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DAILY WITNESS

Fair and Cold.

VOL. XLV., No. 281. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1904. PRICE ONE CENT.

THOSE SHED PLANS.

Harbor Commissioners Held a Lively Meeting Yesterday Afternoon.

THE RESPECTIVE REPORTS OF MR. ST. GEORGE AND MR. KENNEDY READ.

The Harbor Commissioners held a somewhat interesting meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. Robert Bickerdike being in the chair, and while there was very little business transacted, the members were satisfied that sufficient had been done during the hour and thirty minutes that the session lasted to give them a fair estimate of how they are to meet their opponents on the question of the shed plans.

The exclusive announcement made in the 'Witness' on Monday last of the policy the trust would pursue in dealing with the present situation has caused general comment in shipping, as well as commercial circles, and it has been the means of forcing the Harbor Board to show its hand as to its future policy.

Mr. Doran was in favor of having all the reports, correspondence, and interviews, relative to the different sets of shed plans, printed and distributed among the commercial interests.

Mr. Bickerdike advised the commissioners to decide definitely what they would or would not publish, and to whom they would send copies.

Mr. Doran claimed that the Trust had been held up to ridicule long enough in all directions, and it was now time to take a stand.

The Chairman—Possibly we have been deserving of all the criticism we have received.

Mr. Doran—I claim that the board must stick to their plans or stultify themselves.

Mayor Laporte thought that the plans prepared by Mr. St. George should have been placed before the board before the present time and he expressed the belief that the different commercial bodies and the city authorities should have had copies of the correspondence on the matter.

Mr. Crathern said that if the Shipping Federation was to be consulted as to the new plans calling for a one-story shed then he would insist on all the business interests being invited to participate in any such conference.

Mr. Bickerdike—I must again repeat, please do try and decide on what you are going to do before you talk of this, and the next thing.

Mr. Doran was strongly in favor of giving the Shipping Federation a hearing as that particular body had asked for a change from the plans as prepared by Mr. Kennedy. The Federation, he said, has endorsed the plans prepared by Mr. St. George, with the knowledge or consent of the Trust. He thought it advisable to be more courteous with the Shipping Federation than the latter had been towards the Harbor Board. 'There is nothing to show,' he said, 'that outside companies other than the cartage interests are favorable to the change from a two-story to a single-story shed.'

The Chairman—What have we been called here for this afternoon.

Several of the commissioners tried to explain, and among them the secretary, but Mr. Bickerdike appeared as perplexed as ever.

Mr. Record claimed that the entire cartage interests had approved of the plans as prepared by Mr. St. George.

At this point the secretary read a lengthy report sent by Mr. St. George to the Hon. Mr. Prefontaine, in which the former gave an exhaustive description of the wharf sheds in New York, and although the sheds there are of two stories Mr. St. George, in his report, endeavors to prove that they are not advantageous, and he states that the reason for erecting double-deck sheds at New York lies in the fact that limited [illegible] space made it impossible to [illegible] single-story sheds, and he is of the opinion that the latter class would [illegible] the most advantageous to the port of Montreal.

Mr. Doran—Is it not possible that New York shipping men would give their [illegible] regarding sheds in order to increase business at this port?

Mr. Record—Oh, I hardly think so.

Mr. Doran was in favor of extending [illegible] to the shipping interests [illegible] the plans prepared by Mr. St. [illegible]

Mr. Racine said that the meeting had [illegible] to discuss the report of Mr. [illegible] the new plans, and he for[illegible] to the commissioners debat[illegible] matters. 'If I remember rightly,' [illegible] Mr. Racine, 'this board [illegible] communication from the Department of Marine and Fisheries about [illegible] in which we were requested [illegible] opinion regarding the new [illegible] by Mr. St. George and [illegible] later we have done practically [illegible] in the matter.'

[illegible] thought it might be well [illegible] Mr. Kennedy's report read and [illegible] members could discuss its merits [illegible] meeting.

[illegible] favored having the reports [illegible] Kennedy and St. George pub[illegible] the commissioners could [illegible] intelligently and at leisure.

[illegible] held an interesting [illegible] discussion as to whether or [illegible] of Mr. Kennedy should [illegible] both Messrs. McFee and [illegible] that it should be read, [illegible] to and the secretary pro[illegible] the lengthy document, [illegible] it was decided to hold a [illegible] to-morrow (Thursday) [illegible] which the report will be [illegible] for discussion.

[illegible] Kennedy, in his report, deals with the correspondence and plans which had been submitted to him. It stated that the considerations which applied in favor of two-story sheds were that the experience in the working of single floor sheds in other ports, where large cargoes had to be rapidly handled, had led to the putting of two or more floors in the shed. The outcome of the experience of such ports was proof that two-story sheds were also needed in Montreal. The space required in the near future for the handling of outward and inward cargo would be greater than the present wharf area provided. The completion of the harbor improvements would be followed by ships carrying larger cargoes, and requiring more rapid despatch. It was for the future and not merely the present, that shed room had been provided in the adopted plans. The great need was the separation of the railway and waggon traffic on the wharves. The adopted plans met this vital need by placing the waggon traffic on the upper floor. The two-story system economized the handling expenses, by shortening the handling distance and providing roomy access to the sheds for both cars and waggons.

The report then went on to reply in detail to the objections made by Mr. St. George to the adopted plans, and concluded with the statement that the distinctive feature of the adopted plans, the second story, was justified by modern practice elsewhere. Direct access was an obvious necessity to their full benefit.

WHITE RIBBONERS MEET.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE UNITED STATES W. C. T. U.

Philadelphia, Nov. 29.—The thirty-first annual convention of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union began here to-day in the Baptist Temple. Sessions will be held day and night during the remainder of the week. The Union numbers more than three hundred thousand members and includes in its ranks members of every Christian denomination.

Five hundred delegates from every state and territory in the union are in attendance at the convention. Presidents of representative women's clubs will be invited to make addresses during the convention, and many well-known clergymen and educators will join the speakers. Representatives from numerous charitable and social improvement societies will also address the meeting. The chief feature of to-day's programme was the annual address of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, of Portland, Me., president of the organization. Mrs. Stevens has failed to attend but one convention in thirty years, and at that time she was kept at home by illness.

In her address Mrs. Straus made a number of recommendations urging vigorous action for and against various measures now before Congress, controlling or prohibiting the sale of liquor and opium.

The exclusion of Senator Smoot from the United States Senate and an anti-polygamy amendment to the Constitution was urged and an appeal to the President against the sale of liquor in the canal zone was recommended.

The necessity of a law to prevent the manufacture and sale of cigarettes is again brought to the front, while the extension of the anti-canteen measure is desired by the enactment of a law covering states that have no prohibitory law.

The protest against the union of Indian Territory and Oklahoma as one state, unless liquor is prohibited, is revived in Mrs. Stevens's address, while the members were urged to be watchful of candy eaten by children, some of which contain alcoholic drops.

CANADIAN WHEAT FIELDS.

SCHEME BY SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT FOR MAINTAINING STRENGTH OF SOIL.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 30.—Sir Richard Cartwright has under consideration a scheme for maintaining the strength of the soil of the great wheat fields of the west. His recent visit to the west impressed him with the possibility of indiscriminate cropping causing the land to run out similarly to large tracts of land in the United States, which become waste territory. His scheme, which is in a tentative state, involves a system of agricultural schools for the territories. It would come high, but he thinks it would mean for the wealth of the future.

VACANT CHAIRMANSHIP.

Ottawa, Nov. 29.—Judge Killam's appointment to the vacant chairmanship of the Railway Commission will probably be announced as soon as a successor can be found on the Supreme Court Bench. The change cannot be made at once, however, because His Lordship's transfer would leave the Supreme Court without a quorum. The Chief Justice, Sir Elzear Taschereau, has taken no part in the court proceedings since he was made administrator.

ITALY AND ARBITRATION.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 30.—Italy has accepted the invitation of the United States Government to conclude an arbitration treaty, and Baron Nayor Des Planches, the Italian ambassador, called at the State Department to deliver the message of his government, and request that the convention be prepared for signatures. The treaty will be almost identical with those already completed between France and Germany.

IMPERIAL FORCES.

PLAN TO CONCENTRATE BRITAIN'S NAVAL AND MILITARY STRENGTH.

Victoria, B.C., Nov. 30.—The opinion recently expressed at Esquimalt that the withdrawal of H. M. S. 'Grafton' and 'Flora' foreshadowed a radical change of policy in the matter of defence on the part of the Imperial cabinet, involving the practical elimination of the Pacific squadron, is strengthened by special cablegrams stating that the recent movements are in connection with a plan now matured by the government for the strategical redistribution of Imperial forces, more effectually concentrating Britain's naval and military strength. One change officially announced is the withdrawal of regular battalions at small coaling stations, with sub-distribution of local defence forces. It is also officially stated that the government contemplate the withdrawal of the Imperial forces from Halifax, but has not yet finally decided respecting Esquimalt, although its reduction is indicated as probable. The despatch adds: 'The fact that the centre of the world's naval and military interest is now on the Pacific may possibly save the station from obliteration, but a speedy announcement of the government's intentions is promised.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY

BRIDAL PARTY SLAUGHTERED BY GREEK BANDS.

Belgrade, Servia, Nov. 30.—A wedding party near Monastir, Macedonia, has been attacked and slaughtered by Greek bands, according to a telegram received at the Foreign Office. Thirteen of the party were killed and five were wounded. The Greeks escaped to the mountains.

LATE MISS MACPHERSON.

A SKETCH OF HER NOBLE LIFE'S WORK.

The death of Miss Annie Macpherson, founder of the Macpherson Homes for Destitute Children, which occurred yesterday in England, deprives those interested in charitable and immigration work among orphans and destitute children of a capable, energetic and disinterested worker. Miss Macpherson was in her eightieth year.

Mr. W. H. Merry, superintendent of the Macpherson Boys' Home of Stratford, in an interview in the Stratford 'Beacon,' says of the deceased lady:—

'Through the death of Miss Annie Macpherson, thousands of children, and many widows and poor folk in London have lost a true, sympathetic friend. She gave all the credit of her life's work to God alone, and counted herself merely the instrument in his hands. She never once appealed to the public for the necessary funds. Hers has been a work of faith, from first to last, and she has found the truth of her motto—The Lord will provide—over and over again. Miss Macpherson had many gifts and graces which she devoted to this work, and all she possessed, too, was given to this object.'

The following sketch of Miss Macpherson's life is taken from the 'Missionary Review' of March, 1903:—

'Miss Annie Macpherson, the founder of the Match-box Makers' Mission, was born in Campsie, a beautiful village in Scotland. Her father was a specialist in education, and took care that she should be sent to the best schools. He was in touch with a band of men and women who were striving for the introduction of a thorough system of national education, and while his daughter was still a girl he was called to England to superintend the Ockham Industrial Schools. As his secretary she early became familiar with the theory and practice of teaching, and this proved of inestimable value in her subsequent life-work. Other and valuable lessons had to be learned in the schools of sorrow. The father's health failed, and after five years' suffering from slow consumption, he passed away, leaving a bright testimony to his Christian character and faith.

'Coming back to London, from New York in 1866, she found the East End being devastated by the plague. Revisiting her match-box makers, she saw sorrow and distress in every home. Parents and husbands were snatched off suddenly, leaving many helpless orphans and poor widows. Something must be done at once. Mr. R. C. Morgan, of the 'Christian,' came to her help, pleaded the cause of the widow and orphan, and ere long a fund of £22,000 was raised to feed the destitute and open sewing-classes to aid the widows. This formed the starting point of the The Home of Industry, with its numerous and diversified phases of evangelistic and helpful service.

After describing Miss Macpherson's work among the street Arabs, the 'Review' goes on to say:—

'Before the close of the first year many of the rescued boys were placed in situations, but difficulty arose from the proximmity of old haunts and evil companions. The matter was laid before God, and Miss Macpherson was led to recall the methods adopted by Mr. Van Meter in New York. Already some fifty families had been sent out to Canada, but the emigration of boys had not been thought of. At length it was determined that if God sent the money—without direct appeal to any one—it would be taken as a signal to go forward. In the spring of 1870 a thousand pounds were sent in, and it was decided to essay the novel task of transplanting a party of boys to Canada. This band set sail on May 12, 1870, under Miss Macpherson's personal care. On arrival at Quebec a telegram was sent to the government, by the port officials, who described the boys as well-behaved and likely to be of service on farms. Orders were sent to entertain the party and the lady at its head, and to send them on to Toronto. Homes were soon found for the little emigrants, and the same year two other parties—one of boys and one of girls—followed, all of whom were placed in good homes. Since then eighty-four companies of children have been sent out, making a total of about seven thousand poor children transplanted from a hopeless life of struggle and sorrow to a land of plenty and promise. Nor in all these voyages has one serious accident occurred to these children.

The first Distributing Home in Canada was a free gift from the Council of the Town of Belleville, Ontario. In 1837 another Home was opened at Knowlton, in the Eastern Townships. This is now used as the Distribution Home for the Liverpool children emigrated by Mrs. Birt, Miss Macpherson's only surviving sister. A third Home was opened in 1872, in Galt, far west in the province of Ontario. But eleven years later this gave way to a new home at Stratford, Ontario.

Apart, however, from this emigration movement, a very large evangelistic and home mission work is centered in The Home of Industry, 29 Bethnal Green Road, London, E.

A TEXAS TRAGEDY.

Fort Worth, Texas, Nov. 30.—Two men have been shot and killed and another seriously wounded by J. M. Williams, a farmer, near the town of Alvarado. Stephen McKinney, a young farmer, who had been paying attentions to the stepdaughter of Williams, failing to win his consent to marriage, ran away with the girl and married her. McKinney and his bride returned home and the bridegroom went to work on his farm. Williams went to the town of Alvarado and bought a rifle. Then, riding out to the field where the bridegroom, his father and brother were at work, the enraged man, without a word, opened fire. The elder McKinney rushed to the rescue of his boy and was himself shot dead. The brother, too, was seriously wounded. Officers have started to arrest Williams and trouble is anticipated.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR ROBBERY.

Chicago, Nov. 30.—Orrin Cox, aged seventeen years, has been sentenced to life imprisonment on a charge of robbery. The severe penalty was inflicted because Cox, when committing the crime, was armed with a loaded revolver. The crime for which he was convicted was committed on Sept. 18. Cox and two companions entered a Chicago restaurant. Revolvers were displayed and the customers robbed under threats of death. The youthful criminals secured $110 and made their escape, but Cox was arrested soon afterwards.

NORTH-WEST AUTONOMY.

MR. HAULTAIN DENIES THAT HE HAS RECEIVED INVITATION TO OTTAWA.

Regina, N.W.T., Nov. 30.—Mr. Haultain says he has not received any invitation to Ottawa to discuss autonomy terms. He is ready and anxious, however, to meet the Dominion authorities, and reaffirms his determination to maintain the principles upon which his former demands were made. The demands will be the same as before, and no other basis will be accepted. He says a settlement would be easy once the principles involved are acknowledged. His intention is to accept any invitation as soon as received, and to compel an invitation as soon as possible.

ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OPENED BY THE KING IN PERSON.

Rome, Nov. 30.—King Victor Emmanuel, who was accompanied by Queen Helene, re-opened parliament to-day. From his seat in the Senate at the Palazzo Madama, the King delivered the Speech from the Throne, expressing liberal and peaceful principles, which were enthusiastically applauded. The weather was magnificent. The passage of the King in procession to and from the palace of the Senate was a gorgeous spectacle.

The streets through which the Royal cortege passed were lined with troops and behind them the people were packed, while the windows, balconies and terraces were crowded with sightseers. The sovereigns were accompanied by Prince and Princess Francvis Joseph of Battenberg, Princesses Xenia of Montenegro, and Elena of Servia; the Count of Turin, the Duke of Genoa and the Duke of Urbino. Their Majesties rode in beautiful, gala, silver-mounted carriages, escorted by a guard of honor of mounted cuirassiers whose helmets, breastplates and swords sparkled in the sun. As the procession passed through the streets the cannon of the castle of St. Angelo boomed, the historic bells of the capitol rang out a welcome, the men shouted 'Long live the King,' and the women waved their handkerchiefs.

The hall of the Senate was crowded and there was an especially brilliant gathering in the diplomatic tribunal. The whole assembly stood and applauded for several minutes when the Sovereigns entered. Premier Giolitti called the roll-call of the members of the Senate, who took the customary oath, and then the King, sitting on the Throne, read his speech.

DRINK'S AWFUL DOINGS.

Shelby, Ky., Nov. 30.—Enoch Sloan, while intoxicated, has shot and killed his wife, their four small children and himself. He was a farmer and lived near Shelby.

BRITISH FISCAL PROBLEM.

THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH AND SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN SPEAK.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 29.—The Duke of Marlborough, speaking before the United Club, Liverpool, said that during the Tory government a sentiment of closer friendship had grown between them and their brethren in the colonies. He believed the Radicals had no more sympathy with the colonies than the colonies with them. The Radicals seemed to regard the colonies as a happy hunting-ground for getting rid of the surplus population of this country, which could be disgraced by people the Radicals liked much better, namely, the aliens who came to our shores.

THE LIBERAL LEADER.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, referring at Manchester to the rise in the price of sugar, said that was the first fruits of retaliation and colonial preference. The people of the West Indies gained a few thousands, while Great Britain lost millions. It was bad for the consumer, manufacturer and employee, and precious little good to the colony. Mr. Chamberlain's mistake was in treating imperial sentiment as a marketable article. The sentiment uniting Great Britain and the colonies would not be strengthened by identifying it with any huckstering policy, by treating the colonies as if they were items of a company prospectus, still less by suggesting that they were in the market and salable to the highest bidder. A colonial conference under present auspices would be a delusion and a snare. Why should the fiscal pretence be kept up any longer? The whole proposed policy was a colossal blunder and delusion.

SIR JOHN GORST.

A resolution of the resident members of the senate of Cambridge University was sent to Sir John Gorst, stating that as he no longer represents the views of supporters of the present government, they will select another candidate to represent the university. Sir John Gorst, in reply, says he will appeal to his constituents at large when the time comes to send him back to the House of Commons to oppose protection and uphold free trade. He refuses to resign.

MR. ARNOLD FOSTER.

Mr. Arnold Foster, speaking at Croydon, said that hitherto Great Britain had fought the battle alone against foreigners, but it was hoped that when the real struggle came they should have their kith and kin from over the seas joining them to demand justice and fair play for British and colonial goods.

ENDORSED CONFERENCE.

The Home counties division of the National Union passed a resolution welcoming the proposed colonial conference to discuss freely the fiscal relations with a view to ascertaining what changes, if any, are desirable and practicable.

London, Nov. 30.—Mr. E. H. Holden, addressing the Heywood Reform Club, referred to a recent visit to Canada and conversations he had with Canadian protectionists. He had asked manufacturers if Lancashire people agreed to a tax on food if they would agree to let Lancashire goods go into Canada and not build any more factories. The answer was: 'Not if we know it.'

London, Nov. 30.—The Huddersfield Chamber of Commerce has received a communication from the Burnley Chamber of Commerce asking Huddersfield to co-operate in trying to get the new Canadian customs regulations altered. Huddersfield did not take any action.

OUTBREAK OF BLACK LEG.

Brockville, Nov. 30.—Black leg has broken out among the cattle of this district. A number of young cattle have died from the disease within the past week. Strong efforts are being made to stamp out the malady.

VISITED MARKETS.

The Market Committee, accompanied by the representatives of the press, to-day visited the markets and abattoirs under the city's supervision and control.

FAIR AND COLD.

The golfer now must cease to tear
The sod loose on the greens;
The geese and ducks do blithely fare
Away in warmer scenes.
No more may they whose splendid charms
We ne'er scorn to view
Go forth in stuff that shows their arms
And shoulders gleaming through.
But, even so, there's much to praise;
Why grumble or be glum?
Why call these melancholy days?
The buckwheat cake has come.
—Chicago 'Record-Herald.'

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Nov. 30, 11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures:— Victoria, 50—48; Calgary, 22—14; Qu'Appelle, 10—2 below; Winnipeg, 16—2 below; Port Arthur, 26—zero; Parry Sound, 38—18; Toronto, 48—32; Ottawa, 34—22; Montreal, 36—34; Quebec, 26—18; Halifax, 44—18.

Forecast—Fresh to strong south-west to west winds, mostly fair and colder; light local snowfalls and flurries. Thursday, fair and cold.

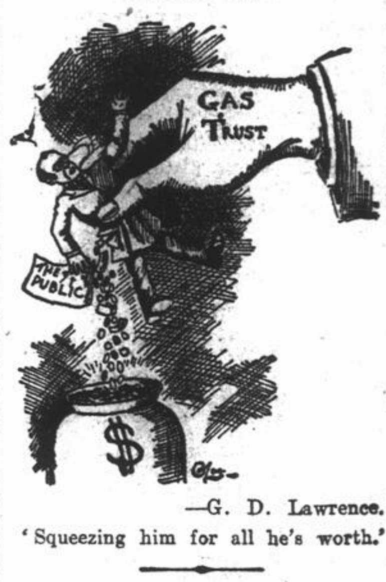
The disturbance which was developing in the lake region yesterday is now dispersing in the Lower St. Lawrence Valley. It has caused moderate gales generally as well as snow and rain in most localities. In Manitoba and the Territories fine, cold weather prevails.

1628 Notre Dame street, Montreal, Nov. 30, 1904.—Readings by the Optical & Engineers' Supply Company's Standard Barometer at noon:

Yesterday, 29.73; 11 a.m. to-day, 29.65.

Temperature.	Max.	Min.
To-day	38	18
Yesterday	21	13

SKIT SKETCH.



—G. D. Lawrence.

'Squeezing him for all he's worth.'

SKIT SKETCHES.

All sketches sent in by our readers will be carefully considered, and, if accepted for reproduction, will be paid for at the usual rates.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

It is reported that the Japanese have carried and retained the south-eastern portion of 203 Metre Hill.

Severe fighting has continued on the Sha khe steadily for four days, but the Japanese have apparently made no gains. It is said that in woodcraft the Russians are vastly superior to the Japanese.

Prince Mestchersky, the editor of the 'Grashdanin,' and foremost spokesman of the Russian autocracy, predicts only disaster if a constitutional government is granted.

The Shah of Persia, according to a St. Petersburg despatch, is exceedingly anxious to know what are the designs of Great Britain in sending constantly so-called commercial expeditions to his country and so is about to send an important diplomatic mission to St. Petersburg to enquire into the matter.

A shocking tragedy is reported from Macedonia. A wedding party near Monastir was attacked by Greek bands and thirteen killed and five more wounded.

The remains of the late Paul Kruger have arrived and will lie in state in Capetown.

Sir Richard Cartwright is planning a scheme to establish agricultural schools in the North-West Territories. He considers there is grave danger of indiscriminate cropping causing the now fertile land to run out as has already happened in large tracts of the United States.

B. O. Lott, of bogus ballot box fame, has so far failed to turn up and his Belleville bondsmen are likely to lose the amount of their bonds.

The Ver. Archdeacon Williams, of Stratford, has been elected Bishop of Huron.

As a result of the investigation into the police scandal in Ottawa, the commissioners have demanded the resignation of all the officers.

In the St. Antoine election case yesterday one of the defending lawyers raised objection to certain questions being asked by the prosecution. Judge Desnoyers, however, ruled that the questions were necessary. He had heard, he said, that elections were not made with prayers, and thought these questions would throw light on various knotty problems.

The salaries committee of the City Council held a private meeting yesterday. It is said that a recommendation was agreed upon that the maximum salaries of the city clerk and treasurer shall in future be four thousand dollars a year each. The change, however, is not recommended while the present officials hold office.

Three children were seriously injured while coasting down Victoria avenue yesterday. Percy Hawkins, ten years old, is in the hospital with a fractured jaw, and badly torn hip; Reynold Hawkins, eight years old, has his right arm broken above the elbow, his left arm hurt, and his face bruised and cut, and little Grace Mackedie, aged twelve years, has a broken leg.

A brutal assault took place on Papineau avenue, near the old military burying ground, yesterday. Luther Jones, twenty-five years of age, was robbed of fifty dollars and beaten into unconsciousness.

The Quebec Cabinet met in Montreal to-day.

The Rev. F. H. Duvernet, M.A., B.D., was consecrated Bishop of Caledonia in Christ Church Cathedral this morning.

A special meeting of the St. Francis District Bar was held in Sherbrooke yesterday to bid farewell to Judge White, who is retiring from his position as judge of the Superior Court, and to welcome his successor, Mr. Justice Hutchinson, late M.P.P. for St. Antoine division, Montreal.

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 50c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 50c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extensions to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 10 cents per line extra—prepaid.

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

BIRTHS.

McGURK — At 332 Delisle street, Ste. Cunegonde, on Nov. 29, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. I. McGurk, twin sons.

MUNROE.—At 77 Rozel street, on Saturday, Nov. 26, 1904, a daughter to the Rev. and Mrs. T. A. Munroe, of Brandon, Man.

DIED.

ABBOTT — At Wolfe Island, Ont., on Nov. 26, 1904, Lydia Abbott, relict of the late Edward Abbott, aged 76 years.

ALLAN.—In this city, on Nov. 29, 1904, Margaret Foulds, dearly beloved wife of John Allan, in her 70th year.

Funeral from her late residence, 26 Stanley street, on Thursday, Dec. 1, at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

BOYLE.—In this city, on Monday, Nov. 28, 1904, Isabella, third daughter of the late Andrew Boyle, Ballinagard, Londonderry, Ireland.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her brother-in-law, C. G. Black, 32 Arcade street, on Thursday, Dec. 1, at 2 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

CAMPBELL.—On Nov. 24, 1904, at the home of his father, James A. Campbell, second and beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Donald C. Campbell, Barrie, Ontario, aged 26 years, 1 month and 24 days.

CAMPBELL — At Clyde, Kansas, U.S., on Nov. 2, 1904, Wm. G. Campbell, aged 64 years, formerly of North Georgetown, Que.

ELLISON.—At St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, as the result of an operation, Mrs. W. J. Ellison, sister of Mrs. J. Dixon, St. Lambert.

FRASER — At her residence, 203 MacLaren street, Ottawa, on Nov. 29, 1904, Charlotte Ada Swinford, wife of Alexander J. Fraser, Department of Interior.

