the 'Longshoremen's hall, 1242a Notre Dame street, and on Thursday evening in the Methodist church, corner Metcalfe avenue and St. Antoine street, St. Henri. Suitable music will be provided and admission is free. A large attendance is requested.

OBLIGATION NOT TRANSMISSIBLE.

The Court of Appeal yesterday reversed the judgment of the Superior Court, in a case of Winteter vs. Davidson. By this action the plaintiff asked that the present appellants, her sons, be declared bound to continue the payment to her of a sum of $1,500 per annum, which amount the court had condemned their late father to pay after she had obtained separation from him.
The Superior Court maintained the action, but the majority of the Court of Appeal, while admitting the sons' obligation to provide for their mother (which obligation was not contested in the present action), found that they were bound by a former decision in Turner and Mulligan, declaring the condemnation to pay an alimentary allowance not to be transmisaible, and consequently the appeal was maintained. Judges Blanchet and Ouimet dissented.

ST. HENRI METHODIST CHURCH.

The opening of St. Henri Methodist Church will not take place until a week from to-morrow, Oct. 4, the workmen having been unable to complete the repairs.

Advertisements.

Seal Brand Coffee
(In 1-lb. and 2-lb. Cans.)
STRONG IN ITS PURITY.
CHASE & SANBORN.

Every Man Wants the Best.
But he does not want to pay high prices for it. Our prices are low, considering the service we give—no need to wait—we have ten chairs running—skillful attendants—unsurpassed equipment—new method of using compressed air for drying hair—mechanical brushes.
Shave, 10c. Hair Singed, 25c.
Hair Cut, 25c. Face Massage, 25c.
Beard Trimmed, 15c. Manicuring, 50c.
Shampoo, 25c. Hair Tonics Applied, 10c.
Children's Dept.—Ordinary Hair Cut, 15c, Roman Cut, 25c.
Phone Main 391. J. PALMER & SON, 1745 Notre Dame St. Cars Pass the Door.

Quality. Weight. Delivery.
COAL
No. 2 Chestnut..... $5.00 per ton.
All other sizes at lowest current prices.
THE HARTT & ADAIR COAL CO.
228 St. James Street.

THE BENEFIT OF BURGLARY INSURANCE.

MONTREAL, September 14th, 1903.

MR. CHAS. W. HAGAR,
General Manager,
The Dominion Guarantee Coy., Limited, City

DEAR SIR;—
I beg to acknowledge receipt of the sum of Nine Hundred and Ninty-one Dollars in full settlement and discharge of my claim, under Policy No. 156, of your Company, for articles stolen from my residence, No. 145 Bishop Street, during the night of Sunday, 9th August last, and would take the opportunity of expressing my thanks and feelings of entire satisfactien for your prompt and liberal settlement.
Yours truly, (Signed) PETER LYALL.

CHILDREN'S DAY AT ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

Children's Day will be duly observed at St. John's French Presbyterian Church at the evening service on Sunday. The programme prepared by the Sabbath-school committee of the Presbyterian Church has been translated and adapted to the French schools. The service is a patriotic one, and will be of special interest. The Rev. E. H. Brandt, principal of the Pointe-aux-Trembles schools, will give an address to the children on Christian patriotism. Friends of the work are cordially invited.

RECOMMEND APPOINTMENT OF INSPECTOR.

An inquest was held at the General Hospital on Thursday afternoon over the body of Joseph Herteau, who died as a result of injuries he received in a gasolene explosion at the store of the Wardrobe Repair Company, on Sept. 16. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and recommended that an inspector be appointed to visit places where gasolene or benzine was used, and see that proper precautions were taken to prevent accident.

CAPIAS QUASHED.

Mr. Justice Trenholme yesterday granted the petition of Wm. A. McDougall asking the quashing of the capias taken against him by Barnard Cowan.

JUDGMENT CONFIRMED.

The Court of Appeal yesterday confirmed the judgment of the Superior Court in the case of the city of Hull and Scott. By this agreement the rights of the Wright heirs in the Brewery Creek, on the Ottawa river, are recognized. Judge Ouimet dissented from the majority.

PATENT REPORT.

Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Patent Solicitors, Canada Life Building, furnish the following complete weekly list of patents granted to Canadians in the following countries. Any further information may be readily obtained from them direct:
Canadian Patents—A. Blake, mould for casting brake shoes; W. J. Walsh, book holders; T. E. McCollum, car brakes; E. Michaud and C. Desjardins, bouquet holders; G. V. Gzowski, mould board of ploughs; H. J. Adderson, pneumatic stackers; F. W. Fryer, heat non-conducting joints for handles of metallic vessels; J. Standinger, harrows; J. A. Williams, cattle guards; A. R. Russett, coal bucket releases; J. S. Scott, hot water coolers; E. A. Manny, canal lock gates; H. Hamelin, baby gates; W. Cross, washing and drying apparatus for photographic films; W. Byrne, machines for cutting and welding pipes, tubes and flues; A. A. Dickson, peat presses; J. Dudley, propellers for vessels; W. G. Anderson, display cabinets; M. H. Miller, process of sugar making; I. W. W. Plewes, advertising devices for vehicles; J. H. Thomas and B. Broughton, power hammer; E. T. Tolhurst and W. Wilson, incubators and brooders; W. Cox, vibrators; J. Armstrong, hinges; J. S. Leitch, packages for holding salted peanuts; J. L. Kieffer, needle guide mechanism for sewing machines; T. Tetreault, medicinal compound to be used as an anti-choleric; S. E. Chapleau, refrigerators or cold storage structures; J. Brissette, hot water heaters; A. E. Henderson, roller bearings; A. M. Crunican, air motor or windmill; O. Zeph, stoppers; G. Graham, devices for shifting threshing machine bodies; A. G. Roberts, car fenders; C. W. Stokes, sectional cookers.
American Patents—J. E. Callyer, snow-plough; J. W. Madigin, terminal for storage batteries; F. A. Mansell, window-screen; W. B. Stevens, veterinary forceps; S. Toles, sew.

Saved the Baby Girl.—A London, Ont., mother, grateful for the preservation of her baby's life, writes thus: 'My baby girl was very sick during the summer, and the doctor said it was almost impossible to save her. Diarrhoea had reduced her very much, and for days she lay in her cot helpless and weak. I fortunately read about your Lactated Food, and determined to try one can for the baby. Two or three days after feeding it to baby, I noticed an improvement. She gained strength and slept naturally. The food agreed with her stomach, and she seemed to like it. For a month, Lactated Food was the only nourishment I gave baby. To-day, I am happy to say that my child is bright, strong and in good health. I wish I could talk to every mother in Canada who has a sick infant; I would certainly advise the use of Lactated Food.'

Advertisements.

If Tormented With Corns,
Save your pain, worry, and distress by using the never-failing Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor. It is reliable and acts quickly.

Advertisements.

"THE CUP DRAW" and Delicious Flavor fully justifies the claim that

"SALADA"

Ceylon Teas are the best in the world—containing an aroma, flavor and strength not found in any other Teas.

Black, Mixed, or Natural Green. } Sealed Packets only. 60c, 50c, 40c, 30c, 25c per lb.

PARKS DEPARTMENT.

To Steamfitters:

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, for the installation of a steam-heating apparatus in the Superintendent's dwelling, Mount Royal Park, will be received UP TO NOON ON MONDAY, THE 5th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1903.

The plans and specifications for this work may be seen at the office of Mr. A. Beaugrand-Champagne, Architect, 1a Place d'Armes Hill, where all information may also be obtained.

Tenders must be made on forms which will be furnished by the architect.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

(By order),

RENE BAUSET,
Assistant City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, 25th September, 1903.

BRAHM'S SCHOOL OF MUSIC
321 Bourgeois Street.
Classes in
PIANOFORTE,
VIOLIN,
SINGING,
ELOCUTION,
FRENCH.
R. F. L. PICARD, Principal.

KING EDWARD AND HIS TAILORS.

THE KING IS THE BEST-DRESSED MAN IN EUROPE.

(London 'Tit-Bits.')

The relations between royalties and their tradesmen are naturally invested with considerable secrecy, and it is by no means an easy matter to get a glimpse of a king in the role of a customer. A short time ago, however, the writer was fortunate enough to meet a gentleman who for some years was one of King Edward's tailors, and to learn from him certain facts which can scarcely fail to prove interesting, and which there can be no harm in publishing.

'King Edward,' this gentleman said, 'may well be called the best-dressed man in Europe, for I have never known any one who has such a genius—genius is the only word that describes his gift—for knowing what to wear and how to wear it. Under other conditions he might certainly have made a name and a fortune by his sartorial skill.

'While other men will spend half an hour in choosing a pattern for a pair of trousers, the Prince, as he was in my time, would select a dozen in as many minutes, and each one was faultless in taste. It used to be my duty to wait on him by appointment at Marlborough House with patterns, and I can truly say that I was never detained more than ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, although in that short time he would choose patterns for perhaps a hundred pounds' worth of clothes.

'Eleven o'clock in the morning was the invariable time, and on the very first stroke of the hour the Prince would enter the room from his library, and, after a cheery "Good morning," get to work in the most business-like way imaginable. His punctuality, by the way, was something amazing; I never knew him to be a minute late. Once, indeed, it was just two minutes past eleven by my watch when he made his appearance, and I thought for once I had caught the Prince napping. But I found later that it was my watch and not His Royal Highness that was wrong.

'By the way, I ought to tell you of how he once quietly rebuked me for unpunctuality. I had been detained in the street by an old friend I hadn't seen for many years, and reached Marlborough House ten minutes late. The Prince was already awaiting me; but, to my relief, all he said was, "Good morning, Mr. —. You see I have beaten you this time." Of course, I explained the reason for my lateness, and he made the kindest enquiries about my friend.

'Occasionally, as he chose first one pattern and then another, he would do me the honor of consulting me: "Don't you think this will make up well, Mr. —?" or "This is a pretty cloth, don't you think so?" and it was by no means merely out of politeness that I endorsed his choice, for it was always unimpeachable.

'He would often, too, drop in at my place to look at any new patterns I might have, and would bring one or both of his sons with him. He never attempted to influence his sons' choice, but I always noticed that they followed his lead and chose the same patterns as himself—in which they were very wise. On these occasions he would frequently have a long chat with me on matters sartorial, and the way in which he would discuss the relative merits of cheviots and saxonies, pilot cloths and beaver, diagonals and vicunas, and the knowledge he showed of all the technicalities of my art used to amaze me.

'Of course the King pays a good price for his clothes; but by no means the fancy prices commonly believed, and he always gets good value for his money. In fact, if you were to order the same things you would have to pay just the same prices. For trousers, for instance, he pays from two pounds to fifty shillings a pair; a frock-coat and vest will cost him from eight to ten guineas; an evening suit perhaps five guineas more; and a tweed suit eight guineas.

'His wardrobe, as you may imagine, is very extensive. He rarely wears a pair of trousers more than three or four times and he must get through quite a hundred pairs a year; he orders a dozen evening suits yearly, and other clothes in like proportion; so that his clothes, apart from uniforms, must make a big hole in a thousand pounds a year.

'As for the King's uniforms, I scarcely think he himself could give offhand the number of them, though he could describe each of them down to the minutest item, and could tell at a glance if any detail were wrong. In fact, I should say the King has almost the most remarkable memory in England for many things. His uniforms, I should imagine, number nearly a hundred, and I should put down their cost at something like ten thousand pounds.

'Fortunately, the King is a rapid dresser, and can get out of and into his clothes in remarkably quick time. Indeed, of all the customers I have ever had, not one has displayed such dexterity in this way as the King. In his younger days he had rather a weakness for pronounced clothes, but for many years his taste has been irreproachable for neatness. The simpler his clothes are the better he likes them, and of them all he prefers his yachting suits of blue serge or a quiet tweed suit, while in frock-coats and evening suits he is by no means partial.'

A CHANCE FOR CANADA.

Mr. Russell Murray, who has resided in the West Indies for many years, as a representative of the Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies, under Sir Daniel Morris, has come to live in the city, and will be associated with Mr. Willis, of St. Sacrament street, as foreign import agent. Mr. Murray states that there is an admirable chance for better trade relations between Canada and the West Indies. Canada had, in years gone by, offered a preference to the West Indies which the latter could not accept at the time, because to do so would have jeopardized her interests with the United States, but now the United States desired to foster the sugar and other business with Cuba, which was a serious blow to the West Indies. This was the time, he thought, when Canada should come forward with another offer to the West Indies which could supply sugar, molasses, asphalt, fruits, rubber, etc, while Canada could supply flour, hay, butter, manufactured articles, and so forth.

A LIBERAL RALLY.

Mr. Henry Hamilton presided at last night's smoking concert in the Liberal Club in the absence of the president, His Worship the Mayor, when Senator Cloran made a short address, in the course of which he reviewed the legislation of the party and its administration. Mr. Decarrie also made a few remarks, after which an enjoyable programme of music and song was gone through. Those who contributed were Captain E. J. Chambers, Messrs. Robert McGlaughlin and Felix Langlois.

MR. J. R. MOTT WILL SPEAK.

'Work for young men in foreign lands' is the subject of an address to be delivered in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium next Thursday evening, Oct. 1. Mr. Mott is no stranger to Montreal audiences and never fails to fill any hall he speaks in. His subject is one of the greatest interest and his recent trip around the world will enable him to give the latest and most valuable and reliable information on the subject he has chosen to present. At the regular men's meeting this evening Mr. A. Howat will speak. Mr. Budge, secretary, will address to-morrow's Sunday afternoon gathering at 4 o'clock.

KICKED BY A HORSE.

Ernest Marand, eight years of age, living with his parents at 201 St. Martin street, sustained a fractured skull by being kicked by a horse while playing near his home on Thursday. He was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital, where he still lies in an unconscious condition.

SAMROCKS WON.

Defeated Nelson in the First Match of Western Series.

N.A.L.U. CHAMPIONS WERE IN FINE SHAPE.

Nelson, B.C., Sept. 26.—The lacrosse game here yesterday between the Shamrocks of Montreal and the Nelson team resulted in a victory for the visitors by a score of six to three. The match was a good one, only one piece of rough play occurring. After being checked by a Nelson player Smith, of the Shamrocks, ran after the Nelson man and struck him over the head from behind, inflicting a bad gash, necessitating surgical treatment. Smith was ruled off the field for the rest of the game. Currie, of the Shamrocks, played a magnificent centre game throughout.

The N. A. L. U. champions were in fine fettle, notwithstanding their long journey, and throughout the entire match they were complete masters of the situation. The result was never in doubt and the boys in green deserved their victory. Their play at times was a revelation and the pretty combination work of the champions won for them rounds of applause.

The defence was strong and steady, the field ever fleety and persistent, while the home division was perfect in its shooting, dodging and passing. In short the Shamrocks are deserving of the honor they wear—champions of the world.

The Nelson twelve while they played good and systematic lacrosse, were hardly a match for the eastern men. The locals played fast and hard but they could never surpass the visitors and consequently they were compelled to succumb. The match was most enjoyable with the exception of the incident above referred to, which was regretted by both players and officials. The Shamrocks were the guests of the local club last evening.

CANADIAN HUNT CLUB

Will Hold its Annual Outing at St. Lambert This Afternoon

ENTRY LIST A LONG AND INTERESTING ONE—TRAINS WILL RUN DIRECT TO GROUNDS.

A very interesting programme has been prepared for the annual steeplechase meet of the Canadian Hunt Club, which will be held this afternoon at St. Lambert. The entry list is a large one, so that interesting sport ought to ensue. Trains leave Bonaventure Station at 1.35 and 2.15 o'clock, and will run directly to the grounds.

Below are the details of the programme:

First race, green hunters, horses who have never run before on flat or steeplechase, duly qualified, 1903; about two miles, to be ridden in pink, by members for a cup presented by Mr. A. Berthiaume.

Dr. J. D. Gauthier, 'Echo.'
T. Trudel, 'Sir Bolger.'
C. E. Delorme, 'Beecher.'
J. H. Gagnon, 'Minnie.'
G. H. Murray, 'Ben.'
W. I. Gear, 'Daisy.'
Holton H. Learmont, 'Sir Roger.'

Second race, Jorricks steeplechase, for horses qualified 1902 or 1903; about two miles, for a cup, presented by Mr. B. J. Coghlin, to be ridden in pink, by members.

Dr. A. Mignault, 'Duc.'5
N. G. Valiquette, 'Diavolo.'
G. Vandelac, 'Frank.'
John Morris, 'Ben Brush.'
T. Trudel, 'Sir Bolger.'
H. H. Learmont, 'Bob. McGregor.'

Third race, open, qualified hunters, about three miles, for a purse of $200.

Alcide E. Beauvais, 'Oneta.'
T. Trudel, 'Melinka.'
Victor Decarie, 'Pyramid.'
P. F. Mathias, 'Bahsquada.'
Dr. B. A. Sugden, 'Sir George.'
C. de B. Strathy, 'Bob Salter.'
H. H. Learmont, 'Midanis.'
L. Curran, 'Wild Arab.'

Fourth race, farmers' steeplechase, for horses, owned and bred by farmers in the Counties of Laprairie, Chambly and Varennes, to be ridden by farmers, farmers' sons or their servants; about two miles. Twenty horses will start in this event.

Fifth race, the Hunt cup, for qualified hunters, 1902 or 1903; property of members of the Canadian Hunt Club, to be ridden in pink, by members, about three miles.

Victor Decarie, 'Wexford.'
G. Vandelac, 'Sir Lawrence.'
H. H. Judah, 'King Bolt.'
Fred. Vincent, 'Mimon.'

M.A.A.A. HANDICAP RACES

The autumn handicaps of the M.A.A.A. will take place on the Association grounds at Westmount this afternoon. The whole grand stand will be thrown open to general admission, 35c on west side and 25c on east side. The junior championship football game with Britannia will be played while the games are in progress, and will commence at 2.30 o'clock, to be followed by the senior game between Montreal and McGill, which has been transferred to these grounds.

FOOTBALL.

WILL PLAY ON M.A.A.A. GROUNDS.

It was decided yesterday afternoon to play the match between Montreal and McGill this afternoon on the M.A.A.A. lacrosse grounds immediately after the junior game as the McGill grounds could not be secured for the match. There will therefore be a big programme of sport for the spectators. The junior game will commence at 2.30 o'clock sharp, and the senior game at 4 o'clock, and in the meantime the handicap games will be carried out according to schedule, commencing at 3 o'clock.

MONTREAL'S KICKERS.

The following players will represent the M.A.A.A. Football Club this afternoon in the various matches:

Senior.

Montreal versus McGill, on the M.A.A.A. grounds.

First back—D. Browne.
Half backs—H. M. Suckling, B. Molson, and Percy Molson (captain).
Quarter back—Dr. A. C. Jack.
Scrimmage—P. K. Mackedie, P. Roberts, E. L. Rivard.
Wings—Ostlyle, Robert, Winn, Yuile, and O'Brien, Johnson, White and Shaw.

Junior.

Montreal versus Britannia, on M.A.A.A. grounds:

Back—Hamilton.
Half backs—Elliott, McClean, Russell.
Quarter—Coulson.
Scrimmage—Capt. Walsh, Sheppard, and Slade.
Wings—Stevenson, Millar, Shires, Coolican, Duncan, Matthews, Gilmour.

The above players are requested to be on the M.A.A.A. grounds at 2.30 o'clock, sharp.

ACCIDENT AT 'VARSITY.

Ottawa, Sept. 26.—Ottawa College is unfortunate this year, and so are the McDonalds. On Wednesday, J. B. McDonald had his ankle sprained, and yesterday A. MacDonald, who was 'Varsity's hope for centre scrimmage, received a similar injury. Both men will be laid up for some time, and will not be able to play against the M.A.A.A. It is thought that 'King' Clancy will don a uniform for the first match. He would be invaluable in getting the ball to the quarter back.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

The High School Football Club has elected as president Mr. O. Rexford, B.A., and as secretary, J. C. McDougall.

THE DANVILLE TROPHY.

A meeting of representatives of the local Rugby tam will be held on Monday evening at the M.A.A.A. rooms, to arrange a series for the Danville trophy. This is to be played under the English rules.

The Westmounts will hold their practices on Tuesdays and Thursdays for the remainder of the season.

BASEBALL.

MONTREAL WON A GAME.

Buffalo, N.Y., Sept. 26.—Montreal broke even with Providence in yesterday's double-header, the former being shut out in the first game. In the second Amole walked two and made two wild pitches. These with two errors, gave Montreal four unearned runs and the game. Rock's playing was sensational. Score:

First game—Score:

Providence	1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 x—4
Montreal	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Summary: Earned runs, Providence, 1; Montreal, 0. First base on balls, by Viau, 4; by Luyster, 1. Struck out, by Viau, 2; by Luyster, 4. Three base hit, Viau. Two base hit, Rock. Stolen bases, Wagner, 2. Left on bases, Providence, 5; Montreal, 5. Double plays, Rock, Wagner to Crisham; Rock to Crisham. Attendance 300. Time, 1.15.

Second game—Score:

Providence	2 0 0 0 0—2
Montreal	0 0 4 0 0—4

Called in fifth inning; darkness.

Summary—Earned runs, Providence, 1. First base on balls, Amole, 5; by Pappalau, 1. Struck out, Amole, 3; Pappalau, 5. Stolen bases, Stafford; Crisham, Conn. Left on bases, Providence, 4; Montreal, 6. Double plays, Conn to Westlake. Wild pitches, Amole, 2; Pappalau, 1. Passed ball, Westlake, 2. Umpire, Swartwood. Time, 1.05. Attendance, 735.

At Baltimore:—

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1—4	12	2
Buffalo	0 1 0 0 0 1 3 0 0—5	7	3

Batteries — Doescher and Hearne; A. Jones and Shaw. Umpire, Cauliflower. Attendance, 872.

At Newark:

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 x—3	9	2
Jersey City	0 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 0—4	7	2

Batteries—Walsh and Thomas; Barnett and Dillon. Umpire, Brown. Attendance, 500. Game called on account of darkness.

AMERICAN LEAGUE GAMES.

At Philadelphia:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0 1 5 0 2 0 0 0 0—8	11	4
Philadelphia	0 2 5 0 3 0 0 0 x—10	9	2

Batteries—Altrock and Sullivan; Bender and Powers. Umpire, Adams. Attendance, 2,360.

At New York:

	R.	H.	E.
New York	0 1 2 0 0 0 0 1 4 x—8	7	2
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0—2	9	2

Batteries—Deering and Beville; Morgan and Kahoe. Umpire, Connolly. Attendance, 2,030.

At Washington:

	R.	H.	E.
Washington	1 0 2 0 0 1 0 1 0—5	8	3
Cleveland	0 4 0 0 7 1 2 0 0—14	18	5

Batteries—Dunkle, Patten and Kittredge; Glendon and Bemis. Umpires, Drill and Donohue. Attendance, 1,040.

At Boston:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	1 0 1 0 0 4 0 0 0 0—6	9	3
Detroit	3 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—6	13	3

Called on account of darkness.

Batteries—Hughes and G. Stahl; Donovan and Buelow. Umpire, O'Laughlin. Attendance, 1,908.

GOLF

LYON WON THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Toronto, Sept. 26.—G. Lyon, of the Lambton Golf Club, who won the Canadian championship in 1900, again wears that title as a result of his victory in the finals to-day over M. C. Cameron, of the Toronto Club. On the first eighteen holes played in the morning, Lyon finished four up, but in the afternoon walked away from Cameron, finally winning the championship by ten up and three to play.

ATHLETICS

Y.M.C.A. SPORTS AT QUEEN'S PARK.

A large list of entries has been received for the Y.M.C.A. field sports, which take place this afternoon at Queen's Park, Verdun, commencing at 3 o'clock sharp. These events promise to be of unusual interest to friends of the Association.

The following are the entries: Senior events: 100 yards, nine entries; 220 yards, 10; 440 yards, 5; 880 yards, 5; one mile, 8; harrier (4 miles), 16; relay, ½ mile, (interclub), 3 teams of 4 each; hammer, 3; shot, 7; high jump, 4; broad jump, 6; hop-step-jump, 5; junior events: 100 yards (under 15 years), 10; 100 yards (under 18), 17; 880 yards (under 18), 7.

ANNUAL MEETING OF O.A.A.C.

Ottawa, Sept. 26.—The annual meeting of the O.A.A.C. will take place on Monday night, when officers will be elected and important business transacted.

A memorial tablet to the memory of Mr. J. W. McRae, a former president of the club, will be unveiled.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

At the annual meeting of the High School A.A.A. the following officers were elected: Hon. president, the Rev. E. I. Rexford; president, E. L. Curry, B.A.; vice-president, E. S. Hamilton; hon. treasurer, C. J. Binmore; secretary, Charles B. Grier. The annual sports will take place on the M.A.A.A. grounds on Oct. 2, at 2 o'clock

Advertisements.

FALL OVERCOATS, FALL SUITINGS.

Now is the time to order from my fine selection of superb imported cloths. Prices reasonable, fit and style guaranteed.

G. P. NELSON, Merchant Tailor,
111 BLEURY ST., Just below Dorchester Street.
Ladies' Own Material Made Up from $12.00.

THE GREAT WEST END DEPARTMENTAL STORE.

O. LEMIRE & CO., 1163 St. James Street, Cor. Fulford,
(WHERE ALL CARS TRANSFER.)
CASH ONLY. ONE PRICE ONLY.
Bell Tel., Up 2739, Merch., 1207.

Monday's Special Sale

GOOD GOODS CHEAP is our motto. Cheap goods are dear at any price. Figure on these quoted below on merchandise of standard quality, will make brisk business in all our departments during our great sale of Monday.

READ CAREFULLY THE FOLLOWING LIST OF PRICES:

DRESS GOODS.
NEW SCOTCH TWEED (snowflake effect) for costumes, 54 in. wide, value $2. For Monday sale.. $1.60

DRESS GOODS.
NEW BASKET CLOTH, for Dresses, Black, value $1.00 For Monday sale..... 63c

FLANNELETTE.
400 pieces of COLORED FLANNELETTE, for wrappers, real value 11c and 12½c. For our Monday sale..... 6c

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
100 dozen of MEN'S SCOTCH WOOL SHIRTS & DRAWERS, value 65c. For Monday sale..... 42c

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
40 dozen of MEN'S FLEECE-LINED SHIRTS & DRAWERS, heavy, value 75c For Monday..... 49c

JACKETS.
LADIES' ¾ JACKETS, Black and Grey, with silk or velvet collar, all lined, value $8. For Monday..... $6.50

BOYS' SUITS.
BOYS' TWEED SUITS, Dark Grey, Drab or Navy Blue, value $3.75. For Monday sale..... $2.00

REEFERS.
BOYS NAVY BLUE REEFERS, very heavy value $2.75. For Monday sale..... $2.00

SKIRTS.
NAVY BLUE or BLACK SERGE SKIRTS, also Homespun, real value $2.50. For Monday sale $1.25

TABLE SETS.
Very Nice GLASS TABLE SETS, 4 pieces, value 40c. For Monday..... 25c.

O. LEMIRE & CO.

CRICKET

PHILADELPHIA VS. KENT COUNTY.

Philadelphia, Sept. 26.—The first international test cricket match between the Gentlemen of Philadelphia and the Kent County eleven of England, began yesterday on the grounds of the Philadelphia club, at Wissahickon Heights. The conditions were excellent for the contest. The wicket was hard and fast, and although it was all in favor of the batsmen, the Quakers could do little against the attack of the visitors, and after three hours' batting the innings closed for 128 runs, of which King's score of 39 was the highest. The others who made double figures were: Clark, 20; Jones, 18; Walker, 10, and Cregar, 10.

Play will continue until the match is concluded, and four days will be taken if it is found necessary.

IRON WORKERS CONVENTION

A MONTREALER CAUSES THE MEETING TO ADJOURN.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 25.—Mr. Buchanan, president, shortly before noon today adjourned the annual convention of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, without date, to prevent what promised to be a serious fight, and probably a split over the seating of Daniel Brophy, a Buchanan supporter, who held a credential from a Scranton, Pa., local. The session was held behind closed doors. Later it was stated that Joseph A. Mullaney, a Parks adherent, had declared that the credential held by Brophy had been forged.

A fight had been made on Brophy yesterday by the Parks crowd, and, although he was seated, Mr. Buchanan ruled to present endless debate, that any one wishing to make a protest against any of the delegates might do so in writing. Such a protest against Brophy, declaring him to be a 'scab,' was presented just before adjournment last evening, and then came the first business of convention to-day.

A threatening move was made at the doors of the hall as Brophy sought entrance to the convention to-day. He made as if to draw his revolver, it is stated, and declared he would shoot the first man to interfere. Soon after the doors had been closed and the protest against the seating of Brophy had been brought up, a member of the Parks delegation made the sensational declaration that the credential held by Brophy from Scranton had been forged, and that it originally bore the name of 'J. Reed,' which had been erased.

Instantly there was an uproar and heated words were heard on all sides, charges and counter-charges of fraud were made. When the scene became threatening, and it seemed impossible to get the convention out of its tangle, Mr. Buchanan summarily diamissed the gathering and adjourned without date. After the delegates had filed out into the street, Parks and his followers held a conference on the sidewalk. 'Our men,' declared Parks with emphasis, 'will not sit in a convention with Brophy, and if the convention insists upon seating him we will return to New York.'

Brophy's home is in Montreal.

When the usual time for the convening of the afternoon session had arrived, Mr. Buchanan failed to put in an appearance. He had, it developed later, purposely remained in his room at the Coates House. Although the convention had been adjourned by Mr. Buchanan without hour, the second vice-president, Mr. Warden, was now placed in the chair by the Parks crowd and called the gathering to order. Immediately a vote was taken on a motion to reconsider the vote seating Brophy. Brophy was unseated by 58 to 10.

When notified by a reporter that the delegates had reconvened with an adherent of Samuel Parks in the chair, Mr. Buchanan said: 'As far as I am concerned, the convention is not in session, or will it be until the delegates notify me that they are ready to meet. The convention stands adjourned without hour. I will not recognize any of the acts of the gathering now in session.'

FIVE HORSES CREMATED.

About half-past eleven o'clock last night, while a motorman named Chaput was passing 656 Demontigny street on his way home, he noticed a blaze in the rear of the house. By the time the firemen arrived a stable at the back of the house which is owned by Mrs. Valiquette, was a furnace, and the flames had already reached No. 662, occupied by Mr. W. Belanger. On account of the dense smoke and heat from the burning stable the firemen were obliged to leave five horses therein to a horrible death. After an hour's hard work the flames were subdued. The property loss is in the neighborhood of six thousand dollars.

Advertisements.

A Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Elisha Cole, of Athol, has the following to say of Polson's Nerviline, the best household liniment made: 'I have found Nerviline a most reliable remedy for cramps, headache and pain in the stomach. Have used it externally for Rheumatism with excellent results. No house should be without Nerviline. You will find Nerviline just as recommended. Sold everywhere in large 25c bottles. Try it.

BALKAN CRISIS

Mr. Balfour's Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

RUSSIA, AUSTRIA AND TURKEY CANNOT BE INDIFFERENT TO THE FATE OF THE TERRITORY.

London, Sept. 25.—Mr. Balfour, in a lengthy letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Davidson, discusses the Macedonian situation. The letter is a reply to the Archbishop's action in drawing attention to the growing uneasiness among churchmen at the apparent apathy of the powers, 'while unspeakable atrocities are perpetrated in Macedonia.'

Mr. Balfour says he is in entire sympathy with the feelings of horror and indignation and fully understands the desire to give expression in public meeting to the sentiment of reprobation which recent events have justified.

Mr. Balfour then proceeds to analyze the situation. He says: 'We have not now to deal with a simple case of misgovernment or oppression by Turkish officials, but with a problem complicated by the fact that the Christian population of Macedonia is rent in fragments by differences of race aggravated by differences of religion, and in addition to the ills inflicted by corrupt and incapable administration and by an ill-paid and undisciplined soldiery and by a detestable system of taxation, we have to reckon with all the ills which in a population not imbued with western ideas of humanity, rival nationalities and sects, do not scruple to inflict on one another.'

Mr. Balfour adds: 'The instrument whereby the situation may be dealt with is the concert of Europe. But this, even were they all in harmony, is necessarily slow and may easily be ineffective if the problem is complex.

'It was a matter of congratulation when Russia and Austria, acting with the authority of Europe, proposed to press the scheme of reform, which while lacking in theoretical perfection, came within the circuit of practical politics and would, if more earnestly pressed by the Porte, and more frankly accepted by the Macedonian population, have spared the world the horrors it has since witnessed. Neither of these conditions was fulfilled. The Porte, as usual, was dilatory and failed to see that a policy of humanity was a policy of wisdom. The revolutionists have deliberately done their best to drive the Turk to excess, and furnish him with an excuse for deferring the execution of reforms, meeting horrors with horrors, and brutality with brutality, for the deliberate purpose of placing the Turkish crimes upon the innocent and thus play upon the sympathies of the world.

'Such methods as these are no more morally tolerable than the misgovernment which is their excuse.'

Coming to the question of the attitude of Great Britain, Mr. Balfour points out that Russia, Austria and Turkey can not be indifferent to a territorial redistribution in the peninsula, while Greece, Bulgaria, Servia and Roumania are all interested in the fate of the province whose Christian population is made up from all the nationalities. These external complications are doubled by international ones, because of religious differences, the Mohammedans fearing Christian rule, while the ex-archists and Christians persecute the patriarchists. The Greeks, who are patriarchists, would sooner find protection under the rule of the Sultan than be left to fight the matter out with the Bulgarians, who are ex-archists.

'It is with a problem such as this that one has to deal,' says Mr. Balfour, 'and I cannot but believe that the best hope of dealing with it lies in the continued co-operation of Russia and Austria, strengthened with the support and advice of the other signatories of the treaty of Berlin.

'Great Britain has not been precluded by the policy outlined from offering suggestions,' continues Mr. Balfour, 'which has already been done, and she will continue to do so. But it would be folly to forget that there are occasions when two powers are stronger than three.

'These principles,' continues Mr. Balfour, 'direct the policy of the British Government in the near East.'

NO SUPPORT FROM BRITAIN.

London, Sept. 25.—It was stated at the Foreign Office to-day that Sir Nicholas O'Connor, of the British embassy at Constantinople, had been instructed to inform the Porte that neither Turkey nor Bulgaria must expect support from the British Government in resisting openly or secretly the execution of the reforms proposed for Macedonia. The Bulgarian Government received a similar intimation.

ACTION OF THE PORTE.

Sofia, Sept. 25.—Simultaneously with the issue of the irade appointing the mixed Macedonian committee, the report comes from Constantinople that the Porte has ordered the mobilization of two additional divisions of Asiatic troops. The belief prevails here that the Sultan is acting solely in view of the approaching meeting of the Russian and Austrian Governments and with the hope of convincing them that he is anxious to maintain peace.

A large Turkish force surrounded an insurgent camp near Prespa, and the insurgents had forty men and eighty women and children killed. The Turkish loss was heavy. Another fight in the same district resulted in the defeat of an insurgent band, ten of whom were killed. In an engagement near Keselay, Monastir vilayet, the Turks lost a hundred killed and wounded, while the insurgents had fifteen killed and twenty-nine wounded.

A telegram from Varna announces that six hundred old men, women and children, starving and nearly naked, have arrived there from Burgas, where they were unable to find shelter.

CANON McCALL'S PREDICTION.

London, Sept. 25.—At an intercessory service in behalf of the people of Macedonia, held in one of the city churches this afternoon, Canon McCall described the Macedonians as laboring under disabilities rendering them practically outlaws, deprived of the elementary rights of humanity. 'Germany, Austria, and Russia,' he said, 'are giving a free hand to the Sultan because they have agreed to a partition of Turkey in Europe. Austria is to have a protectorate over Servia, with half of Macedonia, down to Salonika. Russia will get the other half of Macedonia, with a protectorate over Bulgaria, while Germany will get a slice of Asiatic Turkey and the port of Salonika. When all the Christians have been massacred this triumvirate will establish a commercial zollverein and keep out British trade.'

Canon McCall urged immediate British action, believing that the other powers would be compelled to follow suit.

LAKE SUPERIOR COMPANY

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT WILL HOLD CERTIFICATES OF LAND GRANTS FOR EMPLOYEES' WAGES.

Toronto, Sept. 25.—The Hon. G. W. Ross, premier of Ontario, announced to-night, in answer to an appeal by Mr. C. N. Smith, of Sault Ste. Marie, that the government would issue instructions that if the wages due the employees of the Clergue industry at the 'Soo' were not forthcoming on Monday, to withhold all certificates of land grants due to the company on account of construction of the Algoma Central Railway. The eighty miles already constructed would have entitled the Algoma Central to about 600,000 acres, the grant being at the rate of 7,400 acres a mile. It has always been the policy of the government to withhold subsidies until all workmen and those who have supplied material have been paid, and this policy will be followed in this case.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

Philadelphia, Sept. 25.—Announcement was made here to-day that at the instance of Speyer & Co., of New York, the Canadian courts had appointed Mr. B. F. Frackenthal, jr., the president of the Thomas Iron Company, of Easton, Pa., receiver of the Canadian subsidiary plants of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company. The receiver will have charge of all the plants in the company exeepting the Trans-St. Mary's Traction Company and the Michigan Lake Superior Power Company. Mr. Frackenthal was in this city to-day, but would neither confirm nor deny his appointment as receiver. No one here knows the grounds upon which the appointment of a receiver was based, but it is said the receiver was secured to arrange for the payment of wages of the employees of the plants.

A meeting of the directors of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company will be held here later in the day.

WILL TAKE CHARGE.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Sept. 25.—Mr. Bicknell, of Toronto, arrived here to-day to take charge of the Consolidated Company's works in the interest of the Central Trust Company for Speyer & Co., trustees. He said he was clothed with power to do as he pleased with the works, but declined to state what will be done.

CABINET APPOINTMENTS

MR. BRODRICK ACCEPTS THE SECRETARYSHIP FOR INDIA.

London, Sept. 24.—The Associated Press is able to state definitely that Lord Milner has been offered and has declined the Colonial Secretaryship. Further pressure is being brought to bear on him, urging him to reconsider his determination; but, if the forecast of his friends is correct, he will not accept. Mr. Brodrick has accepted the Secretaryship for India, and, in the event of Lord Milner yielding to pressure, the Duke of Marlborough, who is now Under Secretary for the Colonies, will become Under Secretary for India, precedent ordaining that both the secretary and under secretary shall not sit in the same House.

No definite announcement of the composition of the new cabinet is expected before Monday.

MR. HARRISS HONORED.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE CANADIAN MUSICAL FESTIVALS RECEIVES AN IMPORTANT APPOINTMENT.

London, Sept. 25.—The principals of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, London, together with McGill University, have, with the concurrent approval of their boards of directorate, appointed Mr. Charles A. E. Harriss to the position of director of examinations in music to the associated board in Canada.

COMMERCE DELEGATES

THEY WERE THE GUESTS OF THE QUEBEC BOARD OF TRADE YESTERDAY.

Quebec, Sept. 25.—Fifty-three delegates of the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, recently held in Montreal, are in Quebec to-day. They will be the guests of the Quebec Board of Trade at a luncheon this afternoon at the Kent House, Montmorency Falls. The luncheon will be presided over by Mr. William Price. Afterwards they will go to Ste. Anne de Beaupre and will start at seven o'clock to-night by a special train on the Intercolonial for the Maritime Provinces. The party is in charge of Mr. Davidson, of Montreal.

PRICE OF BREAD

SIZE OF LOAF WILL BE DECREASED IN KINGSTON.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 25.—Bakers will not raise the price of bread here, but will decrease the weight of the loaf. Loaves of three instead of four pounds will be sold for ten cents.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO

Revival of Story of a French Protectorate

ALLEGED AGREEMENT AMONG THE POWERS.

London, Sept. 26.—The reported intention of France to establish a protectorate over Morocco has been much canvassed in the last few days. The story, which was first launched by M. Jaures, the well-known French socialist leader, and has since been repeatedly denied is reasserted to-day. The Paris correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' claims that he is able to confirm the story on unimpeachable authority. He says an arrangement has been made by France and England with the acquiescence of Spain, and it is believed with the knowledge of Italy, for the establishment of a French protectorate. A strip of land along the coast will be declared neutral thus avoiding the possibility of any international complications over fortified ports. The British government is in full possession of the facts and is quite satisfied. There is a good deal of reason to believe that the visit of King Edward to Paris brought about the inception of the scheme. Great Britain in turn will receive a quid pro quo elsewhere, possibly in the direction of Egypt. Spain will also receive certain advantages.

It is thought the remodelling of influence on the Mediterranean will chiefly affect Germany, which is believed to have had intentions regarding Morocco. The only point at issue is when the scheme will be put into effect. It may be carried out at any moment. The French, at any rate, are ready. It cannot be established whether the scheme meets the acquiescence albeit unwillingly of the Sultan of Morocco. He may make a virtue of necessity in which case he would be supported on the throne. Under any circumstances the religious fanaticism of the Moors would not be wanting, and no European out of reach of the guns of the warships would be left alive.

AGREEMENT WITH POWERS.

London, Sept. 26.—The Berlin correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' says he learns that an agreement of the leading nations of Europe was reached weeks ago in regard to the policy to be pursued in the Mediterranean. France is to have a free hand in Morocco, Italy is to have Tripoli, the British protectorate over Egypt, is to be recognized and strengthened, Spain will receive some concessions from France, while Germany will get commercial privileges and the open door.

JETT SENTENCED

UNDIGNIFIED RETORT OF MURDERER'S COUNSEL TO THE JUDGE.

Cynthinia, Ky., Sept. 25.—Chas. Jett, was brought into court to-day, when Judge Osborne decreed that he be hanged 'between sunrise and sunset, on Dec. 18, for killing James Cockrill, at Jackson, Ky., July 21, 1902.'

Judge Blanton, attorney for Jett, replied: 'Well, judge, there will be many sunrises and sunsets before he has been hanged.'

FIENDISH WORK

DYNAMITE USED TO DESTROY TWO MEN FOR THEIR MONEY.

Washington, Penn., Sept. 25.—One of the most fiendish murders and robberies in the history of Washington county occurred this afternoon on the Middletown road, about 15 miles from here. Samuel T. Ferguson, of the Ferguson Construction Company, of Pittsburg, was instantly killed and his secretary, Charles L. Martin, of Cincinnati, was fatally injured. The two men were driving along the road in a buggy, carrying $3,600 in cash, with which to pay off some of their men employed on construction work along the line of the Wabash Railway, when suddenly an explosion of dynamite in the roadway literally tore the rig to pieces, killed Ferguson outright and throwing Martin two hundred feet, tearing his left arm almost from the socket. It has been learned that two men, supposed to be Poles, placed the dynamite in the road for the purpose of killing Ferguson, and had arranged to explode it by means of an electric battery. The satchel containing the money is missing.

WAGNER FESTIVAL

THE REASON WHY BERLIN CITY COUNCIL WILL NOT RECOGNIZE IT.

Berlin, Sept. 25.—The Municipal Council, at a meeting to-day decided not to participate officially in the approaching so-called Wagner festival, on the occasion of the unveiling of the Wagner monument in the Thiergarten. The ostensible reason for the council's refusal is that the site is not on ground belonging to the city, but the real reason is that the festival was projected chiefly to advertise a prominent tradesman of Berlin, named Reichner, who manufactures theatrical paints and powders, and is trying to acquire notoriety.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE

BRITISH EMPIRE LEAGUE EXECUTIVE ADOPT RESOLUTIONS.

Toronto, Sept. 25.—The following resolutions were passed at the last meeting of the executive of the British Empire League in Canada:

Moved by Mr. J. M. Clarke, seconded by Mr. Alfred Baker: 'In view of the important discussion now going on affecting the whole subject of imperial relations, and the urgent necessity to it some definite action should be taken by Canada, both for national and Imperial defence, the executive committee of the British Empire League in Canada, respectfully asks the government to fulfil the promise publicly made some years since by the then Minister of Marine, that a naval reserve would shortly be established in Canada, and earnestly requests that a sufficient sum be inserted in the supplementary estimates of the present session for the establishment of such a force.'

Moved by Mr. G. P. R. Cockburn, seconded by Mr. John T. Small: 'The executive committee of the British Empire League in Canada desires to convey to the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., its appreciation of his vigorous and determined advocacy of the principles for which the League in Canada has so long contended, and ventures to express the hope that before long his efforts will be successful.'

NEW FIELD GUN

A FIFTEEN-POUNDER RAPID-FIRER THAT IS SAID TO BE THE BEST IN EUROPE.

London, Sept. 26.—The 'Telegraph' says that the British War Office, after three years of experiments, has substantially adopted a new type of efild gun, which is declared to be the best in Europe. It is a fifteen-pounder rapid firing gun, which is effective with shrapnel at a range of 6,500 yards, but is able to plant shells at a range of more than ten thousand yards. The same paper also states that the War Office has practically decided to rearm the cavalry with a light,, straight thrusting sword, discarding the new short lance.

WILL RETIRE

M. DRAGOMIROFF TO GIVE UP THE GOVERNORSHIP OF KIEFF.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 25.—The Czar has granted the request of M. Dragomiroff, the Governor-General of Kieff, that he be permitted to retire because of ill health and has appointed him a member of the Council of State. It was announced recently that M. Dragomiroff would apply for retirement as a result of the widespread criticism aroused by his administration of the Kieff military district, in which there have been anfi-Semitic outbreaks.

BRONCHO BUSTING

WHAT A SCOTTISH JOURNALIST THINKS ABOUT IT.

Writing from Calgary, under date of Aug. 13, the representative of the Aberdeen 'Free Press' says:—

Of the picturesque side of ranch life the passing traveller sees nothing. I should like to witness a round-up of cattle and make the acquaintance of the cowboy in real life. If all accounts, however, be true, the cowboy of romance is passing rapidly away in this rapidly-developing country. The rough methods of breaking a horse by sitting on its back till its spirit is cowed, and of roping a steer with a noose and throwing it on the ground, are becoming discredited. The ranchman finds that a broncho broken according to the Western plan, commands no price in the East, where farmers prefer an animal which has been trained and not broken. I was told by one man that he allowed no broncho busting on his place and no rough treatment of cattle. The result of those may be seen in the stockyards where a man can handle a bunch of Western cattle without running the risk of accident, as was the case in former years when the animals were roughly treated on the ranges and were consequently wild and dangerous. Exactly the same improvement of methods is going on in Australia. The old style may obtain 'way back,' and it will linger long in fiction, but in Alberta at least ranching is in process of conversion into a systematic and careful business. Yet the glamor which surrounds the cowboy's life is strong. The night we were at Calgary a crowd of several hundreds gathered to witness a cowboy contest between a local hero and a man from Montana. These displays are popular here. If the one we saw was typical, they are sorry spectacles. One trial of skill was to rope and ride a steer. The beast was described as a wild steer, but it had to be driven out of the pen at the side of the field. After it had been started at a run, the cowboy galloped after it, threw a noose round the brute's neck and tripped it up. A saddle was put on its back and the cowboy jumped on to it, one of his companions on horseback all the time holding the lariat with the loop on the steer's throat. With vigorous spurring the steer was forced into a gallop. It plunged about for a minute or two, and when it stood up from sheer exhaustion, blood oozing from its nostrils, the spurs were once more driven into its flanks and the wretched beast started again, the cowboy all the time flogging it with a thong whip and waving both arms to show that he was not grasping the saddle. This is roping and riding a steer. Such a thing has never to be done in actual ranch work. It is a pure piece of circus display, and in respect of wanton ill-treatment it is on much the same level as bull-baiting.

The other part of the performance was broncho busting. A saddle was put upon a wild horse, and the broncho buster kept his seat on it till the beast was completely cured and had not another kick left in it. There is some excuse for this sort of thing, as horses can be broken in this way, but, as I said before, a broncho is unreliable, and if good work is to be got out of it, it must be trained in the ordinary fashion. They are splendid horsemen on the Western prairies, and so much has been written of them that they have come to be considered, and they consider themselves, the best horsemen in the world. I doubt, however, if the open prairie can produce such sure-footed horses as Australia, where a man may be seen dashing through thick bush in pursuit of a bullock, dodging trees and jumping logs, and keeping his seat just as firmly as any cowboy, and that upon a saddle which is not built up before and behind like the Mexican saddle in universal use in the West. He is an interesting figure, the cowboy, but he owes much of his reputation to the American novelist.

GREAT LAKES STRIKE

NEGOTIATIONS TOWARDS A SETTLEMENT.

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 25.—The negotiations looking toward a settlement of the differences between the American Association of Masters and Pilots came to a successful close late to-day. The Pittsburg Steamboat Company receded from its position relative to Captain Frank Rae, of the steamer 'Clemson,' and his mates, who are not members of the association. The remaining grievances of the men were waived for the present time, and arrangements made for the holding of a meeting after the close of the present season of navigation.

The agreement entered into by the Pittsburg Steamship Company and the association is as follows:—

First, Captain Frank Rae to be relieved from command of the steamer 'Clemson' at once and she be manned with members of the Masters and Pilots' Association. That in the event Captain Frank Rae will fill an application for membership in the Masters' and Pilots' Association within fifteen days from date, the board of directors and the committee having in charge the negotiating of a settlement of this controversy pledge themselves to use thier best efforts to have it favorably acted upon prior to the meeting of the Masters' and Pilots' and Lake Carriers' Association, to be held during the winter.

Second, All members of the Masters' and Pilots' Association to return to the same positions they occupied and the steamers in which they were employed immediately prior to this controversy, with no stoppage of pay during the time the vessels may have been stopped.

Third. All vessels to be put into commission immediately and to make at least one round trip.

Fourth. The discussion of all the other grievances that may exist to date be waived until the meeting arranged for between the Masters' and Pilots' and the Lake Carriers' Association, to take place this winter.

MATRIMONIAL BUREAU

MR. J. J. KELSO TO CONSIDER SUCH AN ESTABLISHMENT.

Toronto, Sept. 25.—Mr. J. J. Kelso, superintendent of Neglected Children, stated to-day that he was considering the advisability of establishing a matrimonial bureau in connection with his department. There are now, he says, under the supervision of his department about 2,000 boys and girls in different parts of the country. Many of these are from 18 years of age and, therefore, approaching the marriageable age. Many of the young women, he believes, will make excellent wives. His opinion is that through the medium of the proposed bureau, many young farmers in New Ontario, Manitoba and the North-West might obtain excellent partners for life.

THE MANUFACTURERS

THE PARTY THE GUESTS OF STRATHCONA AND EDMONTON.

Strathcona, N.W.T., Sept. 25.—The Canadian Manufacturers' party, one hundred and seventy-five strong, are to-day the guests of the twin towns, Strathcona and Edmonton, sightseeing and gaining information. The Board of Trade and Town Council are entertaining them while here.

THE KERT ENQUIRY

PROSECUTION PUTS SEVERAL FRESH WITNESSES ON THE STAND.

The Kert inquiry was continued yesterday afternoon, with another batch of witnesses for the prosecution.

William Buchanan said he was at the sleeping shanty at Ile Bourdon on Sunday, Aug. 30, the day after Greenley had been shot.

Asked by Mr. Cooke if Laboussediere (Barrett) had not told him, Detective Normandeau and Lefebvre how the shooting took place, he replied in the affirmative. 'Laboussediere told me,' said the witness, 'that Kert was aiming at a bird in a tree.'

When Mr. Jacobs, for the defence, asked the witness if he was surprised when Laboussediere told him that version of the shooting, he replied, 'No, why should I be surprised?'

Then followed a discussion as to whether there were any trees near the shanty or not, and the witness, in his arder to prove that there are trees in the immediate neighborhood, created a precedent by offering to bet five dollars.

The witness detailed what Laboussediere had told him that Sunday morning. He said that Kert on Saturday had picked up a revolver and fired at a bird in a tree about an acre away from the shanty. Kert was inside the shanty, and Greenley was standing in the doorway.

Joseph Beauchamp, an employee of Messrs. Poupore & Co., on the stand said he was present at the shanty subsequent to the shooting of Greenley. He swore he heard Greenley say, 'D—— the Jew, he shot me. Give him five or ten years' penitentiary.'

The witness did not know whether Greenley was conscious or not when he uttered these words. Dr. Picard, he said, had told Greenley not to get excited, but to keep as quiet as possible.

Baptiste Beauchamp admitted he knew Bourrett, the chief witness for the crown. He said he met him near the Bout de l'Ile bridge on the morning of the shooting.

The inquiry will be continued on Monday afternoon.

In midsummer the towns of Venezuela seem deserted during the day time. The sun is so hot that exposure to it without a hat for only fifteen minutes usually results in illness and death within a day or two.

LABOR CONGRESS

ELECTION OF OFFICERS TAKES PLACE.

Brockville, Ont., Sept. 25.—At yesterday afternoon's session of the Trades and Labor Congress the secretary-treasurer presented his report, which showed receipts of $2,246, an increase of $ over last year's income. A substantial gain of 4,636 members was noted, twenty new unions having been chartered during the year. Resolutions were passed protesting against alleged misrepresentation on the part of the Dominion immigration agents in the British Isles, the conditions of labor in Canada to the British workingmen, demanding that the steamship companies bringing rejected immigrants to Canadian ports be compelled to take them back at the expense of the companies involved, and protesting against the government's refusal to adopt Mr. Puttee's amendment to the Grand Trunk Pacific bill, calling for government control and operation of the railway.

From four o'clock until nearly seven the congress was engaged with the election of officers. There was a hot fight for president between Messrs. Flett and A. W. Puttee, M.P., of Winnipeg. Mr. Flett was declared re-elected by a majority of one, the vote standing 52 to 51. The officers are as follows:—President, Mr. John A. Flett, Hamilton; vice-president, Mr. J. B. Mack, Montreal; secretary-treasurer, Mr. P. M. Draper, Ottawa. Executive committees—British Columbia, J. D. McNiven, T. H. Twigg, Geo. Bartley, J. Penser; Manitoba, A. W. Puttee, M.P., A. G. Cowley, H. Albert, R. Thomas; Ontario, J. T. Marks, London; E. Empey, Ottawa; E. W. Odell, Hamilton; Jas. Wilson, Toronto; Quebec, A. Verville, A. Mathieu, J. Fisher, B. Berthiaume; New Brunswick, C. H. Stevens, W. H. Coates, W. J. Morrison, J. J. Donovan; Prince Edward Island, G. W. Worthy, Otto N. Baird. Federation of Labor, James Simpson, Toronto.

FRIDAY'S SESSION.

At the morning's session of the Trades and Labor Congress Montreal was chosen as the place of meeting next year. Guelph and St. John, N.B., were also named, but Montreal got a clear majority on the first ballot.

The announcement was received with much enthusiasm by the Montreal delegates.

The special committee on legislation reported stating that they were reluctantly compelled to recognize that until the Senate of Canada was either abolished or rendered elective there was little prospect of securing such legislation as they desire.

The thanks of the Congress was voted to the members of the Senate who had stood by organized labor as against the Lougheed anti-international labor bill. The Congress placed itself on record to use all reasonable means to obtain such legislation as will make the procuring or importation of labor under false pretences a punishable offence. This had special reference to the recent action of the Gurney Foundry Company and Canada Foundry Company. The draft of the bill to regulate barber shops was voted down and a resolution requesting government to raise the pay of mechanics in their employ in the same way as is being proposed for members of the Civil Service, was not concurred in. The Quebec executive were instructed to have the sanitary laws of the city of Montreal approved by the Provincial Government, all companies or corporations to be compelled to conform thereto within a limited time.

The session in the afternoon was held with closed doors.

CONGRESS CONCLUDES.

The Trades and Labor Congress concluded its annual convention this evening, and decided to meet next year in Montreal. The deliberations of the body included recommendations on label legislation, which the committee thought to be in the distant future until the abolition of the Senate is accomplished. The financial aspect was not encouraging either. The Congress felt disposed to return thanks to the following Senators for their efforts on behalf of labor legislation: Coffee, Cloran, Domville, David, Ellis, Fiset, McGregor, McHugh, McSweeney, Scott, Sullivan, Templeman and Yeo.

Resolution recommending that the liabilities of $176.12 incurred by the Toronto Trades Council in the interests of the union label be paid, was adopted. A firm policy was decided upon in the effort to protect the rights of trades union in issuing union labels.

The draft of the bill to regulate barbering was voted down.

Motions were adopted favoring an advance in the wages of mechanics in the employ of the Dominion government, recommending the placing of straight labor candidates in the field for parliament, to have the sanitary laws of Montreal approved by the Quebec legislature, the action of the Tobacco Workers' Union in furthering the interests of union label tobacco, as against non-union trust made goods in their contest with the tobacco trust in Canada, under the names of the American Tobacco Company and the Empire Tobacco Company, was endorsed.

A strong resolution was passed asking the government to pass an anti-contract labor law to prevent Canadian firms from bringing mechanics from other countries to take the places of strikers fighting for their rights.

At the concluding hour of the Congress session business was rushed through. Telegrams were received from Sir Wilrid Laurier, saying he would meet a deputation to discuss the importation of foreign mechanics. He also wired that he would not be justified in acting on newspaper reports regarding the Preston label suit, and deferred action pending authentic information from England.

The Congress concurred in the effort of the Lord's Day Alliance to secure a better observance of the Sabbath. The secretary was instructed to inform the British trades of their endorsement of the condemnation of the fiscal policy of the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain.

The Japanese government, it is said, is about to import 250 teachers from the United States to teach English in Japan.

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

Pages 13 to 20

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1903.

THE DELEGATES IN THE WEST.

A Few of the Sights That British Manufacturers Saw on the Trip Across Canada.

IT WAS NOT A PICNIC BUT A JOURNEY TAKEN WITH A DEFINITE PURPOSE, OF WHICH THEY NEVER LOST SIGHT.

(From a Correspondent)

That the trip through Canada of the delegates to the fifth Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, resident outside of Canada, will be productive of great good is beyond doubt. It was not a pleasure trip. It might have been had those who were of the party chosen to make it so. Excluding the ladies, and not all of these, there were not half a dozen of the delegates who accepted their mission as one of self-enjoyment. They were there for a purpose—investigation of the resources of Canada, and that purpose was never allowed to take a secondary position. Some of the delegates may have secured impressions not warranted by the real facts of the case, but in the main the results of the trip may be summarized by the statement that a vast amount of valuable information in regard to Canada has been gathered firsthand. As a rule this information was of a practical kind, the knowledge the intending settler requires. Of course there are a great many ways in which this knowledge may be otherwise acquired, but there is none so convincing as that given directly by the man who has seen and investigated. It is in this light that the delegates may now be regarded as most effective immigration agents. They have seen what Canada is from the Atlantic to the Pacific, they have studied the conditions at first hand, each has copious notes of the various sections visited and the different phases of life which have come under his notice. The delegates knew something about the wheat fields of the North-West, the sort of information that may be gleaned from reports and advertising matter, but now they have seen the wheat fields, have seen the golden grain falling under a score of binders, have sampled the grain and talked with the men who grew it. They know something about the grain-growing possibilities of the country. They know that Canada's boast that she can grow all the wheat the Empire requires is not an idle one. They have seen millions of untilled acres awaiting the coming of men with strong arms and stout hearts to reap more than a mere living. They have seen the vast mineral wealth of the country and have realized that the bad name mining in Canada has acquired is due not to the prospects but to the men who exploited them, and have become convinced that mining in Canada may be considered as a business proposition and not as a gambler's chance. They have seen something of the cattle-raising business of the west and realized its opportunities. They have had a glimpse of the industrial life of the nation. In a word, they now know a good deal more about Canada than a great many Canadians.

RESULTS ANTICIPATED.

This knowledge is to be disseminated. The delegates will all report to the bodies which they represented. If this was all they intended doing Canada's gain would not be very great. It is, however, only the beginning of a carefully prepared plan to place the results of this investigation before the people of Great Britain. Lantern slides are to be prepared and, with their assistance, the great majority of the delegates have undertaken to deliver lectures before different bodies, in schools, in institutes, wherever, in fact, they will prove of interest. The value of these lectures may not easily be over-estimated. Wherever the local delegates prove remiss the London Chamber has arranged to supply a lecturer. It is not expected that this will be necessary in many instances. The local chambers do not relish having their duty pointed out to them. It may, therefore, be confidently predicted that Great Britain will hear a good deal about Canada this coming winter with the result that the tide of immigration next spring should be the greatest on record.

There are two factors that will do much to secure the results Canada desires. The first of these is the keen interest in the unity of the Empire felt, it may be said without the slightest exaggeration, most intensely by every member of the party. The second is the earnest desire to repay, in some measure, the many kindnesses they have received since their landing in Canada. These are two potent factors, the first especially. In Canada we may feel a certain degree of interest in the federation of the Empire, but it is mild as compared with the intensity of that exhibited by the members of the Congress from the Motherland. With them it is a vital question. Any thing they can do to forward the movement they will cheerfully do, and to fill the great North-West with a British population is the thing they have most in their minds at the present time.