HILLOCK — Penetanguishene, Ont., on Nov. 28, 1904, at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. W. L. Addison, John Hillock, North Toronto, in his 71st year.

JOHNSON.—On Nov. 22, 1904, at Holland's Mills, Que., Elizabeth Robb, relict of the late James K. Johnson, in her 80th year.

LARMONTH.—At No. 96 Somerville ave., Westmount, on Monday evening, Nov. 28, 1904, Catherine Frances, youngest daughter of the late John Hannah Larmonth, of this city.

Funeral from her late residence, on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at half-past two o'clock.

BERTRAM — On Nov. 28, 1904, at No. 29 Walmer Road, Toronto, John Bertram, president Bertram Engine Works Company and Collins Inlet Lumber Company.

LOGAN — At Vancouver, British Columbia, on Nov. 24, 1904, David Logan, sr., eldest son of the late Colonel Logan, of Ferny Castle, Berwickshire, Scotland.

McGILLIVRAY — At Pipestone, Minn., of septicaemia, after a brief illness, in his 40th year, Wm. McGillivray, M.B., Toronto University, late of Whitby, Ont.

NORTH — At Winnipeg, Man., on Nov. 18, 1904, Thomas R. North, formerly of Toronto, youngest son of Mr. Sampel North, of Port Dover, Ont.

OUELLET.—In this city, on Nov. 29, 1904, Alphonse Amable Ouellet, son of Hector Ouellet, at the age of 3 years and 11 months.

PEPPER — At Ottawa, on Nov. 28, 1904, Edward John Pepper, born at Kingston, Ont., aged 32 years and 11 months.

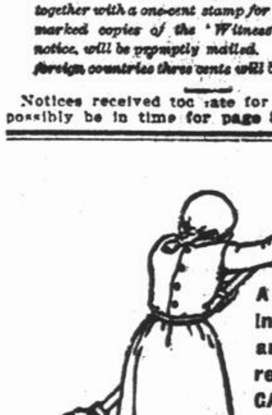
SMITH — At Aylwin, Que., on Nov. 27, 1904, Georgina, wife of Jacob Smith, aged 50 years.

SYKES.—In Oshawa, Ont., on Nov. 23, 1904, John Sykes, in his 85th year.

STUART.—At his residence, 300 Carlton street, Toronto, on Nov. 26, 1904, James Stuart, formerly of Hamilton, Ontario, in his 59th year.

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 8.



A Glowing Fire in a moment and no dust refers to our GAS LOGS.

THE G. R. Locker Co.

1753 Notre Dame St.

NEGOTIATIONS BROKEN OFF

AUSTRO-HUNGARY AND GERMANY FAIL TO AGREE ON COMMERCIAL TREATY.

Berlin, Nov. 30.—The negotiations for a commercial treaty between Germany and Austro-Hungary have been broken off completely and in the present mood of the German Government they will not be resumed unless the initiative comes from Austria-Hungary. Count von Posedowsky-Weher, secretary of the interior, who has been conducting the negotiations at the Austrian capital for the last four weeks, returned here to-day. The semi-official newspapers are exasperated over what is defined here as 'Austro-Hungarian obstinacy,' and threats are made to denounce the existing treaty and open tariff hostilities as a means of showing Austro-Hungary that reciprocity is better than a tariff war.

THE S. CARSLEY Co. LIMITED.

A MOST SEASONABLE SALE OF

BOYS' SMART WINTER CLOTHING

BEST STYLE, VALUE, WEAR

Is the boy all fixed for the winter? Does he want a new suit, or perhaps a heavy overcoat? If there's anything missing—anything in the way of boys' clothing—you can't do better than come to The Big Store right now. There are some extraordinary bargains waiting for perspicacious buyers. Carsley's Boys' Clothing is the right kind, calculated to stand any amount of wear and tear, smartly cut and well put together—just the same work as is put in men's clothing.

TWENTIETH CENTURY AIR SHIPS

GIVEN AWAY WITH BOYS' CLOTHING.

The finest toy extant for boys; would make a splendid Christmas gift. By a simple contrivance the air ship is sent sailing through the air at a considerable height, to the intense delight of young and old.

GIVEN AWAY WITH BOYS' CLOTHING

One of these ingenious toys will be given away with every Boy's Suit or Overcoat sold to-morrow.

BOYS' WINTER SUITS

BOYS' 2-PIECE TWEED SUITS, in brown and gray diagonal tweeds, pleated front, round collar, closed neck, single-breasted style, two pockets, lined throughout farmer's satin, sizes 25-30. Sale price........ **$1.30**

BOYS' 3-PIECE NAVY BLUE SERGE AND TWEED SUITS, sack or double-breasted style, smart cut, well fitting collar, lined throughout. Sale price........ **$4.75**

Also at $6.50.

BOYS' WINTER OVERCOATS

BOYS' REEFER COATS, in good quality imported nap cloth, serge lined, double-breasted, high collar. Sale price,

$1.50 AND $2.00

The same Coats in better quality cloth, black bone or gilt button.

$2.60, $4.50, $5.50

DRESS GOODS

Constitute so large a stock as to cause surprise every day. Some of the latest styles and extra values Colored Tweed Suitings, 48 inches wide, in brown, royal, garnet, gray and green. Special, per yard........ **25c**

Colored Canvas effect Cloth, dainty white flakes, colors include brown, royal, green, navy, mauve, etc. Special per yard........ **25c**

HANDKERCHIEFS

Dainty in design and workmanship, an ever-welcome Christmas gift. Just note these prices:—

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, in fine Swiss muslin, scalloped edges. Regular, 15c each. Special........ **7c**

A better quality extra fine Swiss Muslin, prettily embroidered edges. Regular, 25c. Special, each........ **20c**

HOSIERY

Some more reliable 'Cold proof' Specials. Feet clad in these will defy the coldest weather. Ladies' Extra Weight Wool Overstockings, all sizes. Splendid for hard wear. Special, pair........ **20c**

DRESS SILKS

The season's loveliest textiles ready for your inspection. Some very special lines at startlingly low prices. Colored Tameline Silks, full range of shades, including old rose, red, mauve, garnet, etc. Special, yard........ **25c**

Colored Peau de Soie and Bengaline Silks, splendid quality, comprehensive range of colors. Regular value, 90c yard. Special........ **59c**

SILK COLLARS

A full range of dainty neckwear, which should prove exceedingly attractive. All the very freshest colors and designs.

Silk Collars in cardinal, light blue, pink, black and white. Special price, each........ **15c**

CORSETS

All the advanced ideas in Corsets are represented in our unique selection. These are specially suited for evening wear, military hips, low bust, straight front, in fine quality of coutil, trimmed duchesse ribbon, a French model. Special price........ **$1.50**

THE S. CARSLEY Co. LIMITED.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., 184 to 194 St. James St., MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING

And it's not too early to begin to think about Gifts.

OUR DRAPERY DEPT.

Is full of suitable presents for the "house mother," for the girl who likes pretty things for her room, or for the man who is furnishing his Den according to his own ideas.

COUCH COVERS, CUSHIONS, LEATHER DRAPERIES, RUGS

And the hundred and one things that make the home beautiful.

RENAUD, KING AND PATTERSON,

Phone Up 3328 Corner GUY and ST. CATHERINE STREETS.

LOOK AT OUR WINDOWS.

RETIRING SALE.

Axminster, Wilton, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, all the latest designs and most artistic colorings, at prices which have kept the Carpet Trade of Montreal guessing for some time. Extraordinary Bargains in **All-Wool and Union Squares,** in all sizes, all recent importations, and in styles which are sure to please even the most fastidious. Novel and exclusive designs in **Brass and Enamelled Bedsteads,** also a most complete line of **Quilts, Mattresses, Bedding, etc., Curtains, Draperies, Table Covers** and a general line of **HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.**

THOMAS LIGGET, EMPIRE BUILDING, 2474-2476 St. Catherine St.

All Kinds of

ELECTRICAL WORK

at the CRESCENT ELECTRIC CO. at moderate figures.

THE CRESCENT ELECTRIC CO.

2503 St. Catherine St.

Tel. Up 971.

ROLL TOP, FLAT and STANDING DESKS.

TEES & CO.,

300 ST. JAMES ST.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

To accommodate our customers and the public in general purchasing pianos for Christmas, our store will remain open every evening till 9 o'clock, from Dec. 1. Willis & Co., 2470 St. Catherine street.

—VISIT—

'CLARKE'S WIGWAM' TO-NIGHT!

See the great display of Christmas Cards and Calendars!

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS! NEW NOVELTIES!

Cheapest place in the city! Open to-night until 11 p.m.!

'CLARKE'S WIGWAM'

138 PEEL STREET. Opposite Dominion Square.

OTTAWA UNIVERSITY.

Toronto, Nov. 30.—The Ontario Government has decided to contribute $10,000 towards the restoration of the philosophical and physics apparatus destroyed by the fire at Ottawa University last winter. The matter of a special grant to this university to aid in its re-establishment on its former basis, has been under consideration by the government for some time.

The JOHN MURPHY CO., Limited

READY REQUISITES FOR ST. ANDREW'S BALL!

CHOICE GOODS at POPULAR PRICES!

Gloves, Fans, Lace Fichus, Evening Wraps, Dress Shirts, Dress Ties, Dress Vests, etc.

The Gifts Sant Claus Delights to Give are now in full evidence at every turn, and the unmistakable Christmas feeling that seems to accompany them, is becoming every day more and more pronounced. Long preparation, and a ransacking of the world's markets has given our Holiday stocks a bigness and completeness never before equalled. We cordially invite inspection of our immense collection of Novelties in Sterling Silver, Silver-plated Ware, Bronze, Brass, Jewellery, Enamel-plated Goods, Leather Goods, Celluloid Goods, Ebony Goods, Fancy Blocks, etc.

TOYLAND, on our third floor, contains the finest collection of Toys ever brought together in Montreal! Enumeration is impossible. Send the Children to see it, or better still, come with them!

EVERYBODY WELCOME!

Christmas Cards, and 1905 Calendars! A beautiful assortment of everything new! Select now for foreign mailing!

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

THE JOHN MURPHY COMPANY, LIMITED,

2341 and 2343 ST. CATHERINE STREET,

Terms Cash. Tel. Up 2740. Cor. Metcalfe.

The Daily Witness.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 30

WESTMOUNT LIGHTING.

HOW THE NEW BY-LAW WILL AFFECT THE GAS CONSUMER.

A meeting was held in Westmount Town Hall last night to arrange for a canvass in favor of the by-law of the council, providing for the raising of a loan for the erection of an incinerator and for electric light plant. Mr. Edgar Judge presided and there was a fair attendance of property-owners, mostly supporters of the by-law.

The chairman, after explaining the object of the meeting, said that several large property-owners would vote against the by-law and unless there was an effort to bring out the smaller holders of property to vote the supporters of the by-law would be swamped. He suggested going over the assessment roll and arranging for a systematic canvass of both the large and the small owners.

Mr. J. Pinder understood that some further information would be given at the meeting. He would put a case. He was at present using gas and if he continued to do so and if this lighting scheme went through and was not self-supporting he would have to pay for the benefit of his neighbor, who used electricity.

The chairman said the meeting had been called for the purpose of organization. If he had understood that information would be asked for he would have had one of the experts present.

Mr. A. McGoun, K.C., thought he could make a partial reply to the question, which was an important one for the citizens. The by-law provided that the whole cost of the establishment and of the maintenance and distribution and ten percent extra should be collected from those who used the light. The by-law gave power to the committee to fix the rates, which must not be less than the cost of the supply of the light, and the whole cost would be placed on those who benefited by it. There was only one contingency in which some responsibility might fall upon the general ratepayers. That was in case the Light, Heat & Power Company reduced their rates below those charged by the town, so as to induce citizens not to take their light from the town. The town proposed to supply the light at two-thirds of the present charge and the Light, Heat & Power Company would have to make a sweeping reduction to compel the town to close down. In that case there would be an annual charge on the town of $9,000, the amount of the fixed charges. But the Light, Heat & Power Company were supplying light to a number of other localities and they could not charge Westmount sixty percent less than other districts without arousing such a storm of opposition that they would be in danger of losing their hold on the citizens of Montreal. If they did reduce the price they would have to keep it down because the town would have their plant and could put it in operation at any moment.

Mr. Pinder said the fact remained that they proposed to issue bonds for $25,000, for which every property holder was responsible. He did not see why people using gas should be responsible for the loan.

A gentleman present remarked that he had that day paid the school tax and he was thus paying for his neighbor's children.

The chairman argued from his own experience and the figures given by the engineers, that the prospects of the scheme from a financial standpoint were good.

Mr. Pinder suggested that the Light, Heat and Power Company might refuse to supply gas to those who took electric light from the town. To make the scheme complete they should have a gas plant as well as an electric lighting plant.

Another gentleman said he had put the question and had been assured by the company that they would supply gas and coke whether electric light was taken or not.

The chairman announced that it was in contemplation to hold another public meeting on Friday evening in Victoria Hall, when questions that were put to the experts would be answered.

The meeting then set to work with the help of the assessment roll to arrange for the systematic canvass of property-owners.

The coupon on the back page may help your newsboy to start a bank account.

ASK FOR LICENSES

STILL THE LIST OF PROSPECTIVE LIQUOR DISPENSERS GROWS.

The following have made application to Mr. A. B. Archambault, clerk of the licenses commissioners, for hotel and restaurant licenses:—

Zenon Longpre, restaurant, 876 Ontario street.

E. Beaudoin, restaurant, 521 Craig street.

Lucinda Cloutin, hotel, 644 Notre Dame street.

Alfred Chevalier, restaurant, 1309 St. Catherine street.

Denis A. Hays, restaurant, 100 Windsor street.

Catherine Green, restaurant, 643 St. Paul street.

J. B. Paré, restaurant, 1992 St. Catherine street.

Sarah McElroy, restaurant, 718A Lagauchetiere street.

Abraham Abrahamson, restaurant, 565 Dorchester street.

Oliva Montmarquette, restaurant, 362A Rachel street.

Thomas McBrearty, restaurant, 69 Inspector street.

Joshua Donohoe, restaurant, 11 Mountain street.

Dieudonne Bougie, restaurant, 2276 Notre Dame street.

Gedeon Lebel, restaurant, 377 Craig street.

Catherine Martin, restaurant, 94 William street.

Oliva Groleau, restaurant, 191 Notre Dame street.

Joseph Gravel, hotel, 1893 St. Catherine street.

Ovila Lauzon, hotel, 1227 St. Lawrence street.

Damasc J. Ouimet, hotel, 51 Chaboillez square.

Bridget Prendergast, restaurant, 63 Centre street.

Sarah Trudel, restaurant, 201 Seigneurs street.

Victor Lemay, restaurant, 89 St. James street.

Joseph Simard, restaurant, 649 Notre Dame street.

Joseph Lemieux, restaurant, 629 St. Lawrence street.

Joseph Alex. Debiens, restaurant, 342 Duluth avenue.

Napoleon Pouliot, restaurant, 382 St. James street.

Modiste Gagnon, restaurant, 249 Craig street.

Joseph Godbout, restaurant, 205 Roy street.

Adelard Desvoyeau, restaurant, 1926 St. Catherine street.

Placide Crepeau, restaurant, 281 Lagauchetiere street.

Louis Vallee, hotel, 595 Craig street.

Achille Leroux, restaurant, 1802 St. Catherine street.

Elzear Normandeau, restaurant, 828 Charlevoix street.

Hormisdas Cloutier, hotel, 15 Jacques Cartier square.

Norasse Fortier, hotel, 597 St. Catherine street.

BURNED IN CHURCH

MORTGAGE OF TAYLOR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH PUBLICLY DESTROYED.

A very happy gathering was that which took place in the Taylor Presbyterian Church last evening, to witness the destruction of the mortgage by which the church has so long been burdened. For years the congregation has striven to wipe off the debt on the sacred building, and at last they have succeeded. So, in the church last evening, the mortgage, like an old enemy that has at last been brought to book, was held up to the unsympathetic gaze of the congregation, and there and then was committed to the flames. With its disappearance the church enters upon a new and brighter chapter in its history.

As may be expected, there were many congratulatory speeches, those who addressed the congregation including Dr. Kelly, Mr. John Stewart, and the Rev. Messrs. E. Scott, W. H. Stevens, T. Bennett and W. R. Cruckshanks. The pastor, the Rev. W. D. Reid, read the history of the church, tracing its many viscissitudes from the time when it was a mission in a garret up to its present gratifying position—a church with a substantial structure.

A Communion service, especially adapted for use in visiting the sick, was presented to the pastor during the evening by the office-bearers.

In addition to the gentlemen already mentioned, those present included Mrs. John Archibald, who has been prominently identified with the progress of the church; Dr. Robert Campbell, the Rev. F. M. Dewey, Mr. Lowden, Mr. Walter Paul, Mr. A. Forman, Mr. and Mrs. David Murray, the Rev. James Fleck, Mr. Dougald Campbell, and Mr. G. Wilson, organist of the church.

DUCHESS OF AOSTA ILL.

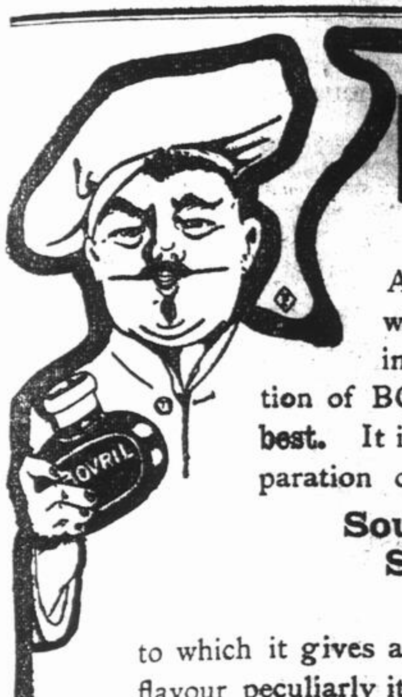
Turin, Nov. 30.—The Duchess of Aosta, wife of the Duke of Aosta, heir to the throne of Italy, is ill. The Duchess was, before her marriage, the Princess Helene of Orleans. She was married on June 25, 1895, when she was twenty-four years of age.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

There's a lot of buying to be done between now and Christmas. Many a hitherto unruffled brow is wrinkled over the suitable gift enigma. The Big Store is ready with many solutions to the problem. The special lines of holiday goods will commend themselves to all tastes, at prices that will suit all purses. No need to try and gild refined gold by emphasizing the marvellous quality and economy exhibited by every line—that's the advantage of a unique reputation for unquestioned value. The S. Carsley Co., Limited.

AUTOMATIC PIANO PLAYERS

We hereby offer two nearly new automatic players for $155 each; regular price, $275. C. W. Lindsay, Limited, 2366 St. Catherine street.



BOVRIL

Any experienced chef will tell you, good cooking only needs the addition of BOVRIL to make it the **best.** It is invaluable in the preparation of

Soups
Sauces
and Gravies

to which it gives a richness, strength and flavour peculiarly its own.

When next **making Soup or Gravy,** add a spoonful of **BOVRIL and note the difference.**

HEALTH BRAND

Seasonable Offerings
—IN—
UNDERWEAR

HEALTH
REGISTERED
COMBINATIONS.

The Most Reliable Garment that can be Bought for the Price.

IN ALL WOOL.

Children's.	Misses'.	Ladies'.	Out Sizes.
$1.00.	$1.30.	$1.75.	$2.00.

IN MIXTURE.

Children.	Misses.	Ladies
60c.	75c.	90c.

A Variety of Ladies' and Children's Equestrienne Tights Always in Stock.

THE KNIT-TO-FIT MFG. CO.,
Phone Up 2788. 2469 St. Catherine St.

This store closes at 6 p.m., on Saturdays at 9 p.m.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Dr. E. P. Lachapelle was in Quebec yesterday.

Miss Pentland, of Quebec, has issued invitations for a dance on Friday night.

Mrs. Sugden Evans, St. Catherine street, has returned from a visit to St. Johns, Que.

Mr. D. McDonald, general manager of the Montreal Street Railway, is in Washington.

Mr. Norman L. Lusher returned this morning from Jamaica and the West Indies.

Mrs. Dignam, of Toronto, is in town for a couple of days, and is staying at the Windsor Hotel.

Miss Pauline Sparling, of Quebec, is the guest of Mrs. W. Mussell, 4475 Western avenue.

The engagement is announced of Miss [illegible] Reynolds, of Longueuil, to Mr. Charles Robertson.

The dance of the Cartierville Boating Club takes place in Victoria Hall on Friday night, Jan. 20.

The Misses Cathels, Milton street, are entertaining at a small informal tea this afternoon for Miss Hamilton, of Brantford.

Mrs. Skinner entertained at dinner at '[illegible] House,' Kingston, on Monday last, in honor of her brother, the Rev. Dr. Shaw, of Montreal.

Miss Constance Hamilton, daughter of Major Hamilton, of Brantford, Ont., is the guest of Mrs. H. B. Mackenzie, Ar[illegible] ave., Westmount.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Lemesurier, of [illegible], who are in Quebec on their [illegible] trip, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lemesurier.

Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier arrived in Monterey, Cal., yesterday, and after a few days at the seaside they will go to Los Angeles for a short time.

[illegible] engagement of Miss Ethel Jones, [illegible] of the late Major Charles Jones, [illegible] formerly of Toronto, and S. [illegible], M.D., of London, Eng[illegible] announced.

[illegible] Bussiere, daughter of Mr. F. A. Bussiere, 114 St. Famille [illegible] one of the débutantes at the [illegible] Columbus ball on Friday [illegible]

[illegible] A. Bernier, of Winnipeg, [illegible] the city, the guest of Dr. [illegible]rnier, St. Denis street. He [illegible] by his daughter, Miss Bernier.

[illegible] Boos, a former resident of [illegible] was for twenty years the [illegible] the German Society of [illegible] attained the age of seventy [illegible] He has for some years past [illegible] Levern, Westphalia, Prussia, in the enjoyment of good [illegible]

[illegible] Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. [illegible] Vernet, and Mrs. Du Vernet, Mrs. E. A. Du Vernet, Mr. [illegible] Vernet, Miss Du Vernet and [illegible]ord, Dansville, N.Y., came [illegible] yesterday in the private [illegible], as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Yates, of Rochester, to be in town for the consecration of the Rev. Mr. Du Vernet as Bishop of Caledonia.

Mrs. George E. Armstrong, 320 Mountain street, entertained at a tea yesterday afternoon. The floral decorations were yellow chrysanthemums, arranged effectively. Mrs. J. A. Bell and Mrs. Walter Grose poured tea and coffee, and were assisted in serving refreshments by Miss Bell, Miss Knox, Miss McConnell, Miss Bessie Craig, Miss Mundle and Miss Lily Griffith. Mrs. Armstrong is entertaining at the tea hour again this afternoon.

The patronesses of the ball to be given by the Cote St. Antoine Tennis Club in the King's Hall, on Friday night, Dec. 9, are Lady Tait, Mrs. Graham C. Dunlop, Mrs. J. Dinham Molson, Mrs. W. C. J. King, Mrs. Edwin Hanson, Mrs. Jeffrey H. Burland, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Yarker, and Mrs. C. Ernest Gault. Former dances of the Cote St. Antoine Tennis Club have been voted delightful, and the arrangements for the coming one promise to make it more than usually successful.

Miss Nancy Carver Leiter, the second daughter of the late Levi Z. Leiter, of Chicago, and Major Colin Powys Campbell, of the British army, were married at noon yesterday, at the residence of the bride's mother, Washington. The ceremony was very quiet owing to the recent death of the bride's father, and only the family circle and a few intimate friends of the bride were present. The Earl of Suffolk was best man, and Miss Daisy Leiter attended her sister. The Rev. Roland Colton Smith, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, officiated at the service.

Mrs. W. C. Hodgson, 393 Pine avenue, was the hostess at an enjoyable at home yesterday afternoon. The tea room was bright with yellow chrysanthemums and electric lights embedded in yellow flower-shaped shades. Mrs. Hodgson was gowned in white voile with lace yoke, and garniture of lace applique. Mrs. James N. Laing and Mrs. Sydney Howard presided at the table, and assisting in the dining-room were Mrs. J. Walker, Miss Mabel Hodgson, Miss Florence Waugh, Miss Bessie Shaw, and the Misses Marguerite and Geraldine Hodgson. Some of those present were Mrs. Shorey, Miss Shorey, Mrs. Fairbanks, the Misses Yuile, Mrs. Hyde. Mrs. W. Hart, Mrs. William Starke. Mrs. Jonathan Hodgson, the Misses Howard, Mrs. Arch. Hodgson, Miss McNulty, Mrs. C. T. Shaw, Miss Hanson, Miss Fisk, Mrs. Murray and Mrs. C. Duclos.

The marriage of Miss Laura Belle Shanks, only daughter of Mr. John Shanks, to Mr. Robert Clarke McMichael, barrister, was solemnized this afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, 122 Laval avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. Colborne Heine. The bride wore a dainty gown of white silk veiled in white lace and chiffon. Her veil was fastened with a wreath of white lilies, and she carried a bouquet of white roses. The only ornament she wore was a gold bracelet set with amethysts, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaid, Miss Mary Duncan, was gowned in white crepe de Chine, and carried a bouquet of pink roses. She wore a gold bracelet, the bridegroom's gift. Mr. E. M. Shanks, brother of the bride, was best man. A number of relatives and friends were present at the wedding, the invited guests numbering about fifty. The bride's mother received wearing a black lace dress and diamond ornaments. The wedding presents were numerous. The honeymoon will be spent in Toronto, Niagara and Buffalo, the bride going away in a champagne colored costume with blouse of champagne-colored lace over white satin, hat to match, and Persian lamb and mink furs.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

Greetings From Far and Near.

THE MESSAGES TO AND FROM THE LOCAL SOCIETY.

To-day is St. Andrew's day, and Scotchmen the wide world o'er are taking part in festivities organized in celebration of the anniversary. Innumerable congratulatory messages are also being exchanged. In Montreal a ball is to be held on Friday night, under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Society. A committee on congratulations has been appointed, with the Rev. Dr. Barclay as convener. The messages which the committee has despatched and received include the following:—

MESSAGES DESPATCHED.

The Montreal committee have despatched the following messages:—

TO HALIFAX, N.S., TORONTO AND NEW YORK.

Here's to the dear old land,
The land that we loe sae weel;
Foot on the table, and glass in hand,
And dim e'e turned to her distant strand,
We pledge our troth to our native land
Frae hearts that are true as steel.

TO NELSON, B.C.

The banks and braes o' bonnie Doon—
Tweed's siller stream and Yarrow glen—
Wi' a' that clings thae names aroon,
Ye'll mind the nicht, gin ye be men.

TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Be wi' us, lads, i' the spirit, tho' far on the western shore,
We're out in bonnet and brogan, footing it down the floor,
The drones o' Mathieson's chanter, there's little doot ye hear,
And the gatherin' cry o' 'Failthe' is soondin' lood and clear;
Then gather, gather, gather, frae mountain, glen aid brae,
We welcome a' guid Scotsmen, on blythe St. Andrew's Day!

TO ROSSLAND, B.C., AND TRENTON.

Her winds are snell, her life is grey,
There's mirk and weet and a' that;
But to her bairns where'er they stray,
She's Scotland yet, for a' that!

TO CALGARY.

Suid ye hae i' your mids some waif or stray—
A glaiket limmer—a feckless chiel—
See they hae bite and sowp this day,
Were it but a brose and a kebbuck heel.

TO OTTAWA.

Let whig and tory a' agree,
To spend this nicht in social glee,
And dance till they be like to dee
The reel o' Tullochgorum.

TO BALTIMORE.

The winds are bauld, I'se warrant, in Scotland's glens the nicht,
Tho' here and there i' the darkness gleams mony a kindly licht;
Do they dream o' the wanderers, think ye, thae folk by the bien fireside,
Does the mither's blessing follow the bairns that hae wandered wide;
The bairns lang syne that left her in foreign lands to stray,
Whase hearts gang back to the heather on dear St. Andrew's Day?

TO BRANTFORD.

Fair fa' the kindly-hearted chiel,
Bide he where'er he may,
Wha wishes ilka body weel
On blythe St. Andrew's Day;
Fu' be his basket, byre, and fiel',
And rowth to gie' away.

TO GUELPH.

By the brave who for thy freedom fell,
By the bards who sang thy praises well,
By the hearths where we were rear'd and bred,
By the graves that hold our sacred dead,
By all that's good, and great, and fair
Within thy precincts everywhere—
Hail to thee, Scotland!

TO TACOMA.

The hills o' hame! the heather hills;
The moors, the glens, the wimplin rills,
The thistle by the craig that springs,
The laverock i' the lift that sings,
But maist, the kindly folk that bide
'Tween borough toon and lane hillside—
Bluid o' oor bluid! bane o' oor bane!
This nicht oor hearts yirn for oor ain.

TO KINGSTON AND VICTORIA, B.C.

We're sendin' greetings here and there
To a' Saint Andrew's Clansmen true;
We've rowth o' kindly thochts to spare,
And ane o' the best we'll spend on you.

TO PHILADELPHIA.

Dinna forget, lads, dinna forget!
We were sib lang syne, and we're leal freen's yet.
We wish ye the best that it's gude to get,
And we want to be neighborlie—dinna forget!

TO FREDERICTON.

We're richt i' the mids' o' a glorious splore,
Wi' the 'Windsor packed to the ootmaist door;
The pipers are playin', the tartans glancin',
The bonniest queens i' the warl' are dancin';
But ae wish mair could Fortune gie us—
That you, an' the lave o' oor freens were wi' us.

TO HAMILTON.

We're bairns the nicht—there's nae denyin't,
Just muckle, menseless throu'ther bairns;
Behave oorsels? we're barely tryin't,
But crossin' looves an' cleekin' airms,
An' sendin' ilka far-off freen
Like you an' yours, a fair Guid-E'en.

TO BOSTON.

Sons of St. Andrew, where'er ye be,
Gie ower this e'enin' to daffin' an' glee;
But tho' ye be merry, lads, dinna forget
There's a porpise bonnie for whilk ye've met;
Let the auld land claim your heartfelt prayer,
An' the weal o' her hameless bairns your care!

TO CHARLESTON.

Pledge we the land o' oor birth,
Where'er we gather;
Hae we pride i' the name and worth
O' the grand auld mither?
Ay', while her hills haud gude,
And rowes ilk rives,
It beats i' the leal Scot's Bluid—
Scotland forever!

TO CHICAGO.

Gala's braw lads are here in style,
And loons frae Aiberdeen;
The sons o' Embro and Argyll,
And mony a toon atween;
Ilk thinks o' his ain native biel',
When for a toast we ca',
Bot, lowland cot or highland shiel',
It's 'Scotland' wi us a'!

TO CORNWALL.

Gude health, hale breeks, a gill and bannock,
May a' gude fallows ever hae,
Be they frae Leven, Kyle or Rannoch,
Wha meet to haud St. Andrew's Day!

TO WINNIPEG, MAN.

The wee cot hoose i' the far off glen,
Whaur the burn comes doon frae the misty Ben—
The bonnie lads, and the lassies fine
Wha trystit there i' the days lang syne—
Ye'll pledge them the nicht i' the barley-bree?
Your thoom on the bargain! Sae will we.

TO VANCOUVER, B.C.

MacLeod or Macdonald, McGregor or Campbell,
Cameron, Ogilvie, Gordon or Hay—
Wha cares a preen-heid for the hue o' the tartan?
We're a' o' ae clan on St. Andrew's Day.

TO LONDON, ONT.

This is the nicht to Scotsmen dear,
When they foregether, year by year,
At hame, abroad, by land and sea,
To spend an 'oor in social glee;
Sae croosely do they crack and sing;
That roof and rafters dirl and ring;
That roon the warl ye'll hear their ca'—
'Gie us your han', we're billies a'.'

TO ALBANY.

In the dear land whase sons we be,
Doon's bonnie banks still bloom fu' fair;
Tummel an' Tweed still seek the sea,
An' Lomonod's peak still cleaves the air;
Nane o' her charms hae tint the airt
That won lang syne ilk youthfu' heart,
An' aye the farther that we fare,
The mair her lastin' weal's oor prayer.

TO QUEBEC.

The tables are set i' the lichtest ha',
(There's heather, and haggis, and a'thing fine),
And big John's ready his pipe to blaw,
Afore we fa' to at the baps and wine;
Up, then, lads, and I'll gie ye a toast—
'To the land we loe ,wi' her craig and cairns;
May we aye hae cause o' her worth to boast,
And she to be fain o' her wanderin' bairns!'

TO DETROIT.

Lood rairs the wind aboot oor biggin',
But little tent we o' its sang,
As bien a bield we hope you're snug in,
And at the social board as thrang!

TO LORD STRATHCONA.

Strathcona, whereso'er ye be
This blythe St. Andrew's Day,
May ye be hale and fu' o' glee,
Mount Royal Scotsmen pray.

TO LORD AND LADY MINTO.

A twal month gane ye baith were here,
And there—anent we croose did craw;
Noo we sing Dool and drap a tear
To ken ye are sae far awa'.

MESSAGES RECEIVED

From St. Andrew's Society, Victoria, B. C.

'We main and micht toast auld Scotland far away. Greetings.—G. L. Milne, president.'

From Ottawa.

'St. Andrew's sons at the Capital extend hearty greetings and best wishes for a successful anniversary.—J. A. Gemmill, president.'

From St. Andrew's and Caledonia Society, Vancouver, B. C.

'To a' the airts the win can blaw
Saint Andra's nicht oor message be,
May Scotland's lads and lasses a'
Frae care and poorith aye be free.'

From Toronto.

'For nought can cheer the heart sae weel
As can a canty Highland reel.
Alexander Nairn, president.'

From Tacoma, Wash.

'We're nae sae fou but aye able tae claut the coggie.—A. S. Drummond, persident.'

From Trenton.

'Here's to the Scots, the heath, and the heather,
The bonnet, the pladie, the kilt and the feather,
For we're a Gordons to-nicht.
Robert Waddell, president.'

From Detroit.

'A year has gane since last we sent
Oor brithers, far and near,
The greetings o' St. Andrew's nicht,
Oor message o' guid cheer.
An' greetings, freens, received frae you
Made a' oor hearts fair fain,
What better can we dae then, freens,
Than sing the auld refrain.

O happy, happy may ye be,
An' may ye ever hae
A heart aye true, a foot that's sure,
Tae climb life's dourest brae,
A kindly hand, a cheery smile,
For those that's in distress;
By helping them wha need it, freens,
Oor ain cares will grow less.

Gie a' yer lassies oor regards—
Without them what are we—
Or what could guid St. Andrew dune
Without their sympathy.
Then toast wi' us this happy nicht,
Thou' seas and plains divide,
Detroit Scots, wi' hearts aye true,
Are ever at yer side.'
W. R. Carnegie, president.
C. R. Robertson, secretary.'

A message similar to that from Detroit was received from Brantford, the secretary (Mr. D. Dimpsley) adding: 'Ours is a dinner.'

From Philadelphia.

'The St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia, as we approach St. Andrew's Day, sends congratulations and best wishes to the St. Andrew's Society of Montreal, and trust that fraternity and brotherly love will join all Scotch societies in the bonds of peace and concord forever.—Alex. C. Ferguson, jr., secretary.'

Colonial House, Phillips Square.

SPORTING GOODS.

SKATES, at 20 Percent Discount.
Several lines of HOCKEY and FANCY SKATES, which we wish to clear.

TOBOGGANS, $2.50 to $11.
See these values; they are the best to be had.

LORETTE SNOWSHOES, $1.40 to $3.00.

ALSO—Punching Bags, Exercisers, Boxing Gloves and all requisites for Games.

MILLINERY.
In the Millinery Department Saturday's Bargains will be continued from day to day—viz.:
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS, **33 1-3** percent discount.
LADIES' UNTRIMMED HATS, **HALF PRICE.**
CHILDREN'S SILK TAMS, BONNETS and HATS, **33 1-3** percent discount.

LADIES' CORSETS.
A large raugo of P.D CORSETS at **HALF PRICE.**

LADIES' WAISTS.
An assorted lot of MUSLIN, CHEVIOT and SILK WAISTS, at **HALF PRICE.**
LADIES' FLANNEL WAISTS, **20** percent discount.

FLANNELS.
NEW EIDERDOWN FLANNELS, plain colors, very fine goods, in Pink, Pale Blue, Navy, Cream, Cardinal, Light and Dark Grey, and Scarlet.
RIPPLE in Cardinal, Pale Blue and Cream.
GERMAN EIDERDOWN FLANNELS, very fine goods, in a variety of fancy colors.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAIL ORDERS.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.
MONTREAL.

CENTS FOR SALE AT THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.

From New York: 'Sucess and good fortune, too, for you. All greetings tak.' A. Donald to Albainn Bheadarrach.—New York St. Andrew's Society.

'From Kingston, Ont.: 'Tae you and yours the best frae us an' oors.'—A. W. Richardson, president.

From Fredericton, N.B.:
'No narrow thoughts rest in your hearts,
Though Scotland leads the van,
We'll ne'er forget the inspiring flame,
The brotherhood of man.
—Oswald S. Crockett, president.

BARTLETT'S DEFALCATIONS.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 30.—At yesterday's sitting of the commission investigating the charges against A. Mackellar, chief clerk of the provincial department of agriculture, Bartlett, the deputy clerk, who, it will be remembered, absconded and was arrested in Detroit, was further examined and declared positively that of all funds embezzled from the department, Mackellar received half and that Mackellar had visited him at the jail several times, endeavoring to induce him (Bartlett) to take all the blame.

LORD STRATHCONA'S GENEROSITY.

Lord Strathcona has subscribed one hundred dollars towards the funds of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra, for this season's concerts.

JOSEF HOFMANN'S RECITAL.

The sale of seats for the Hofmann piano recital opened last Saturday morning, and already almost half the hall is sold. Josef Hofmann played at Carnegie Hall, New York, on Dec. 19, to a house which is estimated at $2,200. His recital in Montreal is for next Monday evening, at Windsor Hall.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY HEATHER.

Messrs. Fraser, Viger & Co., 211 St. James street, have received a small supply of heather for free distribution today. Every Scotchman is welcome to a sprig, as long as the supply holds out.

FAMILY IN WANT.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for the sum of twenty-five dollars to buy the absolutely necessary household effects for a family which recently arrived in Montreal from another part of the empire. The man was formerly a clerk with good references, but now is doing manual labor. The wife is delicate and is unable to work. They have four young children. We feel confident that, with this start, the family will be self-supporting for the winter. Contributions sent to 98 Bleury street will be publicly and gratefully acknowledged.

RICHARD H. LANE,
Secretary.

Advertisements.

You know the action of fruit.

Apples, on the kidneys—oranges, for stomach and appetite—prunes and figs for the bowels. But—fresh fruit won't CURE these organs when diseased: they can only HELP to keep them well.

Fruit-a-tives

or Fruit Liver Tablets

can—and DO—cure. They are fruit juices—but changed chemically and medicinally, by our secret process. So remarkable is this convertion, that "Fruit-a-tives" cure all Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Skin Diseases, where the fresh fruit would have no effect on the trouble.

50c. a box. At all druggists.

FRUITATIVES, Limited, OTTAWA.

THE EIGHT HOUR DAY.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE NEW YORK COURT OF APPEALS.

Albany, N.Y., Nov. 30.—By a decision yesterday in the action of the people and Cossey, appellant, vs. Comptroller Grout, of New York, the Court of Appeals declared unconstitutional chapter 415 of the laws of 1897 (the labor law), which prohibits a contractor from employing his men more than eight hours a day on city, county or state work. Since its enactment in 1897 this statute has been almost continually before the courts. Other phases have been passed upon, but this is the first time that the Court of Appeals has expressed its views flatly on the eight-hour provision.

The action was brought by Harry Cossey to compel the payment by the city of New York for $28,215, for ten scows manufactured for the street cleaning department. Payment was refused on the ground that he had violated the terms of his contract in employing his men over eight hours a day. Cossey did not deny this, but claimed that the law was unconstitutional. The Court of Appeals reverses the lower courts and grants the appellant's application, though not entirely on the arguments advanced by his counsel.

New York, Nov. 30.—Members of the Citizens' Industrial Association, representing all sections of the country, were present when the second annual convention of the organization opened in the new Hotel Astor, here to-day.

Mr. Francis C. Nunmacher, speaking on 'The liberty of the press,' said, in part: 'By inaugurating a strike for an eight-hour day on Jan. 1, 1906, the International Typographical Union would paralyze the entire printing industry from one end of the country to the other for they are now engaged in organizing all the smaller cities as rapidly as it can be done, so there will be no non-union printers to take their places in the larger cities.

'It is up to you to make it sure that the union will not triumph in this matter. The United Typothetae, to a man, will fight it to the end, but unaided by their customers, it will cost some of them their fortunes. Let the union get the eight-hour day, and you know what will happen in other lines of industry.'

The committee on credentials reported that it has passed on the credentials of 224 delegates, from twenty-two states and Canada.

MUNICIPALITY OF MILAN.

Milan, Italy, Nov. 30.—Following the defeat of the lawless elements as a result of the municipal elections on Sunday, all the Radical members of the municipal council have resigned. A royal commissioner will conduct the administration of Milan until the general administrative elections.

SAYS HE WAS A TOTAL WRECK

But Dodd's Kidney Pills Gave Him a New Lease of Life.

Geo. Robertson Had Rheumatism and Dropsy Had to be Tapped—Doesn't Know What it is to be Sick Now.

Montreal, Que., Nov. 29 (Special).—Mr. George Robertson, a well-known citizen living at 392 St. James street, Montreal, is one of the many people in this city who are never without Dodd's Kidney Pills in the house. Like all the others, Mr. Robertson has his reasons for this and is always ready to give them.

'I was a total wreck before I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pillls,' Mr. Robertson says. 'I had beeen troubled with Rheumatism and Dropsy for five years. I had to be tapped to relieve me of the pain. My arms and legs were terribly swollen.

'I had just begun to get down-hearted when a friend induced me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. Before I had used the second box I felt better. Seven boxes cured me so completely that now I don't know what it is to be sick.'

ONTARIO CRISIS.

Prohibition Liberals Call on Electors to Defeat Mr. Ross

FORMER SUPPORTERS OPPOSE RECONSTRUCTED GOVERNMENT.

Toronto, Nov. 29.—The following manifesto to the electors of Ontario is issued by the leading members of the Ontario Citizens' League, the executive of which is almost exclusively composed of leading Liberals. It is signed by Mr. W. E. Raney, a prominent Liberal, who was secretary of the committee on Private Bills of the Ontario Legislature, and Mr. Alex. Mills, who has been talked of in Liberal circles as the Ross candidate for East York. A similar manifesto is to be drafted this afternoon by the Ontario Alliance, the president of which, Mr. G. T. Marter, former Conservative leader, but who ran as a Ross candidate in the last election, said to the 'Witness' correspondent: 'The feeling of the Alliance executive is almost unanimous that the present government must be defeated.'

From interviews with prominent Liberals the attitude is gathered that the value of the Liberal convention concessions are fully estimated, but it is claimed that Mr. Whitney will go as far as the present temperance plank has been openly accepted by the officers of the Ontario License Holders' Association as quite satisfactory to that body. The reason the officials of the Ontario Alliance are now opposing Mr. Ross while they were supporting him up to last Thursday, is that he broke faith after the committee on resolution had been given a generous concession. Leading Alliance committee men who sat on the Liberal platform near Mr. Ross charge him with deliberately putting the Hon. Mr. McKay up to emasculate the report.

The manifesto of the Ontario Citizens' League is as follows:—

To the People of Ontario:—

By neither of the conventions just held by the two political parties of the province has much deference been shown to the scores of resolutions passed during the recent years by church synods, assemblies, unions and conferences requesting the enactment of legislation by which the liquor traffic shall be restricted within the narrowest limits possible, under the constitution—much less to the will of the people, as expressed in the referendum vote. On the contrary, it is evident that both political parties have retrograded from the advance positions formerly held by them. In 1893 Sir Oliver Mowat pledged the Liberal party to enact prohibitory legislation up to the limit of the powers of the province, once those powers were determined by the highest court of the Empire, a pledge, the obligation of which was accepted by both his successors in the leadership. So, too, in the same year, the Hon. William R. Meredith declared that if the Conservative party were entrusted with the government as the result of the then approaching general election, he would obey the mandate of the people as expressed in the plebiscite of 1892, and enact prohibitory legislation. The Conservative party, however, abandoned prohibition as a plank in its platform shortly after Mr. Meredith's retirement from the leadership, and now as the result of the recent Liberal convention, the Liberal party has ruthlessly repudiated the pledges made by its successive leaders.

When the pledges of Sir Oliver Mowat and Mr. Meredith were given the saloon was recognized as a menace to the individual and the home, and therefore to the state. In the meantime it has come to be the enemy of the state in another, a more insidious and even a more dangerous, sense. Under the protection of the liquor license laws, the liquor trade of this province has grown to be an enormous monopoly, depending for its existence directly upon the government.

The efforts that have been made in Ontario in the past to place restrictions on the evils flowing from the saloon have only succeeded in arousing the liquor monopoly to greater activity in the public affairs of the province, until the liquor trade has become what it is to-day, an active, tireless, sleepless factor in our politics, the one object of whose activity is the protection and perpetuation of the saloon.

The activity of a franchise-holding monopoly, boldly proclaiming its trade to be its politics, would be an intolerable impertinence under any circumstances—an impertinence calling loudly for the revocation of its state-granted franchise. How much more impertinent, how much more intolerable, when the thing which is the subject of the monopoly is in its very nature the enemy of the state; how much more intolerable when that monopoly, everywhere recognized as a corrupting influence, is kept by the law in terms of the closest intimacy with and dependence upon the government. So true is this that even a change of government will mean no change in the debauching relations of the trade to the state. It will be idle for political conventions to pass resolutions against corrupt political methods while such a well-spring of political corruption as the liquor monopoly is kept hand in glove with our politics.

The first duty of honest men is to cast out a government which, besides the evasion of its solemn pledges, has perpetuated its existence by becoming the willing beneficiary of frauds, briberies and perjuries.

The government is not purged by the resignation of the 'wicked partners'—much less is it entitled to credit when, instead of putting forth an honest statement of the reasons for their going, it recommends them for preferment to the most exalted positions in the gift of their fellow countrymen. We yet have responsible government in theory in this country, and we must hold the government responsible for the rascalities which have been perpetrated in its name and for its advantage. No matter though some of the members of the government may be personally innocent, they have taken the benefits and they must take the consequences.

The second duty of honest men will be to get rid of the most obvious source of political corruption, the bad pre-eminence of the liquor monopoly in our public affairs. This can only be done by getting rid of the license system.

Both these purposes can be accomplished, but they can be accomplished only at this juncture by the nomination and election of independent representatives to the legislature. It is not proposed to start a new political party, but only to elect a number of representatives pledged to the abolition of the liquor license system and on all other questions to give an independent support to the government that may be returned to power.

At the present moment the influence of the liquor trade is dominant in the legislature and among the workers of both political parties throughout the province. That condition is not accidental. It is the result of the political influence exercised by the liquor trade in every constituency in Ontario. That influence can be met and overborne only by an influence equally extensive. The only influence co-extensive with that of the liquor trade in Ontario is that of the disinterested honest men of the province. If they will take the matter up, not as something they ought to counsel or plead with the political parties to do, but as something they must do themselves, the thing can be done. The present is both a crisis and an opportunity for the temperance cause. If the opportunity is permitted to pass, the liquor trade will go on extending and cementing its political power.

What is required now is local organization of the independent sentiment of every riding. The only difference of opinion likely to develop is as to the method of dealing with what may be called the residue of the liquor traffic after the banishment of the bar and the liquor store. The suggestion we venture to make with reference to this is that cities and towns be given the option of establishing liquor depots to be regulated under provincial law and to be subject to state inspection, but their control to be dissociated entirely from political and party influence and vested in boards of commissioners elected by the people. We cannot get rid of the traffic altogether, and this plan seems to us to be less objectionable than any other that has been suggested.

The dissolution is likely to be announced at any moment, and no time is to be lost. Sympathizers with the views and purposes here expressed are invited to place themselves promptly in communication with one of the undersigned or with Mr. W. G. Fee, organizer, 152 West Lodge avenue, Toronto.

Yours in the interests of good citizenship.

W. E. RANEY.
J. EDWARD STARR.
ALEX. MILLS.

Toronto, Nov. 28, 1904.

OTTAWA POLICE SCANDAL.

COMMISSIONERS DEMAND RESIGNATION OF ALL THE OFFICERS.

Ottawa, Nov. 30.—The police commissioners sprang a sensation last evening when the secretary, Mr. Lett, handed out the following announcement: 'The board with a view to carrying out the reorganization of the force, which was undertaken some months ago, has decided, as a first step, to ask for the resignation of the officers of the force, such resignations to be handed to the secretary on or before Dec. 15, and to take effect on Dec. 31. This decision has been arrived at for the purpose of affording the board the largest possible freedom for carrying out the proposed reorganization.'

The commissioners had nothing to say for publication beyond the announcement.

A member of the commission asked what it meant, 'Will the men be taken back' replied: 'We did not ask for the resignations in fun, I think the public can read between the lines.'

Chief Powell declined to talk further than to say that his resignation was already written out. The following are the men affected by the decision: William F. Powell, chief; William Vizard, deputy chief; Joseph Gilhooly, inspector; Emile Joliat, and Alex. Ross, sergeants; Benjamin McCarthy, Michael Lalonde and Jeremiah Berigan, patrol sergeants.

Detectives Dicks, Robillard and O'Meara are not included in the action of the board.

AUSTRALIA AND JAPANESE.

QUESTION OF REMOVING RESTRICTION ON THEIR ENTRY INTO THE COUNTRY.

Melbourne, Victoria, Nov. 30.—The Federal House of Representatives will next week discuss the question of withdrawing the restrictions placed on the entry of Japanese into the Commonwealth, on the ground, in the words of the motion: 'That they have placed themselves in the front rank of nations, have granted religious freedom, have established consulates and have become the honored ally of Great Britain.'

SEPARATION GRANTED.

Paris, Nov. 30.—The first tribunal of the Seine decided to-day in favor of Countess Czaykowski, formerly Miss Edith L. Collins, of New York, and a great-granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt, in her application for a separation from her husband, Count Czaykowski, secretary of the Turkish legation at the Hague. The decree awards the wife the care of her children. The Count pleaded that the Turkish law gave him control of the children above seven years of age, but the court sustained the Countess's plea that the Turkish law is inapplicable to parties resident outside of Turkey.

'LAND OF FREEDOM.'

HOW THE DOUKHOBORS LONG FOR CANADA, TO ESCAPE PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA.

Amid the falling snow, which, alighting on the glass of the roof of the Windsor Street Station, made a general darkness which was excessively uncomfortable and depressing yesterday forenoon, a number of Galicians and Doukhobors were noticed struggling forward to catch the outgoing train. The men were weighted down with bundles; the women—short fat women, with skirts which, even in the snow, showed the limbs—were occupied with the children, which, with these people, are very numerous in the family.

Not a few remarked upon the circumstance that these people should be proceeding to the North-West in the winter.

Peter Ivanhoff, one of the Doukhobor men, being spoken to, said, in very fair English, that it was much better to come to Canada even in the winter than to remain in Russia. There they were persecuted, both by the civil and the religious power. Chiefly, the church desired to force them to give up their simple faith, which was according to the New Testament, and which consisted for the most part, in being peaceable, in loving all men, in refusing to kill their brothers in war, and in trying to lead good, honest lives.

The Doukhobors and the Stundists had suffered severely for their faith. At the same time, they had been loyal to their convictions. The Russian people were heartily tired of the present war, in which they had no interest, but the human ammunition for which they had been compelled to provide. The example of the Doukhobors and the Stundists had served as an object lesson for the Orthodox Greek Church, and many had renounced a religion which was three parts superstition, and had commenced to live the life of simple faith in the Lord Jesus Christ.

Mr. Ivanhoff said he had received many letters from Canada, from friends here, who told him that this was paradise after Russia. He and those associated with him were willing to work, to obey the laws, and to become good citizens.

AWARDED DAMAGES

FATHER OF FIREMAN KILLED AT STE. MADELEINE OBTAINS A JUDGMENT FOR $2,000.

The case of Napoleon Huard vs. the Grand Trunk Railay Company, came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Doherty yesterday.