The tour began on Aug. 22, with a very pleasant visit to Ottawa. It was followed by a journey through industrial Ontario. Kingston, Hamilton, London, Windsor, Walkerville and Toronto were the principal towns visited, the trip being broken by glimpses of Niagara Falls and the beautiful Muskoka country. For this portion of the trip the visitors were the guests of the Grand Trunk Railway, and that they were well looked after was evidenced by the warmth of the parting at North Bay, where the party were handed over to the Canadian Pacific Railway, represented by Mr. A. C. Lalonde, travelling passenger agent, and Mr. J. W. Pugsley, travelling baggage agent. Over each division the party was accompanied by the divisional superintendent. In addition Messrs. W. Bell and R. J. Cherry, the district superintendents of the dining, parlor and sleeping car department, travelled with the party over their divisions. On the outward trip the party travelled in seven new sleepers, and the train in addition comprised two dining-cars, a tourist car for the dining-car employees and a baggage car, making in all one of the heaviest trains ever operated on the line. The visitors had been splendidly accommodated on the Grand Trunk, but the short runs had considerably modified the difficulties and there was much apprehension among the delegates as to how they would fare over the longer distances to be traversed. It did not take them long to appreciate the fact that great care had been taken to make their long journey as pleasant as possible, and so successful were the railway authorities in this respect that many of the party confessed that they had often found the trip from London to Edinburgh more tiring than the run from Toronto to Winnipeg.

They never tired in expressing their admiration for the comforts provided and as for the meals furnished in the dining cars it was a subject of common comment that in no hotel on this continent had they found a better table or service.

THE FIRST STOP.

The first stop made was at Fort William, where the harbor was inspected and a visit paid to the new C. P. R. elevator, just completed. This elevator has a capacity of about three million bushels, and the processes of unloading the cars and storing the wheat were the subject of much admiration. Unfortunately there was no vessel in port at the time loading wheat and this part of the process of putting the Canadian grain on the British market had to be grasped by means of explanation. The elevator in itself supplied a most interesting lesson. It is a most modern structure, the only wood employed being the rollers on the conveyors.

Winnipeg was the next place, being reached on Tuesday morning. The Mayor and other leading citizens were in waiting at the station and electric cars at once took the party to the exhibition grounds, where lunch was served, followed by congratulatory speeches. An electric car trip through Winnipeg, and a reception in honor of the visitors at Government House, followed, a large number of the leading citizens of Winnipeg being present. The evening was devoted to strengthening friendships already formed and to general sight-seeing. Included in this were visits to a number of warehouses where prices and qualities were compared and where some of the visitors also managed to do a little business. All through the trip opportunities of this kind were never neglected. If there are any Canadians who have an idea that the British manufacturer does not know how or does not care to get out and hustle after business, close observation of the doings of this party during the trip throughout Canada would have proven an eye-opener. Right here one point of some interest might be brought out, seeing that it came from one of these visits. A number of the delegates found their way into a furniture store and when they returned the query everyone had to make was as to why the Canadian furniture manufacturers did not send some of the furniture, of the finish and styles they had seen, to the English market. Many of them had Canadian furniture in their homes, but it was not at all like that they had just seen. From this it is evident that a demand exists in Great Britain for Canadian furniture made on patterns intended for the Canadian market, and that manufacturing for the British market does not mean that the manufacturer must cling to British styles.

THE HOSPITALITY OF BRANDON LADIES.

The visit to Brandon was one of the most pleasant of the entire trip. The programme included a visit to the Experimental Farm where a great many interesting things were seen, followed by a drive through the wheat fields surrounding the town. This drive was an eye-opener. The visitors were enabled to appreciate for the first time what a really great wheat-raising country Canada has in the North-West. But few of the visitors had any conception this time of the extent and capabilities of the soil of the North-West, and when they were shown land which had grown fine crops of wheat for twenty years without the slightest artificial fertilization their wonder knew no bounds. The wheat was there to speak for itself. Miles and miles of it were driven through, ready for the rapidly-approaching binders. It was a most powerful object lesson as to Canada's capability to supply the food requirements of the Empire. It was not lost. Then Brandon gave the visitors a taste of true Canadian hospitality. There was no caterer to supply the wants of a couple of hundred people and so the ladies of the town had turned to and provided a meal which explained the contented look of many of the leading citizens. Not only had they cooked it, but they served it themselves, and the Brandon banquet went with a swing which was lacking at other more pretentious affairs. So much was this the case that the train was held for two hours in order to give the visitors an opportunity of fully expressing their appreciation. It will be a long time before the hospitality of the people of Brandon is forgotten.

Calgary will not be so long remembered. Calgary is not anxious to be known as a wild west town. It is growing. It is going to be a big place. The people know it. They want other people to know it, too. They went the wrong way about it, in this instance. This was not a picnic party. It was one out for information, and the purpose in visiting Calgary was not to see what kind of a town Calgary was, but to inspect the ranching business, of which Calgary is the centre. They saw everything except what they came to see. They were even taken to the Ranchmen's Club. It is a very nice little club, but the party were much more interested in the ranchman's toil than in his recreation. They did not appreciate the fact that Calgary was not a wild west town. They did not care whether it was or not. They did not see the ranches and so the impression carried away of Calgary is that it is a place ashamed of its business and a good place to keep away from. It is hard on the Calgarians who did their best to be hospitable.

Then came two days of enjoyment of the delights of Banff and Lake Louise, marred, unfortunately, by wet weather. Banff proved all that the most optimistic had hoped for. It was very wet on the day fixed for the trip to Lake Louise, but those who did go came back to make those who had remained behind regret that they had not been braver.

Then came the trip through the Rockies. It has been described many times, and there is no necessity for dealing with the task again. It is sufficient to say that it was somewhat marred by the wet weather, but that enough was revealed to make it certain that a great many of the members of the party will return at some future date to enjoy at leisure that of which they had only a fleeting and imperfect glimpse. The trip through the mountains lived up to its reputation.

AT THE PACIFIC COAST.

Vancouver was reached at noon on Wednesday, Sept. 9, and the fine new C. P. R. steamer 'Princess Victoria' was boarded for a fast run to Victoria. It rained the following day, an uncomfortable little drizzle that served to heighten the impression of being English Victoria makes upon the stranger, particularly from Great Britain. Even the rain could not eclipse the great beauty of the city and its hundreds of charming homes. There is no city in Canada with the same beauties as the city of Vancouver island. There are cities with more pretentious homes, but there is none with so many homes that appear to be what they are—homes of the people who reside in them. The green lawns and the profusion of flowers in front of nearly every house tell their own story. The social portion of the stay at Victoria was marked by a reception at the new home of the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere. It was the first public function in the new residence, and it is doubtful if a more pleasant one will ever be held within its walls.

The following day the party were the guests of the British Columbia Government on a trip up the Gulf of Georgia on the 'Princess Victoria,' chartered for the occasion. Three stops were made—at Crofton, to inspect the copper smelters; at Chemainus, where the party saw some British Columbia 'toothpicks' sawn, and at Nanaimo, where the coal mines were inspected. It was a very pleasant day, and at the same time afforded an excellent idea of the wonderful resources of Vancouver Island. Vancouver was reached that evening.

The Vancouver visit was greatly marred by a heavy rainstorm. Nevertheless, the rain could not obscure the fact that Vancouver is a coming town. The party by this time had become so proficient in recognizing the evidences of growth that they saw those of Vancouver without waiting for them to be pointed out. There was a banquet that evening, at which the Vancouver people heard a good many things which must have pleased them. A great many of them were true.

IN THE MINING COUNTRY.

On Saturday a number of the party visited the salmon canning industry at New Westminster and Stevenson, and the remainder started on the return journey through the Kootenay country. This included a trip through the Arrow lakes, a trip which makes the Saguenay look to its laurels in everybody's estimation, and surpasses it in that of many. Beautiful as it is, however, the run on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway from West Robson west for twenty miles furnishes a panorama which will live forever in the memory of all who ever see it. Grand Forks was the first stop. Here the big smelter of the Granby Company was inspected. Four furnaces and the convertor plant were found in operation, treating fourteen hundred tons of ore daily, while two other furnaces, which will increase the daily capacity to 2,200 tons, were in course of erection. Phoenix came next, the Ora Denora and Snowshoe mines being looked over on the run up. The inspection of the Granby mines at Phoenix was more thorough. Mining with a steam shovel and the economical methods employed proved a revelation to many of the visitors with a knowledge of mining. The inspection of the Granby plant convinced many of them that there is a great prospect before this section of British Columbia. The following day some of the Greenwood mines were inspected, the Providence mine, a high grade property, attracting the greatest attention. Nelson followed, the day being occupied by fishing excursions and a trip to Bonnington Falls. Here the party was reunited, the second section having covered the same ground as the first, and having received much the same impressions. They were generally most favorable, and the visit cannot help, in the long run, in removing much of the disfavor into which British Columbia mines have come with the investing public of Great Britain, through no fault of their own. The reinstatement will be necessarily slow, but the chances are that it will be permanent.

A delightful sail followed through Kootenay lake, and the special train was regained at Kootenay Landing. The run through the Crow's Nest Pass, unfortunately, had to be made after nightfall, but the trip was made interesting by an inspection of the coke ovens at Fernie and the inspection of the loading of a cattle train at Woodpecker. The cattle were an average lot, but their fine condition furnished splendid evidence of the value of the country as a ranching section. The next stop was at Keewatin for the purpose of inspecting the fine flour mill of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company. From this point there was a rapid run home, Ottawa being reached at noon on Monday, the afternoon being spent in inspecting the capital, the Experimental Farm, the Houses of Parliament, etc. The western section of the trip was brought to a close on Tuesday by a sail down the Ottawa on the fine steamers of the Ottawa River Navigation Company.

From start to finish the trip was most enjoyable. It was not found in the least tedious. That it will be productive of much good there is not the slightest doubt. The time allowed for the inspection of some things was unfortunately limited, but enough was seen to demonstrate the fact that there is a future ahead of every portion of the country inspected.

One of the delegates, a man who has travelled very extensively in many lands, asked as to what had most impressed him on the trip, replied that it was the unbounded confidence every one with whom he had spoken had in the future of the particular section in which he was located. He had, he said, to meet the first man who was not satisfied. This is putting the situation a little strongly, yet it may be taken as, on the whole, fairly characteristic of the impressions formed of Canada by the visitors after a journey lasting a month, and covering nearly ten thousand miles of travel.

Throughout the western trip one party was accompanied by Messrs. A. J. Hodgson, H. B. Ames and D. Masson, to whose untiring energy much of the success was due.

HEALTHY APPETITES.

A German paper, the 'Frankish Courier,' in giving an account of the wedding of Joseph Pfeffer to Frau Josepha Haushofer, says that about 260 persons sat down to dinner after the ceremony. The guests were served with 5,500 pounds of meat, 250 puddings and 770 gallons of beer. That is about twenty-five pounds of meat, one pudding and two and a half gallons of beer per head—a very fair allowance even for people with such good appetites as the Germans.—London 'Sketch.'

Advertisements

MANY PEOPLE HAVE **CATARRH OF STOMACH** AND DON'T KNOW IT.

A Beautiful Michigan Belle Cured of Catarrh of the Stomach by Pe-ru-na.

Louise Matt, Battle Creek, Mich., writes:

"I can only say what others have said before me, that Peruna is a most wonderful medicine for catarrhal and stomach troubles.

"I suffered so long with indigestion and dyspepsia, and tried so many things to cure me, without relief, that I made up my mind my case was hopeless. One of my friends advised me to try Peruna for a month, assuring me that I could not fail to find from its use some relief and possibly a cure. So I took new courage and bought a bottle of Peruna, determined to give it a thorough trial, which I did. In just six weeks I was entirely rid of my stomach trouble, and bless the day when Peruna was brought to my notice."—Louise Matt.





No medicine in the world has cured more cases of dyspepsia than Peruna. The reason for this is that dyspepsia in a great majority of cases depends upon catarrh of the stomach.

Catarrh of the stomach may have been set up by an extension of the catarrh from the throat or head. It may be induced by late suppers, indigestible diet, rapid eating, drinking ice water, the use of alcoholic stimulants and many other indiscretions.

Miss Camilla Chartier, 5 West Lexington St., Baltimore, Md., writes:

"Late suppers gradually affected my digestion, and made me a miserable dyspeptic suffering intensely at times. I took several kinds of medicine, which were prescribed by different physicians, but still continued to suffer. But the trial of one bottle of Peruna convinced me that it would rid me of this trouble, so I continued taking it for several weeks, and I was in excellent health, having gained ten pounds."—Camilla Chartier.

Mrs. Jessie Colton, 439 East 19th St., New York City, writes:

'Through overwork and anxiety in my business I was very much run down. Had loss of appetite, and, what was worse than that, loss of sleep at night. I was afraid I would have to consult a physician, when one of my customers advised me to try Peruna, as it had made her well and strong. I began to take it, and in a few days began to feel stronger, and from the first dose I slept at night, without awakening. I took only two bottles, now I am well, but I am never without Peruna in the house.'—Mrs. Jessie Colton.

Peruna cures all such cases of dyspepsia, simply because it cures catarrh wherever located. The reason so many cases of dyspepsia suffer on and on without any relief, trying this medicine and that medicine, is that these conditions are not recognized as catarrh of the stomach.

Any one suffering from dyspepsia having tried the ordinary remedies without relief, would be safe to assume that their case is one of catarrh of the stomach, and should at once begin a course of Peruna. Peruna is sure to cure these cases. It never fails.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Get *Allan's*

BELFAST GINGER ALE

It is the best. It is made with the best Jamaica Ginger and Pure Water. Pure water can only be obtained by being thoroughly filtered. Our filters are the best that can be procured. Pure water means immunity from fever and insures good health. TRY IT.

ROBERT ALLAN, Aerated Water Manufacturer, 820 Dorchester Street.

Phone Main 1784.

THOUGHT AND SPEECH.

Do children think before they can talk? Every mother in the kingdom will indignantly assert, 'Of course they do?' In this they will be borne out by a renowned scientist, who has proved his case by the following instances:—

A tiny mite, aged less than one year and incapable of pronouncing a single word, was shown a stuffed grouse, with the word 'bird' uttered to identify it. The child immediately looked to the other side of the room, where there was a stuffed owl.

A baby, after listening to the ticking of a watch placed close to its ear, stretched out its arms gleefully toward the clock on the mantelpiece.

A child of 17 months, who could not speak a word, finding it was unable to obtain a plaything placed above its reach in a cupboard looked about to the right and left, found a small box, took it, climbed up and possessed itself of the desired object. Here is an element of invention.—English paper.

BICENTENARY OF DR. JOHNSON.

At a meeting of the Lichfield City Council last night a scheme for celebrating the birthday of Dr. Johnson, the celebrated lexicographer, on Sept. 18, was adopted. It was recommended that the preliminary efforts should be made in Lichfield, anticipator of the national celebration. It was proposed that the Mayor should place a wreath on the Johnson statue on the morning of Sept. 18, and the Johnson Library and Museum declared open free to citizens for that day. In the evening there will be an address at the Guildhall on 'Dr. Johnson and his life in Lichfield.' At night there will be a 'Johnson' supper at the Crowns Hotel, which Boswell commemorates.—'Westminster Gazette,' Aug. 13.

'Yellowstone National Park"

Is the name of a convenient, 112 page, flexible covered, fully illustrated book describing Yellowstone Park. The park is treated from all points of view and the book, while not primarily a guide book, answers excellently for one, as the Geysers, Canons, Hot Springs Wild Animals etc. are all described.

Send Chas. S. Fee of the Northern Pacific, St. Paul, Minn., twenty-five cents and he will send you a copy.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE MASTER OF MILLIONS.

It is a little difficult to understand why Dr. Lorimer's excursion into the realm of fiction, called 'The Master of Millions' (Revel Co.) should be described as a 'drama of modern civilization.' That mysterious disappearances, assumptions of false names, and artistic poisoning with ice-cream, are practiced at the present day, readers of the 'Strand Magazine' and similar entertaining publications are thoroughly informed. But these arts were carried to great perfection, as we understand, in the middle ages as well, and the world in which they play a large part must be indeed but half a world. Less unnatural, if not less distressing, is the picture of a young lady's experiences alone in East London. The matter-of-fact and unabashed conditions of social depravity associated with or brought about by the starvation wages of shop girls, turn her at the outset from the struggle for self-support, and she seeks refuge in an Anglican convent. Here she soon sees things of which she had not previously been informed. As in 'A Drama of Sunshine,' recently noticed, the superioress is an ambitious woman, fond of power.

A gloomy sanctuary dimly illumined by altar tapers, thronged with frenetic and weeping sisters, and in their midst, prone on the floor, one of their number, insufficiently clothed to shield her body from the winter's cold, stretched face downward, in the form of a cross, and with her tongue inscribing in the dust the same form as best she could. The other women stepped over her, beat passionately on their breasts, and groaned while the organ wailed the Miserere. Guinever sat apart, and presided over the scene, placid, unruffled.

Judged by the cloudless and peaceful expression of her face, the Holy Mother was only contemplating and luxuriating in the sight of a penitent soul progressing through the earthly purgatory of pain and shame to the felicity of an endless glory. The more the penitent writhed and agonized, the more serene and beautiful the Mother became.

The story, as we have indicated, is sufficiently rich in sensational incidents, and it certainly does not fail to answer the popular demand for a 'plot.' The Scotch dialect introduced is sometimes entertaining, but we can hardly say of Dr. Lorimer as he says of his Scotch hero, that his English is 'unusually excellent.' Some of his dignified personages use such expressions as 'Hear to,' instead of 'Hear of,' and 'Do not have,' instead of 'Have not.' 'Do you have any confidence in her?' has a singularly un-English sound. Moreover, in conjunction with what appears to be a fair acquaintance with the epithets of the slums, he retains that semi-poetical mode of phrasing common to clergymen, and it sometimes crops up in unnatural places. These technical defects might be condoned in a young author when balanced against the merits of the story, which will have much attraction for a certain class of readers. But a man already notable for work of a better kind would have done well to guard himself against such literary solecisms.

The tone of the book, though fairly earnest, is not sufficiently fine to raise it above mediocrity. Dr. George Cuthbert Lorimer has long been a popular American preacher, and no doubt his calling has brought him into contact with many queer tragedies. (Price, $1.50.)

'TURF AND TABLE.'

'Turf and Table,' by Henry Johnson, (Religious Tract Society, London) is a story showing up the gambling habits that seem to be gaining ground among all classes in England. A clergyman's son and daughter are both led into trouble by the craze for betting, but the girl returns to right paths and after great efforts succeeds in saving her brother. It may seem strange to some readers that a young girl should wish to gamble, but the heroine of this tale was employed as companion to a grand lady who amused herself with card-playing and betting on horses. All the household were given to gambling, and the clergyman's daughter had not sufficient principle to withstand the contagion of example. She, however, could not afford to lose money, and on one occasion 'caused a disturbance' and so was dismissed. Unwilling to go home, in the circumstances, she remained in London, and after some experiences of poverty, took a situation with a countess notorious for her card-parties. Here she was told she must help to entertain company at evening parties where there would be a little play.

'A little play—gambling, do you mean, my lady?' Maggie inquired with a frightened look on her face.

'Don't be alarmed, you will not have to play, except now and then, and only in a make-believe way, entirely under my directions. You will find it all great fun, and with no losses as far as you are concerned. But your chief duty will be to keep the guests, and particularly the gentlemen, in good temper. Sometimes when the men begin to lose their money they lose their temper, too, or else go away to sulk, or never come near the house again. It will be your business to try to make everything pleasant, and to persuade the men to come again. Do you see?'

'Yes, my lady,' answered Maggie, with hesitation and nervousness. A struggle was going on in Maggie's mind. Ought she to remain with Lady Lamberg, or to leave her instantly? If she took the latter course she would be cast adrift again. If she remained she would be earning a living, but at the cost, perhaps, of a further loss of reputation. 'Put on a brave face, and your duties will be the most delightful to you. A little more boldness is what you require in managing some of the guests, and mind, you will have to exercise a large amount of tender sympathy in your fresh work; and you must try to drive away dull care from any of the company who happen to be down on their luck; and let me tell you, just as an encouragement, that if you act discreetly, you will make a lot of money in time.'

MORE ABOUT LAKE ST. LOUIS.

Those who are fortunate enough to be possessors of Mr. Justice Girouard's interesting history of 'Lake St. Louis, Old and New,' in the Columbian edition, with its broad pages of heavy paper, its fine, large type and numerous illustrations, will be delighted to know that its author has found time to add to it a supplement.

There is ample evidence in this last portion, as there was in the original volume, that the whole work has been a labor of love to the author. It is the history of the author's own home and ancestors he has written. There is in it the charm which his personal interest gives, as well as a careful sifting of evidence and patient searching out of all possible sources of information which gives it real value as a history. The district covered is a comparatively small one, but is rendered important by the character of the men and events which figure in its history. The new light which is thrown upon some of the most important of these events by documents only lately available has induced Mr. Justice Girouard to add this supplement of over two hundred and fifty pages. 'When the original volume was published in 1893,' he writes, 'the Canadian archives lacked several volumes of the 'Correspondence Générale,' especially those covering the period of the Iroquois war. The 'Correspondence Générale' is part of the national archives at Paris, and comprises several series, those relating to Canada, known as 'Série C.', containing documents received at Paris from Canada, and 'Série B,' composed of despatches sent from Paris to the colonies. The whole of the first-named series has now been copied, but 'Série B,' with thousands of documents preserved in the Parisian archives and in those of the great cities of Europe, still remain unexplored, with the exception of a few volumes which have been intelligently analyzed by Mr. Edouard Richard, assistant archivist.' Much, therefore, still remains to be explored, but so far all fresh authority only confirms the conclusions drawn by Judge Girouard in 1893, and we sincerely hope he will continue his work as new documents are rendered accessible. In this last supplement chapters on Ile Perrot, Chateauguay and the Protestant churches are added, and also a list of the inhabitants in 1731.

(Supplement to 'Lake St. Louis,' from many unpublished documents, by Desiré Girouard, one of the justices of the Supreme Court of Canada. English edition, Montreal. Poirier, Bessette & Co. Half morocco, $4.00. Paper covered, $3.00.)

On Aug. 21, the very height of the tourist season, snow fell in Switzerland as low down as the Riffelalp above Zermatt.

DID HIM GOOD AND NO MISTAKE.

What Simon V. Landry has to say of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

He was Weak, Run Down and a Total Wreck—Three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills put him to Work Again.

River Bourgeois, Richmond Co., Que., Sept. 25 (Special).—Simon V. Landry, well known here, adds his testimony to the thousands of others all over Canada who owe their health, and even life itself, to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

'I was bothered for over a year with Lame Back, Weak Back, Palpitation of the Heart and General Weakness,' says Mr. Landry. 'In fact I was a total wreck. I could not work as I got tired and weak so easily and I had a weakness in my stomach so that I could not bend down to do anything.

'I had tried different kinds of medicine without benefit till I gave Dodd's Kidney Pills a trial. From the first they did me good and I had only taken three boxes when I was able to start work again. They did me good and no mistake.'

Dodd's Kidney Pills are known by their cures in every corner of Canada. They cure the Kidneys. Sound Kidneys ensure pure blood. Pure blood means good health, cheerfulness and abundant energy. That's how Dodd's Kidney Pills make new men and women out of run down, worn out people.

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

'I count that friendship little worth
Which has not many things untold,
Great longing that no words can hold,
And passion secrets, waiting birth.

'Along the slender wires of speech,
Some message from the heart is sent;
But who can tell the whole that's meant?
Our dearest thoughts are out of reach.'

Going into the sitting room at twilight to light the lamp, one of the shades was found to have sustained a serious breakage, half the top curve being gone.

When deploring the accident, which is more of a catastrophe when shops are not convenient, it was amusing to be counselled by Tacita, who sat near by, to turn the best side out.'

The first impulse of my mind was to resent the advice as a fraud, for why should one try to hide defects? But on second thoughts there proved to be a worldly wisdom in it that was more far reaching in its results than appeared on the surface.

It is as well to turn the 'best side out' to onlookers, instead of showing them the demolished outline of a broken surface. But there are people who go about in the world turning to its indifferent gaze their petty distastes, their broken lives, though it is not a brave front, or productive of good results.

Better to take the wisdom of the advice to heart, and turn the best side out, in our dealings with each other, when the display of the broken treasure does not add to any one's happiness.

Yet as I looked at Tacita, who smiled serenely, it came to my remembrance that it was not her difficulty, and I realized that even in these columns it is much easier to smile and give advice than to act upon it; easier to think of other people's troubles that sit lightly upon us, even with the tenderest friendship to call forth our sympathy.

There was food for reflection in the advice so lightly given, that held me in thrall long after Tacita had forgotten it, and seemed applicable to many experiences besides broken lamp-shades and other domestic episodes.

If we could only follow this method in our life plans, it would lead us from the vast and unsatisfying plains of doubt into the paths of true happiness, which can only be reached by putting our 'best side out' for God and humanity.

BULBS IN THE GARDEN.

The season of the year when Holland bulbs must be planted is with us again, and it is interesting to begin once more to plan for the garden, and imagine how it will look when spring once more brings growth and newness to the land.

In order to attain this it is necessary to plant during the next month, and to replant with a view to better arrangement, those bulbs that blossomed last May, and that we expect to continue in well doing. Bulbs that have been grown in water are generally worthless, for the store of nourishment is exhausted, and the bulb perishes for want of food.

The old bulb is consumed each year, but reproduces itself in various ways.

In the hyacinth it is formed in the centre of the bulb; in the tulip it appears on the side, and in the crocus on top.

For this reason the crocus grows out of the ground each year, while on the other hand the bulbous iris gets deeper and deeper.

Tulips move from their original planting, the new bud being often some inches away. It is for this reason they have to be taken up and replanted, though with plenty of room, it is possible to keep them in the same bed for years if necessary if there is a little fresh earth thrown over the bed every autumn and raked in among the bulbs.

In order to procure good success in bulb culture in the garden it is necessary that the ground be well drained, and that they are planted before the hard frost sets in, for it is well to give the roots some autumn growth.

The method of planting varies, but such small bulbs as snowdrops, crocus, grape, hyacinths, and glory of the snow, must be in clumps to be effective, at about an inch apart.

Hyacinths and narcissus do not accord well together, but should be set in masses, and much depends upon a tasteful arrangement of color. In this country, where the bulb has a chance of being thrown out by frost in an unfavorable season, it is well to plant an inch and a half deep, and the larger the bulb the deeper it should be planted.

When the bulbs are once in the ground (say, next week), they will in a few days send out a root an inch long, and so get fairly anchored down to business.

Late in the season they must be covered with coarse litter, but not close enough to smother them. If this is properly attended to, by the middle of March there will be long sprouts above ground, that will at once encourage the planter. But to obtain these results the ground must be prepared, and the bulbs planted before the weather becomes too severe.

MIGNONETTE.

'Reta' asks if the improved varieties of this flower have the fragrance of the old-fashioned sort? Ans.—As there are many species of this plant, it is sometimes a question that amateurs are interested in as to the real improvement.

But in the varieties less attention is paid to the individual flowers than to the spike as a whole. The color and form of the flower is of secondary importance, but it is generally allowed that the old-fashioned sort, by which is meant Reseda Odorata, is the sweetest. All questions of fragrance, however, vary with the individual, but there is a light, yet penetrating quality about the old garden favorite that the strong scent of the improved sorts do not possess.

The word, Reseda, is from the Latin, meaning 'to calm,' as the odor is said to possess sedative qualities. The plant is a native of North Africa and Syria, and yet it is said to be more fragrant when grown at a low temperature, it being a plant that loves a cool atmosphere.

It differs, too, in this respect, in certain kinds of soil, so that it is not always safe to give an opinion except to the fact that plants of the imporved varieties have little perfume when forced. The fragrance of the older sort has often been compared to that of the wild, sweet-scented violet.

EUCALYPTUS.

M.E.M.—In answer to your query would state that the Eucalyptus Globulus has been largely distributed over the globe, but is too tender for our climate. It is frequently planted in malarial districts in warm climates, as at the Campagna at Rome, with beneficial results, and has been planted in Algeria from a hygienic point of view. It is well suited to the climate of California and has a good effect on the diseases mentioned.

A QUESTION LITERARY.

H.M.E.—The magazine you mention was published by an American firm to advertise their plants and attract subscribers. I do not know where it can be procured now.

If you want a good all-round monthly magazine on the subject, why not take the 'Canadian Horticulturist,' Toronto, Ont.

TIME TO PICK FAMEUSE APPLES.

Mrs. E. B. L.—The last week of September and first week of October is generally considered the proper season for harvesting Fameuse apples in your locality. But as the earliness and lateness of our seasons vary it is best to be guided by conditions. If the apple parts readily from the branch, and if the seeds are brown, it is time the fruit is gathered. Careful picking is the only method and they must not be picked if wet.

TARRAGON.

H. C.—The herb enclosed is named as above, it is a perennial and cultivated for culinary uses. Its green parts, which possess a delicate aromatic flavor and are used for salads, and pickling, form the tarragon vinegar so much valued in France. The plant is easily propagated by division of the roots, and by cuttings of both the old and the green wood. It grows best on poor soil and in a sunny situation, but is not here considered a valuable herb.

BEARING OF APPLE TREES.

Farmer.—If you wish your trees to bear early it will be necessary to plant those varieties that come early into fruiting. The Russian apples, Transparent, Tetofsky, Duchess and others often bear fruit at the third year from planting, and so do the Baldwin and Ben Davis, while it is not uncommon for a Northern Spy, and some others to be shy of giving any fruit for perhaps twelve or fourteen years. Good cultivation and well ripened wood has a good deal to do with the maturity of trees.

TO GROW STRAWBERRIES.

C. H.—In order to grow large strawberries the land must be rich, and it is better to plant it in the fall and then work only a few inches of the surface in spring. One secret of success is to have no loose soil or large cavities in it.

Set the plants early in spring with the crowns level with the surface of the ground, and press the earth about the roots. Cut off all blossoms the first year. Runners must be cut as soon as they appear, not after they have made useless growth, and sapped the life from the plant. Keep the surface of the ground continually stirred, to kill weeds and conserve moisture. Cultivate every week during drought. The ground should be covered with leaves or straw litter that is free of weeds, as soon as hard frosty weather sets in, but not before, and this mulch should be removed in spring while the ground is cultivated, and can be put between the rows to keep the fruit clean and retain the moisture after spring rains are over. Shallow cultivation and hand weeding is necessary, and it can always be remembered that the strawberry is a gross feeder, and all manner of fertilizing material is made useful in the way of plant food that this plant will assimilate.

DAMPING OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Inquirer.—The disease you describe is the most troublesome to this flower, and comes on after a dull wet period. It is the result of badly matured growth, and too rich gross fed soil.

No remedy will check the disease when it once asserts itself, all that can be done to mitigate the evil is to preserve a dry atmosphere, and keep the plants as dry at the roots as is consistent with safety. If you take off a shoot the stem will be found hollow, and this decay is transmitted to the flowers by sap.

HOW TO PRUNE A TREE.

Alfred.—It is difficult to teach any one on paper how to prune a fruit tree for it is necessary to make it an object lesson and have the tree, the saw and the knife before you as well as the person to be taught. And really an old pear tree is a difficult subject, it is at best a work requiring skill. An old rule is 'all superfluous branches we lop aside, that bearing boughs may live.' The best season to prune is in summer if there is any truth in another old saying, 'Prune in winter for wood—in summer for fruit.'

THE HOUR OF DEATH.

A Paris physician has noted the hour of death of 2,880 persons of all ages in a mixed population, and during a period of several years. The maximum hour of death is from 5 to 6 a.m.; the minimum from 9 to 11 a.m. In the first case the mortality is 40 percent greater than the average, and in the latter 6½ percent less. From 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. in the day the mortality is not high, and the most fatal hours are from 3 to 6 in the morning.

'DARTRING' TRADE MARK

A perfect complexion

depends on delicacy of skin, which is conferred by

'DARTRING LANOLINE'

No imitation can bear the 'Dartring'.
No imitation can be called 'Dartring'.

Demand the genuine { 'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE' in collapsible tubes. 'DARTRING LANOLINE' TOILET SOAP.

Wholesale: 67, Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng.

THE NAME A STAMP OF QUALITY.
DON'T BE LED BE A LEADER.
HECKLINGER & KELLY'S New Fall Designs are the Best human efforts can produce.
HECKLINGER & KELLY, 14 Phillips Square.
Birks Building. Tel. Up 2592.

Advertisements.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED, WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1900.

Neave's Food

For Infants, Invalids, And The Aged.

Nearly 80 Years' Established Reputation.

DR. BARNARDO says :— "We have already used Neave's Food in two of our Homes (Babies' Castle and the Village Home), and I have no hesitation in saying it has proved very satisfactory."—July 27th, 1901.

Manufacturers: JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents:—THE LYMAN BROS. & Co., Ltd., Toronto & Montreal.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND



KING EDWARD VII.

FOR KING and PEOPLE

Who Suffer From NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA and DYSPEPSIA.

..MAKES SICK PEOPLE WELL..

ELECTRIC SHADES

—THAT—

EASE THE EYES.

Green Glass Outside. White Inside.
Give Good Soft Light.

Prices as long as they last

7 in., 25c each. 10 in., 40c each.

This is a Snap. Send your Orders Early.

NESS, McLAREN & BATE,

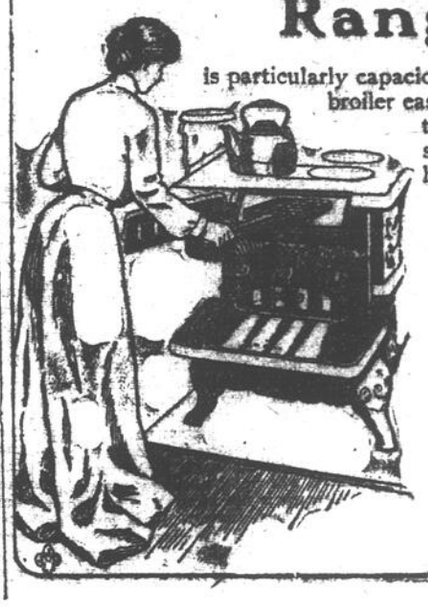
ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS,

732 Dorchester Street, - - Montreal, Canada.

To have a truly delicious steak—rich and juicy, done to a turn—it must be broiled. Yet most ranges don't make proper provision for broiling. The broiling and toasting door of the



Imperial Oxford Range



is particularly capacious. You can get a large broiler easily into the door and over the glowing coals, without stooping or getting the heat of the fire yourself.

Call at one of our agencies or write to us for booklet.

The Gurney Massey Co. Limited

355-387 St. Paul Street Montreal

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE ST. FRANCIS DISTRICT JUDGESHIP.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I wonder what is the matter with the 'powers that be,' that no one has been named to succeed Judge White in the St. Francis district.

It is currently reported that the Minister of Justice has had Judge White's resignation in his hands for over two years, since which time, at any rate, Judge White has unfortunately been unable to act, leaving this district with practically but one judge. Since the appointment of Judge Lemieux the legal business of the district has steadily increased, and if two judges are needed at all they are certainly needed now.

If rumor is to be credited again, the appointment was suspended for some two years at the request of the late Hon. Mr. Duffy, to await political exigencies, and it is said now it is waiting to see what will be done in reference to the Provincial Treasurership, to be used to assuage some disappointed aspirant for that position. Meanwhile, the legal business of the district is suffering.

SAINT FRANCIS.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFF QUERIES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I should be much obliged if you or any of your correspondents can furnish me with answers to the following questions:—

1. Has any responsible Canadian statesman ever said that this country demanded that England give us a preference on our food stuffs in return for our preferential tariff?

2. If not, how does it come to be assumed, as Mr. Chamberlain evidently does, that Canada requires such a preference?

Entertaining the opinion that we can land our wheat, etc., in England as cheaply as any other country, that the development of our North-West would not be appreciably accelerated by any such preference, and that to tax foreign breadstuffs would, at least, be likely to raise the price of food in the Mother Country, I consider it unfortunate that Canada's name should be associated with an unpopular and dangerous proposal.

Therefore, I should be glad to know how the idea originated.

ADVOCATE.

Montreal, Sept. 23, 1903.

LACK OF SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Montreal stands unique in two ways; first, sends her poor to jail for being poor; second, finds lots of room in reformatories for children rather than provide them with school accommodation. The rather forcible remark the other day by the Protestant School Commissioners is deeper than appears on the surface. If I understand rightly, it means that the Protestants of this province will have to resort to some drastic measures to obtain their rights, unless the civic or provincial government authorities step into the breach and make a more liberal allowance for the education of Protestant children than has hitherto been made. It is no secret, as you have repeatedly pointed out, that Protestants in this province pay many thousands of dollars yearly for the education of their children, but which is diverted to the education of Catholic children, not because the law is not complied with, but because the law is crooked, and is very much the same as the new education law in England, about which Hall Caine, in a speech recently, said: 'The Education Act is not being obeyed, and it ought not to be obeyed, because it is framed in defiance of the consciences of a part of the people. Say that part is the smaller part, and say it is a necessity of all constitutional governments that the majority should govern the minority, the right of the minority to refuse to acquiesce in a law which it believes to be unjust is nevertheless clear and unmistakable. The majority may have a right to control the minority in affairs of material policy and interest, but their right stops with the affairs of conscience.'

I certainly believe that the new Education Act in England establishes somewhat similar (although not so acute) circumstances as those from which we are suffering in this province. People are made to pay for what they do not believe in, and not only that, but for what they do not get. Such is the position of the Protestants here; but, as in everything else unjust, there must be an end to it.

If the Protestants paid nine-tenths of the taxes for educational purposes and the Catholics had nine-tenths of the children going to school, and the taxes were raised as at present upon the assessed value of property, and the schools were purely unsectarian, then I for one would consider no injustice being done; but to pay for the religious teaching of one part of the community with the other part of the community's money, to the extent of preventing the latter's children from obtaining an education, is putting the screw on a little too much, and will not be countenanced much longer.

In this free country of ours we justly recognize the liberty of thought and religion, but unjustly support certain institutions out of the public funds, thereby forcing a large minority to pay for that in which they do not believe, and which their consciences tell them is not in accord with justice or reason. Taxes for school purposes are levied, direct or indirect, upon all property owners, householders, and general taxpayers, of all, every, and no religion at all, and divided (in this province) between two religious denominations, one of which seems to have very much the best of the bargain, but those not belonging to either of the two denominations have no say at all. They simply pay taxes and saw wood. Of course, the latter are included in the category of Protestants, and suffer with them, only to a greater extent, and all for what, for fear the children of one faith will contaminate the other with their ideas of heaven, hell, purgatory, etc. In the meantime, we are rearing children in ignorance, crime and disease, too mean to give them an education that will fit them to become good and useful citizens, because of our so-called faith, or belief, and there seems no hope of a change in the near future. However, the time must come later on. If we wish to be a united, intelligent people, we must abolish sectarianism in our public schools.

In the meantime, the vital question is, where shall we teach those who claim the right at present to be educated? The suggestion of your correspondent, 'Parent,' in last Saturday's issue of the 'Witness,' to use the churches, seems to me a very fair proposition. The public have a great claim to the use of the churches or those portions not in use in the day time, for they enjoy many privileges, besides paying no taxes, and, further, a common school education is a great moral force for the prevention of crime, and surely it is better to prevent than cure evil, and the church that would refuse the use of a portion of its space to assist in educating our young evidently has forgotten its function, or is only gilt-edged. It will be interesting to see how many offers the School Commissioners will get from the churches to help them out of their present dilemma of lack of room.

W. DARLINGTON.

SAIRY GAMP LIBERALISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The government, in its railway policy, must, one would think, be actuated by a confused jumble of motives. The Grand Trunk Pacific people proposed, in their own interest, a certain plan, which they must have regarded as the scheme most called for by the needs of the Canadian West. To this the government, in their deal with the Grand Trunk Pacific, have superadded another large scheme, thus indicating that in their opinion the original scheme was imperfect or defective, and that they possessed a superhuman knowledge of the needs of the country, not possessed by railway experts. The government evidently think that they have hit upon a very specially clever and brilliant scheme. The party, with the exception of Mr. Blair, have been drummed into line, and I think that many of them must have voted rather from party loyalty than in accordance with their better judgment. It is another illustration of the evil effect of the party system of government, which has now become antiquated and ought to be superseded by something better. Surely this patchwork railway scheme does violence to our political instincts, especially when one considers the haste with which it has been adopted, and the want of information about the topography of the route. I should like to know the history of the genesis of this scheme. Evidently somebody has played the fiddle, and the rest of the party have had to do the dancing. I have my surmises on the subject. The scheme seems to me to bear a strong family resemblance to Mr. Fielding's pristine Cape Breton coal area deal. I need not enlarge upon the objections to the scheme, for they have been well set forth by the editorial pen of the 'Witness.' The parliamentary defence was, I think, ridiculously weak. The government adheres to the old rotten principle of state aid to private money-making institutions, and defends it with the old music of the old brass band of safe conservatism. Government ownership is called a failure, because the Intercolonial has been a failure. How could the Intercolonial be anything else than a failure, handicaped as it is by several better and shorter lines to the sea; running, moreover, as it does, a large part of its length, through a comparatively barren and unprogressive country, where population and trade stand still or increases very slowly? This kind of parliamentary talk is not reason—it is wind. It is not government ownership which makes the Intercolonial a failure—it is other causes. Nevertheless, the Intercolonial should be nurtured and extended by the government. The proposed short cut from Quebec to Moncton will not take away any traffic from those lines which run through United States territory, it will injure only the Intercolonial, and it is not from any point of view, it seems to me, worth the expense of construction. I think it takes a good deal of faith to believe in the section between Winnipeg and Quebec. If the government have money to shovel out, it seems to me that the proper thing is to improve the canal and river system rather than throw so much stress on railways. Sir Richard Cartwright has some talent at putting a face on things, but his speech, though in a sense able, did not advance, I think, any really solid or weighty argument.

S. J. MACKNIGHT.

Toronto, Sept. 22, 1903.

INDEPENDENT JOURNALISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In a community where politics is everything and principles nothing, it cannot be an easy thing for a public journal to be legitimately loyal to its party, and at the same time faithful to its own conscience. This, of course, applies to journals that have a conscience, and not to the mercenary sheets that are exploited for the sole purpose of making money. There is perhaps no class of men less prone at the outset to prostitute their talents for gold than writers, but writers are, after all, but men, some of whom at times drift into muddy channels which stain and pollute the native purity of the literary mind. An honest man may still live by his pen, though the honest man is unfortunately an article for which there is no particularly pressing demand. It is the professional axe-grinder that is the truly marketable commodity. The professional axe-grinder is a type, and a type so distinctive as not to run the slightest risk of ever getting lost in the intricacies of journalistic evolution. He is a literary machine paid to write to order, and precluded by the necessities of his position from viewing a subject in any other light but the one prescribed for him. He is an advocate who has been furnished by his employers with a brief, which it is his imperative duty to plead. It is not his business to take into account the pros and cons of things, or generalize on the conflicting claims of truth and falsehood. He is above all a man of steadfast purpose, downright in his methods, and as oblivious to aught outside of himself as Ixion at the wheel or the man with the muck-rake. His prime duty is to fortify himself with a plentiful supply of the requisite shibboleths and scrupulously guard his mind against any influx of light that might engender doubt or impair the might of energy. This individual is generally the mainstay of some rabidly partisan journal which, through thick and thin, through good report and bad report, champions a cause which it is likely in the end to ruin. A journalist like this has no time and less inclination to listen to opinions or participate in discussions that are not strictly on his own side.

For a real journalistic catholicity there are few papers better than the Montreal 'Witness.' Nor is this an exaggerated or sycophantic tribute, but the truthful testimony of a person whose political opinions are anything but in accord with the views of the 'Witness.' The practice of a journalistic hospitality which demonstrates a desire to thresh out a thing in every possible angle of light that affords the slightest promise of a fresh view is evidence of a quest for truth for its own sake, which is far from being general. A journal that subjects cherished doctrines to hostile criticism in its own columns, and sacrifices valuable space to the advocacy of opinions which it condemns, gives an example of liberality and courage which is essentially creditable and praiseworthy. This is not at all in the line of the professional axe-grinder. He has no use for opinions that differ from his own. The system under which he works is not framed to encourage discussion unless the arguments are all on one side. Any argument that conflicts with his brief is only fit to be judiciously garbled or totally torn up. Any argument too vigorous to be put up and knocked down with a blast of declamation or choked by the sheer weight of verbosity is passed over in silence. One useful quality of the axe-grinding system is its flexibility. In this it takes the cake. Its erratic departures and unforeseen gyrations are often dramatic, and disclose a proficiency in acrobatic art applied to politics which is perfectly marvellous. Such skill must be the result of long practice, attenuation of the moral sense, the extinction of volition, and a thorough comprehension of the unhallowed greed and sordid self-interest that reside in the heart of man. Examples are constantly occurring of the readiness of unbridled avarice stimulated by the promptings of subsidized sophistication to drive personal interest roughshod through the sacred enclosures of the public weal. Men are to be found in this Dominion to-day greedy enough and imbecile enough to kill the public goose, that they themselves may eat the egg, and who, had they the chance, would barter the British empire for a mess of pottage.

As everybody knows, the government of a country is responsible for the protection of every interest in that country; no matter whether it be agriculture, manufactures, trade, or general industry. As every person should be equal before the law, so every interest should be equal before the government. Adequate protection to every interest in this country should be, and must be, maintained. If the experts of an interest and the experts of the government think that a particular interest is inadequately protected, let them show the nation satisfactory proofs of their contention. It is right that inequalities be redressed, but one thing must not be put right which will have the effect of putting two other things wrong. One member of the body politic must not be sacrificed to another. To cure the lungs at the expense of the heart would be an achievement in medical science of which any reputable physician would be ashamed. If any interest needs treatment, by all means let the guardians of that interest go about it in a straightforward and dignified way. Above all, let them enter by the door into the doctor's surgery, and not climb up some other way.

Lately an example of irregular methods, by the partisan press and individuals, came to the front which is fitted to afford a text to the cynic to point his moral with, for many a day to come. Some time ago a distinguished public man of whose talents the nation is proud, set out on a pilgrimage to the west. There was nothing remarkable in this; for, from the time of the shepherd kings to the day of Horace Greeley, great men have gone west. The present pilgrim was not only a distinguished man, but a man conspicuously distinguished by the hate and fear of his enemies. This was natural enough, for he was a person of commanding parts and had a faculty for making it uncomfortable for those who might render themselves amenable to his displeasure. The sojourn of this illustrious individual was not of long duration. In due course the days of his journeyings were ended; and his mission fulfilled, manifestly to his own satisfaction and the discomfiture of those who differed from him he returned with a natural feeling of triumph, and a set determination, no doubt, to scatter his enemies, and chain the recalcitrant among his friends, to his chariot wheels. To be sure the pilgrimage did not realize all that was expected of it, but any shortcomings in one direction were made up for by compensations in another. The pilgrim had not converted his official friends, but he had subdued his hereditary enemies. A section of the Conservative party and press, which, like the whole Conservative party and press, had no particular reason to trust and adore this gentleman, met his return with a gush of rapturous welcome that was very instructive to behold.

But it was not the mere outburst of welcome that was the most killing part of it; it was the attitude of implied contrition and recantation that took the breath away. Here at last was found an axe which would afford profitable grinding for some months to come. It was an axe not 'made in Germany,' but a first class, keen-edged tool, forged at one of the workshops of the Liberal Government. It was meet that a gift of such transcendant value should not be accepted without becoming demonstrations of gratitude, as well as of a sense of penitence that would be deep and abiding. Everything came round in a natural way, and as if to the manner born. Suddenly and as if by magic, it was discovered that former impressions had been ill-founded, estimates of character had been harsh, opinions mistaken, judgments uncharitable, and an angel persecuted unwares. The whole situation seemed transformed as if by the touch of an enchanter's wand. The unworthy suspicions of the past were obliterated, traduction and calumniation were changed into adulation and praise, and the little escapades of earlier years were blotted out and forgiven. Old things had passed away and all things had become new. Peck's bad boy had changed into Peck's boy with the white hair. The once dangerous demagogue had developed into a statesman replete with unspeakable safety; the slippery politician had become the sheet anchor of the fiscal world, and the traitorous partisan stood confessed the accredited saviour for commercial society.

But why should not Saul be among the prophets? Surely when the unclean spirit is gone out of a Grit, he may walk among Tories in dry places. And during all this marvellous transformation scene the Hon. Mr. Tarte had undergone no particular mental or moral metamorphosis. He was all the time exactly what he had been two, or for that matter, twenty years, before. Neither better nor worse. Neither a perfect saint nor an unmitigated sinner. Neither an angel of light nor a demon of darkness, but a man like the rest of us, with his own share of virtues and faults. On the score of virtue he has perhaps the start of some of his new admirers. He is at least no hypocrite, for he has had the candor to confess that, in a political community like ours, it is no earthly use trying to make politics by prayers. Mr. Tarte's epigrammatic summary of the ethical situation is neither very flattering nor very comforting, but if it be the best obtainable, there is no good disguising it from ourselves, and ostrich-like seeking to hide our head in the sand in order to shut out from view the sight of the ugly monster that is pursuing us in the distance.

J. McG.

THE CITY AND THE STREET RAILWAY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I hope that you are not allowing your very natural antipathy to franchise-grabbing corporations in general to influence your best judgment in discussing the proposition of the Montreal Street Railway now before the Road Committee. Your article in Tuesday's issue would certainly lead to that conclusion.

If you look into the company's proposition you will see that there is much to commend it. In the first place its immediate adoption would relieve the city of the great expense of maintaining the tracked streets and place that important work in the hands of a company whose officials have always shown themselves to be efficient. Then sight must not be lost of the very important fact that the adoption of the proposition would mean the immediate reduction of the tariff rate for fares, which otherwise must remain as at present for another nineteen years. Fancy what it means to compel our workingmen to pay at the rate of twenty-five cents for eight tickets for nineteen years to come, while they might be getting the same tickets at the rate of ten for a quarter. I think our aldermen would do well to think twice before hastily concluding to deprive the city and the public of these very practical advantages.

I see you make a comparison between the street car fares in Glasgow and those in Montreal. You will agree with me, I am sure, that that is not quite as fair a comparison as the 'Witness' is accustomed to make, when you hear that the single fare in Glasgow only takes the passenger through a section of the city, while in Montreal the single ticket will take a passenger from one end of the city to the other, and even beyond the city limits. Then there is no comparison between the cost of labor and material in Glasgow and Montreal. And in Glasgow the electric cars during the winter do not have the costly fight with the snow that they have in Montreal. If you would compare the street car fares of Montreal with those of any United States cities, you would find that Montreal people have in this respect the advantage of their cousins, and this is true without exception.

I believe that the more you study the proposition as submitted by the company, the less disposed will you be to advise its rejection.

FAIR PLAY.

LITERATURE FOR PRISONERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Allow me on behalf of those who will be benefited through your kind insertion of my appeal in a late issue of your paper to thank you sincerely.

Might I now still more trespass on your generosity and ask you through your columns to thank all those who so gladly and liberally responded and furnished us with such a large supply that there is sufficient to last for the next three months, after which date we shall be open to receive further contributions.

J. H. SPICER,
Lay Reader and assistant to the chaplain of the prisons.

Montreal, Sept. 25, 1903.

TANNERY IN THE HEART OF TORONTO.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I originally meant to make my last article before the one about the late Bishop Strachan in the 'Witness' of Sept. 12, my last, relative to Toronto in days long past. For a reason given in the one just stated, I did not. I mean, however, to make this one my last. I shall close with a short article about the subject mentioned in the title of it.

Where the Grand Opera House now stands, on Adelaide street, between Yonge and Bay streets, therefore, in the very heart of Toronto, there once stood a one-story tannery of wood. Many a time, when I was a youngster, I have stood beside it, watching through one of the windows, a horse going round, making the mill for grinding the bark do the same.

When the hides were considered finished, they were thrown over the fences on each side of Adelaide street, between Yonge and Bay streets. Often they were very numerous. I need not say that the smell which they sent all around was somewhat different from 'Sabaean odors from the spicy shores of Araby the blest.' Fancy a thing of the kind in the heart of Montreal!

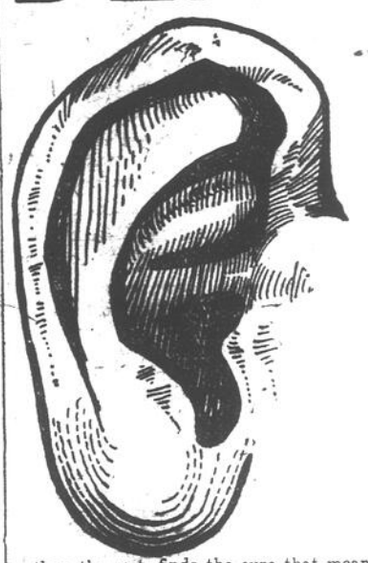
The Toronto tannery belonged to one, Jesse Ketchum, a native of the United States, I think. He was a prominent citizen, but no orator. Yet he often said things both witty and wise. I believe that he was a true Christian. He made a street on his property in Toronto, between Adelaide and Richmond streets, in which, as he arranged matters, no intoxicating liquors can be sold. It is called Temperance street.

T. FENWICK.

In spite of the fact that the German Government is offering high prizes for the killing of venomous serpents, their number seems to be growing every year. In the district of Koslin alone there were killed last year 44,000 common vipers, for which the government paid 10,000 marks as premium.

Advertisements.

DEAFNESS CAN BE CURED



Here is a message of joy that will bring gladness to thousands of hearts—that will give happiness to those who now suffer from that grievous affliction—Deafness. It is more than a message of hope—it is the positive statement of a definite fact. Deafness can indeed be cured, as recent medical and scientific discoveries have proved. The world moves on in many ways—in knowledge, in invention, in wealth, in goodness—but greatest of all in new methods for curing what were considered incurable diseases. Day and night the most learned and skilful physicians are studying the causes and cures of the various ailments that affect the body and sadden the heart of man. At last a scholar, more painstaking or more learned than the rest, finds the cure that means salvation for countless sufferers.

The causes and cure of Deafness have for years been daily studied by Dr. Sproule, the eminent English specialist. His heart has often ached over the unfortunate lot of the victims of this trouble. The thought of all that they were deprived of, shut off from the world of sound, affected him profoundly. He felt that his life-work would not be complete unless he could say to the deaf, 'You can be cured.' It is now with the deepest pleasure that he does say it. More than that, he has proved it, as his grateful patients testify. In the fullness of his sympathy, he offers to all persons afflicted with deafness

FREE CONSULTATION AND ADVICE

If you are deaf, write to him and he will examine your case free of charge and give you his opinion and counsel on it. He will give you valuable information in regard to its cure—and he will do it with sincerity and friendliness, simply because he believes it is a physician's duty to 'lend a helping hand' wherever he can. Do not suffer from Deafness any longer. Let your hearing be restored! Hundreds of persons, formerly deaf, hear grateful testimony to what Dr. Sproule has done for them. They took advantage of his generous offer. Now they hear. You can also if you will. Write to him at once.

Do your ears itch?
Do your ears throb?
Are you entirely deaf?
Do your ears feel full?
Does wax form in your ears?
How long have you been deaf?
Are you worse in damp weather?
Do you have pain in the ears?
Do you have noises in your ears?
Do you hear better in a noisy place?
Do you have a discharge from either ear?
Did your deafness come on gradually?
Is your deafness worse when you have a cold?
Can you hear some sounds better than others?
Do your ears crack when you blow your nose?

Answer the above questions, yes or no, and write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines. Cut out and send to Dr. Sproule, B.A., English Specialist (Graduate Dublin University, formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service) 7 to 13 Doane St., Boston. He will give you advice free.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

THE A. C. LARIVIERE CO.

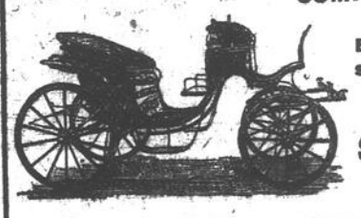
Established 1830.

Carriage and Sleigh Builders.

GOLD MEDALS
Ottawa 1879.
Montreal 1884.
London 1885.
Toronto 1888-89.



BEST AMERICAN RUBBER TIRES.
LIGHTEST AND FINEST VICTORIA EVER BUILT.
OUR ROOKAWAYS ARE THE BEST FOR DURABILITY AND COMFORT.



Also on hand Surreys, Piano Box, Quebec Buggies, Kensingtons, Etc., Etc.

71-73-75 St. Antoine Street, MONTREAL.



The Greatest Coal Saving Device on the Market.

'KRASEL'S' DOUBLE SIFTING ASH SIFTER

THOUSANDS IN USE, NONE TO EQUAL IT!
PAYS FOR ITSELF IN ONE MONTH'S TIME.
CUT PRICES TO QUICK BUYERS. (Agents not Wanted)

Black Japanned 'Krasel's' Sifters (single screen) at $1.75.
Black Japanned 'Krasel's' Sifters (double screen) at $2.00.
Galvanized 'Krasel's' Sifters (double screen) at $2.50.
Including delivery in and out of city.

For further particulars, write, call or telephone
PAUL R. KRASEL, 2529 St. Catherine st., Montreal, P.Q
BELL TEL., Uptown, 1652.
Night and Sunday Plumbing service. BELL TEL., Mount. 379.

MOSQUITOES! MOSQUITOES! MOSQUITOES!
Black Flies! Black Flies! Black Flies!

Ash's Forest Friend

is the only sure preventive for warding off the bites of the above specimens of natural history. Price 25c and 50c per bottle.

CATERPILLARS! CATERPILLARS!
If you wish to save your Currants and Gooseberries use WHITE HELLEBORE.

For sale by
J. A. HARTE, CHEMIST,
1778 Notre Dame Street.
Country Orders Promptly Filled.

The LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., Limited.
Mills at Keewatin and Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.
CAPACITY, 5,000 BARRELS DAILY.
Eastern Office:
No. 10 C.P.R. Telegraph Building, St. Francois Xavier St.

Home Department.

The Love That Casts Out Fear.

"The Lord is the strength of my life; of whom shall I be afraid?"

Well I know Thee, O my Lord!
Love himself has been my teacher,
And I listen for Thy word.

Where the green trees interlace,
Where the moors are bright with heather,
There I seek Thee face to face.

When I look on Thy great sea,
All the waves for joy are singing
Songs of happy praise to Thee.

I sing, too, because I know
More of Thee, O Lord most holy,
Who each day Thy love dost show.

Waiting for me where I wait
May be danger, pain, and sorrow,
But Thy help is never late.

Thou can'st keep in perfect peace
Every heart that trusts Thee fully,
Therefore all my terrors cease.

In Thy strength my heart is strong,
In Thy care I find my courage.
From the dawn to evensong.

Thou by me hast ever stayed;
Resting therefore in Thy goodness
I will never be afraid.

—Marianne Farningham.

Encourage the Boy's Hobby.

(By Mrs. J. W. Wheeler, in the New York 'Observer.')

There comes a time in a boy's life when he must have something absorbing to occupy the time spent out of school hours. Something upon which to exhaust that surplus energy which if misdirected brings sorrow and disappointment to his parents.

Some boys take to reading and sports, which are excellent when taken in moderation, but dangerous when carried to excess. I know many of the extreme cases, but two will sufficiently illustrate. One, an eleven-year-old boy reads, reads, reads, from morning until night; his parents encourage him, thinking him wonderfully clever to have read so many books; they buy him all the latest juvenile stories, subscribe liberally to periodicals and keep several library cards in active operation, but they are blind to his best interests; he seldom goes skating, sliding and playing tops and marbles. He is small for his age, thin and white, and has earned for himself the nick-name of 'little old man.' His eyesight is becoming defective, and frequently he suffers from headache and indigestion. He is well on the road to individualism, and we, by which I mean other mothers of the neighborhood, are trying to muster the courage sufficient to broach the matter to the mother of the boy. The other is so absorbed in football, golf, polo, and fencing that he apparently has become lost to everything else; having adopted the ways and language of the professional sporting man, his manners have become extremely objectionable, but I am glad to say his parents are waking up to the fact that they have allowed him too free a rein, and a reform is about to be instituted.

The majority of boys, however, turn to collecting, the hoarding instinct being to the all-round boy as natural as breathing. It grows with him; with his first trousers he is content to carry in the three pockets only a modest collection, but later, especially upon arriving to the dignity of vest and jacket, with seven additional pockets, the hoarding instinct assumes much vaster proportions.

I wish I had space to enumerate the forty odd articles I found in master ten-year-old's trousers' pockets last night when I brought them downstairs for the 'stitch in time.' Such queer things. I wondered what he wanted with them, and where he had obtained them (probably by barter). The most of them belonged by rights to the ash barrel, but they were the veriest treasures to him, and putting myself in his place, I replaced them every one, and as far as I could remember in their respective pockets.