This was a claim for $15,000 damages by the father of J. A. Huard, the young fireman who was killed in the Ste. Madeleine collision, September, 1903.

A similar case was heard before the same judge, some time ago, the action being then taken by the heirs of the engine driver, Atkinson, who was also killed in that accident.

The issues being the same in both cases, the only question raised yesterday was as to the amount of damages. After hearing technical evidence and argunent, the Court at once rendered judgment in favor of plaintiff for two thousand dollars.

CIVIC SALARY INCREASE

IN JANUARY NONE BUT THOSE OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS WILL LIKELY BE CONSIDERED.

The Salaries Committee held a private meeting yesterday afternoon to consider the salaries of civil employees. There were present: Ald. Vallieres, in the chair, and Ald. Lariviere, Ald. Robillard and L. A. Lapointe. From information gained after the meeting it is understood that no very definite decisions were arrived at. It is said that a recommendation was agreed upon that in future the maximum salaries of the city clerk and the city treasurer should be $4,000 per year each. The change, however, is not to be made in the cases of the present occupants of these positions, who now draw $5,000 each. It was further suggested that the salary of the assistant treasurer should, in future, be from $2,000 to $3,000; that of the accountant to be from $1,500 to $2,000; that of the cashier, to be from $1,400 to $2,000. None of these officials have yet reached the maximum mentioned. They are attached to the staff of the Finance Committee, and the special committee adjourned till Friday night, to continue the revision. After that, a report will be made to the City Council.

From the fact that the available revenue for 1905 will require strict economy it is not considered likely that many increases in the salaries of clerks and others not heads of departments will be recommended in January.

A few years ago regulations similar to the foregoing were talked of, but were not approved by the council.

WILL VISIT BRITAIN

PARTY OF CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS WILL BE GUESTS OF LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The London Chamber of Commerce, in association with influential friends in Canada, is arranging for a reception to leading Canadian manufacturers who are to visit the British Isles early in July next.

The party is expected to number at least three hundred and a special steamship will be chartered to convey the delegation—which will sail from Montreal to England.

Lord Strathcona is taking a keen interest in the proposed trip of the Canadians to the Motherland, and Lord Brassey has also asked to be associated in the reception.

Advertisements.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signatnre of Chas. H. Fletcher. and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

SAFETY

Is an important factor in your lighting arrangements.

As ACETYLENE GAS excels in many other points, so also, it positively excels in SAFETY.

ACETYLENE is odorless when burning, but has a pungent, penetrating odor when allowed to escape, which ensures INSTANT DETECTION in case of leaks.

There are numerous Generators on the market, but there is only ONE BEST, and that is the "ECLIPSE" Generator; which we will be pleased to show you, at any time, in full working order.

THE CONTINENTAL HEAT & LIGHT CO.,

17-19 Busby Lane. Tel. Main 2399.

Sole Agents for Shawinigan Carbide Co., Ltd.

According to reports received from England, it is quite evident that there is a desire to reciprocate the cordial greeting the Canadians gave the British manufacturers when they visited Canada in the summer of 1903 at the time of the Montreal Congress. Arrangements are in progress to show the visitors the best of industrial England and Scotland, especially with a view to ascertaining the best basis for mutually advantageous reciprocity. Public meetings are also to be held at which the Canadian visitors will be present and speak.

The greatest advantage is expected to accrue from this visit in removing misconceptions and the opportunity is especially welcomed in view of the renewed Canadian reciprocity efforts emanating from Washington, of which United States cables in the English papers have had much to say recently. The proposed visit is meeting with general favor in local business circles and on 'Change to-day the matter was favorably commended.

Mr. R. J. Young, of Toronto, secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, was in the city yesterday in connection with the proposed trip and during his stay he called at the offices of the different steamship companies and discussed with the officials the possibility of securing special conditions in order to carry out the project.

The coupon on the back page may help your newsboy to start a bank account.

COMPANIONS OF THE FOREST.

Hope of the Forest Circle No. 117, of the Companions of the Forest, held a most enjoyable social and concert in Unity Hall, on Monday evening. There was a good attendance and a fine programme was furnished. St. Luke's Church Orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. B. Simpson, contributed several excellent numbers. Songs were sung by Messrs. Cox, Rodger, Pennington and Clarke. Recitations were given by Mr. Joseph Clarke, Mrs. Secord and Mr. Edwards. Miss Lillian Grant did the Highland fling very gracefully, and Misses G. Grant, Simpson, Caroy and Press contributed instrumental selections. Refreshments were served at the close of the entertainment.

LT.-COL. PELLATT'S PIANO.

Lieut.-Col. Pellatt is one of Toronto's multi-millionnaires, who will be remembered as the gentleman who so generously paid the enormous expense of taking the band of the Queen's Own Rifles to England and back at the time of the coronation. Colonel Pellatt's mansion is one of the finest in Canada. His drawing-room has just been equipped with a special Heintzman & Co. Grand Piano in gold finish. C. W. Lindsay Limited, Sole Agents, 2366 St. Catherine street, east end branch, 1622 St. Catherine street.

Advertisements.

CEYLON TEA,
GREEN OR BLACK.

Has that deliciously rich, creamy flavor and full body so much appreciated by every lover of tea. Unquestioned merit accounts for the tremendous success of Ceylon Tea.

For Sale by All First-class Grocers.

ICE HARVESTING TOOLS
for Butchers, Dairymen, Farmers, Ice Dealers, etc.

ICE PLOWS, SAWS, TONGS, BARS, HOOKS, AXES, Etc.

Write for Catalogue and Prices:

ROBERT DONALDSON & SONS,
30 Youville Square, Montreal, Que.

IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

THIS IS NOMINATION DAY FOR THE PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS.

Charlottetown,, Nov. 30.—This is nomination day in Prince Edward Island for the local elections, to be held on Dec. 7. The indications are that all the seats will be contested, excepting in Bideford, where the Hon. James Richards, the defeated Liberal member in the federal election, is the candidate, and Georgetown, where Mr. A. J. Macdonald, Conservative, is unopposed. Both parties admit the contest will be a close one, as many seats were only held during the last House by a few votes. Judging by the returns of the federal elections the Conservatives should elect twenty to the Liberals' ten members. Independent estimates give the Conservatives nine in King's County, as at present, five in Queen's, and three in Prince, thus defeating the government by 17 to 13. The election of the Hon. Mr. Peters, Premier; the Hon. J. H. Cumiskey, and the Hon. George W. Simpson, members of the present government, is doubtful.

ST. FRANCIS BAR.

SPECIAL MEETING HELD YESTERDAY TO WELCOME JUDGE HUTCHINSON AND BID FAREWELL TO JUDGE WHITE.

Sherbrooke, Nov. 30.—A special meeting of the Bar of the District of St. Francis was held at ten o'clock yesterday forenoon when an address of welcome was presented to Mr. Justice Hutchinson on his elevation to the Bench and his appointment to the St. Francis District, and also an address to Mr. Justice White on his retiring from the position as judge of the Superior Court of the District of St. Francis. There was a good attendance of the members of the Bar, and Mr. Wm. Morris, K.C., Batonnier, presided. The proceedings were opened by the presentation of the following address to Mr. Justice White:

'To the Honorable Mr. Justice White:

'May it please Your Lordship,—

'The members of the Bar in the District of St. Francis cannot take their leave of you as the senior judge in this district without giving expression, as you retire from this Bench, to their appreciation of the courteous, painstaking and able manner in which you have discharged the duties of your high office.

'By your knowledge of the law, coupled in a marked degree with a deep insight into business affairs, your judgments materially added to the respect in which the law is held in Canada.

'They regret your retirement, which has deprived the Bench of one of its most distinguished members, and the country of one its most eminent judges.

'In conclusion, they assure you of the esteem and affection in which you are held by all the members of the Bar, and they wish you many years of rest as the ending of a life which has been full of activity and helpfulness.

'On behalf of the Bar,

'WILLIAM MORRIS, K.C.'
'Batonnier.'

'Sherbrooke, Nov. 29, 1904.'

Mr. White replied at length, expressing his deep appreciation of the kind words of his late confreres and for the uniform good fellowship of the members of the Association during the thirty-six years of his membership.

ADDRESS TO JUDGE HUTCHINSON.

The address presented to Mr. Justice Hutchinson by the Batonnier, is as follows:—

'To the Honorable Matthew Hutchinson, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Superior Court:

'May it please Your Lordship,—

'The members of the St. Francis section of the Bar desire to extend to you their congratulations upon your elevation to the Bench in this province.

'Coming as you do from the metropolitan city of the Dominion to these Eastern Townships, you will find a change in your surroundings, a change which we trust will be agreeable to you, as your coming among us will be satisfactory to ourselves.

'You will bring to the discharge of your important duties a knowledge and experience gained in a long and successful practice of the profession, and to the Bench the benefit of the high character and sterling reputation you have so deservedly acquired.

'We, then, welcome you heartily among us. We are confident that the mutual respect and good feeling which have marked the relationship between the Bench and Bar in this district, will always be maintained.

'On behalf of the Bar,

'WILLIAM MORRIS, K.C.,
'Batonnier.'

Sherbrooke, Nov. 29, 1904.

Mr. Justice Hutchinson in reply paid a high tribute to the Eastern Townships. It had been the custom for some years in Montreal to look to the Eastern Townships to supply the English-speaking members of the Bar in Montreal. 'Coming as I do from another city, in another district it is very gratifying to me to be so cordially received and I appreciate very much your generous reception. Concerning the duties which I have undertaken to fulfil, perhaps I should say nothing, but I am constrained to say this, that I recognize the high and important character of these duties, the serious responsibilities that attach to the undertaking of them, and I look to you, gentlemen, for your assistance, and ask you with all seriousness to divide with me the responsibility respecting the questions of law and determining the rights between man and man.'

Mr. Justice Lemieux also welcomed the new judge.

Advertisements.

MOTHERHOOD WEAKNESS

Is Promptly Overcome—Health and Vigor Permanently Restored by Ferrozone.

[illegible] women suffer untold torture from [illegible] debility caused by disorders of [illegible] organs. Day by day they [illegible], but from a false sense of [illegible] they shrink from using a good [illegible] Ferrozone. And it would [illegible]

[illegible] renews weak women like Ferrozone. It brings back lost nerve force, [illegible] vital energy, increases the [illegible]

[illegible] so potent and prompt [illegible] has ever been discovered. [illegible] uplifting effect at once. [illegible] you gain in power and [illegible] feelings of weakness and [illegible] disappear.

[illegible] can remain sick or miserable [illegible] Ferrozone. It goes direct [illegible] of the trouble, puts a [illegible] irregularities, and so [illegible] buoyant, robust health. Be[illegible] alcohol and dangerous [illegible] can be used by young [illegible] absolute safety. Prepared [illegible] fifty to the box; price [illegible] boxes for $2.50, at all dealers [illegible] Polson & Co., Hartford, [illegible] A., and Kingston, Ontario.

THE LATE PAUL KRUGER

REMAINS REACH CAPETOWN.

Capetown, Nov. 30.—The Dutch steamer 'Batavier,' having on board the body of Paul Kruger, former President of the Transvaal Republic, arrived here yesterday, almost unnoticed. The remains will lie in state here and will leave for Pretoria on Dec. 7, on a special train, which will stop at most of the railway stations on the way there.

HOTTENTOTS UP IN ARMS.

FIFTY DUTCH SETTLERS MASSACRED IN COLD BLOOD.

London, Nov. 30.—The 'Standard's' Capetown correspondent reports that the position of the whites in German Southwest Africa is precarious. Wholesale murders by Hottentots are reported from various sources, and an Urpington despatch states that insurgents have massacred fifty Dutch settlers in cold blood. White women and children, it is added, are fleeing into Cape territory.

THE ASSAULT ABANDONED.

The Japanese Round Port Arthur Gathering Strength.

SLOW SAPPING IS PROCEEDING AGAINST A FORMIDABLE TRENCH.

London, Nov. 30.—4 a.m.—Unofficial reports from Tokio and Che foo encourage the belief that the Japanese are making very rapid progress at Port Arthur, despite their losses at the 203 Metre Hill. It is stated in despatches received here that General Nogi has stopped the assault which began on Saturday last; the result being less successful than was expected. Another line of trenches, more formidable than any that have been destroyed, lies between the besiegers and the Er lung and the Kee kwan forts. Another period of comparatively slow sapping is probable before the Japanese storm the Russian psoitions again. According to a despatch from Tokio the Japanese are beginning to watch the movements of the Baltic fleet with concern.

LARGE BREACHES MADE IN THE FORTRESSES.

Berlin, Nov. 30.—A despatch from Tokio to the 'Taglische Rundschau' reports that the Japanese storming of Port Arthur was abandoned on Nov. 23, because, though large breaches had been made in the Sung shoo, Rih lung and Kee kwan forts, the Japanese were unable to enter on account of the heavy fire from the other forts, and the resistance of the garrison.

HEAVY GUNS.

NOW SWEEP THE HARBOR.

London, Nov. 30.—According to a Tokio despatch to the 'Standard' there is an unofficial rumor that the Japanese hauled large calibre guns to the top of 203 Metre Hill, from whence their fire has a sweep of the whole harbor.

This report doubtless goes beyond the facts, but various despatches indicate the progress the Japanese are making in the reduction of Port Arthur. Japanese here explain the great importance of the capture of 203 Metre Hill, which, besides giving command of the harbor, will serve as a wide breach made by the wedge the Japanese had previously driven in between the Etse group and the Russians' last retreat in the ravines at Liao ti Mountain. They declare that retreat to Liao ti will be effectually cut off, and that it is not unlikely that Liao ti will be simultaneously attacked in the final assault.

JAPANESE CAPTURED.

Bennett Burleigh wires to the 'Daily Telegraph,' from Che foo, that in the last assault the Japanese lost four thousand men in one hour's fighting. They claim to have captured two more of the north-eastern forts, and a third, which is part of the Kee kwan forts. They claim, Mr. Burleigh adds, to have effected a lodgment at Pigeon Bay, thus turning the fort on 203 Metre Hill, and that they are now tunnelling from the gorge below Liao ti hill, which they hope first to damage, then to rush. The despatches continue:—'Desperate fighting is proceeding daily and the losses are admitted to be excessive, but the Japanese insist that Port Arthur must fall within twenty-one days.'

The 'Morning Post's' correspondent at Shanghai telegraphs that wireless communication has been re-established between the Russian consulate at Che foo and the Port Arthur garrison.

EXPERT OPINION.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 30.—(3.28 a.m.)—Foreign reports of the fighting at Port Arthur are accepted here very seriously. If the Japanese have taken 203 Metre Hill, as reported, and are commanding the whole harbor, it is believed that the situation is critical. Experts on Port Arthur's topography assert, however, that it is more likely that the Japanese have occupied positions at the base of the hill ,and believe that with the concentrated fire of the covering forts the Japanese will find the top of the hill untenable, if they arrive there.

FROM CHE FOO.

Che foo, Nov. 29.—Chinese and Japanese advices received here to-day, while not beyond question, indicate the practical certainty that another general assault on Port Arthur began on Nov. 24, and was continuing on Nov. 27. It is certain that there has been severe fighting. The only question is whether the assault was sufficiently widespread to be called general. The fighting is with the object of capturing additional Russian trenches. The summit forts seemingly were not attacked. The Chinese say that one train of thirty cars recently arrived at Port Dalny with wounded men. No prisoners were captured.

As frequently indicated, the Japanese position is most promising at Rih lung mountain and Kee kwan mountain, and the latest attack was designed to further increase the power of these positions. A detachment of the eleventh division began the advance during the afternoon of Nov. 24, following several days' bombardment, rushing against the trenches guarding the approach to the south-east fort of the Kee kwan mountain group, the Japanese artillery in the meanwhile throwing all the metal possible against the Rih lung mountain, and An tiz mountain forts. The possession of the trenches was stubbornly contested. After five hours' fighting and several repulses, the Japanese drove out the Russians and destroyed their trenches, and behind sandbags, which the infantry carried, succeeded in entrenching themselves. At 11 o'clock in the evening the Russians made a sortie, which the Japanese say they repulsed after two hours' fighting.

The Japanese at Port Dalny believe the attack became general, as men returning from the front, while not having seen the fighting, reported that heavy small arm and machine gun fire was almost constant at various parts of the line till Nov. 27, when the last advices reached Port Dalny.

OFFICIAL NEWS ANXIOUSLY AWAITED.

Tokio, Nov. 29.—Official news concerning the latest developments at Port Arthur is anxiously awaited. The 'Nichi-Nichi,' 'Shimbun' and 'Asahi' to-day issued extras stating that the fierce fighting against the Sung shoo, Ur lung and Tung ki kwan forts continued until midnight on Monday. They also state that the Japanese right column, after repeated desperate charges on Monday, succeeded in carrying the greater part of the 203 Metre Hill. The assault on Chi fan shan, the north-east line of heights between the 203 Metre Hill and Hai shu shan was quite effective, the Japanese inflicting immense losses on the enemy and temporarily silencing the guns in the works on the 203 Metre Hill. At one time during the engagement there were indications that the Russians holding the position would make a general retreat, but reserves were brought up and the resistance continued. At midnight on Monday the defence was evidently weakening in consequence of the assault on Chi fan shan and the 203 Metre Hill. The bombardment of the warships in the harbor with Japanese large calibre guns is now more effective. The 'Peresviet' has been struck fifteen times, but she is, nevertheless, still able to shift her position.

Advertisements.

Always eat the best. JAS. STRACHAN, Bakers to Royalty

IN MANCHURIA.

RUSSIANS MAKE ABORTIVE ATTACKS.

Tokio, Nov. 29.—Field Marshal Oyama reports that the situation on the Sha khe river is unchanged. On Sunday the Russians made several abortive night attacks with artillery. Searchlights have been placed at various points, chiefly north of the Hun river, and west of the railway.

NIGHT ATTACKS AND RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

Mukden, Nov. 29.—The activity of the Japanese against Gen. Rennenkampff's front continued on Nov. 28, culminating before noon in one of the severest fights in recent weeks. The Japanese retired only about six hundred yards, but after the flight the Russians collected two hundred and thirty Japanese corpses, all from the seventh and ninth reserve brigades. The Russians also captured a large quantity of rifles, entrenching tools and Red Cross stores.

Night sorties continue, and Russian scouts prove very adaptable to this sort of work, and can go all around the Japanese in woodcraft. On the night of Nov. 25 a party of Siberian sharpshooters went out and captured every one of the guards in front of a Japanese party cutting firewood, without arousing the suspicions of the Japanese that anything had happened.

On the evening of Nov. 27 a party of Russian volunteers practically wiped out the village of Nanganza, situated at the foot of the Double Humped Hill, opposite Poutiloff (Lone Tree) Hill. The Japanese had been occupying a building in the village every night and hampering the Russian sharpshooters. Attacking the village in the rear, the Russian volunteers drove out the Japanese from the village early in the evening, mined the building and retired. The Japanese subsequently reoccupied the building, which was blown up and almost the whole village destroyed. The Russian losses during the whole affair were three men killed and fifteen wounded.

Chinese report that the main Japanese force is located at Shil khe, on the railway ten miles south of Sha khe, but that it is impossible to estimate its number.

The Japanese at close quarters, and especially during night fighting, continually use Russian words and phrases, with the object of misleading their foes. General Linevitch has especially warned the troops on this point.

FLANKING MOVEMENT CHECKED.

With the Russian forces at Shen king, Nov. 29.—The fight of the Japanese with General Rennenkampff's Cossacks, which began on Nov. 24, ended at 6 p.m. on Nov. 28. The Japanese, who were repulsed, never approached nearer than six hundred yards. During a snowstorm at midday on the 28th the Japanese tried to outflank the Russian right, but the rifles and four guns forced them to retire. The Russian losses were small.

On Nov. 27, Russian scouts captured Nan gen tze village, and held it twenty minutes, while sappers blew up a large stone house which had served as a fortress from which the Japanese sniped Russian outposts.

RUSSIAN REFORMS.

PRINCE MESTCHERSKY SAYS ONLY DISASTER IF A CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT IS GIVEN.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 30.—Prince Mestchersky, editor of the 'Grashdanin,' and the foremost spokesman of the autocracy, holds that the inauguration of such reforms as are at present possible in Russia, has been actually prejudiced by 'the irresponsible agitation for a constitution which is now in progress.' Speaking to the Associated Press today, Prince Mestchersky said:—'The question is often asked, why not introduce a constitution? Russia might as well ask an American or a Briton. Why not introduce autocracy? A constitution is just as necessary to Great Britain or the United States as autocracy is for Russia. Russia without autocracy would cease to be Russia. The greatest contemporary Russian statesmen, men of the most commanding intellect, like M. Witte, are of this opinion. Constitutional government is impossible in Russia for the simple reason that the vast majority of the people have not the slightest conception of its meaning. There are perhaps a hundred thousand Russians who want a constitution, and as they do all the talking while the remaining 150,000,000 are voiceless, the impression goes abroad that the sentiment of the majority of the nation desires a change in the form of government. If a constitution were introduced to-morrow it would be short lived, simply because it would not be based upon the wishes or ideas of the people, and, therefore, it would only impede real and lasting reform. Constitutional government would prove an actual danger, because the nation includes races like the Poles and those of the Baltic territory who are more advanced and developed than the rest, they would consequently soon obtain a predominance in the parliament which would call forth the opposition of the great disintegration of the nation. We want reforms, not a constitution. Reform is attainable only through autocracy. The imperial manifesto of February, 1904, laid down a basis of reform which the government was carefully preparing and gradually, but surely carrying out when Von Plehve's untimely end put a sudden stop to the work. The fundamental idea of this reform is to create small zemstvos, thus bestowing the widest possible measure of self-government. The project contemplated a complete reorganization of the present form of zemstvos whereby local affairs would be submitted to the control of those immediately interested, and questions affecting the provinces at large would be referred to a representative provincial council, under the presidency of the governor. Once local government should be established upon a firm basis, it was the intention of the sovereign to reform the central administration at St. Petersburg. This would probably be begun with the introduction of ministerial responsibility. The council of the ministry, which is now a purely perfunctory body, would sit under the presidency of the sovereign. At present each minister has his own programme or policy, often in conflict with other ministers.

'The reforms would next include the introduction of representative members in the council of the empire, giving the nation a voice in legislation. The debate would be restored to the primary function for which it was created by Peter the Great, of controlling the administration of the law, and thus becoming a strong safeguard against arbitrariness in administration.

'This logical and comprehensive scheme was suspended by Von Plehve's murder. His successor marked his entry into office by an appeal to the confidence of the people which unfortunately was misunderstood. The effect has been to set tongues wagging and newspapers talking, and the Russian press is not sufficiently developed, owing to the restrictions under which it has suffered, to appreciate the merits of sound conservatism. The talk at once became wildly liberal in tendency. Then came the meeting of the zemstvoists, who, carried away by eloquence and fervor in excess of zeal, outran the furthest ambition of their chairman, M. Shipoff, and memorialized the throne for a regular constitution. The result has been to confuse the whole issue of reform upon which the autocracy was intent.'

Prince Mestchersky declared that personally he did not attach great importance to the movement, nor does he anticipate anything in the nature of a crisis.

A SIGNIFICANT MOVEMENT.

Moscow, Nov. 30.—A conference here of the marshals of the nobility discussing the most advisable use for the fund subscribed by the nobility in honor of the birth of the heir to the Throne, unanimously opposed the proposal to devote the money to founding a second naval college or scholarships in the existing college, favoring the use of the money in opening village schools on the models of the des Moulins schools in France and the Litz schools in Germany. This action is considered to be significant.

The Town Council has unanimously adopted the proposal of Prince Galitzin, Mayor of Moscow, to summon a conference of all the municipal councils of Russia. The resolution sets forth the desirability of mutual co-operation and the exchange of ideas, points out the admirable results of zemstvos in Red Cross work, and asks the government to authorize the meeting.

Any Rheumatic sufferer may have a full dollar's worth of my remedy free

I searched the whole earth for a specific for Rheumatism—something that I or any physician could feel safe in prescribing—something that we could count on not only occasionally, but ALWAYS. For the ravages of Rheumatism are everywhere and genuine relief is rare.

After twenty years of search and experiment, I learned of the chemical I now employ. And I knew then that my search and my efforts were well rewarded. For this chemical gave me the basis of a remedy which in the cure of Rheumatism is practically certain.

I don't mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure can turn bony joints into flesh again—that is impossible. But it will drive from the blood the poison that causes pain and swelling—and then that is the end of the pain and swelling—the end of the suffering—the end of Rheumatism.

I am willing that you should prove my claims at my expense. I will gladly give you a full dollar package of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic remedy to try. For I know that you and your neighbors and friends will by your good wishes and your good words, more than repay my initial loss.

You pay nothing----you promise nothing
you risk nothing----you deposit nothing

Crystalized Poison!

You know that hard water leaves a deposit of lime in the bottom of the teakettle in which it boils, and soft water does not. That is because soft water is filtered and contains no lime, while hard water is not filtered and is full of it.

You can imagine that if that deposit were to settle in the joint of your knee it would be extremely painful. And if the deposit grew, you could finally no longer endure the torture of walking.

Yet that is the very way that Rheumatism begins and ends. Except that the deposit which forms is not lime but crystalized poison.

For your blood is always full of poison—the poison you eat and drink and breathe into your system. It is the purpose of the blood to absorb and carry off this very poison. And the kidneys which are the blood filters, are expected to cleanse the blood and send it back through the system clean to gather more poison which, they, in turn, will eliminate.

But sometimes the kidneys fail. And sometimes, from some other cause the blood gets so full of poison that they cannot absorb it all. This is the start of Rheumatism. The poison accumulates and crystallizes. The blood carries the crystals and they increase in size. Then, when it can carry them no longer, it deposits them in a joint—on a bone—anywhere.

The twinge in your leg—the dull ache in your arm on a rainy day—these are the outward signs of the unseen crystals. And the twisted limbs and unspeakable anguish of the sufferer who has allowed his symptoms to go unheeded and unattended for years—these are the evidences of what Rheumatism neglected, can do.

Rheumatism includes lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia, gout—for all these are the results of rheumatic poison in the blood.

Plainly the first thing to do is to remove the poison. But this is not enough. The FORMATION of the poison must be stopped, so that nature may have a chance to dissolve and eliminate the crystals, which have already formed. Unless this is done there can be no cure—no permanent relief.