There were stones among the strange collection, and pieces of glass and buttons; he always has some of these in his pockets; those small enough to carry around for minerals seem to be the hobby of this boy; he is always on the lookout for specimens—the beach in summer is his chief source of supply. He picks them from the coal bin, beautiful iridescent lumps. He never passes an odd or pretty stone; they are washed and polished to a nicety. He long ago braved the terrors of a monumental yard and cultivated the acquaintance of a stone cutter, from whom he obtained some fine marble and granite chips.

I have a strong suspicion that his Christmas jack-knife, which has not been seen for some time, went for a handsome piece of quartz crystal, but as his jack-knife money was given him, and as he is saving up to buy another, did not interfere; he has long wanted some quartz crystal.

He has only a modest collection as yet, but it is growing slowly, and what he lacks in quality he makes up in quantity, from the pudding stone to the slate, at present he is engaged in making salt crystals, and the jar on the kitchen shelf is examined regularly three times a day, to determine the state of crystallization.

To my mind the hoarding instinct is to be encouraged. The principal reasons are: The prevention of the above mentioned book-worm and 'tough,' and the promotion of knowledge along some special line, which many times may lead to the one occupation in life in which one is sure to succeed. All of us can recall childhood friends whose playtime occupations have in this way been the germ of a successful career. I remember three who 'chummed' together, two were always working over spools, tin-can covers, anything that could be made to revolve; wire, old iron, and what their friends regarded as 'clutter,' filled the shed until one could scarcely walk with safety. Their machines were a standing joke among the boys and girls, but both of these boys have since made important inventions in steam and electricity, and the father of one used to lament that he couldn't make a grocer out of him. He got his orders so tangled on Saturday afternoons that he was obliged to get another boy in his place.

The third boy was never so happy as when drawing maps and coloring them with crayons to imitate those in the geography; he had his walls covered with them, every country in the world and every State in the Union; I think he could draw some with his eyes shut; he is now a successful draughtsman.

So let us not scold our boys for the clutter they make, but give them a corner all to themselves where they can stow away their collections and sort and arrange and work to their heart's content, always bearing in mind the fact that the bugs and butterflies, stamps, minerals, and amateur locomotives, like good books, are the safest of company.

Home Thoughts.

WOMAN IN THE HOUR OF EASE.

What constitutes a companionable wife for a vacation trip is exercising the mind of a writer in a London newspaper. He thus discourses:

'When a man goes away he wants to leave worry behind him. That is why so many husbands prefer journeying alone. They leave one of their worries at home when they leave their wives there.

'But those husbands, blessed with companionable and adaptable wives who are not disturbed by any of the small miseries that await the globe trotter, wish for their society, and would feel their holiday ill-spent away from them.

'The woman who can enjoy a drive on a coach top behind skittish horses and not grab her escort's arm every time the animals begin to go fast; the girl who can go in a boat without keeping an anxious eye on the sails; the woman who can strike out across country and keep up the pace, with head erect, lungs filling, and face teeming with appreciation of outdoor life, will cause the man she loves to want her society on his travels.

'Should they be caught in a sudden shower she will laugh off the situation and tramp through the wet, regardless of bedraggled skirts and drooping plumes. There are dry garments at the end of the journey and why augment her companion's obvious embarrassment by fretful regrets? If they start for a certain theatre, only to find it full, she does not insinuate that a husband with any sense would secure seats in advance. She suggests another theatre, and he leads her to it, feeling that he indeed possesses the ideal wife in the woman who makes the best of everything. If they find every table taken at the restaurant she does not urge him fretfully to try another establishment, which will probably be just as crowded, but chats so entertainingly while they wait for vacant places that he forgets his own hungry disappointment and enjoys the time spent in waiting to the full.

'The woman who can share a man's pleasures as well as his disappointments on something like a man's footing is a rarity, but all the more delightful for this fact. She is persistently coming to the front, too, and is becoming far less scarce than she was.

'Even women with weak health are finding that the more companionable they endeavor to be the more earnest the solicitude their husbands display toward them. Weak health so often begets a fretful, miserable disposition, but these tendencies can be eradicated and life made brighter all round.'

WOMEN SHOULD HAVE MONEY.

Having the bills paid is all very well. It's much better than not having them paid. But women like the handling of money as well as do men. They like to pay for their own purchases and open their own parcels. If you men cannot sympathize with this eccentricity, consider how well you like to clip the ends from your own cigars and open your own mail, writes Lavinia Hart, in 'Collier's.' Consider how well you'd have liked going through college with all your bills paid, but not a cent in your pocket. Consider while you are considering, how you would like being asked to a banquet, and having somebody else eat for you. I know women whose fathers were millionnaires, and whose bills were paid without question, who were compelled to wait for the carriage, whatever their errand or its distance, because they never had car fare. Invariably these women were reckless in extravagance. They rarely asked the price of things they ordered, as it was a matter of no concern to them. Yet with the rare and precious cash dollars that came their way they were economical to the verge of stinginess. The moral whereof is plain.

If you would have your womenfolk economical, let them handle money and learn to respect its value. There may be women who have not sufficient womanliness to honor the confidence this trust implies; but they are exceptions. If such be your daughters it is your business to teach them otherwise. If they be your wives it is your own fault for having married them.

When a father gives his son an allowance he should do the same for his daughter; not as a matter of material favor—for the daughter's bills might double the son's allowance—not as a matter of discipline, of financial experience and education. The girls who dress and keep themselves within the limits of a stipulated allowance are usually the best dressed; yet their bills are invariably smaller. It is to their interest to get all they can for their money, and their dollars go twice as far as the girls whose bills are paid.

And these are the girls whose training is fitting them to be good wives and helpmates of men, provided the men they marry have sufficient shrewdness to share their confidences and their incomes, and to trust their wives to aid in making the family fortunes solid.

In the humbler walks of life, where the husband's earnings are so scant it is incredible that they can cover the mean necessities of life, those households are uniformly more thrifty where the husband turns over his entire earnings to the wife. His days are full of toil and his evenings of fatigue. He has neither the time nor the energy to figure and plan to make 'both ends meet.' But somehow she manages to supply their wants and keep the bills paid, and somewhere, though he cannot see just how she does it, there's a nest egg growing by hard saved dimes and dollars for the inevitable rainy day.—Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

Christmas Gifts.

HOW AND WHAT TO MAKE.

Already as the days grow shorter and evenings close in many of the wise ones are planning and making the gifts which carry love and good fellowship over the world at the Christmas tide. Those who have friends and kinfolk scattered over the world are beginning to count up how many weeks or months must be allowed for the Christmas box to reach its destination and are amazed to find the time for preparation so short.

All are grateful for new ideas, bright suggestions and hints for suitable gifts and a few have come back from their vacation with little notebooks full of ideas gathered from friends or new acquaintances. It is rather comical to watch the way in which a dainty or useful gift is copied until in all the village or city there is no house but has a specimen of it. But we forget sometimes that these things of which we are almost tired this year may be quite fresh to some one in a different part of the country.

Those who at the last moment go hurriedly into a store to buy gifts seldom please either themselves or those to whom the gifts are sent. It is a matter of mere money value in such a case.

When it becomes a case of 'Isn't it tiresome, I don't care a bit about them, but they always send some stupid expensive thing, and I'll have to spend at least $— or I could not look them in the face,' there is nothing left but vulgarity, or at best a mistaken idea of what is honorable, and the sooner it is all dropped the better. The money value of a gift is of absolutely no consequence; it may be worth thousands or may have no money value at all, the thing that counts is the kindly or loving thought which chooses what will give real pleasure

We have planned to give each week a number of suggestions for gifts with hints of how they may be made, and will be delighted to print any which our readers have found appreciated by their friends. Send in not only those which require skill in the making but also some for the younger members of the family to make, for the girls and boys who are already beginning to count the days to the Christmas holidays.

LEATHER WORK.

Leather work generally sounds a most formidable art to the ears of the average home fancy worker, why, I know not, as the requirements are few, simple, and inexpensive, and the work quick and easy. Neatness, and a certain amount of artistic perception of what details to put in and what to leave out are the qualities most needed in the worker. The tools necessary are a very sharp pair of scissors, a stiletto, a thimble and a knitting needle; these, with dainty fingers, will transform an ordinary piece of leather to any varieties of flower or leaf. Nature supplies us with the most perfect patterns for leather work, as for all other designing, and where a pretty leaf or graceful spray is met with it is a good plan to cut an exact pattern from it in paper, putting in all the veinings and marks with pencil. The best leather for this purpose is known as basil leather, choosing a very soft skin, as free from flaws as possible. You will also require some pieces of a very thin kind of leather called skiver, a drawing-board, a bowl of cold water, some glue, and wire. All these preparations being made, place the pattern flatly on the smooth side of the leather, and, holding it firmly in position, trace the outline lightly with the stiletto. Cut out the leaf or flower with the scissors, which must be very sharp, or the edges are likely to be rather jagged; place it in the water till it is thoroughly wet. Take it out, dry it slightly, and lay it on the board, keeping the smooth side upwards. The veins are then to be carefully marked with the knitting needle, and any curves must also be done while the leather is damp, allowing to dry and stiffen in position. When doing trails of ivy or bramble it is better to cut them all in one piece; this necessitates very careful modelling, but the effect is generally more satisfactory than if done in detachments. All tendrils are made of thin strips of skiver, twisted when wet round the knitting needle, then dried at the fire, and when pushed off you have a pretty, tightly curled tendril. Flowers are generally made in separate parts, threaded on to the stalk, and fastened with glue. A most delightful blotter was decorated with a spray of dahlias in leather. The leaves were made according to the above directions, the flowers being made of ten pieces of leather of graduated sizes, threaded on to a stalk, and a calyx added at the back; the stalks being narrow, wet strips of leather rolled between the finger and thumb till fairly stiff. The body of the blotter was made by a thin piece of bevelled wood over which a piece of the leather had been stretched when wet, and then glued. When mounting the work secure each leaf and flower in position with pins, until the grouping is entirely satisfactory, when they should be carefully glued. When the piece of work is quite complete it must be given a coating of size, as this improves the look of the leather, at the same time causing it to get thoroughly stiff in the required position.

Photograph frames and a number of other pretty things may be made and ornamented in the same way.—'The Temperance Leader and League Journal.'

TO FILL SOFA PILLOWS.

Before the cattails are quite blown away those who are planning sofa pillows, tea-cosies, or little baby quilts, for Christmas gifts, will do well to gather and put in bags the fuzzy heads. Who has not brought in the quaint, brown things, and enjoyed their stiffness until some unlucky blow has started the fuzzy down on its flight, and then what a chase, and what work there was to get rid of it. This down in large quantities is shipped to Europe for cushion and pillow filling. It has the best of qualities for such purposes, as it is said never to mat, absorb dampness or grow mouldy.

Home Work Room

'BUILDING' AN AUTUMN HAT.

Large as are the sales of winter hats to suit all ages and conditions of women—and numerous as are the shops where such hats are sold—yet it does not decrease the number of women who cleverly make their own headgear at home. The building of a large portion of autumn and winter hats owes its start and completion to many yards of braid. For fuzzy, long haired effects cloths of a woolly nature from one to two inches wide are cut into strips and braided.

Not only are these braided plaits for the foundation of hats, but they are used for edge bindings to felt or cloth hats, selected to match street suits and enter as trimmings as well. An extremely modish braid is composed of taffeta, but quite unlike the former taffeta braids, inasmuch as the present effect, though entirely of silk, resembles some of the summer's dull finish straw braids, and many of the smartest winter hats are to be made of it.

THE ARTISTIC HAT SHOULD MATCH THE HAIR.

It is one of the old established rules of dress that we should follow the color of our eyes in choosing a gown. But have you ever tried a hat to match your hair?

This notion, which has been simmering on the hob of Amaryllis's mind for some time, bubbled over one day this week, when she met a tall, fair woman, with that type of hair which is fine, very soft and abundant, but mousey in color, and lustreless.

Now, in a yellowish tan shade (one which mousey women naturally love, but which they should flee like the plague) that lady would have looked her worst. But she had on one of the new bonnets—which are no more bonnets than they are boots—a big picture tulle thing, with a heart-shaped brim and a long sweeping ostrich feather, tied under the chin with voluminous tulle strings. There was no 'relief' in the way of added color, and her gown was white. Over her shoulders was a stole of tulle tipped with marabout. The bonnet, the feather, the stole, the marabout, the girl's hair and her eyes were all the soft mousey tint of brown, and, honestly, the result was charming—at least to the admiring mind of Amaryllis, who loves brown and ivory. This woman had mousey suede gloves and shoes and stockings en suite. Even the little satchel she carried was of suede to match, and a plain ivory silk parasol went with the pretty picturesque ivory voile gown.

The same sort of result might be obtained with hair that is the most beautiful of all colors, auburn, the hue of a horse chestnut. We have seen this hair rolled into a great soft knot at the nape of the neck, surmounted by a coarse straw hat—real shiny straw—dyed to exact tint, and wreathed with velvet wallflowers without foliage. There were none of the yellow variety, but there was one cluster that was almost a warm ivory. There was a big necklace of rough amber, very old and dark, like heather honey, strung with a few gold Venetian beads and some gold and brown glass ones, which gleamed through the great soft bow with which a chestnut brown veil, enveloping hat and hair, was tied under the chin. A lovely creamy skin, and eyes a darker shade, were owned by the fortunate unknown, the skin that is like white velvet, which so frequently accompanies that dark red hair.

Again, golden hair can be very prettily 'matched.' Care must be taken, however, to avoid any really bright yellow like buttercups or marsh marigolds, or the gold in the hair is killed. One artistic soul has a recollection of a little girl in a chip morning hat trimmed with barley, and there was a dull gold buckle somewhere.

Those lucky old ladies who have white or grey hair should always match it with their bonnets. They generally will not realize how becoming it is.—'Commercial Advertiser.'

Selected Recipes.

TO COOK EGG PLANT.

There are several ways of cooking egg plant besides frying it. Among them are stuffing and baking it and broiling it. Broiled egg plant is not only very delicious, but is classed among the health foods, and considered highly nutritious. To prepare it cut the egg plant in slices about three-quarters of an inch thick, and broil it over a quick coal fire or under a very hot gas broiler. As soon as the slices are quite brown lay them on a hot platter, one above the other, like hot cakes, seasoning each with a little salt and pepper, and a very little melted butter, and serve.

Two Timely Breakfast Dishes—Slice large green tomatoes and fry them in butter. They should be cut in slices the night before and put to soak in salted water. Another good dish is made from ripe tomatoes. They should not be at all overripe, just turning red. Cut off the top of each one for a cover and scoop out sufficient pulp to allow of introducing an egg slipped from its shell. Sprinkle with pepper and salt and a bit of butter on top. Replace the cover and bake in the oven for about 20 minutes or until the tomato is tender.

TOMATO CATSUP.

To make a fine old-fashioned tomato catsup take a bushel of ripe tomatoes, carefully pick them over, remove all the stems, wipe each one clean with a damp towel, cut them in quarters without peeling them, put them in a large preserving kettle over a slow fire, and crush them by squeezing them in the hands. Let them cook slowly three hours, then press them through a coarse colander with a potato masher, leaving only the skins, which throw away. Return pulp and juice to the preserving kettle over the fire, and a quart of onions cut in pieces, six large peppers cut in halves, six bay leaves, an ounce of stick cinnamon, a dozen whole cloves. Let the whole boil steadily three hours, stirring often to keep from sticking. Then remove it from the stove and pass it through a sieve that the seeds will not go through. Press all the pulp through, leaving the seeds quite dry. Then return the pulp and the juice to the kettle, add an ounce of whole allspice, and half a cupful of salt. Let it all boil again till quite thick, then add a pint of good cider vinegar, and half a pint of tarragon vinegar. Let it all cook five minutes, then remove from the stove, and when cool bottle and seal.

Apple Omelet.—Stew four large, tart apples; rub through a sieve and add while hot a tablespoonful of butter and sugar and grated nutmeg to suit the taste. Beat the yolks of four eggs very light; whip the whites to a stiff froth. When the apples are perfectly cold add first the yolks then the whites of the eggs, folding in the latter with a very few strokes. Flavor with vanilla or orange flower water. Pour into a deep pudding dish, well buttered and heated. Bake in a moderate oven until well browned. Stew six large cooking apples, press through a sieve and while hot add a tablespoonful of butter and sweeten to taste. Let cool, then add three well beaten eggs. Brown a cup of stale bread crumbs lightly in a large tablespoonful of butter. Butter a mould and sprinkle the bottom and sides with the crumbs, reserving enough to cover the top. Add a flavoring of lemon or orange juice to the apple and turn it into the mould, cover with the crumbs and bake for half an hour. Serve hot or cold.

Squash Souffle.—Try a squash souffle some time; it is not difficult, and it is 'delicate feasting.' To a pint of mashed squash, take a tablespoonful of melted butter and enough cream or milk to soften the squash, add salt, pepper, and the whites of two eggs, which have been beaten stiff. Bake in a quick oven, in a buttered dish, for about half an hour.

J. J. asks for a recipe for canning corn. Take green corn freshly gathered before the sun reaches it in the morning, cut it from the ear and pack into gem jars, pressing it down until the milk overflows before sealing. No corking is needed. It is absolutely necessary in using this recipe to have the corn fresh, otherwise it will ferment. If you have not your own garden to gather it in arrange for a supply from some market man you can trust, asking him to be careful to keep it shaded until it reaches you.

This recipe was used for years by a very good housekeeper. Another followed it, but not being certain of her corn, placed the bottles with the tops loosened in cold water, brought it to a boil and boiled for half an hour, then screwed the tops down.

Advertisements.

A LETTER TO MOTHERS.

Mrs. Jas. E. Harley, Worthington, Ont., gives permission to publish the following letter for the benefit of other mothers who have young children in their homes. She says: 'I have many reasons to be grateful to Baby's Own Tablets, and to recommend them to other mothers. Our little girl is now fourteen months old, and she has taken the Tablets at intervals since she was two months old, and I cannot say too highly of them. Since I came here about a year ago, every mother with small children has asked me what I give our baby to keep her in such even health, and I have replied "absolutely nothing but Baby's Own Tablets." Now almost every child here gets the Tablets when a medicine is needed, and the old-fashioned crude medicines, such as castor oil and soothing preparations, which mothers formerly gave their little ones are discarded. Our family doctor also highly praises the Tablets, and says they are a wonderful medicine for children. Accept my thanks for all the good your Tablets have done my little one, and I hope other mothers will profit by my experience.'

Baby's Own Tablets can be given with absolute safety to the youngest, feeblest child, and they are guaranteed to cure all the minor ailments of little ones. Sold by all medicine dealers or mailed at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Sunshine

GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not given for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears,
Pass it on.

MUCH IN NEED OF SUNSHINE.

There is in the Industrial Home at Perth, Ont., a young man, only thirty years of age, who is looking forward with dread to the long months of the coming winter which he must spend shut up in his room, for the most part alone, and inclined to brood over his troubles, which are very real ones. He was hurt some two years ago trying to jump on a moving train. He has never recovered from his injuries, and is in a pitiful condition. His whole nervous system is out of order, and he has become dreadfully depressed. A rich American lady or gentleman sent him a tricycle some time ago, but now that the summer is over, he is sadly in need of 'sunshine' in his life. A young lady in Ottawa kindly writes to bring the case to the notice of the Sunshine clubs, and suggests that some of the members might write to the invalid now and then, and try to cheer him up. Letters in a tone of heartfelt sympathy may be 'little white winged messengers' of renewed hope and courage. The young man is also a great reader. Perhaps some one can send a good book or a fresh magazine once in a while. Write to the Editor Sunshine column, for the address.

Several correspondents have obtained the address of the lonely old lady mentioned in the Sunshine column recently.

WILL HOLD A MEETING.

The first meeting of the Montreal branch of the International Sunshine Society, after the holidays, will be held at the home of the president, Mrs. H. M. Boyd, 31 St Mark street, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 6, at 8 o'clock. A large attendance is desired as there is business of importance to discuss.

WESTMOUNT NOTES.

The Westmount Branch of the Sunshine Society has received from the Eastern Townships a request for a wheel-chair for an invalid.

Mrs. Storer, Brunswick, Me., sends used stamps, and some have also been sent by others giving no name. These are intended for an invalid who is making a collection.

The boys of the Sunshine Club will hold a formal opening of their club room in Victoria Hall on Thursday, Oct. 1.

The members of the Boys' Club have sent a floral emblem as a token of sympathy with one of the boys who had lost his father.

When things don't go to suit you,
And the world seems upside down;
Don't waste your time in fretting,
But drive away that frown;
Since life is oft perplexing,
'Tis much the wisest plan,
To bear all trials bravely,
And smile whene'er you can.

Why should you dread the morrow,
And thus despoil to-day?
For when you borrow trouble
You always have to pay.
It is a good old maxim,
Which should be often preached—
Don't cross the bridge before you,
Until the bridge is reached.
—Selected.

SHERBROOKE BRANCH MEETS.

The first meeting of the Sherbrooke branch for the season was held on Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. T. B. Brown presiding. The plan of winter's work was laid out, the first business on hand being the preparation of the articles for the Labrador Deep Sea Mission, which will be undertaken early next week, on account of the closing of navigation in October. Afterwards Hospital duty, visiting the sick, and any other Sunshine work that suggests itself will be taken up. In connection with the Flower Mission, it was decided, that it would be advisable to purchase growing plants, in place of the perishable cut flowers, as giving more pleasure to the recipient.

Communications regarding Sunshine work should be sent in not later than Thursday morning. Address Editor Sunshine Column, Witness' Office.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Citizens' Passive Resistance Leagues are being rapidly organized all over England, numbers being added to their roll daily. At the various towns and cities where passive resisters come before the magistrates, or have their distrained goods put up for sale, bands of the leaguers attend and sing hymns in the auction room, or hold open-air meetings outside the court, to protest against the Education Act and to encourage the conscientious objectors to the same. In Gloucester, the managers of two voluntary schools applied to the local education authority to provide out of the rates copies of the Book of Common Prayer for the scholars. The first sale in Lancashire was at Farnworth, and four passive resisters' goods were put up for auction, one of the items being a framed portrait of the late Dr. Parker. When the picture was held aloft, the crowd broke into a cheer. The auctioneer, in asking for a bid, said that Dr. Parker's features were evidently well known, and he felt sure the doctor would have approved of the passive resisters' proceedings if he had been present. At Boston, Lincs. all the auctioneers in the town refused to make arrangements for the sale of goods seized for the non-payment of the education rate.

In connection with its forthcoming centenary, the British and Foreign Bible Society has received the following from Sir Edwin Arnold: 'You ask me to respond to the query, "What I owe to the Bible." My short reply would be "Everything"; my longer reply, to be sufficiently serious and comprehensive, would run to reams of paper. But if, as I suppose, I am addressed as a man of letters, I will simply say that I owe my education as a writer more to the Bible than to any other hundred books that could be named. It is, together with the classics and our Book of Common Prayer, the grandest possible school of style, letting alone all that it must ever be on the moral and spiritual side. I had read the Bible through and through three times over before I was twelve years old. In another way, if a lower, I owe a good deal to your society as a teacher of languages. Out of ten or a dozen which I could read before becoming blind, I picked up two or three at least by using your translations into Hindustani, Persian, Sanscrit, Japanese, and Spanish as a book to begin with. It was so convenient to know by heart the grand old text while picking up the new tongue.'

St. Lawrence, Jewry, the scene of the City memorial service for Lord Salisbury, says the 'Daily News,' is the church where Sir Thomas More, as a mere youth, delivered lectures to which resorted 'all the chief learned of the City of London.' The present edifice was the most costly of all the city churches rebuilt by Wren after the great fire, and is the most carefully finished, the Corinthian interior being especially rich, and well proportioned. Among the famous former rectors of St. Lawreuce were Seth Ward, one of the founders of the Royal Society, and John Wilkins, the great mathematician. It was at St. Lawrence, Jewry, that the bishops invited to the first Pan-Anglican Synod attended service when the use of Westminster Abbey was refused them by Dean Stanley. During the rectorate of Dr. Cowie, afterwards Dean of Exeter, this city church won some notoriety for a mild species of Ritualism, and, by a curious irony of destiny, one of Dr. Cowie's choir boys was the late Mr. John Kensit.

THE PASSIVE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT.

The Passive Resistance movement grows with astonishing rapidity in the country. As yet the authorities have on the whole moved slowly, conscious of the obstacles in front. In some cases, and notably in Coventry, unknown persons, probably friends of the Education Act, have paid the rates for passive resisters. In another case, a Baptist minister who had made ready to go to prison had his rate paid. Other cases where the penalty of imprisonment is involved will come on shortly. The National Passive Resistance Committee is not a sham organization. It is working and daily extending its work. Mr. Everett, the secretary, is the right man in the right place. We believe arrangements are being made for a grand Autumnal Convention in London which will, we hope, not merely confirm and extend the movement in the country, but crown it in the metropolis. There is a fair crop of newspaper articles pouring ridicule on the movement, and testifying to its power. As Mr. Arthur Chamberlain has said, 'The Passive Resistance movement? Oh, yes, I certainly think that it will have a political effect. It is the protest of earnest men. These protests, though ridiculed at first by those who object to them when they proceed, as they practically always must proceed, from real earnest conviction, have at last to be met. It is very difficult to draw an exact line where a religious man is justified in saying, "I will oppose a passive resistance to the law," but I think it is generally admitted that there is a line which a religious man must draw, and we have the fact before us that a great body of religious-minded men draw the line here, and whether Mr. Balfour and his government agree with it or not, it is a fact with which they have got to deal. You may, for example, make a law that the people shall bow the knee to Baal. Religious men would offer passive resistance.' Those who from whatever motives enjoin Nonconformists to allow themselves quietly to be extinguished will be less and less heeded as the combatants come to grips.—'The British Weekly.'

THE CATHOLIC TREND IN ANGLICAN SCHOOLS.

The direct religious teaching wherever High Churchmen are in the ascendant, is the teaching of Baptismal Regeneration and all that follows from it. From the sixth edition of a 'Catechism for Catholics in England, a Book for Church Schools,' we take these questions:

'Are Protestant Dissenters in Schism?'

'Protestant Dissenters are in Schism, and their ministers not being in the Apostolical Succession have no authority to teach, and, cannot administer the Sacrament.'

'By what means are sins forgiven?'

'Chiefly by the Sacraments of Holy Baptism and Penance.'

There are many cases of dark and ferocious intolerance, as in the school at Sutton-on-Plym, where a girl was recently caned for refusing to bow to an image of the Virgin, where the children attending the day schools were taken to mass and taught to cross themselves, and to kneel to what the children call a red lamp, this being the Reserved Sacrament. But even where such practices are refrained from, the teaching is practically Roman Catholic. Nor is teaching a matter of the religious lesson from which Nonconformist children in certain circumstances may be withdrawn. It is in the atmosphere of the whole day. The Bishop of Rochester says: 'No man who really cares for education of any sort will identify it with instruction, with the half hour's lesson.' As the 'Times' put it the other day, the whole bias of the teaching in history and in literature is to be Anglican. Further, the schools are being furnished like Roman Catholic schools. Thus in the school of Hensall, Yorks, Mr. Henry Miller states in the 'Guardian,' July 9, 1902: 'As regards the public elementary schools there is still displayed a large crucifix over the mantelpiece in the infant school, as well as a picture of the Madonna, to whom Mr. Bryan, the late vicar, regularly taught these same village children to address hymns and prayers.' Now let it be remembered that there are some 8,000 parishes where there is no school but the Anglican school. Nonconformist children often in a majority are forced to attend there, and to take in the atmosphere which is so much more important than the direct teaching. What is more, their parents are asked to pay for this perversion of the children's minds.—'The British Weekly.'

BISHOP GORE ON CHURCH MUSIC.

A controversy has been raging in Birmingham of late in regard to the question of church music. Some correspondents have contended that the choir fills too important a part in church worship, that the old-fashioned congregational singing has died out in consequence; and others have even contended that there is very little that is devotional about the manners and methods of the average paid choir. On the other hand, there have been those who have pleaded for a retention of the elaborate anthem, and who have spoken slightingly of the so-called congregational singing.

Very appropriately, the Bishop of Worcester went to Birmingham recently to dedicate the organ given to St. James Church, Aston, by Canon Flory, of Leamington. The Bishop preached from the text, 'Making void the word of God by your traditions,' and said he felt sure those who gave them their assistance in the matter of church music would not mind him applying to that in which they were directly concerned words which were true in regard to other branches of church work. Music had developed in many ways in the services of the church; it had become a fashion and a tradition. It was their duty to beware lest they made the word of God of non-effect by their traditions. The great object of the service was worship, and they must worship in spirit and in truth. It was perfectly true that worship must have an outward expression; it must have an outward form, and he was not, therefore, going to set himself against music as an aid to worship. But there was a distinct danger of custom and fashion making them forget the real object of corporate worship. They should worship not because they liked it, but because it was a duty. He put the question, was it right for them to encourage people to neglect the mental exertion and spiritual exercise of worship by giving them such music as they could enjoy without entering into its spirit? God cared nothing for the beauty of the music unless it enshrined the worship of the heart. Of those who were skilled in music—which he was not—he would earnestly ask that they should consider not what music the congregation would like, but what would help the congregation by enabling them to understand and enter into the spirit of what was sung. In some portions of the service the expression might be left to the choir, but their success was proportionate to the extent to which the congregation was able to join them in spirit and in truth.—'Daily News.'

LUTHER AND THE GERMANS.

The London 'Globe' makes the following remarks on the influence which has been exercised by Luther in Germany:

'Martin Luther has lain in his grave nearly four hundred years. It seems, however, from the returns of the latest religious census in Germany, where nobody makes objection to professing his belief, that over 60 percent of the whole population of the empire to-day are followers of the Reformer of Wittenberg, and delight to call themselves by his name. The German Lutheran population, in fact, is nearly double the Roman Catholic, and it is practically almost inclusive of Protestantism. No other of the sixteenth century reformers is regarded at the present time with the reverence accorded to Luther. He alone, and that without ever meaning to do it, founded a church whose members are only too glad to hear his name still. The French, Swiss and Scottish Protestants hardly care to be termed Calvinists, and none of our English reformers founded even a party. Luther's enduring influence was, of course, political as well as religious; possibly some would say it was more political than religious. He was—in manner of thinking, prejudices and tastes—above all things a German, and it is because he was so intensely German that his countrymen swear by him today. His work is really held in honor by Roman Catholics, and even by Freethinkers, almost as much as it is by Protestants. Lutheranism, avowed and unavowed, has undoubtedly been a powerful influence in the unification of the empire; possibly it has been even the most powerful of all influences.'

CANNIBALS SLAY CONVERTS IN THE NEW HEBRIDES.

In a letter to the New York 'Christian Herald' from the Rev. John G. Paton, the famous missionary to the New Hebrides, the writer tells of the opposition to the Gospel among the cannibal heathen, and the tragic fate of a number of native converts. Dr. Paton, however, is exceedingly hopeful of the spiritual future of the islands. He writes: 'You will be pleased to learn that among the fifty thousand or more cannibal heathen yet on our group, the Lord steadily extends his work by our mission; but the heathen have lately shot a number of our Christian converts, in their opposition to the teaching and results of the Gospel among them. Scarcely a week passes without them shooting some native in revenge for their heathen belief that some one or more of them have died by some others—generally a sacred man or priest—having exercised sorcery or witchcraft upon them, of which they live always in a state of dreadful fear. This makes the work of the missionary among them trying and often dangerous. But, by the Holy Spirit's power, or the teaching of our dear Lord Jesus in the Bible by our missionaries, we have now over sixteen thousand avowed worshippers of God, trying to love and serve Jesus with wonderful consistency, asking the Divine blessing on their every meal. They have family worship to begin and close every day in their household, and they all attend church regularly and try to bring others to fear, love and serve Jesus Christ, even in many cases at the risk of their own lives.'

ALCOHOLISM AND DEATH.

At the International Congress on Public Health which began its sittings at Brussels on Sept. 2, the question of mortality from alcoholism was introduced in an interesting paper by Dr. Mahaim, of Lausanne. So far as official statistics go, the death-rate from alcoholism varies from 0.54 per 1,000 of population in France to 2.4 in Norway, 2.6 in England, 3.8 in Belgium, and 6.3 in Sweden. These figures have no correspondence with the respective amounts of alcohol consumed per head in each country, and one must consider the difference as largely due to greater or less accuracy in entering the deaths under the proper heading. There are only two countries in Europe—namely, Switzerland and Denmark—in which the absolute secrecy of the contents of a death-certificate is secured. The registrar in Switzerland receives only a numbered certificate, the name being furnished to another department in Berne. The system is one which might well be imitated in England, as it would render the statistics on this and other matters vitally affecting the public health much more trustworthy than they now are. Even with this system the published figures understate the facts, as many diseases though due to the ravages of alcoholism are entered under the name of the disease caused by it. It is significant that in the fifteen largest towns of Switzerland, although even here the facts are understated, between ten and eleven percent of the total deaths of men over twenty years of age are registered as caused by alcoholism. It kills more than all the acute infectious diseases put together, and acute respiratory diseases and consumption are the only two diseases surpassing it in mortality. Alcoholism is important, not only for social reasons but also because it is a chief determining factor in increasing the mortality from tuberculosis. In France the districts consuming the greatest amount of alcohol have the highest mortality from this disease. Thus Baudron, of Paris, showed in 1901 that a consumption of alcohol of 12.5 litres per person corresponded to a mortality from tuberculosis of 32.8 per 10,000, while a consumption of 35.4 litres of alcohol corresponded to a death-rate from tuberculosis of 107.8 per 10,000. This relationship between the two may be due to the devitalizing influence of alcohol rendering the person indulging in it to excess a more easy subject of infection. Doubtless this is one way in which alcohol favors disease. Dr. Niven has shown, however, that public-houses, unless special precautions are taken in regard to spitting, form centres of infection for those frequenting them. They are debilitated by drinking; they are infected by other drinkers who indulge in indiscriminate expectoration.

Dr. Mahaim says, 'Total abstinence should not be confined to reformed drunkards, but, on the contrary, it should be part of our customs, in every class, to banish alcoholic drinks from the daily table and from our public functions.'—Arthur Newsholme, in the Manchester 'Guardian.'

NATIVE LABOR AND THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

A MISSIONARY VIEW.

The Rev. Brownlea J. Ross has contributed to 'The Union Magazine' an article dealing with the South African labor question from the point of view of native interests as seen by a missionary. As against Asiatic labor, he says, South African opinion will be definitely in favor of forced native labor. 'Forced labor is of course not to be spoken of openly. Free labor is to be recruited in East and Central Africa. The chiefs are to be approached to give their aid, and government officials, Portuguese and British, are also to help. These African chiefs are past masters in the arts of secret intimidation and tyranny. They, and labor touts from the mines, with all expenses paid, and large commissions for every 'boy' taken to the mines, will never lack ways and means to provide cheap labor and to convince the British Government that it is not forced labor.'

In regard to the natives, he proceeds, statesmanlike ideas are those of the late Richard Ross and Cecil Rhodes. In a word, their scheme was to keep the natives on the land, and keep as many as possible out of the towns. In the Transkei native territories of the Cape, we are carrying out a scheme to create some two hundred thousand crofts for natives. This means settling about a million natives on the land. Each adult male is to get about ten acres of arable land, a site for a house, and grazing rights on specially reserved common land for cattle, sheep, goats, etc. It has been clearly proved that the results are: (1) A rapid improvement in native agriculture, loyalty, education and civilization, and a fair chance to evangelize the people. (2) The land so held yields per square mile more grain, wool, and hides than any other land in South Africa. (3) No area of equal size in South Africa consumes more, or so much, imported British goods—the larger towns, of course, excluded. (4) No area costs the government less to administer, and brings in so large a revenue. Then it is certain that, settled on the land, the natives will be able to survive the contact with civilization. They will meet it in their own environment, and adapt themselves slowly as their environment slowly changes. Civilization will come after, or at least at the same time as education and Christianity have in some measure, taken the place of native customs and religion. Thus it will be possible to save a remarkably fine people, elevate them, and make them worthy citizens of a Christian Empire. This, I believe, was Livingstone's ideal for Africa. Livingstone's ideal is no less abhorrent to the mining men of South Africa to-day than it was to the old Boers of Livingstone's day. Their ideal is cheap labor and high dividends, with a working class with no political rights—'subjects of the British, but not British subjects;' a class to be exploited for the benefit of the mines.—'Manchester Guardian.'

THE CYCLONE IN JAMAICA.

Since the first intimation of the cyclone in Jamaica was received, fuller details have come to hand showing the terrible devastation of property that resulted. Many of the inhabitants have lost for years to come the sources of their incomes. Large numbers of the peasantry are homeless, while not a few of the houses of the wealthier classes have been destroyed.

News of the cyclone had excited the fears of missionary societies represented in the island, but none were prepared for such tidings as have now reached us. The Rev. P. Williams, Bethel Town P. O., Jamaica, secretary of the Jamaica Baptist Union, cabled:—'Devastation, destitution terrible, many chapels down; help urgently needed.' It now appears that at least twenty churches were demolished in the force of the hurricane. Many of the London Missionary Society stations, some of which were founded in response to the pathetic cry of emancipated negroes, have also suffered.

The Rev. Burford Hooke has received news from missionaries, telling of wide devastation. The Rev. G. H. Lea, writing from Jackson Town, says:—'My churches have suffered badly; in fact, I have only part of one church left. At Dry Harbor the roof was lifted off the whole length of the building, and we are having to keep day-school in a wharf shed. Runaway Bay is even in a worse plight. Not only is the roof off the building, but the side and end are down, and every seat and bench in the place is broken to pieces. The mission house has the roof and one side gone entirely, and all the outhouses are down.

'The Catechist and his family had to be helped out of the ruins in their night clothes and get what shelter was possible until the storm abated. They had a terrible time, have lost everything, and have to dress now in borrowed clothes. A brother minister told me that he will have to take his children away from school because the pimento on which he was depending to pay their fees is gone, and will be for years, as the trees are all uprooted. I cannot tell you a tithe of the havoc that has been wrought, and the problem before us for the next few weeks will be the feeding of the people. The rebuilding of churches will have to wait and we must worship in booths or the open air.'

The Rev. Marshall Hartley, president of the Wesleyan Conference, has received a cable to the effect that the destruction of their chapels and ministers' houses on the island has been enormous. Only a few weeks ago the Conference at Camborne took up heavy responsibilities in connection with the work in the West Indies, involving the raising of £60,000.—'The Christian.'

ANOTHER EXPOSITION ENDED.

Japan's Fifth Industrial Exhibition, which has just closed, has been on the whole a marked success. Nearly four and a quarter million visitors, in place of the three million anticipated, have passed the gates. Japanese students by the hundred thousand have been given an object lesson on the progress of the world, while visiting foreigners have been shown the latest achievements of this Yankee nation of the Orient.

Friends of the American Board and its work will be pleased to learn that the two exhibits in which it was even indirectly represented, those of Miss Howe's kindergarten at Kobe and Mr. Ishii's orphan asylum at Okayama received high class medals.

All Christendom will rejoice to learn that by far the most successful 'outside show' has been the daily series of continuous Christian services held at the Union Gospel Hall directly in front of the main entrance. A quarter of a million people have in this way heard the Gospel preached and sung, many for the first time; some eighteen thousand names and addresses of persons more or less interested have been secured; and one hundred and fifty thousand tracts generously distributed and as gladly received. Christianity has been dramatically presented to the nation and a vast amount of superstitious ignorance and bigoted opposition removed. Now for a time of harvesting by the churches.—'The Congregational and Christian World.'

WELL AND STRONG

AFTER ELEVEN YEARS OF GREAT SUFFERING,

A Wonderful Tribute to the Power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to Cure Stubborn Diseases.

Proof upon proof has accumulated that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure when doctors, hospital treatment and all other medicines fail. Paralyzed limbs have been restored to strength, rheumatic sufferers made well, weak, anaemic girls and women made bright, active and strong; neuralgic pains banished, and the poor dyspeptic given a new digestion when it seemed almost hopeless to expect a cure. Here is a bit of strong proof that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills bring health and strength after years of suffering. Mr. Louis Brien is a well known resident of St. Didace, Que., and tells of his years of suffering as follows: 'Eleven years ago, while working in the bush, I strained myself and brought on terrible pains in my stomach and back, where the trouble seemed to locate. I had frequent fits of vomiting, which caused much distress. Sometimes I could work, and then again for months at a time I would be wholly unable to do anything; but even at the time I could work I was always suffering. At different times I was treated by three doctors, but they were unable to help me. Then I went to Montreal and put myself under the care of a doctor there. His medicine relieved me while I was inactive, but as soon as I attempted work or exertion of any kind, the pains returned worse than before. All this time I was growing weaker and less able to resist the inroads of the trouble. Then Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were brought to my notice, and I began to use them. From that time I began to regain my health and by the time I had used thirteen boxes I was once more a well, strong man. The proof of this is that I can do as hard a day's work as any one and never have the slightest symptoms of the old trouble. I am only sorry that I did not know of the pills sooner—they would have saved me much suffering and money as well.'

With such proof as this, that even apparently hopeless cases can be cured, there can be no reasonable doubt that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will restore health in all cases where given a fair trial. These pills are sold by all medicine dealers or will be sent by mail at 50c. per box or six boxes for $2.50, by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont. See that the full name, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People,' is printed on the wrapper around every box.

Advertisements.

HIGH CLASS DRUGGISTS AND — OTHERS.

The better class of druggists, everywhere, are men of scientific attainments and high integrity, who devote their lives to the welfare of their fellow men in supplying the best of remedies and purest medicinal agents of known value, in accordance with physicians' prescriptions and scientific formula. Druggists of the better class manufacture many excellent remedies, but always under original or official names and they never sell false brands, or imitation medicines. They are the men to deal with when in need of anything in their line, which usually includes all standard remedies and corresponding adjuncts of a first-class pharmacy and the finest and best of toilet articles and preparations and many useful accessories and remedial appliances. The earning of a fair living, with the satisfaction which arises from a knowledge of the benefits conferred upon their patrons and assistance to the medical profession, is usually their greatest reward for long years of study and many hours of daily toil. They all know that Syrup of Figs is an excellent laxative remedy and that it gives universal satisfaction, and therefore they are selling many millions of bottles annually to the well informed purchasers of the choicest remedies, and they always take pleasure in handing out the genuine article bearing the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package. They know that in cases of colds and headaches attended by biliousness and constipation and of weakness or torpidity of the liver and bowels, arising from irregular habits, indigestion, or over-eating, that there is no other remedy so pleasant, prompt and beneficial in its effects as Syrup of Figs, and they are glad to sell it because it gives universal satisfaction.

Owing to the excellence of Syrup of Figs, the universal satisfaction which it gives and the immense demand for it, imitations have been made, tried and condemned, but there are individual druggists to be found, here and there, who do not maintain the dignity and principles of the profession and whose greed gets the better of their judgment, and who do not hesitate to recommend and try to sell the imitations in order to make a larger profit. Such preparations sometimes have the name—"Syrup of Figs"—or "Fig Syrup" and of some piratical concern, or fictitious fig syrup company, printed on the package, but they never have the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of the package. The imitations should be rejected because they are injurious to the system. In order to sell the imitations they find it necessary to resort to misrepresentation or deception, and whenever a dealer passes off on a customer a preparation under the name of "Syrup of Figs" or "Fig Syrup," which does not bear the full name of the California Fig Syrup Co. printed on the front of the package, he is attempting to deceive and mislead the patron who has been so unfortunate as to enter his establishment, whether it be large or small, for if the dealer resorts to misrepresentation and and deception in one case he will do so with other medicinal agents, and in the filling of physicians' prescriptions, and should be avoided by every one who values health and happiness. Knowing that the great majority of druggists are reliable, we supply the immense demand for our excellent remedy entirely through the druggists, of whom it may be purchased everywhere, in original packages only, at the regular price of fifty cents per bottle, but as exceptions exist it is necessary to inform the public of the facts, in order that all may decline or return any imitation which may be sold to them. If it does not bear the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package, do not hesitate to return the article and to demand the return of your money, and in future go to one of the better class of druggists who will sell you what you wish and the best of everything in his line at reasonable prices.

Advertisements.

Consumption can certainly be cured. Not all cases, but very many. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the medicine.

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

The Boys' Page.

Fought for His Life Against Sleep

I had a friend once, Walter R. Nursey by name, who had about as marrow-curdling a trip over the Canadian steppes as I ever heard or read of . It was not often that Nursey would tell of it, for even Time's effacing fingers' had served but partially to dissipate the horrors of the time.

Nursey was the youngest son of a vicar of the Church of England, and, reaching the age of one and twenty, or thereabout, followed the example of thousands of his insular confrères and sailed westward to the Dominion, there to wrench from nature and her children a place and a livelihood. He landed in Fort Garry with little besides hope, nerve and good physique. The place was then (in the seventies) a trading post, important because it was the focus of the Hudson's Bay Company's trade from the Saskatchewan and Hudson's Bay to the north-west and north respectively.

After trying in vain for gentler work, Nursey accepted the comparatively well-paid position of carrier of the royal mail between Fort Garry, near the debouchment of the Red River of the North, and Fort York, on Hudson's Bay, five or six hundred miles to the northward.

The winter is long in the north-west, but not long enough to admit of more than two round trips with the mail. Nursey's first journey to and from Hudson's Bay was eventful only in the natural incidents of travel over a difficult country in a difficult season. He had one long sledge, with a team of twelve dogs, and one Indian driver, who acted also in the capacity of guide. Food for men and dogs had to be reduced, of course, to the minimum as to weight and raised to the maximum as to sustaining qualities.

On a second journey from Fort Garry to Fort York Nursey and his Indian guide encountered a blizzard when well to the north of Lake Winnipeg, and had to go into camp for nearly a week. During that time the white man found it necessary to cut down the rations for himself and the guide, as well as for the dogs. Chancing to awake one night, Nursey saw the Indian stealing food from the sledge, whereupon he promptly knocked him down and threatened him with all sorts of dire penalties if he caught him stealing again.

The guide was sullen and ugly for the rest of the journey northward, and Nursey determined to replace him at Fort York. This, through the mischance of a big moose hunt that took away all the available guides, he was unable to do. For the first day or two on the trail 'out the guide, never loquacious, seemed much as usual; but on the third day Nursey noted a persistent effort, as constantly thwarted, to get in his rear. On the third night out camp was made at the shack of a Scotch half-breed, who, when morning came, warned Nursey to be on the lookout against his guide, who had been overheard the night before recounting to a stray Chippewa Indian the dire insult put upon him by a blow, and his intention to revenge it by 'giving the white man the long knife before they were many sleeps further on their way to Fort Garry.'

The Scotchman begged Nursey to give up the trip entirely until another guide could be secured from Fort York, but this the white man did not feel justified in doing. In the first place, he did not know when or where a substitute could be found, and, in the second, he doubted whether a new man could handle the dog team.

Naturally, the whole question of murder or safety resolved itself into one of which of the two men could go longest without sleep. Nursey awake did not fear the Indian, as he had a revolver and the guide had not. Let him but yield, however, to the drowsiness that is so sure an accompaniment of long hours spent in bitter cold and death was certain. The sledge, its freight, its master's rifle and revolver, and the team of able dogs made up a tempting prize of themselves, and when revenge for a blow was added, Nursey could but acknowledge that the Indian would belie his race and character if he did not carry out his announced purpose of murder.

The white man did not hint to the Indian of his knowledge as to his deadly purpose. To have done so would have been to precipitate matters, or to frighten the Indian away, leaving the mail carrier guideless on the plains.

To one thing the guardian of the mails made up his mind: If he could not sleep, neither should the Indian. This resolve was strengthened by an incident of the second night out, when the guide, returning to the camp with some firewood, stumbled and fell against Nursey, apparently by accident. It was not accident, Nursey felt, that led the Indian to carry wood with his open hunting knife clasped in his hand, and it was the merest chance that allowed the intended victim, by a quick jump, to escape a serious, if not a fatal, wound.

As was natural, the Indian discovered before two nights of enforced sleeplessness—enforced on Nursey's part by the discharge of firearms, yells, hoots, and songs, and, when these failed, by deliberate tramping over the guide's prostrate figure—that his master suspected his purpose. What effect such knowledge would have on that purpose Nursey could only surmise. The Indian walked all the time (on snowshoes, of course), but prior to his alarm Nursey had ridden many miles over easy going on the sledge. Now he, too, must walk lest he should fall asleep, or the would-be murderer would take him at sudden disadvantage.

Years afterward, when Nursey told me the story, he said that for six nights he was not conscious of one moment's slumber. He believed the Indian slept on his feet during the day, at odd intervals, but could not be certain. Doubtless both of the men had catnaps of which neither was conscious.

On the seventh day the white man, with whom the black shadow of death was ever present, made up his mind to end the suspense. The only wonder is he did not do it long before. The Indian was in front a few paces, the time being evening and the end of the day's journey near at hand. Suddenly Nursey called to the guide to halt the team. Then he walked up to the red man and, placing the muzzle of his revolver against his head, said:

'Your heart has been black and bad against me since I knocked you down for stealing. You intend to murder me and steal the team, the sledge, and the load. I did not know this until we were two nights out from York. I want you to throw down your knife on the snow. If you do not I will blow your brains out. I think I can find my way into Winnipeg alone. Whether I can or not, I would rather die now than go longer without sleep. Hereafter I shall tie you at night and release you in the morning. If you make a hostile move and I see it I will kill you in your tracks. If you obey me and do not seek to harm me, when we get to Selkirk (where the Red River empties into Lake Winnipeg, and about twenty miles north of Fort Garry) I will pay you your wages and let you go; nor will I tell any one of your murderous intentions.'

The Indian was sullen and full of smouldering rage, but a revolver muzzle is the most logical of reasons for repression, the most forcible of persuaders of peace. He threw down his knife, fed the dogs under Nursey's watchful eyes and ready pistol, selected a place for himself to sleep, and suffered his enemy to tie him securely. He kept faith, perforce, took his wages at Selkirk, and disappeared out of the landscape and Nursey's life.

The royal mail carrier attained the responsible and lucrative position of auditor of Manitoba, and for years was one of the best-known officials in the province. He was especially noted for his humorous skill as a raconteur, but saw nothing funny whatever in that awful journey from York to Garry, and only upon the rarest occasions could he be induced to give any of the details thereof.—'Commercial Advertiser.'

What Gervais Gave to His Country.

(By Caroline K. Herrick.)

Gervais sat on the step of the railway carriage that was all the home he had now, and watched his mother making soup at a fire that burned on the ground. There was a sound of booming cannon in the distance, and now and then the rush overhead of a bomb thrown into the besieged city from the German camps outside the fortifications.

Gervais was thinking how sadly everything was changed since last summer. They were so happy then in their cosy home a few miles out of Paris. Then he helped his mother work in the garden, while his pale little sister sat on the doorstep watching them and playing with a white pigeon that hopped about her feet and nestled on her shoulder—the prettiest of pigeons and the dearest—Susette, his only pet.

Gervais's uncle was employed in the Jardin d'Acclimatation at the 'pigeonnerie,' where they train carrier pigeons; and the boy had spent many hours in watching and admiring the little feathered messengers who bore letters so swiftly and safely back to Paris from any place at which they were started. One day he returned from a visit to his uncle with a sick pigeon in the bosom of his blouse. It was so sick that his uncle had thought it no use to nurse it longer, and had given it to the boy. Gervais's devoted care brought the bird back to health, and ever since it had been the delight of the little cripple, Madeleine, and the dearest thing on earth—after his family—to Gervais.

Then came the outbreak of war with Germany, and the soldier father marched away with the army. Then the news of the awful disaster of Sedan, soon followed by the knowledge that his father was a prisoner in Germany. Then the cry that the Germans were coming, and the hurried flight from their home to the city, where there was no shelter for them but in the unused railway carriages in the station yard. In such poor dwellings thousands of the country folk from the suburbs were crowded, lacking all comforts, lacking even food now, since all good provisions that still remained in Paris were held at so high a price that the poor could not buy. Even horseflesh was too dear, and for weeks they had tasted no meat save an occasional sparrow or rat.

The pet pigeon had been brought to the city, and had been a great consolation to the children—she was the one thing that recalled their pretty country home. But one Sunday when Gervais went to church with his mother, he heard the preacher exhorting his hearers not to shrink from any sacrifice for their country in this hour of its need; to give money, work, husbands, fathers, sons, whatever was most precious, if it could but serve the national cause! The abbé had said nothing about pigeons, but Gervais knew that he had something that could serve his country. He knew that there was use for all the carrier pigeons that were to be had, now that the German lines were drawn so closely about the city that all communication with the outside world was cut off, save for the letters that were brought in or sent out by balloon or carrier pigeon. Balloons were most successful in carrying letters out of the beleaguered city, pigeons in bringing them in. All the trained birds of the 'pigeonnerie' were in requisition.

Gervais fought a hard battle with himself that day, but before he slept he had determined to give his treasure to his country.

The next morning he took Susette from her cage, stroked her feathers smooth, brushed away every speck that discolored their whiteness, made her sit on his shoulder, rub her head against his cheek and peck a grain of barley from between his lips, do all the pretty tricks he had taught her. Then he shut her in her cage again and said in a husky voice:

'Maman, I am going to give Susette to be used in bringing letters from Monsieur Gambetta at Tours. The abbé said yesterday'—

'Ah, that is well!' his mother interrupted. 'Thou art a good boy to think of it. We can scarcely get food for ourselves; much less for pets.'

How little his mother cared! He had thought she would commend him for his sacrifice; but she did not seem to see that it was a sacrifice! The world looked very dreary to the little patriot as he trudged along carrying the wicker cage. Half way of the Champs Elysées he sat down behind a tree, clasped his arms around the cage, laid his head upon it, and sobbed out his sorrow, while Susette cooed in sympathy.

This happened long months ago, and he had learned nothing of Susette since. He had stood watching the balloons start from Montmartre with their freight of letters and cages containing the pigeons that were to return with news from Tours or Lyons, but he had never recognized Susette. He could only hope that she was still alive and at work. The boy's musings were cut short by his mother's voice calling him to come and eat the barley soup which—with the addition of a bit of black bread—was all the food they would taste that day.

'Poor stuff it is,' she said, 'with nothing to give it flavor! If I had but a few leaves of sorrel or dandelion I could make this miserable fare more savory.'

'I will go to-morrow and look for dandelions for thee, Maman,' said Gervais. 'They will let me pass the "barrière." It is almost spring. The fields must be green.'

The next day he easily obtained leave to go out and search for herbs in the green spots between the military lines. Dandelions proved to be plenty, and the success of his search and the delight of once more walking on grass drew him on. He did not know how near he had approached to the German lines until he heard the startling sounds of clattering hoofs and clanking arms. Looking up, he saw a party of officers with an escort just halting on the crest of a hillock not far away.

(To be continued.)

In Our Work Shop.

It is evident that the long evenings have started our readers to work and they are making plans to accomplish great things during the winter. How much enjoyment the people lose who simply go to a store and buy what they want or order it to be made for them, only those who make things for themselves know. Not only is there pleasure in the actual work and pride in accomplishing the thing oneself, in conquering the difficulties of construction, in making the material which can be obtained take the place of what is not within reach, but there is the fact that when all is done we have what we want, where we want it. The more fortunate (?) person who gives the order or buys the article must in nine cases out of ten put up with something either slightly different or in some cases quite different from what he wished, or if he gets it done for him does not feel sure enough of his own wisdom to fight it out with the carpenter or engineer, who insists on putting it in a different place from the one chosen or making it in some way contrary to his wishes.

We have received letters asking 'How to make a telephone,' 'How to make windmills and use the power gained by them,' and 'How to build a steam upright boiler and engine for pumping water.'

We will publish full directions for making the telephone in next week's Workshop Column and will follow it with answers to the others later. We will be glad to hear from any of our readers who want advice and will be glad if those who have successfully made these or other things will write us how they did it.

THINGS YOU NEVER HEAR.

A boy who swims may say he's swum; but milk is skimmed and seldom skum, and nails you trim, they are not trum.

When words you speak, those words are spoken; but a nose is tweaked, and can't be twoken, and what you seek is never soken.

If we forget, then we've forgotten; but things we wet are never wotten, and houses let cannot be lotten.

The goods one sells are always sold; but fears dispelled are not dispold, nor what you smell is ever smoled.

When young, a top you oft saw spun, but did you see a grin e'er grun, or a potato neatly skun?

ICH DIEN.

'I remember a dinner party at which I was present in the house of an English official employed by the Mikado's Government in Tokio. The banquet, prepared and eaten in Japanese manner—for many of the guests were Japanese statesmen and officials—was chiefly remarkable for the perfect skill and attention with which we were waited upon by good-looking and well-dressed "boys," seven or eight in number. I took occasion after dinner to inquire of our host how he had picked up and kept in his employ such well-taught, faultless attendants, whereupon he answered:—"Every one of them is a high-born, educated youth of some well-known native family in Tokio, or the provinces. They are lads of the old "kazoku" and "shizoku" rank, and they discharge in my house duties which are called menial among us, but which no Japanese gentleman fears to perform. I give them lower wages than you are paying your "boysan" and jinricksha runner, and they not only with willingness, but gladly and gratefully carry out every domestic task for the sake of learning the English language quickly, and of becoming familiar with Western manners and habits." I was greatly struck by the explanation, and secretly wished that I had heard it before the unfortunate moment when I had privately offered a Japan "kinsats" (a small banknote) to the bright youth changing my trays and charging my saki cup. Whence came such exquisite delicacy of respect and deference mingling with so much evidently wounded pride? Too late I had learned that my special attendant was the son of a marquis, a nobleman of 50,000 koku of rice, whose sword would have been run through my body for such an indiseretion if we had met in the same fashion twenty or thirty years before. Every waiter, in fact, on that occasion, was a high-born Japanese gentleman, and to contrast one of them with the contemptible creature who thought "servant" a disgraceful title is to perceive that Western vulgarism has much to learn even to-day from the grace and true self-respect in these matters of the East.

'In point of fact, almost the only thing veritably noble, distinguished, desirable, and of boundless honor is to serve. One of the chief necessities of a life worth living is to find a good master or a good cause, and serve him or it to the last point of self-imposed fidelity. We are all of us servants, or ought to be, and the motto inscribed under the proudest crest of knighthood known to the world is that of each succeeding Prince of Wales, "Ich Dien." That service differs in degree and dignity cannot, of course, be denied. There are splendid services which glorify the lowest detail, and there are services which would be ignoble if duty, which turns everything into what is divine, did not redeem them. The highest of all authorities lays it down: "Let him that is greatest among you be servant of all"; and it is very certain that the only safe way by which we can learn to command is to begin by learning to obey.'—Sir Edwin Arnold in the London 'Standard.'

Puzzles.

ANAGRAM RHYMES.

The - - - - - that grow on the pretty tree
Are well worth going - - - - - to see.

The rose-bush was tall as - - - - - -, almost,
So he - - - - - - it up to a nice strong post.

He - - - - - - - the example was right, but we
Found the - - - - - - - point where it should not be.

The - - - - - are sour, but you can eat
The - - - - - instead, for they are sweet.

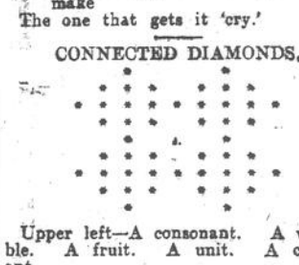
TRANSPOSITION.

What you and I must do to live;
Transposed, a foreign plant 'twill give.
Much used in England's happy isle,
When toil is laid aside a while,
Where mirth and cheerfulness abound,
And various jocund tales go round.
—G. W.

ENIGMA.

A feature prominent I take,
And give to it an eye;
Who would suppose such gift would make
The one that gets it 'cry.'

CONNECTED DIAMONDS.



Upper left—A consonant. A vegetable. A fruit. A unit. A consonant.

Lower left—A consonant. A beverage. To guard. One of the stages of life. A vowel.

Upper right hand—A consonant. A woman's garment. An animal. To inquire. A vowel.

Lower right hand—A vowel. A girl's name. To avoid. To sum up. A vowel.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 31 letters and spell the name of an event connected with the early history of England.

My 9, 24, 28, 26, 23, 20, 3, is the name of a yacht.

My 11, 10, 18, 12, is a useful kitchen article.

My 15, 29, 8, 27, is a flying insect.

My 16, 13, 14, 30, 5, is part of a door.

My 2, 13, 4, 7, is to secrete.

My 31, 19, 6, 1, is easily yielding to pressure.

My 17, 22, 21, is to enlarge.

My 25 is a vowel.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN LAST NUMBER.

1. Nutting time.

2. 1, Listen, silent, enlist. 2, Slave, laves, salve, vales.

3.

MEAL
ETTA
ATOP
LAPS

ODER GIRL
DAME IDEA
EMMA REED
REAL LADY

4. June, dune, tune,
Dull, hull, gull, pull,
Week, meek, seek.
Ore, ire, ere, are.

6. Wheat.

7. 29.