A Certain Cure

I spent twenty years in experimenting before I felt satisfied that I had a certain remedy for this dread disease,—a remedy which would not only clean out the poison, but one which would stop its formation.

The secret lay in a wonderful chemical I found in Germany. When I found this chemical, I knew that I could make a Rheumatic cure that would be practically certain. But even then before I made an announcement—before I was willing to put my name on it,—I made more than 2,000 tests! And my failures were but 2 percent.

This German chemical is not the only ingredient I use in Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure—but it made the remedy possible—made possible an achievement which, I doubt not could have been made in no other way.

This chemical was very expensive. The duty, too, was high. In all it cost me $4.90 per pound. But what is $4.90 per pound for a REAL remedy for the world's most painful disease?—for a REAL relief from the greatest torture human beings know?

But I do not ask you to take a single statement of mine—I do not ask you to believe a word I say until you have tried my medicine in your own home at my expense absolutely. Could I offer you a full dollar's worth free if there were any misrepresentation? Would I do this if I were not straightforward in my every claim? Could I AFFORD to do it if I were not SURE that my medicine will help you?

Simply Write Me

The offer is open to every one, everywhere. But you must write ME for the free dollar bottle order. All druggists do not grant the test, I will then direct you to one that does. He will pass it down to you from his stock as freely as though your dollar laid before him. Write for the order to-day. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 63, Racine, Wis. I will send you my book on Rheumatism besides. It is free. I will help you to understand your case. What more can I do to convince you of my interest—of my sincerity?

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy.

NEW BISHOP OF HURON.

ARCHDEACON STRATFORD ELECTED.

London, Ont., Nov. 30.—The Rev. David Williams, archdeacon, of Stratford, was elected Bishop of Huron yesterday at the Synod of Huron, at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on the third ballot. The meeting opened at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, and although at first the Rev. David Williams's majority was not very large, it was afterwards made unanimous. There were attending 190 lay delegates, and 137 clerical delegates. Dean Davis, of London, presided, and in closing the meeting all joined in wishing the bishop a long and successful career.

SHAH IS ANXIOUS.

DOES NOT UNDERSTAND BRITAIN'S DEMANDS.

New York, Nov. 30.—A St. Petersburg despatch to the 'Herald' says that the Shah of Persia has developed much anxiety over the designs of Great Britain, sending constantly so-called commercial expeditions to his country.

In view of this he is about to send an important diplomatic mission to St. Petersburg headed by Major Mirza Reza Khan, the Shah's ambassador at Constantinople.

This action, in view of Lord Curzon's departure to India, is considered in diplomatic circles at St. Petersburg as a political event of the highest importance.

MADAME CALVE ILL.

Vienna, Nov. 30.—Mme. Calve, who has been making an extended concert tour, disappointed a fashionable audience last night. It was announced that she was taken suddenly ill and that the doctors have diagnosed her ailment as appendicitis. It is feared that an operation will be necessary.

Weekly Calendar.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

Art Association
OF MONTREAL.
An Exhibition of 25 WATER COLORS by
W. ST. THOMAS SMITH, A.R.C.A.,
will be held commencing
SATURDAY, Nov. 26th,
AND CLOSING
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7th.
Open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1.

A SALE OF
Useful and Fancy Articles
Under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society, will be held in
VICTORIA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Conway St., Victoriatown, Pt. St. Charles,
On THURSDAY, Dec. 1st.
Refreshments, Home-made Candy, Ice-cream.
Admission, - - - 5 cents.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2.

SALE OF
USEFUL & FANCY ARTICLES and
HOME-MADE CANDY
WEST END METHODIST CHURCH
LECTURE HALL, cor. Canning & Coursol sts.
Friday Afternoon & Evening, Dec. 2, 1904.
Admission—Adults 10c: Children 5c.
Formal Opening FRIDAY, 3 p.m., by Ald. H. B. Ames
Children's Day: Saturday Afternoon, Dec. 3rd.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5.

THE FAMOUS PIANIST
JOSEF HOFMANN
WINDSOR HALL, MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 5th.
Seats now at Shaw's. Up 1414.
75c, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE OF MONTREAL — INCORPORATED 1845 —
ANNUAL MEETING
will be held on
Monday, Dec. 5th, at 8 p.m.,
to receive report of General Committee and for the Election of Officers for the ensuing year.
A. Y. BLOMELEY.
Secretary.

Windsor Hall
FREE
FOR LADIES ONLY
Monday Afternoon, Dec. 5
at 2.30 O'clock,
A SCIENTIFIC LECTURE
in English on . . .
Beauty Culture & Facial Blemishes
By Dr. Cristion, M.D., A.M.
Late of Paris Academy of Sciences
BEAUTY DOCTOR TO
MMES. BERNHARDT, CALVE, PATTI and LANGTRY.
Assisted by one of the Most Beautiful Women of Her Age
MME. MAY, B.D.
Monday Afternoon's Lecture is FREE.
Tuesday Afternoons, Admission 50c.

MR. ANGERS APPEALING.

Mr. D. Macmaster, K.C., and Mr. Aime Geoffrion, K.C., are both leaving for Europe in connection with the case of the Hon. A. R. Angers vs. the Mutual Reserve Life Assurance Company, of New York. Mr. Macmaster will ask the Privy Council permission to appeal from the judgment of the Supreme Court dismissing the action, and Mr. Geoffrion will oppose the demand on behalf of the company.

WASTE PAPER BY-LAW.

A recent amendment to one of the city-bylaws, prohibiting any one from carting waste paper within the city limits, excepting the contractor who may agree to do the work, has been declared illegal. The city attorneys find that the city can only regulate the haulage of refuse deposited or scattered on the streets and lanes of the city. The amendment was withdrawn at the meeting of the City Council on Monday.

THE CITY DIVIDED.

The City Council yesterday approved the recommendation of the Road Committee to divide the city in two by St. Lawrence street and to number houses from the centre, east and west.

HEBREW CONSERVATIVE CLUB.

At a meeting of the Montreal Hebrew Conservative Club, held on Monday, it was decided to change the name to the Disraeli Conservative Club, and Mr. Joseph H. Jacob was elected patron. It was also decided to hold a ball on the evening of Jan. 19.

INVITATION EXTENDED.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 30.—The Rev. G. H. Williams has received a unanimous invitation to the pastorate of Quebec Methodist city church, in succession to the Rev. W. H. Sparling, B.A., who comes to Kingston.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, $3.00; Weekly Witness, $1.00, with reduction to clubs. Northern Messenger, forty cents; 10 copies to one address and over, twenty cents per copy. Post paid in each case to Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its colonies (excepting Cuba). Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahama Islands, Zanzibar, Hongkong, Cyprus, New Zealand.

For postal union countries, excepting those mentioned above, add for postage, $3.50 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 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.'

While the publishers of the 'Witness' exercise all possible care in excluding from its columns all financial and other advertisements of a doubtful or suspicious nature, and in accepting only such as they believe to be genuine and bona fide, it must be understood that they in no way guarantee these advertisements and must leave their readers to exercise their own discretion in the way of putting faith in them.

N.M. 7 F.Q. 14			NOVEMBER		F.M. 22 L.Q. 30	
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The Daily Witness.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1904.

Urga, a heretofore unknown town, in an almost equally unknown region of Mongolia, where the Dalai Lama is reported to have taken refuge, is closer to the sphere of Russian influence than Lhassa was to that of Great Britain. In this fact may lie the germ of future complications. Urga might, however, become to lamas what Avignon was to the popes of Rome—a source of weakness. The disassociation of the head of a great religious system from the holy place, round which that system has revolved for many centuries, is a divorce more disruptive of the power and influence of a theocratic government for the time being than destructive of the paramountcy of the holy city. Benares, Jerusalem, Mecca, Lhassa possess this immovable supremacy over the generations of men who profess the religions of which these cities are the sacred shrines hallowed by the devotion of ages. Moreover the monks of Lhassa may be counted on to oppose with all their influence the transfer of the capital of Buddhism from their sacred city to a town in Mongolia, and, should the present Dalai Lama refuse to return, they would probably find a successor to him on the old ground in the old way. This might create a division among the faithful, but Buddhism already has many sects and one more would not make much difference to the millions who otherwise agree on general principles. The difficulty is one that may safely be left to the monks to solve, even should Great Britain and Russia each have a Grand Lama added to its burdens and causes of dispute.

When Byron Lott, the Liberal candidate for West Hastings in the recent general elections for the Commons, and the principal accused in the bogus ballot box case, saw the inside of the Belleville jail for a night because he could not immediately procure bail, it was said in the despatch that indignation was general in Belleville. It is to be presumed that this indignation was based on a general belief in Lott's innocence. Now that, when wanted, Lott can nowhere be found, we should suppose the indignation would be general in Belleville that he was not still in the luxury cell of the jail, and that this sentiment would be especially strong in the hearts of his bondsmen. The absence of Byron Lott is a confession of guilt on his own part and on behalf of some others. All that is left for the Commission to do is to examine unmercifully how far the infamous practices exposed have gone, whether, as declared by some witnesses, they have been in use for years by the Liberal party, and whether, according to others, the party managers have been parties to them. The prime duty of the hour is to let no guilty man escape, for there is no greater crime against the commonweal than that of poisoning the fountains of free government.

The news of the death of Miss Annie Macpherson will be received in Canada with reverential regret as that of one of the great benefactors of her generation and particularly of Canada, which owes her innumerable stalwart and well-to-do citizens who to-day ascribe their happy lives to her. Miss Macpherson was the pioneer in the great work of emigrating neglected boys after a period of preparation and probation in British homes. It is possible that Miss Rye's emigration work for girls ante-dated that of Miss Macpherson for boys, in sending groups of girls to Australia, at a time when women were so much needed in that part of the world. Her coming to Canada was later. Next to the work of Miss Nightingale, in originating the noble profession of sick nursing, there were probably in the last century few more beneficent movements than that to which Miss Macpherson gave the first impulse—a work which has been so ably followed up by her sister, Mrs. Birt, by Mr. Quarrier, by Dr. Barnardo and others, to the great relief of British poverty, to the building up of the colonies, and to the rehabilitation of multitudes of valuable lives.

The Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick is to be congratulated on the great work he is doing for the lumbermen in establishing among them reading rooms furnished with a succession of travelling libraries and providing places for preachers of all denominations to hold religious services. The adoption of this movement by the provincial education department of Ontario, and probably by those of Manitoba, British Columbia and New Brunswick, is an enlightened policy, and the co-operation of all denominations, including the active support of Bishop O'Connor, Roman Catholic, of Algoma, is a delightful feature. We should like to think that similar operations were possible in the Province of Quebec. Educational reformers like Mr. Langlois have their work cut out for them.

In Great Britain, where municipal administration is generally honest, there is a steady tendency towards municipal ownership of public utilities, as shown in an extract from the Leamington 'News,' which we publish to-day. There are four times as many water plants there owned by the public as those owned by private companies; while the gas plants owned by the municipalities number more than half those owned by private companies. Furthermore, municipal-owned gas plants are increasing, while those owned by private companies are decreasing. In the matter of street railways, there are nearly as many owned by municipalities as by companies. The companies have the greatest capitalization, but the municipalities have the greater mileage. The municipalities own most of the electric lighting and power plants, and everything seems to have turned out very well. Indeed, there is no reason but aldermanic dishonesty why municipally-owned utilities should not be more general. The greater cost represented by undue profits is the tax the people pay for not electing honest men. Public ownership is not a question of honor, or principle, but of dollars and cents. In England, for instance, the average price charged by the two hundred and fifty-six municipalities which make their own gas is sixty-four cents. Even after charging that low price, there is a return of six and a half percent on the capital invested. We pay a dollar, and a dollar and ten cents, for a product that costs the Montreal Gas Company less than sixty cents to make and deliver. In the particular case of gas, then, public ownership, as in the case of Great Britain, is far ahead of our plan. We commend the extract from the Leamington 'News' to the attention of our readers.

THE POLICE CHARGES.

We trust that Mayor Laporte, before many hours are over, will be able to prove or disprove the story told him concerning the attempted bribery of aldermen and others, so as to induce them to vote for one of the candidates for chief of police. All the time necessary, however, must be taken, whether a few hours or a month, in which to probe these charges to the bottom. Without any necessity for entertaining even a suspicion against Sub-chief Campeau, the more the matter is studied the more grave it appears. Mr. Campeau has sworn that he never offered bribes himself, or instructed others to do so for him, and most people will be inclined to believe him. He has been on the police force for nearly thirty years and no charges have been made against him. On the other hand, although there have been many scandals concerning the police, and proved offences, the public has never heard that Mr. Campeau has rendered any assistance in the matter. No doubt, it would have been dangerous, and probably disastrous, for him to have done so, as, on whatever pretext, every effort would have been made to get rid of him. It would seem as though he had taken the path of least resistance, accepting the inevitable logic of facts, which, in the case of the Montreal police management, has been 'to see as 'little as possible, and to shut up about 'that.' All around him, and throughout the city, the saloons are, many of them, open night and day, and on Sundays, a fact known to himself quite well. Yet, although he is now acting-chief, and has only the Police Committee in authority over him, no attempt is being heard of to compel the law-breakers to keep the law. A grave circumstance in this connection, and in connection with Mayor Laporte's information, is the anxiety of the liquor men in the City Council and out of it to get Mr. Campeau appointed. Mr. Ekers was insistent and almost savage in his haste, and Alderman Lapointe seconded him vigorously. This may only be Mr. Campeau's misfortune and not his fault. Their friendship has already proved a bad thing for Mr. Campeau and may insure his defeat. The Mayor is to be congratulated and thanked for his courage and high sense of public duty, and the public will appreciate his determination to have things run straight, whatever may be the outcome of the present charges.

'BUSSTAG.'

Wednesday, Nov. 16, was 'Busstag,' or day of penitence, in Prussia, and nearly all over Germany. 'Busstag' is a day set apart by the government to give all the people an opportunity of repenting of the evil deeds they have committed during the previous twelve months, and to beseech for help to do right during the year to come. On 'Busstag' the government insists upon a universal stoppage of work; all public display of worldliness, or the pursuit of pleasure, is prevented by the police; the theatres are all closed; both public and private dancing is forbidden, and very little piano playing is permitted. Sacred concerts are, indeed, the only entertainment permitted throughout the country, and the programmes of these must be submitted to and approved of by the police. The newspapers are only permitted to issue an early morning edition, the discussion of politics is forbidden, and the leading articles are devoted to the significance of the occasion, and the necessity of the world improving its morals. In old times, 'Busstag' was kept in the month of May—for it is an ancient institution—but the present Emperor discovered that, instead of thinking of their past faults in the meditative atmosphere of home, the people went off into the country and enjoyed themselves in the sunshine and the fresh spring greenery. Therefore, he changed the day to the middle of November, when the weather might be expected to be more sympathetic with a day of humiliation. We are told that the day this year was all that could be wished in that respect, damp, and dark, and that almost eerie silence prevailed both in town and country.

Such public days of fasting and 'days of humiliation' have been an institution in all past ages, but have lost their value when they became mere holidays, on the one hand, or, on the other changed in the people's minds from means of repentance, and inward purification, into ends and virtues in themselves. Sackcloth and ashes, the garb of the penitent of ancient times, naturally fell into desuetude for the same reason. Christ himself was distinctly against the fasting ordinances which so obtained amongst the Pharisees in his time. He neither approved nor disapproved of the custom of fasting, but he excused those who did not fast, and his own abstinence from food for forty days was an individual act, like those of Moses and Elijah. In Scotland, where such a day as Busstag was so long observed, the practice has fallen into disuse and has been discontinued entirely in such cities as Glasgow, in 1886, and Edinburgh in 1887. It was observed there exactly like a Sabbath, with sermons in the churches and the complete cessation of business. In the United Kingdom, neither the government nor the church commands a day of public repentance, fast or humiliation; but on occasions of wars and public calamities, the sovereign from time to time appointed such a day by proclamation. That was done on March 21, 1855, during the Crimean war, and on Oct. 7, during the Indian Mutiny. There might seem to be as good constitutional reason for government to appoint a yearly day of humiliation as a day of thanksgiving. Penitence is, however, almost of necessity a more individual thing than thanksgiving, and it may be said that it is not in harmony with the genius of British institutions to have religion emanate from the government. On the other hand, there is no part of religion to which a great impetus is not given by general observance. Christianity is eminently a social religion in all its aspects, and it may be a mistake when the churches do not appoint such days to be at least spiritually observed by their members

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

We are asked to reproduce the following extracts from a series of reports by a Scotch authority, which are being republished in the Leamington 'News':

'The following statistics concerning the extent and growth of publicly-owned undertakings may be of interest to students of this problem. There are in Great Britain 1,045 water plants owned by cities, boroughs or districts, as against 251 owned by private companies. Every city of consequence, with the exception of London, is moving for public ownership.

'There are 256 public gas plants, against 454 privately owned ones, but the number of the former is increasing, while that of the latter is stationary or decreasing. On capital invested the cities have made six and a half percent, against five and a quarter for the private companies. The cities have charged an average price of sixty-four cents a thousand feet while the private companies have charged seventy-seven. The total profit from plants was about $11,500,000.

'There are in Great Britain 142 municipally-owned street railway systems against 154 belonging to private companies, but the former represent an outlay of nearly twenty-two million dollars, compared with eighty-five million dollars of private capital. The mileage is 1,067 municipal against 704 private. The percentage of profit on money invested is seven and three-quarters for the cities and four and three-quarters for the private companies. This percentage is an increase over last year of one and three-eighths for the cities and a decrease of five-eighths for the private companies. The net profits to the cities were eight million dollars, and to the companies four million eight hundred thousand. These figures are official and do not go far to support the contention of Robert T. Porter, to the effect that the public ownership is a failure in Great Britain. He wrote a series of articles to that end recently and is either being denounced or laughed at all over the United Kingdom.

'In passing I may state that Mr. Porter is responsible for similar statements which have been widely printed in the United States.

'In the item of electric lighting and power plants there are in Great Britain either in operation or in course of construction 355 plants owned by the local authorities, against 214 owned by companies. The former have invested a hundred and fifty million dollars against a hundred and thirty million dollars for the companies. The net receipts of some of the larger towns and cities are as follows: Aberdeen, $79,000; Ashton-Under-Lyne, $17,000; Ayr, $23,000; Bath, $38,000; Bedford, $28,000; Belfast, $65,000; Birmingham, $170,000; Blackburn, $65,000; Blackpool, 61,000; Bolton, $100,000; Bradford, $186,000; Brighton, $175,000; Bristol, $135,000; Cardiff, $50,000; Croydon, $90,000; Derby, $50,000; Edinburgh, $300,000; Glasgow, $380,000; Hackney, $40,000; Halifax, $39,000; Hampstead, $110,000; Hull, $75,000; Islington, $77,000; Leeds, $200,000; Leicester, $77,000; Liverpool, $500,000; Manchester, $420,000; Nottingham, $155,000; Oldham, $60,000; Plymouth, $41,000; Portsmouth, $70,000; St. Pancras, $160,000; Salford, $130,000; Sheffield, $155,000; Southampton, $60,000; Sunderland, $64,000; Wolverhampton, $58,000. In the entire list of cities only one showed a loss and that was Whitby, which lost $1,800 on the first year's working.'

ELECTION METHODS.

Judge Desnoyers Obtaining Light on Knotty Problems.

SOME OF THE WITNESSES VISITED THE ALLEGED COMMITTEE ROOM ON ST. CHARLES BORROMEE STREET.

In the St. Antoine election conspiracy case yesterday afternoon, Damien Rondeau, on the stand, testified that George Bissonnette, one of the accused, met him some time before the elections and asked him to take charge of a poll. He was sent to the Reform Club for orders. Albert St. Maurice was also sent to the Reform Club for instructions.

Enquiry was made as to the whereabouts of A. Lesperance, formerly Mr. Lyall's secretary, and who was afterwards employed in the Liberal committee room, 30 University street. Mr. T. O. Lyall said Lesperance was on a six months' holiday, but where he did not know.

Mr. Traill O. Lyall, son of Mr. Peter Lyall, and manager for Hyde, Francis & Co., said that A. Lesperance, whose signature was on the eight powers of attorney found in possession of one of the accused, had been a stenographer in the employ of the company. He (witness) was under the impression that Lesperance had left at the instance of Mr. Peter Lyall, subsequently taking charge of the committee room at 30 University street. In the middle of October, Lesperance was given six months' leave of absence.

Mr. C. A. Duclos, for the prosecution, wanted to know where Mr. Lesperance resided in Montreal, and who his friends were.

Mr. Seth P. Leet objected to the questions, and the court sustained the objection.

Mr. Duclos then asked the witness it he had handled any money in connection with the election.

Mr. Leet objected to this, but Judge Desnoyers ruled that the question was entirely legal.

Witness replied that he had handled money for election purposes, some of it going to Lesperance, but none to Bissonnette, to his knowledge.

At this point Mr. Leet raised a general objection to the manner in which Mr. Duclos was prosecuting the case. He contended that the giving of money to Lesperance or Bissonnette was not illegal, and had nothing whatever to do with the present case.

The court, however, held that the airing of such little transactions helped to clear up certain knotty points. An election, according to some politicians, was not made with prayers.

Mr. Leet more than once remarked that the questions of Mr. Duclos as to the private affairs of Mr. Peter Lyall were for the purpose of arousing suspicion through the newspapers.

Judge Desnoyers said he hoped this statement of Mr. Leet would be published in the newspapers.

Continuing, Mr. T. O. Lyall said he had not kept an account of the money furnished to Lesperance, but he thought that more than $1,000 had been paid to him altogether. The money given in cash was drawn from the Bank of Ontario; the cheques were on the Molsons Bank.

Mr. F. C. McIndoe deposed that he acted as chairman of the Liberal committee at 30 University street, and also acted as stenographer. He handled money for expenses incurred during the campaign. He was not aware of any committee rooms at 29 St. Charles Borromee street or 231 Seigneurs street. He was not at the Reform Club on the evening before the election, when the accused were arrested.

Mr. John C. McDiarmid said he superintended the opening of committee rooms in St. Joseph's ward. When shown a list of committee rooms in this ward he acknowledged its correctness, with the exception of No. 2, which had afterwards been changed. He had not heard of a committee room at 29 St. Charles Borromee street, nor did he know any of the accused. It was a fact that three hundred powers of attorney were given him and Lesperance. How some of them got into the possession of Joseph Hurtubuise he could not say.

Mr. Duclos then desired some information as to the men who acted as scrutineers for Mr. Peter Lyall.

Mr. Leet objected, saying that this information had no bearing on the present case. It was simply a waste of time making such inquiries. This was the fifth session, and the prosecution were absolutely unable to make a case, to establish even the charge of conspiracy. According to the Dominion Elections Act, section 114, they had not shown, Mr. Leet contended, that the accused had mutually consented to apply for ballots in the names of other persons. He said that the element of mutual consent must be fully established in a charge of conspiracy, and quoted as follows from the Dominion Elections Act:—

Art. 14.—Every person who, at an election:—

(a) Applies for a ballot paper in the name of some other person, whether such a name is that of a person living or dead, or of a fictitious person;

(b) Having voted once at any such election, applies at the same election for a ballot paper in his own name.

Is guilty of personation, and liable to a penalty not exceeding $50, and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, and not less than three months.

The court held that Mr. Leet's remarks were not exactly to the point. The charge was not personation. The prosecution were endeavoring to show that the accused conspired together to commit the offence of personation.

The question as to Mr. Lyall's scrutineers was allowed by Judge Desnoyers.

Mr. McDiarmimd said that they were chosen by the chairman of each particular poll in St. Joseph's ward. He could not say that the cards shown him had been fixed up in Mr. Lyall's committee rooms.

Damien Rondeau, who acted for Mr. Lyall at poll 15, was then placed on the stand, and examined by Mr. Eugene Lafleur, K.C., for the prosecution. Witness said that a few days before the elections George Bissonnette, one of the accused, met him on the street and inquired if he would mind taking charge of a poll for Mr. Lyall. He replied in the affirmative, and was ordered to go to 265 Notre Dame street. Witness went frequently to the committee room at No. 29 St. Charles Borromee street, where Bissonnette was. He had known Bissonnette for several years. On the eve of the election, witness went to 29 St. Charles Borromee street, where he saw Bissonnette and Abondius Lanctot. Bissonnette told witness and Lanctot to go to the Reform Club for instructions, and then to 2653 Notre Dame street for supplementary instructions. Witness then identified Alfred St. Maurice as the man he saw at the poll.

Mr. St. Maurice being sworn, said he had charge of poll No. 11, on Mountain street, for Mr. Lyall. Witness said he got the charge from Bissonnette on his own solicitation. On the eve of the elections he went to the committee room at 29 St. Charles Borromee street, where he met Oscar St. Jacques, Damien Rondeau and George Bissonnette.

As several witnesses had failed to appear, though subpoenaed, Mr. Duclos said that bench warrants would be issued for their arrest if they did not respond to-day.

MISS BOOTH'S SEND-OFF

COMMISSIONER COOMBS ARRIVES TO-DAY.

Miss Eva Booth, daughter of General William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, who has been in command of the Canadian forces for the past eight years, left Toronto last night for New York, to take up her duties as head of the Army in the United States. Escorted from the Temple to the City Hall by a great procession, headed by four bands, she was received by Mayor Urquhart and other civic officials and given a magnificent send-off, the Mayor speaking in warm approbation of the splendid work she had done not only in Toronto, but all over Canada.

Commissioner T. B. Coombs, Miss Booth's successor, and Mrs. Coombs, are due to arrive in Toronto to-day from England, via New York. Mr. Coombs, who was in charge of Canada for the Army twenty years ago, will have a warm welcome. It is expected that he will visit Montreal in the near future.

Several transfers of provincial commanding officers throughout the Dominion will be made as soon as the commissioner becomes familiar with existing conditions and needs. Major Stanyon and wife, who have been the principals of the Toronto Training Garrison for some time, will go to the United States to take a command under Miss Booth, and Brigadier Smeeton, who has been in charge of Newfoundland for two or three years, will be given a new appointment.

HORSE SHOW DATES.

Sixth Annual Event to be Held in May Next

SHAMROCKS TO APPLY FOR ADMISSION TO SENIOR RANKS.

The sixth annual Montreal horse show will take place at the Arena, May 10, 11, 12 and 13. This was decided at a special meeting of the committee held last night at the Arena. The committee would be pleased to receive suggestions regarding the prize-list, or anything that may further increase the usefulness of the function, which has now become such a pleasing annual affair.

HOCKEY.

The Niagara Falls Hockey Club held its annual meeting last evening, elected officers and decided to place a strong team in the O.H.A. this season.

At the annual meeting of the Collingwood Hockey Club the candidature of Mr. D. L. Darroch, for second vice-president of the O.H.A. was unanimously endorsed, and Mr. J. A. Carslake was appointed to represent the club at the convention.

The Newmarket Hockey Club has reorganized for the coming season, and will enter intermediate and junior teams in the O.H.A.

Kingston, Nov. 30.—Last year Queen's won the senior intercollegiate hockey championship, and will make strong efforts to retain it by again putting a fast team on the ice. Mills announced his 'farewell' between the goals last season, but as he has done such yeoman service for the blue, red and yellow, an effort will be made to get him out for another farewell performance. Mr. James Macdonnell will resume his position at point, where he shines. At cover point there will be Mr. [illegible] Sutherland, who so ably succeeded Mr McDowall last winter. On the forward line there are two positions to fill; Mr Knight, who was such an effective player at centre is no longer here, and Mr. John Williams, of the champion [illegible]-Frontenacs, is billed for that position. Mr. John Walsh will again be rover, and Mr. Richardson will fill his usual position on the wing. The other forward position can be easily filled, as there will be much intermediate and new material on hand.

Mr D. E. Robertson, secretary of the Toronto University Hockey Club, announces that Jack Sherry has been elected captain of the 'Varsity team. A mail vote was taken from last year's senior team.

The nominations for the Ontario Hockey Association are closed. Three offices go by acclamation, Francis Nelson, Toronto, as first vice-president; A. W. McPherson, Peterborough, as treasurer; and W. A. Hewitt, Toronto, as secretary. For the first time in six years there will be a contest for the presidency. John Ross Robertson is being opposed by W. Wyndham, of Hamilton; D. L. Darroch, Collingwood, and J. W. Chowen, Stratford, are the candidates for the office of 2nd vice-president. Eleven candidates have been nominated for the executive, four of whom are to be elected. The complete list of candidates are as follows: President, J. Ross Robertson, Toronto; Wm. Wyndham, Hamilton. For first vice president, Francis Nelson, Toronto. Second vice-president, D. L. Darroch, Collingwood; J. W. Chowen, Stratford. Secretary, W. A. Hewitt, Toronto; Treasurer, A. W. McPherson, Peterborough. Executive committee, four to be elected—[illegible] D. Hunt, Galt; J. A. Washburn, Smith's Falls; Duff Adams, Paris; H. J. Jameson, Barrie; Dr. D. J. Sinclair, Woodstock; J. Frank Keith, Cobourg; F. [illegible] Waghorne, Toronto; D. J. Turner, Midland; F. D. Woodworth, Toronto; J. C. [illegible], Stratford; S. H. B. Leslie, Toronto.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 30.—The Frontenac Hockey Club will organize at once and [illegible] to have a fine team. It expects to [illegible] Vanhorn, Kissock, Macdonnell, [illegible], H. Clarke, Potter and others in [illegible] game. Mr. J. B. McKay will represent [illegible] O.H.A. at its annual meeting.

GOLF.

'Golf clubs are to be spoken of not with [illegible], but with bated breath, as [illegible]ruments of diplomacy,' says 'Golf Illustrated.' 'It was recorded by observant [illegible] that the Premier took his [illegible] with him to Southampton and from [that] moment all the world knew, even before he opened his mouth, that the Russian crisis was over.'

FOOTBALL.

It is probable that the most important [illegible] to be transacted at the annual [illegible] the Quebec Rugby Union, which [illegible] held on Saturday night, will be [illegible] of the Shamrocks to be admitted [illegible] senior company. By winning the [illegible] championship this season, the [illegible] feel that they are worthy of [illegible] in the Rugby world, and will [illegible] opportunity to see how the league [illegible] the matter. An effort had been [illegible] the meeting postponed, but [illegible] Hamilton and College failed [illegible] a game for the Dominion [illegible] rendered unnecessary the [illegible] as the game had been the [illegible] asking for a change in the date.

[illegible] Association Football Club [illegible] annual meeting last night to wind [illegible] for the season. The secretary's [report] showed a most satisfactory [illegible] affairs. The club was organized [illegible] year, yet this year a large [illegible] turned out to play. A team [illegible] the Montreal City and District [illegible] winning two matches out of [illegible] losing only one; the other two [illegible] drawn. A match against Toronto [illegible] was also lost. There is [illegible] to expect that the members [illegible] who played in the matches [illegible] to wear the small M. It is [illegible] next year an intercollegiate [illegible] football league will be formed [illegible] McGill, Queen's and Toronto. [illegible] now being taken to make this [illegible] The treasurer's report also [illegible] healthy condition of affairs. De[illegible] expenses in connection with a [illegible], there was a balance to [illegible] the club of $11.90. The officers for next year are as follows: Hon. president, Prof. C. H. McLeod; president, G. H. Brunner, Science '06; vice-president, D. R. McCowen, Med. '07; secretary, A. G. McGougan, Arts '08; treasurer, W. M. MacDonald, Science '07; captain, S. W. Werner, Science '07; manager, J. M. Forbes, Science '06. Management committee—J. E. Featherstone, Arts; J. Wallace, Medicine; R. H. Patterson, Science.

Kingston, Nov. 30.—Although the Limestone football team have closed the season without realizing their expectation of retaining the junior championship, their condition from a financial standpoint is more satisfactory than it was at the close of last season. This will put the club on a sound financial basis for the opening of next season and will encourage the players to go in and retrieve their loss of this season.

Advertisements.

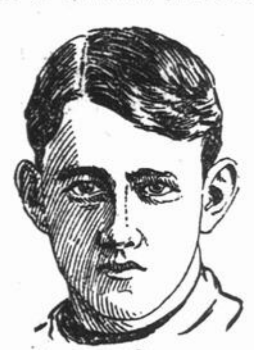
You have 115 kinds of Bread to choose from with JAMES STRACHAN, Bakers to Royalty.

FOOTBALL FATALITIES.

Fourteen deaths and perhaps many more not made known have resulted this year from injuries received in football games, says the Washington 'Evening Star.' Last year the number was a bit larger, while in 1902 it was about the same. None of the famous college elevens lost any of their men, nor were any noted players permanently crippled this season, although some were quite badly hurt. Of the serious injuries to college or school football players all were enabled to recover in comparatively short time, owing to their perfect physical condition, due to careful training under the watchful care of trainers and coaches. The first death occurred on Aug. 20, at Chicago, Ill., while the last victim died at Lansing, Mich., Nov. 25. The ages of the killed ranged from fourteen to twenty-four years, and all were due to injuries actually received while playing in a game.

ST. LAMBERT SKATING CLUB

The annual meeting of the St. Lambert Skating and Hockey Club took place last evening, and the following officers were elected for the winter season: Hon. president, Mr. J. R. Innis; president, Mr. R. T. Hooper; treasurer, Mr. B. H. Hooper; secretary, Mr H. J. Sinclair. Committee: Messrs. H. W. Horsfall, H. W. Moncell, J. A. Kircaldie, C. Christie. League delegates: Messrs. A. C. Christie and R. T. Hooper.


MR. HOOPER.

WEIGHT LIFTING CONTEST.

It is a long time since there has been a weight-lifting contest of any consequence in this locality, and that arranged to take place on Monday night at Sohmer Park between Hector Decary and Albert Auvry, should prove of more than ordinary interest. Decary has defeated all rivals in Canada, and the young man from St. Henri is practically without a peer in Canada, at that particular style of performance. Auvry, while he has shown his ability as a heavyweight wrestler, has yet to prove his strength, although in one instance he has demonstrated his ability to duplicate a feat performed by Decary, that of raising a 243-lb. dumbbell above his head. Auvry presents the appearance of strength, and should render a good account of himself. Each man will name four feats, so that the programme will consist of eight lifts.

FEDERAL LEAGUE TO MEET.

The annual meeting of the Federal League will be held on Saturday evening. A despatch was received last night from Brockville announcing that the Brockville Club would send delegates to the Federal League meeting It has already been stated that the other clubs would be represented, so that it is likely that the league will be a six-club one, the members being Wanderer, Ottawa, Capital, Montagnard, Cornwall and Brockville.

TOBOGGANING.

A new organization, entitled the Grand Trunk Tobogganing and Snowshoeing Club has been organized in Point St. Charles. A slide will be erected on the north side of Wellington street, near the Grand Trunk Boating Club, and as the members of the new club claim that their slide will be one of the finest in the country, the people of Point St. Charles are looking forward to a good winter's sport.

A NEW LABOR JOURNAL.

On Nov. 24 the first number of a new weekly labor journal was published at Glace Bay, Nova Scotia. It is called 'The Provincial Workman,' and it is to be the official organ of the Provincial Workmen's Association. The Grand Council of that association has appointed Mr. P. F. Lawson the editor, and that gentleman, in a letter to readers, invites assistance and criticism from individual lodges, pointing out that the columns of the paper will be open to every lodge and to every lodge member. The journal is in eight pages, and is exceedingly well written, and well printed. Due prominence is given to the news of the district which it covers, and it also contains a number of articles of interest to workingmen. The object of the paper will be not only to interest the workingmen of Nova Scotia, but also to defend labor against the constant and often dangerous inroads of capital. 'The labor question,' remarks the editor, 'is one of the greatest of modern times. Its satisfactory solution may take years, but in those years the 'Provincial Workman' will provide a conveyance for the thoughts, claims and aspirations of the toilers, and we have hopes that its influence will ever be directed effectively toward the general good.' The journal gives promise of much useful work in the labor cause.

BRAXTON SMITH TO SING.

Mr. Braxton Smith, the English tenor, who now resides in Montreal, has been engaged by Mr. Goulet as soloist for the Symphony concert on Dec. 9. The other soloist will be Mr. E. Taranto, violinist.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

You gain more than we do by eating 'Swiss Food,' the most perfect breakfast cereal sold. P. McIntosh & Son, millers, Toronto.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

GENERAL.

CAPRICES OF A CATARACT.

Englishman.—Can you give me the poem, I think it is by Southey, beginning: 'How does the water come down at Lodore?' Ans.—The following poem is by Robert Southey:

'How does the water
Come down at Lodore?'
My little boy asked me,
Thus, once on a time;
And, moreover, he tasked me
To tell him in rhyme.
Anon at the word,
There first came one daughter,
And then came another,
To second and third
The request of their brother,
And to hear how the water
Comes down at Lodore,
With its rush and its roar,
As many a time
They had seen it before.
So I told them in rhyme—
For of rhymes I had score·
And 'twas my vocation
For their recreation
That so I should sing;
Because I was Laureate
To them and the king.

From its sources, which well
In the tarn on the fell;
From its fountains
In the mountains
Its rills and its gills;
Through moss and through brake
It runs and it creeps
For a while, till it sleeps
In its own little lake.
And thence, at departing,
Awakening and starting,
It runs through the reeds,
And away it proceeds,
Through meadow and glade,
In sun and in shade,
And through the wood shelter,
Among crags in its flurry
Helter-skelter,
Hurry-scurry.
Here it comes sparkling,
And there it lies darkling;
Now smoking and frothing
In tumult and wrath in,
Till, in this rapid race
On which it is bent,
It reaches the place
Of its steep descent,

The cataract strong
Then plunges along,
Striking and raging,
As if a war waging
Its caverns and rocks among;
Rising and leaping,
Sinking and creeping,
Swelling and sweeping,
Showering and springing,
Flying and flinging,
Writhing and wringing,
Eddying and whisking,
Sprouting and frisking,
Turning and twisting,
Around and around;
With endless rebound:
Smiting and fighting,
A sight to delight in;
Confounding, astounding,
Dizzying and deafening the ear with its sound.

Collecting, projecting,
Receding and speeding,
And shocking and rocking,
And darting and parting,
And threading and spreading,
And whizzing and hissing,
And dripping and skipping,
And hitting and splitting,
And shining and twining,
And rattling and battling,
And shaking and quaking,
And pouring and roaring,
And waving and raving,
And tossing and crossing,
And flowing and going,
And running and stunning,
And foaming and roaming,
And dinning and spinning,
And dropping and hopping,
And working and jerking,
And guggling and struggling,
And heaving and cleaving,
And moaning and groaning,
And glittering and frittering,
And gathering and feathering,
And whitening and brightening,
And quivering and shivering,
And hurrying and skurrying,
And thundering and floundering;

Dividing and gliding and sliding,
And falling and brawling and sprawling,
And driving and riving and striving,
And sprinkling and twinkling and wrinkling,
And sounding and bounding and rounding,
And bubbling and troubling and doubling,
And grumbling and rumbling and fumbling,
And chattering and battering and shattering:

Retreating and beating and meeting and sheeting,
Delaying and straying and playing and spraying,
Advancing and prancing and glancing and dancing,
Recoiling, turmoiling and toiling and boiling,
And gleaming and streaming and steaming and beaming,
And rushing and flushing and brushing and gushing,
And flapping and rapping and clapping and slapping,
And curling and whirling and purling and twirling,
And thumping and plumping and bumping and jumping,
And dashing and flashing and splashing and clashing;
And so never ending, but always descending,
Sounds and motions for ever and ever are blending.
All at once, and all o'er, with a mighty uproar;
And in this way the water comes down at Lodore.

X RAYS.

A Shut-in.—How are X-rays used in finding out what organs of the body are diseased? Ans.—An examination is made either by means of a fluoroscopic screen or by making a radiograph on an extremely sensitive photographic plate. For further information on the subject write to Mr. W. P. Watson, radiographer, General Hospital, Montreal.

SCHOOL CURRICULUM.

Ontario Teacher.—1. Is it true that the Education Department of Ontario supplies teachers on leaving the Model School with a rubber strap for the punishment of children in their schools? 2. Is the curriculum of our public schools to be changed at the beginning of the coming year? 3. What new text books are to be placed in the schools at the beginning of 1905? Ans.—1. Emphatically, no. Such are, however, sometimes supplied by school trustee boards. 2. There are features of the new curriculum which have not been finally disposed of. 3. Certain new text books are under consideration. 'Teacher' should write to the Education Department, Toronto, for copies which are now available of the new curriculum regulations.

Advertisements.

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COAL.

W.H.—Does coal lose its vitality when kept over a year or more? Ans.—No. It may be kept for any length of time. What is known as western or lignite coal crumbles up when kept for a length of time and so loses value commercially. It does not lose any of its burning qualities, however.

MARY REED.

Inquirer.—Has Mary Reed, the American woman afflicted with leprosy, quite recovered, as I have heard? Ans.—The Canadian secretary of the leper mission in India writes that Miss Reed is at present on furlough in Palestine. The disease now shows very little outwardly, but it has been working inwardly. She has felt it weaken her greatly, and on that account has been granted a furlough.

RECITATION.

An Ormstown Subscriber.—You will find the recitation 'Curfew must not ring to-night' in 'Choice Selections No. 9,' or 'Best Selections, No. 4,' the Penn. Pub. Co., Pennsylvania. The recitation is too long to be published here.

SURFACE OF LAND.

Reader, Valleyfield.—1. Where a farm has hills and slough depressions has it more actual surface than if it were an entire level? 2. How does the surveyor reckon? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. A surveyor measures the horizontal dimensions of a farm, taking no account of the hills or depressions.

POEMS WANTED.

M.M. asks who is the author of the poem containing these lines:

'This is the gospel of labor,
Ring it, ye bells of the kirk;
The Lord of love came down from above
To live with the men who work.
This is the rose that he planted
Here in this thorn cursed soil;
Heaven may be blest with perfect rest,
But the blessing of earth is toil.'

A.B. would like to obtain a recitation called 'A Hero,' about a man who saved a woman and her two children.

A Subscriber, who was born in 1821, would like to get an old song which he remembers hearing when he was a lad. The first verse runs:

'Come, Presbyterian and Baptist,
The Churchman and Methodist,
Come, lay your prejudice aside,
All animosity and pride.
Agreed, agreed, be all agreed!
And in the work of God proceed.'

B.S. would like to get the verses, or recitation, about 'Johnny at the Show.' The last lines are:

'Johnny was the only one,
Who didn't see the show.'

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

A HUSBAND'S WILL.

Old Subscriber.—A dies, leaving will that at his wife's death the property and household belongings be divided among his family. His wife wills her inheritance to the eldest child, 'all she is possessed of' the will provides. Has the wife no claim whatever on anything in the house, such as dishes, linen, etc. If so, what claim has she? Ans.—So far as we can judge from your statement we must answer, No.

ACCIDENT AT BRIDGE.

E.W.—In backing off a narrow bridge to allow another rig to pass, my horse backed our rig against the side, which gave way, and we were dumped over an embankment ten or twelve feet high, the horse and rig rolling over us. We escaped battered and bruised, and the buggy was a complete wreck. Is not the county liable to me for damages? Ans.—It is possible, but we cannot in your statement of case alone see any legal liability on the part of the municipal corporation such as is suggested. It might be well, however, for you to consult a solicitor personally.

HUSBAND TRANSFERRING PROPERTY.

Constant Reader.—Can a man legally give away or exchange part of his property without the consent of his wife? Ans.—He can if it be personal property, but if real estate he can only convey it subject to his wife's dower interest.

MEDICAL.

TUBERCULOSIS SPUTUM.

W.H. asks if sputum is brought to a good doctor within forty-eight hours if he can tell if the lungs are fatally diseased. Ans.—No. He would be able to detect the presence of the germ, or bacillus, of consumption if it were there, but could form no opinion of the probable outcome of the illness. Finding the germ in the sputum does not necessarily condemn the patient in question to death. As is well known, many cases of consumption are curable, if taken early. It should be stated, however, that even where this disease is present, it is not always possible to find the germ in the sputum by one trial. Sometimes the bacilli are scanty, and the doctor must make repeated examinations at intervals before deciding.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

L.B. asks how to remove superfluous hair from the face, even for a time. Ans.—If there is not a very noticeable growth of hair, it is perhaps better to bleach it, rather than to remove it. The process of removal, if repeated, like shaving, tends to increase the development of the hair. Hair can be bleached by applying to the part, night and morning, some peroxide of hydrogen. This can be done with a small bit of sponge or cotton wool. To remove hair temporarily you can use one of the well known depilatory pastes. One of the best is made as follows: Barium sulphide, two drachms; zinc oxide and powdered starch, of each three drachms. This is mixed with a little water into a paste when you want to use it. It is rubbed on to the affected part and allowed to remain on for about ten minutes, or until a slight sensation of burning is experienced. The paste must then be washed off, and some bland ointment, like boracic acid ointment, rubbed on. You must be careful not to use too vigorously, as the paste is rather irritating. The method is suitable for the finer growths of hair. For permanent removal, the only method is electrolysis. This consists in destroying with an electrically heated needle the roots of the hair. It is tedious, and only applicable to the coarser, bristle-like hairs.

COMPLEXION BRUSH.

H.M.B., a subscriber, asks the following questions: 1. Would the use of a rubber complexion brush for ten minutes daily become injurious to the skin, or tend to make the face thinner? 2. Would the use of it prove beneficial for 'moth' spots or deep lines? 3. What kind of exercise, coupled with deep breathing, would be most likely to strengthen the heart? 4. What kind of gargle is best for a catarrhal tendency in the throat and ears? Ans.—Ten minutes is rather a long time to apply friction. If you did it every day, you would probably make the skin sore, unless very tough. Try it for half the time. It would not likely make the face thinner. On the contrary, it would tend to improve nutrition, and probably the face would fill out. You must not, however, use much pressure. 2. The use of gentle friction, without pressure, would, if persisted in, do much to remove wrinkles. Friction should be applied in the direction of the long axis of the line. 3. To answer this question properly, it would be necessary to know the state of the heart. In the case of strong persons with perfect hearts, almost any kind of exercise in moderation is beneficial. Those with heart disease should only take exercise as ordered by a physician. Some forms of light exercise are beneficial in such cases, but have to be carefully graded and watched. Walking on the level, or up gentle slopes, is often advised. Where the heart is very weak, what are called passive movements, that is, having a second person move the extremities gently and then massaging them, are employed. If you are healthy, about the best thing would be five or ten minutes with the dumb-bells at bedtime. Breathing exercises need only be very simple Strip to the skin, and then slowly a number of times in succession inflate the chest to its full capacity. Then let out the air as completely as you can. Before starting, measure the difference in inches between the size of the chest when empty and when fully inflated. You should expand at least three inches Some persons reach as high as five. 4. The gargle will depend on the form of catarrh. Gargles are not much good unless you can get the fluid well back into the throat. A fine spray, such as that produced by an atomizer, is better. Fifteen grains of tannic acid, with ten drops of glycerine to the ounce of water, makes a good spray.

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CONSECRATION.

The Rev. F. H. Du Vernet Elevated to the Bishopric of Caledonia.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES AT CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

With ceremonies at once chaste and stately, the Rev. Mr. F. H. Duvernet was consecrated this forenoon in Christ Church Cathedral, to the Bishopric of Caledonia, in room of His Lordship Bishop Ridley, who has resigned a work in that diocese, especially among the Indians, which will long be remembered for the success which marked it.

It was meet that the solemn function should take place in the Cathedral, for it was there, as Mr. Du Vernet told recently before the Provincial Synod (with affecting simplicity), that, under the ministration of the late Bishop Baldwin, he determined to consecrate his life to God.

The culminating act of consecration marks the largest fulfilment of that early vow, for the work to which the new bishop goes will necessarily be of the most arduous character, dealing, as it largely will, with the uplifting of an aboriginal people, who will need not scholarship which the bishop possesses, but gentleness, which is also his by nature, as well as by the obligations of his conconsecration.

There was, first of all, at ten o'clock, morning prayer—a service in which the rector, Archdeacon Norton; the vicar, the Rev. Dr. Symonds, and the Rev. Mr. Boyle took part, while at eleven the consecration service proper was entered upon.

A silent congregation awaited the coming of the primate, the bishops and the clergy. A dim light pervaded the Cathedral ;the organ sounded softly yet penetratingly; and something unwonted entered the breast—the sense of solemnity and detachment from the strenuous life, the echoes of which, nevertheless, found their way into the secred edifice.

The choir came first, singing 'The Church's one foundation,' then came the bishops and clergy. The latter, at the chancel steps made an avenue through which the primate walked to the episcopal throne—Bishops Sweatman, Mills, and Carmichael following, with the local clergy, of whom there was a goodly number, participating in the ceremonies.

Choral communion was recited by the Bishop of Toronto, the Epistle was read by Bishop Carmichael, while the Bishop of Ontario read the Gospel.

The hymn 'From Greenland's icy mountains,' was then sung, after which the Rev. Mr. Troop ascended the pulpit and delivered the consecration sermon. This was not a formal, conventional effort, but rather a personal address, breathing a great tenderness and sympathies so delicate and yet at the same time so poignant, as to affect many in the congregation.

For the preacher had known and loved the bishop-elect in his college days, and ever since has held him in his heart in loving remembrance. There was, therefore, all through the address, the personal accent, and this gave to the effort, which was quite simple and wholly extemporaneous, a sense of closeness and intimacy which was much more effectual than a more ornate and formal discourse.

The preacher employed a double text: 'All power is given to me in heaven and in earth; go, ye, therefore; and lo, I am with you even unto the end of the world' (or the completion of the age); and 'My grace is sufficient for you, for my strength is made perfect in weakness.'

There was, first, a reference to the words power and authority. Dynamite had power, but it had no authority. It had to be operated upon by outside authority. The authority of the Lord Jesus Christ was complete and universal. That authority had been delegated to him by the Father. And that authority was the justification for the service of to-day. Without it there could be no meaning in it. The words, then, which Christ had addressed to his faithful followers after his resurrection and the consoling message which he had given to St. Paul, were as fresh, as vital, as close to them in that cathedral as they were when first given. They had all their primordial validity. They had the consolation which they brought to the heart when they were first given to the disciples and to St. Paul.

The second portion of the text was that which chiefly claimed the preacher's regard. There was a rapid picture drawn of St. Paul in his weakness. There was that mysterious thorn in the flesh, whatever it was. It was crippling. It was paralyzing. It was limiting. And yet the strength of the Saviour was made perfect in Paul through this very weakness. They had all their thorns which pierced the flesh. They had sorrows which wounded the heart; and they might rebel against them. They might ask to be delivered from them, and yet in their weakness the strength of God could be made perfect in them. In their very weakness was their strength. When they were absolutely helpless and could do nothing then might they be strong in God. Paul was weak, yet the strength of God was manifested in him. It covered him like a tent, which might seem frail to some, but which was as a sure defence against every foe.

The preacher had no doubt but at this moment their brother, who had been called of God to the office of chief pastor, felt his weakness. And yet in that very consciousness lay his strength, for when we were weakest God manifested his strength in us. The weakness was not the weakness of fear, but that which came from realization of human limitation in the presence of vast responsibility. And yet there was, along with the weakness, he had no doubt, the joyful sense of the nearness to the Lord Jesus, and of the strength which his spirit could supply.

Then the preacher turned directly to the bishop-elect and the solemnity of the service in which they were engaed. It was meet that it should be held in the cathedral, for there, as they had heard from his own lips, he had determined to give his life to God. And was there not a solemn significance in the fact that at the moment when, in this very cathedral, they were praying for the late Bishop Baldwin, his soul took flight and entered into the larger life—that noble servant of Christ, who, though dead yet lived and spoke—spoke through their brother so soon to be consecrated, who had told them that it was under his ministration he had determined to give his life to his master. Again, it was the close of the Christian year and the opening of the new record; further, it was the week of the intercession for missions all over the Church of England, intercessions in which they shared; once more, it was the anniversary of St. Andrew, saint and martyr,, who, when called of Christ, ran to tell and bring his brother. These remembrances were dealt with, with simple feeling; but when he spoke of his college life with the bishop-elect, of the love which he had won as a student, of the zeal which he displayed, and the example he had set, an example which had the effect of deepening the mind and thought of not a few students of the college, he was exquisitely tender. There was a reference to the work which lay before him, a work to which he would, he knew, be faithful, and in which he felt sure he would have the blessing of God. They had met again; they had met to part, the bishop-elect to serve the Master in the higher calling, the rest of them to still be faithul.