8. Lot's wife.

Will all those sending problems or puzzles for this department kindly add the correct answer in the same letter? There are apt to be mistakes in copying which make it impossible for the 'Puzzle Editor' to be certain of working them out correctly.

C. Boon sends the correct answer to the Mathematical Problem.

James H. Piché, St. Canute, Quebec, sends correct answers to every puzzle given last week.

OUTDOOR AND INDOOR DEPARTMENT.

$15.00 IN PRIZES.

Time to Send in all Collections.

PROFESSOR PENHALLOW OF McGILL HAS KINDLY CONSENTED TO ACT AS JUDGE.

In order that all may have full time to complete their collection and send it on, we will accept any mailed or expresse d between Oct. 1 and Oct. 10. Be sure to fully prepay all charges as we cannot oth erwise accept the collection.

To any reader of the Outdoor and Indoor Department of the Boys' Page, from fourteen years to seventeen years of age inclusive, sending us the best collection of fifty specimens of North American wild flowers giving scientific and common names, before Oct. 1, 1903, we will give a prize of $10.00 in money.

To any reader of the Outdoor and Indoor Department of the Boys' Page, thirteen years or younger, sending us the best collection of twenty-five specimens of North American wild flowers, giving common names, before Oct. 1, 1903, we will give a prize of $5.00 in money.

Each specimen must include flower, stem, leaf, root and wherever possible, the fruit. In the case of trees and shrubs, flower, leaf, fruit and small twig or branch.

Each specimen must be mounted on a sheet of paper and the common or local name written clearly, with a note of the date on which the flower was found and when the fruit was added.

In collections entered for the $10.00 prize the scientific name or botanical name must be given as well as the local one.

Special care should be taken in choosing specimens, to get those which are characteristic. Those, for instance, which have thorns or spines would be incomplete without them.

The boys and girls trying for these prizes are at liberty to get all the help they can from teachers and parents in identifying the plants, and naming them, but must press and mount the specimens and write the names and dates themselves.

Write your name and address clearly above the name and date of the specimen. Number each sheet and pack carefully between thick sheets of cardboard, so that they may reach us unbroken.

Address to Editor of Boys' Page, 'Witness' Office, Montreal' and send in any time before Oct. 1, 1903. Be careful to prepay the postage or express as we cannot accept them otherwise.

Already collections have come from far and near, from Calgary and Montreal, and we look forward to seeing many new and interesting specimens and much neat mounting and labelling.

A Blind but Wicked-minded Monster.

'No one of our migratory birds is more eagerly awaited or more gladly hailed than that reprobate, the cuckoo,' says O. H. Latter, in 'The Cornhill Magazine.' 'The cuckoo's note, veen at its best and clearest, gains much by being heard from a distance; at close quarters it has an undeniable coarseness and an aggressive bullying tone. To us the sound has a pleasing air of abandon and irresponsibility; to a host of little birds it is the premonitory knell of disappointed hopes and murdered children. Can it be that they are in any sense aware of the wreck of all their home that so surely follows the visit of a cuckoo?

'In spite of a general knowledge of the ways of the cuckoo, we are profoundly ignorant on many most interesting points connected with him. Every one knows that the cuckoo puts her eggs into the nest of another bird and assigns the honors of incubation and rearing of offspring to the little foster parents. I use the word "puts" advisedly; she does not lay her eggs in the nest, but on the ground, and then, picking it up in her beak, places it in the nest. This act has been observed by many persons, and it seems probable that the cuckoo first marks down a nest and then lays an egg on the ground close at hand—she does not go flying about the country with the egg in her mouth seeking whom she may defraud.

'A friend of mine saw a cuckoo alight upon a roadway near some ivy clad buildings, lay an egg, pick it up in her beak, and at once places it in a wagtail's nest in the ivy. At least two well authenticated instances are known of the bird placing her egg in a newly finished nest which at the time did not contain any eggs of the lawful owner, while there is abundant evidence to show that frequently the cuckoo removes an egg to make room, as it were, for her own.

'If the legitimate owners of the nest are at home when the cuckoo pays her call they strenuously resist the intruder, and sometimes, we may hope, with success, for the strange egg has now and again been found abandoned or broken on the ground near the nest. At any rate, the discoverer of numerous breast feathers from the cuckoo, scattered round the desecrated home, is eloquent testimony to a valiant, alas! vain defence.

'It is possible, indeed probable, that some birds are more tolerant than others; mischievous persons have ere now interchanged eggs of different species in numbers of nests, working endless confusion in aviarian nurseries, to the complete satisfaction, however, of the nurses. Many a bird's-nesting boy has given a stone for an egg, and apparently allayed all suspicion, while only the other day there came to my notice a coot happily engaged in sitting on six of her own eggs and two of a moorhen. Domesticated "broody" hens will, of course, sit on anything or nothing. On the other hand, a blackbird to whom a thrush's egg had been given deserted her nest at once, but the more tolerant thrush with whom a fair exchange had been made sat on, all unconcerned, and hatched the young blackbird with her own young—only, alas! to fall victims to a marauding cat. Again, a cuckoo's egg was one morning found in the unfinished nest of a linnet, which had been under observation while building. The suspicious linnet thereupon suspended operations for several days, and was thought to have forsaken her nest. Accordingly, the egg was collected. Next day the linnet returned, lined her nest, and in due course laid her clutch of eggs.

'Instinct at times is very literally blind, even the maternal instinct that one fondly hopes will do all that is best for the child. A few summers ago a mudwasp built the cradle for her first born on a window ledge, flying to and fro with successive burdens of mud until the cell was nearly completed. She then, with praiseworthy diligence and forethought, collected a score or more of nice, juicy, green caterpillars from the rose trees, and packed them, paralyzed but living, into the larder-cradle. All being now duly provided for the welfare of her offspring, she laid a single egg in the midst of plenty—the very lap of luxury from a maggot's point of view—and sealed the open end. Knowing that she would begin a second cell touching the first, I at once broke open the door of the completed house and placed all the caterpillars and the solitary egg on the window ledge. The wrath and consternation of the returning mother were a sight to behold, but, not to be beaten, she seized the caterpillars one by one and stuffed them back again, pushing them in with her flat head swinging like an animated battering ram on her six tiny feet; then she repaired the damage, but the precious egg she left outside in the cold. She knew it not, and how could she, She had never beheld it. Her maternal instincts were satisfied, and blind to their best interests; but her intelligence was such that knowing she had put one egg in the cell she did not lay another—the larder was not stocked for two. It is likely enough that, in the same way, the love of birds for their eggs is often blind.

'The majority of the eggs hatch in the month of June, and then is enacted the final scene of horror. The hideous young cuckoo just emerged from the shell, with eyes as yet unopened, sets himself in most deliberate and uncanny fashion to oust the rightful occupants of the nest. The history of all parasites forms a perplexing chapter in the economy of the universe, but this surpasses all in its base ingratitude and heartless cruelty. Provided with a special depression in the back by that careful and merciless nature, this callow bird works with head and wings to get his comrade into the saddle thus prepared; the legs, stalwart out of all proportion in so young an animal are straddled out, the claws grip with firm determination the soft lining of the sides of the nest, the beak is thrust against the floor, the wings wide outstretched lest the victim roll sideways back into the nest. Tense is every muscle, the little alien heaves with all its puny might, and one by one the helpless fledglings or the unhatched eggs are hoisted over the edge, to perish of cold and starvation. To the onlooker the whole performance is positively repulsive, so deliberately does the blind little creature set about its cruel task, so admirably adapted is it for the performance of its fell purpose. To me, at any rate, it is no small satisfaction that now and again two cuckoos are hatched in the same nest, and in the tug-of-war that then ensues one Greek at least meets his superior.'

A PET RATTLER.

Dick Branning's pet rattlesnake is the chief curiosity of the Deep Hollow section. Last spring, when Branning was blasting bluestone rocks in the Great Bend township mountains, a great mass of rattlesnakes was thrown high in the air by the explosion of dynamite. Nearly all of the serpents were killed outright; but one of them, the biggest of the lot, escaped with serious wounds.

Branning, out of curiosity, picked up the rattler, carried it to his house, and placed it in a box of cotton, and somehow was glad to see it recover. When the stage of convalescence had passed the snake crawled out into the yard, and in a few weeks crawled into the house, where it soon became a household pet. It was named Pete. The big snake appeared to be grateful for the care lavished upon it, and endeavored to show it in various ways. It would amuse the baby for hours by shaking its rattles, and it would twist itself into many shapes for its edification.

One day in July a big black snake crawled into the house and was about to attack the sleeping baby in the cradle, when Pete, with a terrible rattle, sprang to the rescue, and after a hard battle killed the intruder. Occasionally Pete would crawl into the cradle, cuddle up close to the baby, and sleep there for hours at a time.

Pete has become a famous rattler; not a rodent dare remain in the place. When a tramp or pedler approaches he will coil himself up on the doorstep and prepare to strike. The intruder invariably retreats.

One night last week Mr. Branning and his wife were suddenly awakened by Pete's loud rattling. The snake had crawled upon the bed, and gave unmistakable evidence that something was wrong. Mr. Branning at once ran downstairs, where he found a barrel of rubbish in flames, threatening the building with destruction. Pete had discovered the state of affairs and given the alarm. Mr. Branning has been offered a fancy price for his pet, but it is not for sale.—Chicago 'Inter-Ocean.'

LONDON'S 'SERVANT BOY.'

HIS ADVENT MAY REVOLUTIONIZE MODERN DOMESTIC LIFE THERE.

The 'male housemaid' has often been suggested facetiously as the only means of solving the servant problem; but it will be news to many that the male housemaid has become an accomplished fact, and that he is already at work in many London homes.

Some little time ago the importation of Chinamen as domestic servants was freely discussed, but the idea proved to be repugnant to the good sense of the community, and we were saved from this domestic phase of the 'Yellow Peril.'

Foreigners are, however, diligent readers of London's daily papers, and it occurred to several enterprising Swiss and German proprietors of agencies for hotel servants that a great opening existed in this country for young men who would be willing to come here and do ordinary domestic work in return for small wages and the facilities this employment afforded of learning the English language.

In the neighborhood of Tottenham Court road during recent years two or three agencies have been formed for the purpose of supplying middle class residents with housemaid boys.

Householders in Suburbia are largely availing themselves of this excellent substitute for Mary Jane, and at the present moment at least 2,000 young foreigners, mostly Swiss, Italian, German, and French, are employed in this humble though useful capacity.

Before they come to this country these young men receive a training in domestic work, usually in hotels, and they become proficient in sweeping, dusting, bed making, and the usual work which falls to the lot of girls to perform.

In addition, their strength as men is exceptionally useful in the household, as they are able to move furniture, carry coals and heavy boxes, clean windows, and do other work which humane mistresses refrain from asking a girl to do. In return for these services they expect board and lodging and a wage ranging from 5s. to 7s. 6d. per week, and the people who employ them state that they are a boon and a blessing.

To commence with, they are all early risers, and they make a point of getting the dirty part of the household work over before the family are up. Somehow or other they never seem to transfer the smuts of the kitchen to their countenances or shirts; and, should a ring come to the bell while the houseboy is washing up, all he has to do is to wipe his hands, whip on his jacket, and a clean and respectable-looking individual is ready to answer the door.

The problem of the soldier and the policeman and the consequent disappearance of cold meat and beer ceases when the suave Swiss or polite Frenchman is employed; for neither Robert nor Tommy Atkins looks with favor upon 'furringers.'

When his work is done, the houseboy, instead of gadding about, spends his evenings in the study of English, and the way in which he picks up the language in a few months is surprising.

It is even alleged that some householders take advantage of the linguistic ability of their servants to employ them to teach the children French or German, and thus secure the advantages of resident foreign masters as well as the domestic help.

If they like their situations, houseboys seldom leave for twelve months, and thus procure a good conversational knowledge of English. They then return to their native land, where they obtain remunerative situations in hotels, and eventually many of them become hotel managers and proprietors.

There is no doubt whatever that the houseboy has come to stay, and that in a few years Mary Jane will suffer from this new phase of the servant question. Bachelors and business men prefer to have houseboys employed instead of girls, as they declare that, in addition to being excellent domestics, they are also capable of doing the work of valets.

Whether the houseboy will find his way into the small household, where Mary Jane is kept chiefly to keep the children out of mischief, is at present unlikely; but it must be remembered that in India and China the natives, who were unused to such work before the settlement of Europeans, have become admirable nurses as well as cooks and general servants.

It is, therefore, not unlikely that a lower grade of houseboys will be found to do even the nursing in small households, if the occasion requires it.—London 'Express.'

Advertisements.

Humors of the Blood

Cause many troubles,—pimples, boils and other eruptions, besides loss of appetite, that tired feeling, fits of biliousness, indigestion and headache.

The sooner one gets rid of them the better, and the way to get rid of them and to build up the system that has suffered from them is to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Forming in combination the most effective alterative and tonic medicine, as shown by unequalled, radical and permanent cures of

Scrofula	Salt Rheum
Psoriasis	Boils, Pimples
All kinds of Humor	Rheumatism
Blood Poisoning	Dyspepsia
Catarrh	Debility, Etc.

Accept no substitute, but be sure to get Hood's, and get it to-day.

Advertisements.

Fruit is nature's laxative. All the laxative and tonic properties extracted from the juices of pure ripe fruits are combined in

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

At all druggists. Price 25c. and 60c.

You can always be sure of pure goods if you buy

Cowan's Cocoa and Chocolate

THE COWAN CO., LTD., TORONTO.

Oh, Say! Try MALT BREAKFAST FOOD. It's Delicious All Grocers.

HOW TO BREATHE.

The nose, not the mouth, is the organ through which air should be taken into the lungs, and yet most people are mouth breathers.

Mouth breathing is a habit which cannot be too strongly condemned. The mouth breather is fortunate, indeed, if he does not fall a victim sooner or later to some throat or chest disease, of which adenoidal growths are the most common.

The air passes through the air passages of the nose and becomes warmed before it reaches the lungs, and these passages are provided by nature with a marvellous apparatus that filters the air, and so prevents dust and germs from entering the lungs. But when the air is impure and breathed through the mouth this is not the case.

The habitual mouth breather is a lazy breather, and takes short, ineffectual breaths, the consequence being that the lungs are never properly filled and emptied. The blood, therefore, is not sufficiently purified, and a layer of bad air lies like a layer of mud at the bottom of a pond waiting ready to be stirred up and create general disturbances in the health.

Fresh air is the greatest held factor that exists, the finest blood purifier known.

It is a fallacy that night air is injurious. Far from it. Sleep with the bedroom window open, slightly, at the top all the year round, see that the chimney is not stopped up, and that the register is open. In the keen desire for fresh air, it is not advisable to rush to the other extreme and sing into the land of dreams with the bottom of the window thrown wide open. The result will show itself in a rheumatic neck and shoulders, and, in addition, very likely a swollen face, the possession of which will make the victim conclude that fresh air is a snare and a delusion.

Having, then, demonstrated the necessity for fresh air, and having shown how not to breathe, I will describe simple exercises that, if persevered in, will enable anyone to acquire the habit of correct breathing, and incidentally to increase the chest measurement.

All breathing exercise should be done either in the open air or before an open window, and they should be done with the smallest amount and loosest of clothing on.

Stand with the heels together and the shoulders well back, the hands on the hips, keep the mouth firmly shut and draw in a slow, deep breath through the nose, filling the lungs as full as possible, and then letting the air as slowly out through the nose also. This is the simplest of all breathing exercises, and should be done twelve times night and morning for a week before anything more advanced is attempted.

This completed, it is advisable to learn to breathe equally with both lungs, a by no means invariable accompaniment. It is well to stand in front of a looking glass for a time or two while acquiring this exercise in order to find out which lung shirks work, and, having discovered this make that lung do double work until it fills as readily as the other.

Stand in the correct position, before doing any exercise—that is, heels together, toes out, chest well forward, waist well in, and head erect. Then raise the right arm over the head, and press the left hand firmly against the chest, the back of the hand coming just under the armpit. Take a long, deep breath through the nose, and when the lungs are filled to their utmost capacity, expel the air with a good deal of force through the mouth.

The lung on the right side will, owing to the raised arm, expand more than the left. Now change arms and repeat the breathing, noticing carefully whether the left lung is filled as full as the right one was; if not, repeat twice without changing the arm, and then change again.—'Royal Magazine.'

POPULATION OF CHINA.

(From 'Leslie's Weekly.')

During the European difficulties with China no little divergence of opinion was expressed as to the population of that great Asiatic empire. A new census of China has just been completed, and the returns indicate that the population has been rather underestimated than overcalculated. At least, it shows the enormous total population of 426,447,000, according to the cabled reports. The number of inhabitants in Manchuria, Mongolia, Thibet and Turkestan was only estimated. Thus, more than one-fourth of the world is contained within the Chinese Empire. Even the British Empire, with its vast possessions on every continent, has 30,000,000 less inhabitants than China. In 1890 E. G. Ravenstein estimated the inhabitants of the earth at 1,487,900,000. Since then the number has increased at least 62,100,000, making a present total of 1,550,000,000.



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

Change of Time-Table

Beginning Monday, 14th inst., the Metis Special, leaving Montreal at 7.45 p.m., for Quebec, Murray Bay, River du Loup, and Little Metis, will be discontinued. The train leaving Little Metis at 4 p.m., River du Loup at 7.15 p.m., Murray Bay at 6 p.m., and Quebec at midnight, will also be cancelled.

The following service will be continued: 7.40 a.m. for Quebec, Murray Bay, River du Loup and Little Metis.

12 noon, Maritime Express, for Quebec, St. John, Halifax and the Sydneys.

11.45 p.m., night train for Quebec. Sleeper attached to this train can be occupied at 9 p.m., and passengers are allowed to remain in it until 8 a.m.

MURRAY BAY.

Connection from Murray Bay and Cap a l'Aigle: Daily, except Monday, boat will leave Cap l'Aigle at 7.00 a.m., and Murray Bay at 8 a.m., connecting with Maritime Express, passing Riviere Ouelle at 10.11 a.m., and reaching Montreal at 6.00 p.m. On Mondays only the boat will leave Cap a l'Aigle at 10 a.m., Murray Bay at 11 a.m., arriving at Montreal at 10 p.m.

QUEBEC SERVICE.

Trains leave Montreal at 7.40 a.m., 12 noon, and 11.45 p.m. Returning, trains leave Levis at 12.45 p.m. and 4.15 p.m.

CITY TICKET OFFICES,
143 St. James Street, and Bonaventure Station.

Professional.

R. A. DUNTON & H. BABY,
NOTARIES, Etc.,
GUARDIAN BUILDING, 160 St. James St.
FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT.
MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

WILLIAM PATTERSON, M.A., LL.B.,
Advocate, Barrister and Solicitor,
TEMPLE BUILDING, 185 St James st., Montreal
Telephone, with long distance equipment, Main 3008

PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, All Countries.
FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.,
SOLICITORS AND EXPERTS.
Canada Life Building. MONTREAL.

SMITH, MARKEY, & MONTGOMERY
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.
TEMPLE BUILDING,
163 ST. JAMES STREET.
ROBT. C. SMITH, K.C. FRED. H. MARKEY,
GEO. H. A. MONTGOMERY.
WALDO W. SKINNER.

ARCH. McGOUN, K.C.,
IMPERIAL BUILDING,
Tel. Main 1515. Room 81.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS
OWEN N. EVANS,
TEMPLE BUILDING. MONTREAL.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

WALTER PAUL'S
Grocery Establishment
IS THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY
for FINE GROCERIES, for the best quality of HAMS, BACON and BUTTER, and all kinds of Provisions; for Extra quality of FRESH VEGETABLES, for the greatest variety of TABLE and PRESERVING FRUIT.

Bell Phones Up 1237
1238
Cor. of Metcalfe and St. Catherine Streets.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Western Excursions
.....TO.....
DETROIT, CHICAGO
And Points West.
SEPT. 25, 26, 1903,
Valid to return until October 12, 1903.

PORT HURON, MICH.,	$14.85
DETROIT, MICH., - -	$15.00
CLEVELAND, Ohio	16.50
BAY CITY, Mich	17.25
SAGINAW, Mich	17.15
COLUMBUS, Ohio	20.00
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich	19.05
CHICAGO, ILL., - - -	$18.00
CINCINNATI, Ohio	22.50
ST. PAUL or MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.	24.00
DAYTON, Ohio	20.00
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind	22.20

Proportionate rates from all stations in Canada.

REDUCED FARES
—TO—
WESTERN & PACIFIC POINTS.
Until Nov. 30, 1903, Colonist fares from MONTREAL to

Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, Portland, Rossland, Nelson, Trail, Robson	$48.90
Spokane	$46.40
Anaconda, Butte, Helena	42.90
Colorado Springs, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake	43.20
San Francisco, Los Angeles	49.00

MOOSE, DEER and PARTRIDGE HUNTING.
Write to or call on the undersigned for free copy of book entitled "Haunts of Fish and Game," giving full information as to Fish and Game Laws of Ontario and Quebec, also States of Michigan, Maine and New Hampshire. The book also contains beautifully illustrated Maps showing the best Hunting districts along the Line of the Grand Trunk Railway System.

SUNDAY LOCAL TRAINS
From and to MONTREAL.
(For additional train service see Company's Time Tables.)

FOR VAUDREUIL and Int. Stations — Leave Montreal 9.30 a.m., 7.00 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 10.55 p.m. Returning arrive Montreal 10.05 p.m. (from Vaudreuil only 8.00 p.m.) 6.25 p.m.

FOR LACHINE and Int. Stations to Vaudreuil—Leave Montreal 1.30 p.m., 7.00 p.m. Returning arrive Montreal 6.25 p.m., 10.55 p.m.

FOR ST. HYACINTHE, RICHMOND, and Int. Stations—Leave Montreal 8.01 a.m. Returning arrive Montreal 6.50 p.m.

CITY TICKET OFFICES,
137 St. James Street. Telephone Main 460 and 461
or Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
EXCURSION
SEPT. 24, 25, 26, 1903.
Valid to return until October 12, 1903.
RATES FROM MONTREAL:

DETROIT, MICH., - -	$15.00
CLEVELAND, Ohio	16.50
BAY CITY, Mich	17.25
SAGINAW, Mich	17.15
COLUMBUS, Ohio	20.00
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich	19.05
CHICAGO, ILL. - - - -	18.00
CINCINNATI, Ohio	22.50
ST. PAUL or MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.	24.00
DAYTON, Ohio	20.00
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind	22.20

Proportionate rates from all stations in Canada.

One Way Second Class Tickets on sale until November 30th, 1903, from

$48.90—Montreal to Nelson, Rossland, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash. and Portland, Ore.

$46.40—Montreal to Spokane, Wash.

$43.90—Montreal to Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Helena, Butte and Anaconda.

Proportionately low rates to other points.

Ottawa Sleeper leaves Windsor Station every night at 10.10 p.m.

"IMPERIAL LIMITED" between Montreal and Vancouver, leaving Windsor St. at 11.40 a.m. SUNDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, will be discontinued after Wednesday, Sept. 30th, 1903.

CITY TICKET and TELEGRAPH OFFICE
129 ST JAMES ST. next Post Office.

Rutland Railroad
WINDSOR St STATION
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

9.45 A.M.— Day Express except Sunday, arriving Burlington 12.35 p.m., Troy 5.00 p.m., Albany, 5.25 p.m., New York 9.20 p.m., Boston 8.00 p.m.

7.10 P.M.— Night Express, Daily, arriving New York 7.20 a.m. Boston 7.00 a.m., Worcester 6.28 a.m.

Pullman Sleeping and Parlor Cars on through trains.

Secure Pullman accommodation and tickets at 141 St. James street, or Windsor Street Station.

F. M. GILMAN, City Pass. & Tkt. Agt.



ALLAN LINE.
LIVERPOOL VIA MOVILLE.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

From Liverpool.	From Montreal.
Sept. 10 *BAVARIAN	Sept. 26, 6 a.m.
Sept. 17 *IONIAN	Oct. 3, 6 a.m.
Sept. 24 *TUNISIAN	Oct. 10, 6 a.m.
Oct. 1 *PARISIAN	Oct. 17, 9 a.m.
Oct. 8 PRETORIAN	Oct. 24, 6 a.m.

*These steamers do not carry cattle.

Tunisian and Bavarian are the largest and fastest steamers on the Canadian route, 10,576 tons. Twin screws. Tunisian's record 6 days, 5 hours, 27 minutes.

Midship saloons, spacious promenade decks, electric lights throughout.

FIRST CLASS, Bavarian, Tunisian, Ionian, $75. Parisian $70. Other steamers $65 upwards.

SECOND CLASS, Liverpool, or Londonderry Bavarian, Tunisian, or Ionian, $40 and $42.50. Other steamers, $37.50 and $40. Return tickets at reduced rates.

THIRD CLASS, Liverpool, London or Glasgow, $26 or $28; Paris, $31.

GLASGOW SERVICE.

From Montreal.	From New York.
Corinthian Oct. 8	Numidian Oct. 1
Sicilian Oct. 22	Mongolian Oct. 8

First Cabin $50. Second Cabin $35

Apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., (LIMITED.)

MANCHESTER LINERS LIMITED.
Montreal and Manchester.

From Man'r.	From Mont'l.
Sept. 5 *Manchester Commerce	Sept. 24
Sept. 12 *Manchester City	Oct. 1

*Fitted with cold storage.

Sept 19 Manchester Shipper Oct. 8

HANSA ST. LAWRENCE LINE.
Montreal and Antwerp.

From Antwerp.	From Montreal.
Aug. 27 Manchester Engineer	Sept. 22
Sept. 5 Birmingham	Oct. 3

For particulars as to Through Bills of Lading apply to

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited, Agents, 44 St. Francois Xavier st., Montreal, P.Q.



Ottawa River Navigation Co.

STEAMER "SOVEREIGN"
Rapids Trips discontinued for season Sept. 25. The Steamers Sovereign and Empress will be withdrawn for season after the 26th inst.

HEAD OFFICE—165 Common Street, Canal Basin.
Telephone MAIN 1629.

RICHELIEU & ONTARIO NAV. CO.
REDUCED RATES WEST.
Berths and Meals Included.

TORONTO	$6.50.	Return, $11.50.
HAMILTON	$7.00.	Return, $12.00.

On Montreal-Toronto-Hamilton line—Steamers leaving Montreal on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 p.m., and running via Thousand Islands and Bay of Quinte

Montreal-Toronto line—Steamers leave at 1 p.m on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Quebec line—Steamers leave daily at 7 p.m.

Saguenay line—Steamers leave Quebec at 8 a.m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

City Ticket Office, 128 St. James street, opp. Post Office.

CANADIAN LAKE and OCEAN NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NEW FAST FREIGHT SERVICE
BETWEEN
Montreal & Port Arthur & Fort William, Ont.
CONNECTING WITH
Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific Railways to all points in Manitoba and the Great West.

The new Steel Screw Steamers "J. H. PLUMMER," "A. E. AMES" and "H. M. PELLATT" are intended to sail weekly as above, calling at TORONTO, HAMILTON and CLEVELAND, if sufficient inducement offers.

These steamers are fitted with all modern appliances for handling all classes of freight, and having a speed of 14 miles per hour, will make the passage to Port Arthur in about one week, so that shippers can have their freight delivered in Winnipeg within ten days of shipment here.

For Freight and other particulars, apply to
THOS. HARLING, Agent,
406 Board of Trade Building.

TORONTO EXHIBITION
$10.00—And RETURN—$10.00
Commencing August 28th,
TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 p.m.
Per Favorite Strs. 'OCEAN' and 'PERSIA.
Lighted throughout with Electric Light.
CUISINE FIRST-CLASS.
Apply to Battersby's Tourist Agency.
Tel. M. 1507. 178 St. James street.
W. Henry, 185 St. James street.
G. E. JAQUES & CO., 217 Common street.

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



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.
PROPOSED SUMMER SAILINGS, Montreal to Liverpool.

'LAKE ERIE' ..... Oct. 1st.
'MOUNT TEMPLE' ..... Oct. 16th.
'LAKE CHAMPLAIN' ..... Oct. 22nd.
'LAKE MICHIGAN' ..... Oct. 25th.

'The 'Lake Michigan' carries 1rd class passengers only, and the 'Mount Temple,' a limited number of First Cabin and third class passengers.

Montreal to Avonmouth.

'MONMOUTH' ..... Oct. 2nd.
*'MONTROSE' ..... Oct. 9th.

*The 'Montrose' carries second cabin passengers.

Steamers sail at daybreak from King Edward Pier, foot of St. Sulpice St. Passengers embark after 8 p.m. day previous to sailing.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin, $65 and upwards. Round trip tickets at reduced rates.

Second cabin to Liverpool, and by 'Monteagle' and 'Montfort' to Avonmouth, $37.50; to London, $40.00.

Second Cabin, round trip, $71.25; London, $73.75.

Third Class to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry and Queenstown, $25.00.

To book passage, and for all particulars, apply to
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES,
8 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, Montreal.

DOMINION LINE
STEAMSHIPS.

MONTREAL to LIVERPOOL.

*CANADA	Sept. 26	Oct. 31
*SOUTHWARK	Oct. 3	Nov. 7
†DOMINION	Oct. 10	Nov. 14
*KENSINGTON	Oct. 17.	

BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

SS. COMMONWEALTH	Sept. 24	Oct. 22
SS. NEW ENGLAND	Oct 1	Oct. 29
SS. MAYFLOWER	Oct. 8	Nov. 5

BOSTON TO MEDITERRANEAN.
SS. CAMEROMAN ..... Oct. 31
Superior accommodation for all classes of passengers at moderate rates.

PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL.

†ENGLISHMAN	Oct. 3	†IRISHMAN	Oct. 17
†NOMADIC	Oct. 10	†TAURIC	Oct. 24

Avonmouth Dock and Bristol. From Montreal.

†MANXMAN	Sept. 25	†TUROCMAN	Oct. 23
OTTOMAN	Oct. 9	†MANXMAN	Nov. 7

*Cold storage and cool air.
†Cold storage.

For all particulars regarding rates of passage apply to
The DOMINION LINE, 17 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.

GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

BLACK DIAMOND
Steamship Line.
Operated by Dominion Iron & Steel Co., Limited, Lessee of Dominion Coal Co., Limited.
—SEASON 1903—

Sailings about every 3 or 9 days.
Regular freight or passenger service throughout the season between MONTREAL and
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.
SYDNEY AND NORTH SYDNEY, C.B.
ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.
For all particulars as to passenger fares, freight rates, bills of lading, etc., apply to
A. KINGMAN, General Freight & Pass. Agt.
Telephone Main 3351. Montreal.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited).
RIVER AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE
Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes.

THE WELL and favorably known SS. 'CAMPANA,' 1,700 tons, lighted by electricity, and with all modern comforts, leaves Montreal on Mondays, at 1 p.m., 7th and 21st September, for Pictou, N.S., calling at Quebec, Father Pointe, Gaspe, Mal Bay, Perce, Cape Cove, Grand River, Summerside, P.E.I., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.

The finest trip of the season for health and comfort.

ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.
For freight, passage and Stateroms apply to
J. G. BROCK & CO., Agents,
211 Commissioners street, city.

REFORD AGENCIES, DONALDSON LINE.
Glasgow Weekly Service.
From MONTREAL.

SS. SALACIA		Sept. 17
SS. MARINA (cold storage)		Sept. 24
SS. KASTALIA (cold storage)		Oct. 1
SS. TRITONIA (cool air)		Oct. 8

Donaldson Bros., Glasgow.

THOMSON LINE.
London Weekly Service.
From MONTREAL.

SS. DEVONA (cold storage & cool air)	Sept. 19
SS. CERVONA (cold storage and cool air)	Sept. 26
SS. HURONA (cold storage and cool air)	Oct. 3
SS. KILDONA (cold storage and cool air)	Oct. 10

Leith Service.
SS. HANSEAT ..... Sept. 30

Agents—Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Sons & Co., 7 Fenchurch avenue, London, E.C.; W. Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

LORD LINE.
Cardiff Service.
From Montreal.
SS. LORD LANSDOWNE ..... Oct. 3
Thomas Dixon & Sons, Belfast.

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited,
25 St Sacrament Street, MONTREAL

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c.

DRAIN PIPES,
PORTLAND CEMENTS,
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
345 St. James street.

LE SOUVENIR NORMAND.'

French Savants Entertained at Hastings, England.

HISTORICAL ADDRESSES—BATTLE ABBEY, FOUNDED BY WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, VISITED.

The programmes arranged for the Frenchmen visiting historic places of the Norman Conquest in England are interesting. On Aug. 20 a visit was made to Battle Abbey, founded by William the Conqueror in fulfilment of a vow he made prior to the decisive battle of Hastings. As already explained, most of the members of 'Le Souvenir Normand' are descended from those men who, upwards of eight hundred years ago, enrolled themselves under the banner of Duke William for the conquest of England.

The Abbey now belongs to Sir Augustus Webster, who, with a committee of ladies, received the visitors. When all arrived in the Great Abbot's Hall, the walls of which are adorned with tapestry covered with Norman armor and other relics of a bygone age, a historical address was delivered by Mr. J. Horace Round.

Mr. Round began by reminding his hearers that Duke William landed at Pevensey, which they would have the opportunity of viewing in a day or two, on the eve of Michaelmas Day, and met with no resistance. Proceeding to Hastings the Conqueror at once constructed intrenchments to secure his base. The Normans knew Hastings already, because the Norman monks had a position there before the Conquest. Harold failed to surprise the Normans owing to the good watch the latter kept, and therefore halted on the position where the battle took place, as being best suited to the national tactics. Harold's force presented an unbroken front to the Norman attack. Duke William saw from Telham, on the other side of the valley, the English army in close order. Of the position occupied by the English we knew very little for certain.

The only sure point was that the standard of Harold was placed in the centre of his position on the top of the hill, which was then barren and uncultivated—the spot where was raised later the high altar of Battle Abbey. Alluding to the formation of the English force, Mr. Round said it was quite simple. The best troops, the 'house carls, stood in line shoulder to shoulder, and they were so shown in the Bayeux tapestry in Normandy. Duke William had also infantry in his front rank. Behind them were the heavily armed foot, and last of all the cavalry. The Duke ranged his army in three divisions—in the centre the Normans themselves around the Duke and his brothers, on the left the Bretons, and on the right the French. As to the battle, the chroniclers were not at all in agreement. Notwithstanding, it seemed fairly clear that the invaders found themselves always repulsed during the first part of the day. The Bretons even took to flight. Duke William alone never despaired. He threw himself in front of the fugitives and stopped their path, striking them with his lance. A rumor spread that he was killed, but the Duke galloped up, bareheaded and furious, exclaiming: 'Look at me, I am alive, and will conquer, with the help of God.' The battle began anew. At the head of the Normans the Duke pressed on to get to the standard of Harold. Then was heard the Diex Aie, the battle cry of which the Normans were so proud. Mr. Round next referred to the success which attended Duke William's device of a feigned flight, which caused the English to break their solid ranks in order to pursue the invaders. The great episode of this feigned flight was, he said, well supported by the authorities and local tradition, which was enshrined in the chronicle of Battle Abbey. Around the standard of Harold it seemed to rain arrows. On the Bayeux tapestry the scene was shown, the King falling with the arrow in his eye. The moral of the battle was the weakness of the English as proved in their tactical system, which, before the French army, condemned them to passive resistance. All praise was due to Duke William not only as a warrior, but as a general that day.

UNVEILING A PLAQUE.

Following the address came a picturesque ceremony, that of unveiling a commemorative plaque, which has been inserted in the walls of the ruins of the Abbey, at a point not far from the spot where Harold fell. A procession was marshalled in the cloister garth, skirting the ruined dormitory of the old Abbey. As the procession wound its way through the avenue of trees leading to the place of ceremonial the scene was charming. The plaque, which is of white marble, bears the following inscription :—

Diex Aie !

'Dans le champ historique de Senlac, sur la Tombe du brave Harold le Saxon, 837 ans après la bataille qui donna a la Grande Bretagne la Loi Normande.

'Le Souvenir Normand venu des bords de la Seine, a proclamé avec joie, la Paix des Normandies soeurs.

1066-1903.

20 Aout, 1903.'

It has been decided, however, to alter the wording, which wrongly describes Battle Abbey as Harold's place of burial. On their arrival the processionists were ranged in front of the tablet, and the flag of the French Society was fixed on the wall above the alcove in which the plaque has been placed. The wreaths and floral canopies were then placed around the plaque, and the ceremony of unveiling was performed to a fanfare by the trumpets.

The Marquis de la Rochethulon et Greute stepped forward and delivered a brief address, remarking that, through his mother, Edith de Greute, he was a descendant of Huges de Grandmesnil, the faithful companion of William the Conqueror. The vice-president, his friend Soudan de Pierrefitte, and he came as reverent pilgrims to Battle Abbey before attending the coronation as guests of His Majesty King Edward VII. He was delighted to return thither to participate in a ceremony which had for its object the peace of the two Normandies.

Having unveiled the plaque, the Marquis called upon his friends to sing the 'Diex Aie,' and it was rendered to the tune of the British national anthem.

M. de Pierrefitte also spoke. He said it was an honor to him to have to speak on behalf of the ladies of their society and their president, Mlle. de la Tour d'Auvergne, who was not present. He thanked the ladies present on behalf of their sisters of France. In France they said that what woman wished God wished. Let the ladies wish for peace in the world, and peace would be in the world. Eight hundred and thirty-seven years ago a handsome Norman woman lived at Falaise. Her name was Herleve, which meant in the Norman tongue 'Noble love.' An old legend related that Herleve was a princess of the royal Saxon blood and, as a consequence of this historic origin, Saxon and Norman blood were united in the veins of all the sovereigns of Europe. Another legend related that the mother of the Conqueror requested her son to have Battle Abbey built so that prayers might be said throughout the centuries for the Normans and the Saxons. They were happy to be present at that 'Souvenir Normand' because they had seen obeyed the old wish of their Lady Herleve; her prayer had been fulfilled; the Norman and Saxon were gathered together. In the name of the ladies of France he expressed the wish that that day's fete might lead to an annual pilgrimage of the Normans to Hastings, 'and that when we came back,' he said, in conclusion, 'let Battle Abbey, instead of being so called, be called the field of the friendship of the Normans.'

The company then adjourned to a marquee erected in the grounds below the terrace, where luncheon was served.

THE NEXT DAY'S EVENTS.

The next day, Aug. 21, the members of Le Souvenir Normand visited the ruins of the old Castle of Hastings, the site of which William the Conqueror made the base of his operations when he invaded England over eight hundred years ago. The party was guided by Charles Dawson, F.S.A., who has written a history of the ancient castle and its chapel.

The visitors were first conducted to a point near the site of the old drawbridge, from which they were enabled to obtain a splendid view of the surrounding country. Across the bay could be seen Beachy Head, and a view was also obtained of Pevensey, where Duke William and his invading force landed opposite the castle on the eve of Michaelmas Day in 1066. The Castle of Hastings (Haestinga-Ceaster of the Anglo-Saxons). Mr. Dawson explained, is situated upon the remains of a natural plateau, which surmounts the termination of a spur running southward from the mainland to the shore of the sea. At the time of the invasion Pevensey stood upon an island surrounded by salt marshes. William proceeded to reconnoitre the land, probably in the direction of Hooe, in the neighborhood of Hastings, and decided to move to the latter place as a better base for his subsequent operations.

'His army,' said Mr. Dawson, 'probably marched past Standard Hill toward Hastings, and it was perhaps at this hill that his standard was unfurled first on the mainland of England. Duke William entered Hastings on the day of St. Michael, the patron saint of Normandy, and this fact is probaoly commemorated by the design on the town seal, which bears the representation of St. Michael slaying the dragon, and the motto which surrounds it:

'"Cruel Dragon, thee the power of Michael shall conquer!"

The dragon on this occasion being the dragon standard of Wessex, under which Harold fought the battle of Hastings. The reverse side of the seal probably depicts an exploit of the Hastings Cinque Ports Squadron under Hubert de Burg of Dover in the year 1217.

IN THE HARBOR OF HASTINGS.

'William's ships were berthed in the harbor at Hastings, and it was there, while the Duke was inspecting his ships, that Hugh Margot, a monk of Fécamp, came to him on an embassy from Harold. The town at this time was probably burned and ravaged, and it was not until after the Conquest that the new town of Hastings sprang up alongside of the Norman fortress in the valley of the Bourne. This town is known in the records as "Nova Hastinga." William's camp at Hastings was admirably situated as base of operations. The district around it is enclosed by a range of hills, extending from Fairlight to Heathland (Telham Hill), near Battle, and from Battle to Boreham Bridge, near Standard Hill and the marshes of Pevensey. In the days when, in Sussex, the tops of the hill ranges and rivers were the principal highways, it was important to hold possession of them. The range of hills inclosing the district of Hastings is broken only at one spot, that is at Battle. This, probably, Harold knew, since his Manor of Crowhurst was situate there, and he therefore seized upon this pass in the hill range and occupied a plateau behind it. This move destroyed William's northern line of communications between Hastings and Pevensey. Harold's way to Hastings was, however, barred by the Norman outposts at Heathland, and it was to this hill that William brought up his troops from Hastings. After the battle William came back victorious to Hastings, and directed that the body of Harold should be buried upon the hills at his camp by the sea.

Harold was there buried beneath a heap of stones by William Malet, with an epitaph commanding his body to lie there by order of the Duke, and his spirit to watch over the sea and shore as he did while living. William remained five days at Hastings after the battle, hoping to receive the submission of the kingdom. He then marched toward Dover by way of Romney, leaving a garrison at Hastings under the command of Humphrey of Tilleul, who, indeed, had had charge of the Castle since it first began to rise, and whose figure is probably that shown in the Bayeux Tapestry as directing the operations of the workmen.

'Upon the division of the English lands by the Conqueror, Hastings and a tract of land surrounding it, called its "Rape," was given to William, Count of Eu, who was also Castellan of the fortress. He founded within its walls the Collegiate Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which he endowed with seven prebends, held by secular canons under a Dean. One of the early Deans of the church was Thomas à Becket, and later on Walter Langton, Bishop of Coventry and Chancellor to Edward III. One of the Prebendaries was the famous William of Wykeham. The castle underwent many vicissitudes; it was strengthened, and a keep (tur) built by Henry II. King John in his flight from Prince Louis the Dauphin, in 1216, destroyed the castle, probably by fire, since traces of a conflagration remain. It was restored by Henry III. about the year 1225, but fell into decay during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, chiefly owing to the depredations of the sea and to the fact that the moneys contributed toward Castle Guard were misapplied. The castle and Rape were successively held by the Counts of Eu, the Dukes of Brittany, the Earl of Westmoreland, the Pelham family, the Hoo family—and the latter granted it back to the Pelham family, in whose hands the castle still remains. The Collegiate Church and its prebends were dissolved at the Reformation in the time of Henry VIII. (1545). The military history of the castle closes at a comparatively early date, but the Collegiate Church (or Royal Free Chapel, as Edward I. chose to call it) had many interesting vicissitudes, and the records throw a very interesting sidelight on the ecclesiastical history of the period extending between its foundation and its dissolution.'—Hastings correspondent of the London 'Standard.'

CONCEIT OF THE SOMALI.

Perhaps the most remarkable characteristic of the natives of Somaliland is their unbounded, preposterous conceit. Englishmen who know their language have been appalled by it. When watering his camel or his horse the Somali encourages the animal to drink by chanting to it in a monotone. It is at such moments of extemporary effusion that the man shines in all his glory. The subject matter may be the experiences of the day's march, the virtues of the animal beside him, the charms of his latest wife, or his own prowess in some bloodless tribal raid. By great good fortune the following literal translation of one of these chants or songs came into my possession, and I insert it without any comment:

'Will you see a man? Then behold me! I am a Somali, as perfect in size and form as Adam was after God had breathed into him his immortal soul. Look how beautiful my curly hair is, and how majestic I look when wrapped from head to foot in my snow white or jungle-colored tobe, although there be sometimes only one pie (a small piece of money) tied to it. My house is the desert, and I am born a free man. Free as the wind! I know neither king nor master. I am as Adam was, my own master and king. In the jungle I tend my camels and sheep; my only labor is to watch them feed. In my kerrier, my wife, my dear slave, does all the manual work, while tending my offspring, and woe to her if she forgets to prepare my evening meal. The jedal (whip) shall then have its turn to make her remember for next day. In such a state is any man happier than I?'—'Golden Penny.'

A MONARCH SACRIFICED.

When Columbus discovered America there stood in a remote mountain gorge in Cherokee county, N.C., a tulip poplar tree that was then 400 years old. For four more centuries it grew and flourished, and was recently felled for exhibition at the St. Louis World's Fair. The tree was thirteen feet in diameter at the base when it was cut. The gorge in which it grew was so inaccessible, being forty miles from a railway, that it was impracticable to obtain a section near the base. Forty feet up, where the tree was a little more than six feet in diameter, a disk was cut. This has been polished, and will occupy a place in front of the hunter's lodge. On the polished disk have been engraved the important historical events of the Old North State from the time that Sir Walter Raleigh took possession of the land in his sovereign's name on July 4, 1584, through the colonial days, during the Revolution, and up to the present time. Another section of the tree will stand like a monument in the forestry exhibit. It is ten feet high. A portion has been dressed, polished and varnished, while the lower portion is covered with the bark.—'Harper's Weekly.'

REARS TWENTY-FIVE ADOPTED CHILDREN.

Holding the world's record for adopting and rearing the largest family of other people's children, Mrs. Mary Shuey, of Chicago, almost wept recently when she saw motherless children playing about a South Side orphanage and realized that her old age—she is eighty-seven—would not permit her to adopt and rear another large family. At eighty-seven Mrs. Shuey is spry and can outdance her niece. She enjoys a jig as much as she did in the early pioneer days when she danced on puncheon floors in the log and sod houses of Virginia. At forty-seven, Mrs. Shuey, who had been married for a score of years, was childless. Her heart yearned for the company of a child.

'I jest wanted company, and I told my husband that I had to have a child about the house,' she said, in speaking of the first adoption, which occurred just forty years ago. 'Joe Richey was our first boy.' Then one day in Kansas Mrs. Shuey's attention was attracted to a boy who was about to be sold or bound out to the highest bidder. She entered the bidding contest and soon had another homeless lad under her protection. This boy, Jenjamin S. Bain, is now a prosperous Oklahoma farmer. Only one of her family of twenty-five children died while in her care.

'I am proud of my family,' said the old woman. 'Not one of my children ever disappointed me. None of them ever went wrong.'—St. Paul 'Globe.'

UNWELCOME WOMEN STUDENTS.

The decrease in the number of women students in German universities from 1,271 last semester to 850 this year shows that the crusade against women in these institutions is continuing. It is said that the object in making the conditions of entrance so hard is to rule out insufficiently prepared women from Russia, notably Jewesses.—New York 'Commercial Advertiser.'

THE MODOCS

To Remove From Their Reservation Prison.

INCIDENTS OF THE TERRIBLE LAVA BEDS MASSACRE RECALLED.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

Washington, Sept. 15.—The news that the last remnant of the once combative and dreaded Modoc tribe are preparing to remove from the little corner of the Quapaw reserve in Indian Territory, to which they and their companions of the Lava Beds massacre were consigned as prisoners, calls up some weird and not altogether pleasant memories.

The Modocs were cut out by nature for 'irreconcilables,' or, in modern parlance, 'kickers.' They were never satisfied with anything—even the rule of their own kinsmen of the Klamath tribe in southern Oregon. After throwing off that yoke and wandering about the Pacific coast in search of other Indians and isolated white settlers to prey upon, they were soundly whipped by a detachment of United States troops. But they had not yet had enough; and presently they made another outbreak, led by their war chief, Capt. Jack, and attacked the ranch of a settler named Brotherton, killed the head of the family, his two adult sons, and a hired man, and laid siege to the ranch house in which Mrs. Brotherton had taken refuge with her two little boys. She was a woman of great courage, and with her own hands barricaded all the possible entrances to the building, armed both the boys with rifles, and took one herself, and held the fort for twenty-four hours, killing two of the band and wounding six.

As soon as the Indians had raised the siege and made off, Mrs. Brotherton and her sons slipped out of the cabin, and, between walking and running, managed to gain a military camp, about twenty miles away, and give the alarm. Gen. Canby, the local commander, at once organized an expedition under Lieut.-Col. Frank Wheaton—now a retired major-general—to force the Indians out of the lava beds, where they were intrenching themselves, and back to their reservation. Wheaton appears to have thought rather lightly of his task, for in a letter acknowledging receipt of his orders, he said: 'I have 400 men ready to start for the Lava Beds. All are enthusiastic. We will meet Capt. Jack about day after to-morrow, and I think that Mr. Jack will soon report at Fort Klamath, lashed to the pommel of my saddle.' He was so sure of a speedy capture of the whole band that he urged the Indian Office to make the necessary arrangements in advance for taking care of the prisoners.

He had counted without his host. True, all his preparations had been carefully made for surrounding Jack's stronghold and attacking it at daybreak the morning after the arrival of the troops; but Jack was too much of a general to submit to that. About sunset, and without warning, he gave the signal to his warriors to begin the battle themselves. The Modocs were fairly well armed, and understood handling their weapons; and from behind every jutting lump of lava came a shot which told. The troops, taken wholly by surprise, returned the fire wildly, and as soon as night fell were glad to retire, with the loss of eight killed and twenty wounded men, and thirty head of horses, abandoning their waggon train entirely and retreating to a ranch thirty miles distant.

DEFEAT OF THE WHITE SOLDIERS.

The result of this first encounter, which occurred in Jan., 1873, spread dismay throughout the region. Reinforcements were hurried forward from the nearest points, until a body of 900 additional regulars had reported to Wheaton, and Col. A. C. Gillem, of the cavalry, followed to take command. Meanwhile, however, the press of the East, at the instance of leading advocates of the 'peace policy,' which had recently come into vogue, made so loud an outcry against further bloodshed that the Washington authorities countermanded Gillem's orders for a fresh expedition, and the President appointed Mr. A. B. Meacham, of Oregon; Mr. A. M. Roseborough, of California, and a Methodist clergyman named Mr. Thomas as a peace commission to treat with Jack and try to bring him to terms by moral suasion. Gen. Canby was instructed to join this commission and assist it in person.

The commission approached the lava beds in February, and sent in a messenger with a flag of truce to invite Jack to a peace powwow. Jack was ill disposed to parley, especially as he had long cherished a grudge against Meacham individually. But attached to the government party was a ranchman named Fairchild, whom the Modocs knew and had always liked, and the chief sent word out that he would meet Fairchild and another man named Steele, of Yreka, Cal., on a certain day which he named, if they would come with only a few companions of their own choosing, unarmed, and without any soldiers. Steele was a lawyer who had once defended a group of Modocs prosecuted for cattle stealing, and they regarded him as friendly. Fairchild and Steele accepted the invitations, though realizing the hazardous character of the enterprise, and selected three newspaper correspondents for their companions, but imposed the condition that five unarmed warriors should be sent out by Jack to act as the escort for the white party. General Canby also supplied them with a few hundred cigars to distribute among the braves before the talk began.

Hooker Jim, Boston Charley, Bogus Charley and Shacknasty Jim constituted the escort that came out to meet the whites, and Scar-Faced Charley, Jack's head lieutenant, joined the party later. The parleying crew were led into the heart of the lava beds by a tortuous and hidden trail, and found themselves in a natural fastness formed by volcanic action. They took with them some pack animals laden with bacon, flour, and other edibles as a peace offering for the Indians. Before starting, Steele addressed a few words of warning to the newspaper correspondents.

A DANGEROUS UNDERTAKING.

'Gentlemen,' said he, 'this undertaking may be made a success or a fatal failure by the degree of discretion you show. Keep cool. Do not talk to the Indians—leave all that to Fairchild and myself. Submit—to any indignity, maintain a conciliatory air throughout, and do what we do without question. If Captain Jacks asks who you are, we will explain that you are men who write for the newspapers that pass under the eye of the Great Father, and that you will take careful notes and report faithfully any grievances he may have to make known.' These instructions were obeyed to the letter.

The Indians were far from cordial in their greeting, but abstained from any overt act of hostility. They did, however, without so much as a grunt of appreciation, make off with the provisions the whites had brought, and feasted on these while the guests were left to cheer their stomachs with a little coffee. A formal council of some duration was held, at which, after Jack had opened the discussion with a short talk, Fairchild and Steele assured the Indians that the Great Father was much grieved at the way his red children had acted, and would feel still worse on learning that this peace commission was not going to be kindly received. Jack's response was a tirade against Meacham, whom he denounced for some reason as having brought all their troubles upon the Modocs. But at the end, though with a savage and threatening gleam in his eye, he announced his willingness to meet the Great Father's emissaries by-and-by.

Night having fallen, the white visitors were informed that they were expected to remain where they were till morning. They were distributed among certain prominent Indians as bedfellows, and kept under close guard. In the morning another council was held, and then Jack let them depart, calling out, as they drew a long breath and hurried away: 'Meacham—you tell Meacham me want him come. Me want see Meacham.' Although these words were uttered with an attempt at sobriety of manner, the bystanding Indians undoubtedly placed a special interpretation upon them, judging by the coarse laughs and grimaces with which they were received.

SLAUGHTER OF THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

A few weeks later a council was arranged between the Modocs and the Peace Commissioners. Canby, Meacham, Thomas, a white man named Dyer, and Frank Riddle, an interpreter, met Jack, Boston Charley, Bogus Charley, Shacknasty Jim, Hooker Jim, Schonchin, Ellen's Man, Tobey and Black Jim. All the negotiators were supposed to be unarmed. After some preliminaries, Jack proceeded to state the terms under which his band would resume their normal relations with the government. He had got so far as to name the site which he wished the government to give them for a home, and the commission had made a partial promise that they should have it, when suddenly he thrust his hand into his bosom and drew forth a revolver, which he aimed at Canby's head, at the same moment pulling the trigger. Only the cap exploded. He tried another barrel at once, and sent a bullet through the General's brain. Canby had tried to escape, but Jack and Ellen's Man had pursued him, and as he fell they stripped him of his clothing. Then Ellen's Man put another bullet into his head. Dyer and Riddle broke and ran, Dyer covering his retreat with a pistol, which he had till then concealed; both escaped.

Boston Charley had drawn a revolver on Dr. Thomas at the same time that Jack had attacked Canby. The minister received the bullet in his breast, just above the heart, and dropped upon his knees, begging his assailants to shoot no more, as he was already wounded unto death. Their response was to push him over and mock him about his religion, shouting at him: 'Why don't your medicine turn the bullets? Isn't it strong enough?' Finally, Bogus Charley, placing the muzzle of a gun against the dying man's head, blew a hole through it, while his lips were moving in prayer. The murderers stripped his body also.

Meacham, who had been simultaneously attacked by Schonchin, made a hard fight for his life. He was shot in different parts of the face and head, and fell, as the Indians supposed, dead. He was bald; but Boston Charley, who was resolved to have his scalp in some way, whipped out a dull pocket knife and hacked away at the uncovered skin till a squaw whom the victim had once befriended interfered, shouting that the soldiers were coming. The Indians engaged in the bloody business scattered, and Meacham's life was saved by the ruse, though he was always a semi-invalid after that, and disfigured out of all semblance to his former self.

General Jefferson C. Davis took the field against the Modocs, and after a stubborn fight captured the band. Jack and three of his most savage followers were hanged. The rest were sent to the Indian Territory as prisoners of war, and warned that they would have to stay there twenty-five years. Many of them died in captivity. Towards the close of their long sojourn, a few of the band wandered back into the country from which they came, their spirits broken and their bodies weakened by the climatic change to which they had been subjected. Scar-faced Charley was among those who fell a victim to consumption without seeing their old home again.

Back of the first outbreak related here had been a story of a massacre of settlers by the Modocs in the early fifties, and the vengeance taken for this by Ben Wright and a company of white frontiersmen, who had treated the Indians with much the same treachery that the Indians showed to the peace commission, taking advantage of them under cover of a flag of truce. They had nursed this wrong for twenty years before wiping it out on the persons of Gen. Canby and his civilian colleagues. F. E. L.

YOUTHFUL CONDUCTOR.

The youngest musical conductor in the United Kingdom is perhaps Miss Kathleen Norah Mills, who presides over a choir of boys in the Roman Catholic church at Ongar, in Essex. She is eleven years of age.—London 'Tit-Bits.'

During a recent storm on Lake Superior, a flock of goldfinches were blown far from land, and scores of them alighted in the rigging of passing lake boats.

GERMAN UNIFORMS

RESULT OF COLOR EXPERIMENTS CONDUCTED IN CHINA.

The Berlin 'Post' reports that the experiments in China which have been conducted by the Prussian War Office in regard to the color of German uniforms have resulted in restraining the army administration from introducing a grayish green instead of the blue color hitherto used in Germany. The report of the War Office contains the following passage:

'It has often been noticed during field exercises that the gray winter uniforms of our troops could not be distinguished at long distances from the blue clothes of the Chinese, who were always present as spectators. In order to ascertain which color was the least distinguishable from the country surrounding a column was composed, the first section of which wore gray winter clothes, the second old blue shirt coats and black cloth trousers, the third khaki, the fourth overcoats, and the fifth canvas. The column was placed in close formation behind bushes without foliage.

'At a distance of about 1,400 yards the result was as follows: The gray overcoat section appeared like uniform dark spots, while the khaki and canvas sections were hardly distinguishable. Aiming at the two last mentioned was very difficult, as the mark appeared very indistinct in the sight. On the five sections advancing in skirmishing order, blue and gray could not be distinguished from one another. At a distance of 500 yards the gray began to look lighter than the dark blue. The gray overcoats made very good marks, the skirmishers appearing like long dark stripes. Khaki and canvas both made difficult marks at all distances. The aiming at troops that lay without cover on the ground was much easier than when they carried all their accoutrements. The knapsacks, and especially the black cooking pot, looked like dark spots against the background, and presented a very good target.'

MORE STORIES OF LORD SALISBURY.

Mr. David Williamson, writing on 'Some aspects of Lord Salisbury's personality,' says:—'On the night when the peers rejected the Home Rule Bill—that evening when "the halt, the maimed, and the blind" came to the House of Lords, and not a few peers were unrecognized by the doorkeepers, having put in no appearance in the legislative chamber for years—I had an instance of Lord Salisbury's courtesy. Sitting beside me, waiting for admission to the gallery, was a curate, who assured me that he was certain to gain a seat. "I have an order signed by Lord Salisbury himself," he said. I ventured to ask him if he knew Lord Salisbury. "Not a bit, never seen him, never heard him. But I just wrote and said I longed to attend this debate, and he sent me an order and, not only that, but he wrote me this letter," and the curate handed me a letter in Lord Salisbury's own writing, in which explicit directions were given for getting to the House, and the curate was advised to be early in attendance. I liked Lord Salisbury all the better for that courtesy to a stranger; it was one more instance of the way in which the busiest men find time to be kind.'

Upon one occasion his coachman had the misfortune to run over a little boy. The Prime Minister had the little fellow conveyed in his carriage to the hospital, and that evening, worn by the cares of a day of grave responsibility at the Foreign Office, made his way to the infirmary to ask after the sufferer, and to see that he lacked nothing that wealth and kindness could furnish. Upon another occasion the Marquess learned that an old dependent was ill, and went several times to call upon him, laboring up three flights of stairs to sit by the bedside and chat cheerfully to the invalid.

Lord Salisbury had been a slave-owner, but not in the sense usually meant by the term. Count Ignatieff, to prove to Lord Salisbury that slave-dealing prevailed in the bazaars of Constantinople, where the pair at the time were staying, bought for the Englishman, with the latter's money, a Christian white slave girl. It is needless to add that the girl was at once given her freedom by Lord Salisbury.

Lord Salisbury lived such a life of dignified reserve that few people imagined what a tender heart he possessed. When Lady Salisbury lay dying, it was suggested at a united Communion Service in the Bible Christian Chapel, Sandown, that prayer should be offered for her recovery. Most fervent prayers were offered that the heavily-burdened Prime Minister might not have to bear the weight of bereavement. A slight improvement in the invalid's condition took place soon after this. A friend told Lord Salisbury of this sympathetic action, and received a reply in the Prime Minister's own handwriting, acknowledging 'with sincere gratitude the emphatic expression of kindness and of effective goodwill recorded, in his sympathetic letter.' These words, 'effective goodwill,' are a key to Lord Salisbury's belief in prayer. Mr. Henry Chaplin's tribute, by the way, to the late Lady Salisbury is worth recording here: 'A braver and nobler and more devoted woman I do not think has often lived than the wife of your Prime Minister.' When she died, Lord Salisbury lost one of the chief supports of his life, and when Queen Victoria passed away soon afterwards, his chief incentive to remain in public life was gone.

The late Lord Salisbury's mother had such Spartan ideas as to the management and dieting of children, that it is said that the young Cecils could have no more welcome offering when they visited any of the lodges on their estate than a thick slice of bread-and-butter plentifully sprinkled with brown sugar.—'Christian Herald.'

THE 'DAILY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

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