Mr. Troop spoke of Mr. Du Vernet's singleness of purpose, his enthusiasm for missions, and closed with a tender thought in respect to the attitude which, he was sure, the bishop-elect would observe in his work. He laid emphasis on three points—fidelity to the Bible as the sure word of God; devotion to Jesus Christ; and the possession of a gentle heart, a heart which would feel for the desolate and the lost, which would move him to the lifting up of the fallen and the despised.

Finally, he, in the most solemn manner, commended him to God, and, at parting, glanced at the end, when, in answer to the words, 'Lo, I come quickly,' there might on his part and the part of all be the glad response, 'Even so, come, Lord Jesus.'

The actual ceremony then commenced. Mr. Du Vernet was presented, in front of the chancel, to the Primate by their Lordships, Bishops Carmichael and Sweatman. The record of his election was read by Dr. Davidson, the litany was said by Dean Evans, the oath of canonical obedience was administered; and then the questions which, according to the prayer book, must be put to the bishop-elect, were asked by the Primate. All these, which have reference to fidelity to the Word of God, to the possession of the qualities of mercy and gentleness, and to the discipline of the Church, were answered in a firm voice by Mr. Duvernet.

After this, the bishop-elect retired with Bishops Carmichael and Sweatman, and in his absence there was an organ voluntary.

When Mr. Duvernet returned he was attired in the robes of a bishop. He knelt in front of the Primate, while 'Veni Creator Spiritus' was sung.

The supreme moment had now come; the Primate placed his right hand upon the head of the bishop-elect; their Lordships Bishops Carmichael, Sweatman, and Mills, did likewise; there was a solemn hush.

'Receive the Holy Ghost,' said the Primate in a voice of the utmost solemnity and reverence, following with the invocation for the occasion.

Holy communion was then partaken of; the hymn, after the consecration of the elements—'And now, O Father, mindful of the love,' was sung, and the stately proceedings, marked throughout by a deep reverence and religious feeling, closed with the recessional hymn, 'Disposer supreme.'

It must be remembered that though the consecration service took place in the Cathedral, Bishop Duvernet is not under the jurisdiction of the Church of Englaond in Canada. Caledonia is a missionary diocese still sustained by the Missionary Society of the Church of England in England, and still under the direct authority of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who nominated Bishop Duvernet to succeed Bishop Ridley. Of course, this immense diocese, like others in the west, will sooner or later, come under the jurisdiction of the Church in Canada.

COASTING ACCIDENT.

Three Children Injured on Victoria Avenue, Westmount.

SLEIGH STRUCK A HYDRANT AND BONES ARE BROKEN.

As a result of a coasting accident which occurred on Victoria avenue, Westmount, yesterday afternoon, Grace MacKedie, 12 years of age, of 416 Roslyn avenue, Percy Hawkins, 10 years of age, and Reynold Hawkins, eight years of age, of 370 Lansdowne avenue, are lying seriously injured at the hospital.

The accident occurred at about 4.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the three children, in company with a number of their young friends, were engaged in coasting down the steep hill on Victoria avenue on a bobsleigh. The sleigh, on which there were seven children, including the three unfortunate victims of the accident, crashed into a hydrant while speeding down the steep grade at a very fast rate. The children were thrown in all directions, and little Grace McKedie and the two Hawkins boys, who were on the front of the sled, were badly injured. The other children escaped unhurt.

A telephone message called the ambulances of the Western, Royal Victoria and General hospitals to the scene. Meanwhile the injured children were made as comfortable as possible by those who were witnesses of the accident.

Grace MacKedie was taken to the General Hospital, where it was discovered that she had sustained a broken leg and a severe shaking up.

Reynold Hawkins was taken to the Royal Victoria. Both his arms were broken and his face was badly cut and bruised.

Percy Hawkins sustained a fractured jaw and a badly torn hip. His injuries are being attended to at the Western Hospital.

The three children were reported to be doing well this morning.

CABINET MEETING

Report in the Cooke-Blackley Case.

SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE MEET THE MINISTERS.

There was a busy time at the offices of the Provincial Goverument this morning on the occasion of a special meeting of the cabinet. All the ministers, including the Hon. Dr. Guerin, the only one not returned at the last elections, were present.

The principal business of the meeting was the submitting of the report of the Hon. Judges Curran and Lavergne, on the Cooke-Blackley investigation.

Their Lordships, it will be remembered, had to look into the charges made by Mr. Blackley against Mr. Cooke to the effect that the latter had received moneys from the accused in criminal cases, for the purpose of stifling prosecutions and obtaining nominal sentences for the accused, and that, in consequence, justice had been bought and sold in Montreal.

After giving a summary of the circumstances that brought on the case of the King vs. Blackley, and the present investigation, the report points out that a most painful conflict arose regarding the amounts of the payments alleged to have been made by Mr. Jacobs to Mr. Cooke, and the oaths of these two gentlemen are pitted against each other in diametrical opposition. The learned commissioners, however, add: 'We do not feel disposed to say that either of these gentlemen was guilty of perjury. We take into consideration that the evidence of record disclosed a long series of money transactions between these gentlemen, Mr. Cooke having been counsel for Mr. Jacobs in perhaps twenty-five or thirty cases. Mr. Cooke kept no books of account, and Mr. Jacobs's books are incomplete. Mr. Jacobs's evidence as to payments is not corroborated. Mr. Cooke has denied them under oath, and we feel it our duty to declare that Mr. Cooke is entitled to the benefit of the reasonable doubt that exists.'

Further on the report says: 'The evidence is most conclusive that in so far as the prosecution of the cases of Wever et al and Backrack et al are are concerned, Mr. Cooke received no corrupt payment; that he did not favor the prisoners in any way, and that the sentences pronounced in those cases were not influenced by Mr. Cooke, either directly or indirectly. His correspondence with the department of the Attorney-General, and his interview with that honorable gentleman, dispel all doubts on that branch of the present investigation. Whatever may have been the impressions of Mr. Blackley when he wrote his letter, the proof shows that justice is not a thing to be bought or sold in our courts.'

Further on, the report says that the proof of record that it was the custom to accept fees and retainers, without any hesitation, in the preliminary investigations of cases before the magistrate, in which he subsequently acted as Crown Prosecutor, and it adds:—'Mr. Cooke, in accepting fees and retainers in the prosecution of Wener et al and Backrack et al, and by acting as counsel in the civil cases against Backrack, Blackley et al, not only violated the traditions of the profession in his quality of Crown Prosecutor, but left himself open to the suspicions of Mr. Blackley, in the settlement of his $400 of costs on the civil proceedings, which were settled at the same time that a compromise was arrived at for the restitution of $6,500 to the creditors of Margolius.'

In the last portion of the report, the following statement appears:—'As regards this custom of Crown Prosecutors in the district of Montreal, accepting fees and retainers from the private prosecutors, in the preliminary investigations, Mr. Cooke appears to us to have made this line of conduct a practice, where it formerly occurred only occasionally.'

The conclusions of the report are as follows:—'We are compelled to report that whilst we find Mr. Cooke, K.C., not guilty of any corrupt act, that he far outstepped any former usage in this district, by accepting fees and retainers from private prosecutors, in cases where he was at the same time acting as representative of the first law officer of the Crown, and that his association as such counsel for the private prosecutors, with Mr. Jacobs, advocate, was the direct cause of the scandal in connection with the Blackley libel.'

MR. COOKE'S REPLY.

Simultaneously with the above report was submitted Mr. Cooke's reply thereto, in a communication addressed to the Attorney-General.

Mr. Cooke states that he never imagined that the government intended to submit to the commissioners for investigation the fact of his having accepted fees in the Police Court in cases which afterwards came up for trial in the Court of King's Bench, as it was not the subject of the accusations contained in Mr. Blackley's letter.

Referring then to the opinion expressed by the commissioners that he made a constant practice of what had been done only occasionally by his predecessors, Mr. Cooke says:

'It is this part of the report which, I think, does me a great injustice, because no evidence was adduced before the commissioners as to the extent to which my predecessors accepted retainers in the Police Court.'

Mr. Cooke then points out that during his term of seven years as Crown Prosecutor he acted for the private prosecution in the Police Court in six cases which afterwards came up for trial before the King's Bench, and during that period he and his colleague conducted three hundred and forty-nine cases in the King's Bench.

Mr. Cooke concludes by stating that had he imagined that a comparison would be made he would have taken pains to prove with accuracy and detail, from the records of the court, the practice of previous Crown Prosecutors.

Each of the ministers was furnished with a copy of the report and of Mr. Cooke's reply.

When interviewed after the meeting, the Premier, Mr. Parent, who looks in the best of health, said that he had no special statement to make, outside of the general declaration that he and his Cabinet would continue to work for the general good of the province, notwithstanding outside clamors, and, he added: 'I defy Mr. Legris or any one else to prove anything against the present adminstration, and we are decided to go on with our work, notwithstanding our accusers.'

Several members of the Legislature and other politicians called upon the Premier before the opening of the meeting, the most noticable among them being Mr. Rainville, the ex-Speaker.

Whatever may have taken place during the meeting of the ministers, they all seemed to be in the best of humor, when coming out of the council room. As the Hon. Mr. Gouin passed a group of journalists, one of them jocularly risked the remark:—'I suppose the rumor of your resignation is premature.'

'Premature,' replied the minister, with a smile, 'it is false.'

During the meeting, those in the lobby amused themselves discussing the possibilities of the near future, and some one having asked if Senator Choquette was expected round, the reply came from a by-stander, 'He is kept at home by a "bad cold."'

BOGUS BALLOT BOXES

REILLY OUT ON BAIL—LOTT'S WHEREABOUTS.

Toronto, Nov. 30.—The whereabouts of Byron O. Lott, who failed to appear at Belleville, is causing the Dominion police no little anxiety. He is known to have been in Toronto last week, but all definite trace of him ceased when he left the Somerset House, where he had been staying, on Thursday evening. He was expected home on Friday, and his wife drove to the station to meet him, but he did not return. There is a report that he was seen in Toronto on Sunday evening, but a thorough search by the detectives on Monday failed to discover him. The impression is that he is now in Buffalo. The Toronto police have, however, instructions to keep an eye open for him, and at least one city detective is working on the case.

Belleville, Ont., Nov. 30.—F. J. Reilly was bailed out of jail yesterday, and left last night for his home in Kingston. He has been in the county jail since Saturday night. Mr. Anderson stated last night that Jas. H. Smith, of Belleville, formerly of Montreal, had furnished bail.

A despatch from Stirling says:—'It is matter of public talk in this town that Byron O. Lott is no longer in town. His whereabouts to-day is not known. On Friday he was at the C. P. R. Junction, where it is said he had an interview with one of his bondsmen, Mr. Brown. As a result of this interview, it is alleged that arrangements were made whereby Mr. Lott's property at Anson Junction was conveyed to Messrs. Brown and Whitty, his bondsmen, as partial security against loss in the event of Lott's bail being forfeited.

On Saturday Mrs. Lott had a message from her husband, and it was then believed that he was in what is termed 'the north country.'

When interviewed to-day Mr. Whitty said it was true that Lott had transferred his property in part to him, but at the highest estimate it was hardly worth $700.

He also stated that Lott, when arrested, had offered to give him a cheque for $1,000 wherewith to secure him against possible loss.

Lott is believed to be in Canada and it is quite possible that he is in the northern section of the county of Hastings where he has many friends. Mrs. Lott is heartbroken over recent developments and if her husband follows her wishes he will return and tell all he knows about the conspiracy.

MR. VANCE SUBPOENAED.

Toronto, Nov. 30.—A subpoena has been issued asking Mr. James Vance, chief Liberal organizer for Ontario, to attend the bogus ballot box trial at Belleville, on Friday next, and tell what he knows of the plot to steal the elections for Liberal candidates. And if the expectations of counsel for the prosecution are verified there will be some sensational disclosures when Mr. Vance takes the stand.

FRENCH VIEWS ON CANADA.

THE PARIS 'SIECLE' AND 'POLITIQUE COLONIALE' SPEAK OF DOMINION ELECTION.

The 'Siecle,' of Paris referring to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's recent victory, congratulated the Canadian people upon having given a new term to the distinguished statesman, and speaking of the race cry raised in certain sections during the contest, it says: 'This was a very stupid cry at a moment when, and in a country where, the co-existence, and we might say the fusion of the two races is so complete, if not in the family, at least in the nation. Certainly there are still French people in Canada, and their number even goes on increasing every year; but, whether of French or English origin, there are no other but loyal Canadians, none of whom dream of shaking off the light yoke of the most liberal government that exists.'

Another French organ, the 'Politique Coloniale,' also rejoices over Sir Wilfrid's victory, and says:—'We rejoice for Canada, but we also rejoice for France. It is not with a view to flatter old race prejudices that we speak thus. Surely the French element progresses more than ever in Canada, but we know to what extent that element shows itself "loyalist," and we do not feel disposed to advise them to change their attitude. We may be allowed, however, to hope that when, for instance, the question of improving the commercial relations between Canada and France comes up, the Liberal majority definitely secured for Sir Wilfrid Laurier, will show good-will towards us, not forgetting for all that their special duties towards Great Britain.'

PREMIER TAKES ACTION.

MR. PARENT TO SUE SENATOR LEGRIS FOR SLANDER.

The Premier, Mr. Parent, has instructed his attorney in Three Rivers, Mr. Tourigny, K.C., to enter a $25,000 action of damages against Senator Legris, on the ground of slander in his recent political speech at Ste. Therese.

WILL OPPOSE MR. ROSS.

Mount Bridges, Ont., Nov. 30.—Geo. A. Stewart, was nominated at a convention of Conservatives, here yesterday, to oppose the Hon. George W. Ross in Middlesex at the coming elections of the Ontario House. Mr. Stewart was the Conservative candidate for the Dominion House at the recent federal election.

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO MARKETS

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., Bell Telephone building, Montreal, report the closing prices in Chicago to-day as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, Dec	106⅝	108	106⅝	108
May	108¼	109¾	108¼	109⅝
Corn, Dec.	.48⅛	48⅝	48	48½b
May	.45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	45¾
Oats, Dec.	.29⅛	29⅛	29	29b
May	....	31⅜	31¼	31¼
Pork Jan.	12.72	12.90	12.70	12.90
May	12.90	13.10	12.87	13.10
Lard, aJn.	6.95	7.00	6.95	7.00
May	7.17	7.20	7.12	7.20
Short ribs, Jan.	....	6.57	6.50	6.57
May	6.70	6.77	6.70	6.77

THE WHEAT MARKET.

UPWARD MOVEMENT SUCCEEDS DECLINE

The Chicago wheat market opened with an improvement over last night's close at $1.06⅜ for December, and advanced 1 1-8c on to-day's trading, the May future gaining a similar amount. December closed at $1.07⅞, and May at $1.09⅜.

Winnipeg followed the Chicago advance, but not to the same extent, the improvement being noticeable only in the futures, cash wheat being ⅝c less than yesterday's close. This evening November closed at 92c; December at 91⅝c, and May at 96⅜c.

The corn market was steady to strong during the day.

The market for oats was easy, prices dropping fractionally.

FINANCIAL

NEW YORK STOCKS

New York, Nov. 30.—Wall Street—Irregular changes and active dealings marked the opening in the stock market. Pennsylvania and New York Central showed fractional gains, but the principal advances were amongst specialties. The Toledo, St. Louis and Western stocks rose 1½ and 1 respectively for the common and preferred and Distillers securities, Pressed Steel Car and Louisville and Nashville gained large fractions. The western railway stocks were generally lower, M.O.P. being the conspicuous exception. The United States Steel Stocks were depressed, the common receding an extreme ⅜ on running sales of 3,000 shares. Brooklyn Transit and Kansas City Southern preferred fell large fractions.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Specially reported for the 'Witness' by C. D. Monk 29 Hospital street, Local Manager for J. S. Bache & Co., New York, by direct wire.

Opening and Closing Prices., Nov. 30.

Stocks	Op'g.	Close.	Stocks	Op'g.	Close
Amal. Cop.	80⅝	80⅝	Miss. Pac.	109¾	110⅜
Amer. Loco.	35½	35	M. S. M.	....	....
do pref.	....	....	do pref.	....	....
Am. Sugar	149¾	149⅝	Metro. Trac.	124¼	123¾
do pfd.	....	....	N. Y. Cen.	141	141⅝
Am. Smelt.	81½	81½	N. Y. Erie	40	40¼
Am. Car Fdy	34	33¾	do I. pfd.	73¼	73½
Anaconda	115½	115⅝	do II. pfd.	....	....
Atchison	87¾	87⅞	Ont. & West.	42½	43¼
do pref.	....	....	Norf. & West.	74¾	75
Balt. & Ohio.	96¾	97⅛	Omaha	....	....
do pfd.	....	....	Pac. Mail	49½	48¼
Brooklyn R.T.	68	68	Penn. R. R.	138⅜	139
Chic. & Alton	....	22¾	Pressed St'l.	41½	40¾
Can. Pac.	134⅛	134	do pref.	....	....
Can. South.	....	....	P'ple's Gas.	112¼	111⅝
Ches. & Ohio	50⅛	50¼	Phila. & R'd.	76⅝	78
Chic. & N.W	206	211½	do I. pfd.	....	....
Chic., St. P.	174	176	do II. pfd.	....	81¼
Col. South.	....	....	Pullman	....	....
do I. pfd.	....	....	Rock Isl'd.	36⅛	66¼
do II. pfd.	....	....	South. Ry.	36	36⅝
Con. Gas. N. Y.	216¼	215⅛	do pfd.	....	....
Col. Fuel & I.	57⅛	56⅜	South. Pac.	67⅛	67⅛
Corn Prod.	24	24	Tenn. C'l & I	76⅝	75⅞
do pfd.	....	....	Texas Pac.	36⅛	37⅛
....	....	....	Twin City	107	107
Detr't U. Ry.	....	79¾	U. S. Leath.	14⅛	13⅝
Del. L. & W	....	....	do. pfd	....	....
Del. & Hud*	187⅛	187½	U. S. Steel	32¼	32⅝
Denv. Rio G.	....	....	do. pref.*	93⅜	93⅝
do. pref.	....	86⅝	U. S. Rub'r.	33½	....
Dul. S.S. & A	....	13	do. pref.	....	....
do. pref.	....	26¼	Union Pac.	115⅛	116
G. Northern	....	....	do pref.	94⅛	94½
Gen. Elec.	190⅛	191	Wabash	....	....
Jersey Cen.	....	191	do. pref.	46	46
Ill. Central	156⅝	156¼	West. Un.	....	93¼
Iowa Cen.	....	....	Wis. Cen.	....	....
do pfd.	....	....	do pfd.	....	....
Kan. & Tex.	....	34			
do pfd.	62⅛	62⅝			
L'ville & Nash	140¼	141⅞			
Man. Elev.	167⅞	167¾			

Advertisements.

The Ladies' Aid of the WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH

will hold a sale of APRONS, CANDY, and HOME MADE ARTICLES in Victoria Hall, Westmount, on SATURDAY, December 3, afternoon and evening. Music and special attractions for children.

High tea from 6 to 8. Admission, 10c.

LOCAL STOCKS.

MACKAY STOCKS ACTIVE—A GENERAL ADVANCE.

'Witness' Office,
Wednesday Morning, Nov. 30.

One of the most active sessions of the season took place on the local stock exchange this morning, although it cannot be said that there was any great advances in any of the stocks. Over 900 Canadian Pacific shares changed hands, the price at the opening being 134, which dropped shortly after to 133⅞ on the sale of 200 shares; the next transaction was for 500 at 134 to be followed by another of 200 at 133¾. C.P.R. Rights were fractionally easier, and less than 50 were sold. The upward movement in Mackays, following in the wake of better prices on Wall Street, developed further strength this morning, opening at 39½ on the sale of 150, and touching ⅞ during the close. Fourteen hundred shares changed hands around 39½-¾. Mackay preferred was also active and strong, 450 shares being turned over at 75 to 75½. Twin City also came to the front this morning with a ½ point improvement overnight, to which was added another ⅜, the result of to-day's advance. Over 400 shares were sold in this stock. Iron common made a new high record by touching 19 on two occasions this morning, opening strong at 18⅜ on the sale of 75 shares; there continued a steady advance until 19 was reached; the closing price was 18⅞. Nearly 600 shares were negotiated. Coal common sold 375 at 64½ to 65. Iron preferred advanced ½ point, closing at 49. Lake of the Woods bonds were active, 21,000 selling at 110, and 7,000 at 110½. Iron bonds sold at 78½ to 79, the latter being the ruling price, 108,000 changing hands. The whole tone of the market is strong, and there was not an exception to the general improvement in prices.

MORNING BOARD.

C.P.R. XR.—25 at 134, 200 at 133¾, 500 at 134, 200 at 133¾, 1 at 134½.

Cash, C.P.R. Rights—1 at 6¼, 25 at 6, 3 at 6¼, 8 at 6.

M.S.R.—25 at 216½, 10 at 217, 25 at 216¾, 50 at 216½.

Richelieu—20 at 60, 50 at 60.

Tor. St. Ry.—10 at 105¾, 20 at 106.

Mackay common—150 at 39½, 275 at 39⅝, 150 at 39¾, 75 at 39⅞, 100 at 39¾, 200 at 39⅞, 4 at 39, 300 at 39¾, 100 at 39⅝, 1 at 39¾, 74 at 39½.

Mackay preferred—3 at 75½, 100 at 75, 100 at 75¼, 2 at 75½, 100 at 75, 150 at 75.

Mont. Power—450 at 82¾, 10 at 82¾, 325 at 82¾, 3 at 82½.

Payne—1,000 at 2.

Twin City—150 at 106½, 50 at 106¾, 50 at 106⅞, 50 at 106¾, 25 at 106⅝, 50 at 106¾, 50 at 106⅞.

Iron common—75 at 18⅜, 15 at 18½, 25 at 18¾, 25 at 18⅞, 170 at 19, 100 at 18⅞, 25 at 18¾, 100 at 19, 50 at 18⅞.

Toledo—25 at 23½.

Lake of Woods pfd.—25 at 116¼.

Halifax Bonds—1,000 at 102 and int.

Iron pfd.—10 at 48½, 100 at 49¾, 15 at 49.

Coal Com.—50 at 64½, S. 60 flat, 125 at 64¾, 200 at 65.

Ogilvie pfd.—100 at 132.

Switch pfd.—2 at 95.

Detroit—50 at 78¾.

New M.S.R.—47 at 215.

Bank of Montreal x-d.—2 at 250, 10 at 249.

Bank of Commerce x-d.—40 at 158.

Molsons Bank—103 at 218, 25 at 218½.

Quebec Bank x-d.—3 at 128.

Merchants Bank x-d.—105 at 157.

Montreal City 7 percent—2,900 at 177½.

Lake of Woods Bonds—18,000 at 110, 7,000 at 110½, 3,000 at 110.

Iron Bonds—7,000 at 78½, 2,000 at 78¾, 8,000 at 78⅞, 22,000 at 79, 49,000 at 79¼, 14,000 at 79, 5,000 at 79.

AFTERNOON SALES.

Iron Com.—25 at 19, 50 at 18⅞, 10 at 18¾, 25 at 18⅞, 75 at 19, 25 at 18⅞, 25 at 19.

Can. Pac.—500 at 134, 25 at 133⅝, 25 at 133¾, 50 at 134.

New Can. Pac.—2 at 130.

M.S.R.—200 at 216½, 275 at 217, 200 at 217½, 25 at 217¼, 10 at 217, 50 at 217½, 75 at 217⅝, 25 at 217½, 125 at 217¾, 25 at 217⅝, 250 at 218, 25 at 218¼.

Toronto St. Ry.—25 at 106¼, 1 at 105.

Iron pfd.—25 at 49½.

Mackay Com.—25 at 39¾.

Mackay pfd.—100 at 75¼, 25 at 75¼.

New M.S.R.—25 at 216, 125 at 215½, 2 at 215.

Scotia—25 at 17.

Detroit—10 at 78⅝.

Coal common—50 at 66½, 5 at 65¾, 100 at 66¼, 2 at 65¼, 100 at 66¼, 50 at 66¼.

Mont. Power—300 at 82¾, 275 at 82½, 1 at 81¾, 1 at 82¼, 50 at 82½, 1 at 83, 75 at 82½.

Toledo—25 at 23½.

Bell Tel.—15 at 159, 17 at 159.

Trinidad—100 at 78.

Mont. Tel.—35 at 160.

Lake of Woods pref—10 at 116¼.

Lake of Woods bonds—9,000 at 100.

Bank of Montreal—4 at 249.

M.S.R. bonds—100 at 104.

Iron bonds—20,000 at 79¼, 15,000 at 79.

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Marler, Stock brokers, 1734 Notre Dame Street.

Stocks.	Sellers. per $100	Buyers.	Stocks.	Sellers. per $100	Buyers
RAILWAYS.					
Can. Pacific	134	133¾	Min. & St. P.	....	....
Montreal St.	219	218¼	Toronto St.	105½	106
Twin City Tr.	106¾	106⅝	Detroit Elec.	79	78½
Halifax Elec.	105¼	104½	Toledo Ry.	24	23
St. John Ry.	....	111	Winnipeg	....	159
West Ind. R.	60	45	New M. S. R.	....	....
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Rich. & Ont	60¼	60	Dom. Coal com	66½	66¼
Mont'l Power	82¾	82⅞	do pfd.	117	....
N. Scotia St'l.	67⅛	66⅞	Int. Coal com	100	75
do pfd.	....	....	do pfd.	....	....
Dom. Stl. com.	19½	19	Com. Cable	....	....
do pfd.	50	49¼	Mont. Teleg	158	159
Bell Tel.	160	158	Mont'l Cot.	....	107
Ogilvy pfd.	134	132	Dom. Cot.	32	31
do com.	....	130	Can. Col. Cot.	....	....
Mont'l St'l Wk	....	....	Merch. Cot.	....	....
do pfd	....	....	N. W. Land	....	....
Laur'tide Pulp	....	....	do pfd.	....	....
Windsor H't'l.	....	.. .	Mackay com.	....	....
Payne	....	....	do pfd*	....	....
Marconi Wir.	....	....			
BANKS.					
Montreal	....	....	Merchants	*160	157
Ontario*	...	...	Union	....	....
Molsons	220	218	Commerce*	....	....
Toronto	....	....	Hochelaga	....	....
B. N. Am.	....	....	N. W. L'd. pf.	....	....
Quebec*	....	....	Ottawa*	....	....
Royal	....	....	Nationale	....	....
N. Scotia	....	....	Imperial	....	....
Dominion	....	....			
BONDS.					
Dom. I. & S.	79¼	79	Do. Coal	....	....
Mont. St. Ry.	....	102½	Ogilvie	....	....
Nova S. Steel	....	....	Can. Col. Cot	....	....
Bell Tel.	....	....	Win. Elec.	....	....
Laurentide	108	—	M. L. & P.	105	102
*xd			Lake of Woods	....	....
Sao Paulo	....	....	do. pfd.	....	....

MONTREAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Between Banks.

New York funds . . . . 1-16—1-32
Sterling, 60 days . . . . 8 25-32—13-16 to 27-32
Sterling, demand . . . . . . 9 13-32—15-32
Sterling, cables . . . . 9½—17-32
Paris, francs short 5.16

Exchange value of £1 sterling to-day $4.86.1.

Financial.

EDWD. T. TAYLOR & SON
Insurance Agents & Brokers
ROOM 17 TRAFALGAR CHAMBERS,
40 Hospital St. Tel. M. 2205

COMMERCIAL.

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

FINEST CREAMERY BUTTER IS SCARCE.

There is a very strong tone to the butter market for finest grades, which are reported to be scarce and difficult to get hold of. One dealer had an offer of 100s for finest creamery butter, which was turned down, 103s being asked. Finest goods are worth [illegible], with present time holders confident that it is good stock, and showing no anxiety to sell at less than their ideas, but in the case of lower grades there is more anxiety to find a market. Western dairy is worth 16c for select, the ordinary run being worth 15c to 15½c. The local demand is fairly good, but very few export orders are known of. Receipts to the city to-day were 927 packages.

CHEESE MARKET STRONG—LITTLE BUSINESS.

The strong feeling in the cheese market still continues, but there is little trade in progress. The London 'Grocer' estimates the stocks in Montreal at 800,000 boxes, and states that this is the reason why importers are shy of present prices on this side. Most authorities think this estimate is absurd, and suggest that around 500,000 or 600,000 would be nearer the mark. However, holders are apparently firm in their ideas, and it is unlikely that there will be any change until the beginning of the new year. By that time the English local demand may force importers to take what they can get at holders' prices. Receipts to-day were 1,501 boxes.

FAIR DEMAND FOR HOG PRODUCTS.

Live hogs were rather scarce on the local market to-day, but there is no change in prices. There is a good strong market and a fair demand. The general feeling is towards better prices, the market having all the appearance of an upward tendency. The season is closing in and farmers will discontinue sending stocks to the city. Country dressed hogs sell at $5.75 to $6.50. The market is firmer for this class, with a little more enquiry on local account. Receipts are coming in slowly, but in very good condition. An English advice dated Nov. 19, says that the market for Canadian meats was easy all the week, sellers for Canadian meats meeting buyers. Arrivals are being well cleared. A later advice says that the decline has been checked all selections of Canadian sides sold between 45s to 47s for best weights according to brands. Light weights, 43s to 45s; long rib, 48s to 50s; Cumberland, 44s to 46s; long cut hams are likely to be better as American cut hams are decidedly so.

GRAIN — Oats, 40c to 40½c for No. 2 in store here; No. 3, 39c to 39½c; American yellow, No. 2, nominal at 60c; No. 3, 58½c to 59c; white, No. 2, 60c to 61c; new, No. 3, yellow, 57½c on track; buckwheat, 54½c to 55c.

FLOUR — Manitoba patents, $5.80 and strong bakers, $5.50; high Ontario blended patents, $5.75 to $5.85 in wood; choice 90 percent patents, $5.50 to $5.60 in wood, and 25c per barrel less in shippers' new bags; straight rollers, $2.45 to $2.55, and 25c to 30c extra in wood.

ROLLED OATS — $2.12½ to $2.13 per bag, $2.50 to $4.85 in barrels.

MILL FEED — Ontario bran in bulk, at $17 to $17.50; shorts, $19 to $20; Manitoba bran, in bags, $17 to $18; shorts, $21.

BEANS — Choice primes, $1.40 to $1.45 per bushel, $1.35 to $1.37½ in car lots.

PROVISIONS — Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $16.50 to $17.50; light short cut, $16.50 to $17; American clear fat back, $20; compound lard, 6½c to 7c; Canadian lard, 6¾c to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½c to 9½c, according to quality; hams, 12c to 13c; bacon, 12c to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $7 to $7.25; heavy fat hogs, $4.50; mixed lots, $4.50 to $5; select, $5 to $5.12½ off cars.

CHEESE — Ontario fall white, 10c to 10¼c; colored, 10¼c to 10½c; Quebec, 9⅞c to 10c.

BUTTER — Finest grades, 20¼c to 20½c; ordinary finest, 19¾c to 20c; medium grades, 19c to 19¼c, and western dairy, 15c to 15½c.

EGGS — Select new laid, 23c to 24c; straight gathered candled, 20c to 21c; No. 2, 15½c to 16c.

ASHES — Firsts, $5.90 to $6; seconds, $5, and pearl, $7.50 to $7.75 per 100 lbs.

HONEY — White clover comb, 10c to 10½c per section in 1 lb. section; extract, in 10 lb. tins, 7½c; in 70 lb. tins, 6½c; buckwheat, 1c less.

MAPLE SYRUP — Per wine gallon, 45c to 50c in tins; 5c per lb. in wood; sugar, [illegible] cents.

HAY — No. 1, $8.50 to $9 per ton on the track; No. 2, $7.50; clover, $6 to $6.50; clover mixed, $7 per ton in car lots.

SMALL LUMBER CUT THIS WINTER.

Quebec, Nov. 28.—The lumber merchants of this city interested in the exports of wood to European markets give out the statement that the cut this coming winter will be very much smaller than usual. The demand for lumber in Europe is not brisk and the prices governing the markets are low. Consequently the lumber markets have decided to curtail their cut this winter to one-third the usual operation.

'SOO' INDUSTRIES PAY INTEREST ON GOVERNMENT MONEYS LOANED.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 28.—The Ontario Government has received from the 'Soo' industries a cheque for $50,000, representing the first half year's interest on the loan of $2,000,000. On Dec. 1 the first instalment of interest, totalling [illegible], will fall due on the mortgage bonds held by an American syndicate of the Lake Superior Corporation, and to meet this the company has out of its own earnings already placed the necessary sum in a New York bank.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, Nov. 14.—To-day's supply of beasts, compared with Monday last, showed a decrease of 210. Trade for prime and second quality beasts rather slow, but no difficulty was experienced by salesmen in obtaining late rates for former; middling quality, however, very unsalable. Irish met [illegible] sale, but no decline was noticeable. Last week's values were barely obtainable for fat butchering cows and bulls. [illegible] value, per 8 lbs.—80 to 90 stone Devons and 90 to 95 stone Herefords, 4s 6d; [illegible] Runts, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; exceptional, [illegible] stone shorthorns, 3s 10d to 4s; [illegible] stone Irish, 3s 10d to 4s; exceptional, [illegible] stone fat cows, 3s 4d to 3s 6d. [illegible]—121 Irish; 28 Norfolk, Suffolk and [illegible] 1,670 midland, home, and western [illegible] 20 Devon. Decrease of 220 in [illegible] market. Trade for both wedders and [illegible], sepecially latter, those making [illegible] in some cases of 2d per 8 lbs. [illegible] sold at advance of 2d per 8 lbs., [illegible] 2d to 4d. Lamb trade not worth [illegible]. Quotations, per 8 lbs.—Beasts, 2s [illegible] 6d; sheep, 3s 10d to 6s 2d. Total [illegible] beasts, 1,240; sheep and lambs,

[illegible] STOCK MARKET—Nov. 30.

[illegible] head of butchers' cattle, 50 [illegible] milch cows, 600 sheep and lambs [illegible] hogs were offered for sale at [illegible] End Abattoir to-day. There were [illegible] prime beeves on the market, the [illegible] sold at about 4¼c per lb., [illegible] good cattle sold at 3¼c to a little over 4c, the common stock at 2c to 3c, and about 100 canners sold at from 1½c to 2c per lb. There were no good veal calves on the market, the grassers sold at 2½c to 3⅝c, and the young calves at $2.50 to $4 each. Sheep sold at 3c to 3⅝c, and the lambs at 4½c to 5 1-8c per lb. Fat hogs sold at 4½c to near 5¼c per lb. There were no first-class milch cows on the market, and prices were from $30 to $45 each.

DOMINION COAL.

MINERS ASKED TO SIGN THREE YEARS' CONTRACT AT CURRENT WAGES.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 28.—At a conference held in Glace Bay this afternoon, between officials of the Dominion Coal Company, and representatives from the different provincial Workingmen's Association mining lodges at the company's collieries, Mr. F. L. Wanklyn, vice-president, and Mr. G. H. Duggan, third vice-president and general manager of the Dominion Coal Company, asked the miners to enter into a three years' contract with them at present prices. This proposition was a surprise to the miners, for it was generally expected that the men would be asked to accept a reduction during the winter months. The reason put forward by the company is that it will put business in a more stable condition, and enable them to enter into longer contracts without fear of labor complications. The proposition was referred back to the lodges for approval.

DOMINION FIRE INSURANCE.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS FORM INSURANCE BOARD.

Toronto, Nov. 29.—The Canadian Manufacturers' Association will form their Dominion Fire Insurance Board here on Dec. 14. The secretary, Mr. Stewart, stated to-day that he was now sending out the call. Representatives have been appointed from Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Arrangements have been completed with the Dominion Government for immediately placing two million dollars' worth of insurance on Canadian manufacturing risks, at what is likely to prove much below the underwriters' tariff schedule.

FALL PLOUGHING

GREAT INCREASE IN CULTIVATED AREA.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 29.—The C.P.R. to-day completed the preparation of a special report on fall ploughing, compiled from telegraphic advices wired yesterday by its agents throughout the West. The information includes figures as compared with last year's areas broken and actual acreage ploughed when given. The report shows an increase in areas broken for 1904 of from 20 to 25 percent in general as compared with the fall ploughing done in 1903. Only a few points show a decrease, while districts along the Prince Albert branch report extraordinary percentages of increase, running as high as 1,000 percent at Kenaston. These higher figures come from newly settled districts chiefly, where vast percentages of increase result from opening up of new farms altogether or additional ploughing of a couple of hundred acres after only a few score acres had been broken the fall previous. Hence the extraordinary percentages do not always represent such an actual increase in acreage as does a much smaller percent in a more generally cultivated district.

INTERNATIONAL GRAPHAPHONE ASKS FOR RECEIVER.

Trenton, N.J., Nov. 29.—The International Graphaphone Company to-day instituted suit in the Court of Chancery asking for the appointment of a receiver for the Edison Phonograph Works, of Orange, N.J., and also asking that Thomas A. Edison, John F Randolph, Wm. E. Gilmore, the Edison Phonograph and the National Phonograph Company, make discovery of the assets and profits of the Edison Phonograph Works, alleged in the bill to be wrongfully diverted to the National Phonograph Company and to the Edison Manufacturing Company. The case is the result of an alleged violation of an agreement.

TORONTO MARKETS

MILLERS MOSTLY OPERATING WITH MANITOBA WHEAT.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 30.—Business continues dull in most grades; Ontario millers are unwilling to pay current prices for Ontario grains, and are mostly operating with Manitoba wheat; local for barley is very light, and the price is expected to decline at least 1c more to an export basis; there is a firmer tone in new American corn, but quotations are unchanged. With the close of navigation next week no immediate change is expected in Manitoba wheat prices at Bay; elevators are all stocked.

Wheat—Ontario red and white, $1.02 to $1.02½; spring, 95c; goose, 90c. Manitoba No. 1 northern, $1.02; No. 2 northern, 97c; No. 3 northern, 92c; Georgian Bay ports; 6c more grinding in transit.

Flour—Millers still disinclined to accept bids, which are considered too low in view of prices paid for grain, and little business is done; 90 percent patents are quoted at $4.35 to $4.45, buyers' sacks, east and west; 15c to 20c higher for choice.

Manitoba unchanged at $5.35 to $5.60 for first patents, $5.20 to $5.40 for second patents, and $5 to $5.30 for bakers.

Mill Feed, $14.50 to $15 for bran in bulk and $17.50 to $18 for shorts east and west. Manitoba, $21 for shorts, $19 for bran exports.

Barley, local demand very limited; the quotations are: 45c for No. 2; 43c for No. 3 extra, and 40c for No. 3, malting outside, Toronto freights.

Rye, 75c to 76c for No. 2.

Corn, new Canadian on the cob is quoted at 45c; new American yellow is firmer; but quotations is unchanged at 55c; new American mixed at 54c.

Old American unchanged; No. 2 yellow at 67c; No. 3 at 66c, and No. 3 mixed at 64½c on track, Toronto.

Oats continue firm at 33c to 33¼c for No. 1 white, east, low freights; No. 2, 32½c, low freights, and 31½c north and west.

Rolled Oats quiet at $4.10 for cars of bags, and $4.35 for barrels on track, Toronto; 25c more for broken lots here, and 40c more for broken lots outside.

Peas in good demand at 67c to 68c for No. 2 west or east.

Buckwheat, 56c east and west.

BROKER'S LIABILITIES ARE A QUARTER MILLION.

New York, Nov. 29.—It is stated that the liabilities of Alfred M. Lamar, the Consolidated Exchange broker, who failed last week, will amount to $275,000. Against this there are quick assets of $40,000, including a piece of unencumbered real estate in this city, owned by Mr. Lamar. The assets figure out about 12½ cents on the dollar. According to Mr. Lamar's counsel, the creditors will be asked to accept a settlement of 15 cents on the dollar cash, 10 percent in three months' notes, 25 percent six months' notes, 25 percent twelve months' notes, and the remaining 25 percent in eighteen months' notes.

TURKEYS WILL BE DEARER.

Toronto, Nov. 29.—A combine of wholesale poultry exporters was recently made at a secret meeting to pay a certain low rate for turkeys. This has been smashed by the unexpected rush of orders for thousands of turkeys for the North-West. Exporters are now telegraphing all over Ontario to buy at higher prices than last year in response to table orders. M. P. Mallen is buying for the Liverpool market by thousands, paying 12½c live weight, and cannot get enough to fill cable orders.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

NEW CLIPS GREASY HOGGETS IN SPECIAL DEMAND.

London, Nov. 29.—The sixth series of the 1904 wool auction sales closed to-day. The offerings amounted to 11,679 bales, including a large supply of scoureds. Prices were maintained. New clip greasy hoggets were in special demand, and sold at the highest price of the series. Crossbreds sold readily and a few lots were taken for America. Following are the sales in detail:

New South Wales—4,400 bales; scoured, 1s to 1s 11d; greasy, 5½d to 1s ½d.

Queensland—1,900 bales; scoured, 1s 1d to 2s; greasy, 7d to 11d.

Victoria—1,600 bales; scoured, 1s ½d to 2s; greasy, 5d to 1s 2½d.

South Australia—500 bales; greasy, 7¼d to 10d.

West Australia—1,400 bales; greasy, 6¼d to 11d.

New Zealand—1,700 bales; greasy, 8½d to 1s 3½d.

Cape of Good Hope and Natal—100 bales; greasy, 9d to 11½d.

The sales closed firm. Merinos were in steady demand throughout the series. Fine greasy merinos advanced 7½d and scoureds and medium greasy 7 percent, while faulty and inferior grades were unchanged. Fine lambs wool was unchanged, but short stapled lost fully 10 percent. Fine crossbreds advanced 5 percent, and medium and coarse 10 to 15 percent. Fine scoured slipes gained 10 percent, medium and coarse 15 percent, and short inferior 20 percent. Cape of Good Hope and Natal wool opened unchanged, later hardened and closed 5 percent dearer. During the series 38,638 bales were taken by home buyers, 40,000 for the continent, and 2,000 for America. About 1,000 bales were held over for the 1905 sales.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

THE 'SOO.'

The gross traffic returns of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway for the third week of November show an increase of 26.81 percent over the same date last year, and 14.32 percent over the corresponding week in 1902. The gain since the first of July in gross earnings was also very satisfactory, being an increase of almost 9 percent over the 1903 figures, and 12 percent when compared with the same date in 1902.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Third week	$ 219,422	$ 173,080	$ 183,179
From July 1	3,585,196	3,290,162	3,192,678

D. S. S. & A.

The gross earnings of Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway for the third week of November:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Three weeks	$ 51,661	$ 47,472	$ 48,293
From July 1	1,098,740	1,157,063	1,178,359

DETROIT UNITED.

Detroit United Gross earnings for the three weeks ending Nov. 21 follow:

1904	$245,213.32
1903	229,203.45
Increase	$16,009.87

MONTREAL STREET.

The Montreal Street Railway earnings for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 26, were:

	1904.	1903	Inc.
Sunday	$5,170.47	$4,902.31	$268.16
Monday	7,107.31	6,525.44	581.87
Tuesday	6,781.55	6,378.01	403.54
Wednesday.	6,611.94	6,438.56	173,38
Thursday	6,777.02	6,281.41	495.61
Friday	6,880.47	6.157.90	722.57
Saturday	7,333.45	6,645.52	687.93
	$46,662.21	$43,329.15	$3,333.06

TORONTO RAILWAY.

Toronto Railway earnings for the week ending Nov. 26.

		Inc.
Sunday	$ 3,647	$ 341
Monday	7,258	645
Tuesday	6,742	414
Wednesday	6,934	630
Thursday	6,941	560
Friday	6,868	389
Saturday	8,125	689
Total	$46,515	$4,138

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

The statement of earnings and expenses of the Canadian Pacific Railway system for October and for four months from July 1 to October 31, 1904:

	Oct., 1904.	July 1 to Oct. 31. 1904.
Gross earnings.. . . .	$4,743,961	$17,837,909
Working expenses . .	3,177,848	12,025,406
Net profits	$1,566,113	$5 812 504

In October 1903, the net profits were $1.654,027, and from July 1 to Oct. 31, 1903, there was a net profit of $5,608,922. The decrease in net profits over the same period last year is, therefore, for October $87,913, and from July 1 to Oct. 31 there was an increase of $203,581.

BAIE DES CHALEURS RAILWAY.

Ottawa, Nov. 29.—The Baie des Chaleurs Railway Company has furnished the court with a scheme of arrangement by means of which it hopes to put things on a new basis. The company acknowledges liabilities as follows:—About $300,000 to the estate Henry Macfarlane & Sons, $2,000,000 to the bondholders of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway, mostly held as collateral security, the claims on which are about twenty percent of the face value, about $400,000 to unsecured creditors. The proposal of the directorate is to create an issue of $500,000 of four percent first debentures and $1,000,000 of five percent second debentures, constituting a first and second mortgage respectively, and to create a fully paid share capital of $500,000 in six percent preference shares and $1,000,000 in ordinary shares. The distribution to be made to the present bondholders upon the face value of the bonds now held by them, is as follows: Six and two-thirds percent of first debentures and twenty percent of second debentures. The scheme proposes to give the unsecured creditors fifty percent of their claim in preference shares of the company.

The Baie des Chaleurs Company will apply to the Exchequer Court on Dec. 12 for approval of the scheme of arrangement it has proposed with its creditors.

MUSICAL STUDENTS GIVE A RECITAL.

In the lecture hall at the Y. M. C. A. on Monday evening a delightful musicale was given by a number of students of the Montreal Conservatory of Music. Miss Belle Bryson played the 'Funeral March' from Beethoven's Sonata, A flat major, op. 26. Her interpretation showing as it did a complete appreciation of the majestic solemnity of the composition, deeply impressed the audience. Miss Bryson also played several Greig numbers with charming grace and delicacy. Miss Lucas had a hearty recall for a musicianly rendering of Beethoven's romance, F major, op. 50 (for violin). In response, she gave a concerto by Accolay, and, as a further encore, a cradle song by Bohm. A group of Bach & Handel piano solos was played by Miss M. McLaren, and contributed materially to the enjoyment of the evening. Miss McLaren also played with Misses Lucas (violin), and A. Scarff, ('cello), Mozart's trio, B flat major, op. 14, No. 3. Mrs. Seifert was a helpful accompanist.

CANADIAN CLYDESDALE WON.

Chicago, Nov. 30.—At the international live stock exhibition yesterday 'Baron Sterling,' owned by Messrs. Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., was declared the champion Clydesdale stallion of any age.

OBITUARY.

MADAME JANAUSCHEK.

New York, Nov. 30.—Madame Janauschek, the actress, died yesterday. Madame Janauschek's death took place in the Brunswick home, at Amityville, L.I., where for the past four months she had been a private patient as a charge of the actors' fund. She had been gradually sinking for months. Paralysis and a general debility were the immediate cause of death. Francesca Janauschek was born at Prague, Bohemia, in 1830.

MR. W. W. TAGGART.

Watertown, N.Y., Nov. 30.—Mr. W. W. Taggart, aged 80 years, one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of this city, died yesterday. Mr. Taggart was president of the National Union Bank and the Watertown Savings Bank, and was closely identified with the paper industry in northern New York. Death was due to diabetes.

Munich, Nov. 30.—Mr. Joseph Maschmann, who was noted for twenty years as the court barber and the confidential adviser of King Ludwig II., is dead. Maschmann was entrusted with the selection of cabinet ministers, and had great influence with the King, but lost favor through too great presumption.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The treasurer of the Western (General) Hospital wishes to gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following sums received up to date towards liquidating the old debt of $10,000. These amounts will, hereafter, be acknowledged weekly in the public press:—R. B. Angus, R. Macaulay, L. J. Forget & Co., $100 each; Theo. Labatt, A. Baumgarten, C. W. Davis, Jonathan Hodgson, $50 each; John Pitblado, D. M. Stewart, Bartlett McLennan, Wm. McMaster, $25 each; R. Mitchell Co., Limited, $20; B. McNally, Geo. Olds, W. J. Magrath, E. S. Clouston, A. Ramsay, Son & Co., Thos. Fyshe, E. F. Watters & Co., Southam, Limited, R. J. Dale, W. C. Trotter, $10 each; O. Leger, Bruneau, Currie & Co., J. A. Mathewson & Co., Dorkin Bros. & Co., C. A. Lingham, Can. Mach. Agency, Watt, Scott & Goodacre, D. A. McPherson & Co., $5 each; J. A. Vaillancourt, Hermann A. Scheyer & Co., E. Desbarats, Beardmore & Co., Fred. Lariviere, $2 each; E. F. Dartnell, J. H. Redfern, A. O. Morin & Co., Friend, E. D. Marceau, $1 each.

Advertisements.

BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PERCENT upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be PAYABLE at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches, on and after THURSDAY, the FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER next.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on Monday, the Fifth day of December next.

The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board,

E. S. CLOUSTON,
General Manager.

Montreal, 21st October, 1904.

Notices.

NOTICE — APPLICATION HAS BEEN made to the Corporation of the City of Montreal for leave to erect a Steam Boiler on this property, No. 5 Leon street.
C. DESLAURIERS.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, OFFICE BOY. APPLY, BY letter, to LYMAN, SONS & CO.

WANTED, BOYS TO SELL THE 'ARGUS,' Friday evening, at 4 o'clock. Apply at office, 180 St. James street.

BOY WANTED—HONEST, SMART BOY, for general store work. Apply to WM. CURRIE, Clothier, 1967 Notre Dame st.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT; NO wash; high wages. 4007 Dorchester street.

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL, FROM 14 to 16, to assist in general housework. Apply to 460 Berri street.

NIGHT WATCHMAN WANTED; MUST BE sober, reliable and well recommended, and understand Steam Boilers. Apply 672 Craig street.

WANTED, AGENT TO CANVASS MONTREAL and suburbs. You can earn a good income selling our choice Roses, Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, etc., products of 800 acres. Handsome outfit free. Liberal terms. Apply now. STONE & WELLINGTON, Toronto.

APPRENTICE PRESSMAN WANTED. Apply 672 Craig street.

Furnished Rooms to Let

ROOMS — LARGE DOUBLE ROOM, nicely furnished, Auer light and hot water heating; possession at once. Apply 271 Bleury street. Tel. Up 1435.

FURNISHED ROOM ON BATHROOM Flat, in private family, heated by furnace; gentlemen only. 83 Aylmer street.

ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, without board, suitable for two gentlemen or married couple, all clean and comfortable; convenient to cars. Apply 6 Mayor street.

Pupils Wanted.

SHORTHAND TAUGHT IN TEN Lessons at my or your residence; day or evening. Moderate fee. PROF. COOKE, 153 Mentana street.

Furnished Houses to Let

TO RENT, FURNISHED HOUSE. Central locality; rent low to a desirable tenant. Address C. 44, 'Witness' Office.

Flats to Let.

NEW FLATS
230 Wood Avenue.
7 ROOMS—RENT $20.
APPLY:
W. L. MALTBY, 309 St. James St.

Wanted.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, YOURS AND everybody else's Cast-off Household Furniture, Clothing, Fur Coats, Capes, Diamonds, Old Gold and Silver; best cash prices for good goods. Promptly called for by MAX. FRANK, 493 Craig street. Tel. East 3067.

Employment Wanted.

HEMP TRADE — A SPECIALIST IN THE wholesale hemp trade, much London experience, is settling in Canada, and is open to an engagement. Write to WALLER, care of BUDGE, Y.M.C.A., Montreal.

WANTED, SITUATION AS HANDY Man around house, or any kind of general work. Address 23 Victoria street, city.

A YOUNG MAN, ABOUT THIRTY, BEING active, sober and very steady, speaks and writes both languages, desires employment for general work in store or wholesale house; good references. Apply 1248 Chausse street, Delorimier.

A YOUNG MAN REQUIRES SITUATION as Clerk, or assistant clerk; quick at figures and good writer. Address or apply at 121 Mountain street.

WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a family's washing to do at her own home. Apply 36 Victoria street.

WANTED, BY MARRIED COUPLE (English), position as Caretaker, or any place of trust; woman, good plain cook; man, good all-round servant; comfortable home greater object than wages; highest references. Addres D., 832, 'Witness' Office.

Rooms to Let.

ROOMS — DOUBLE FRONT ROOM ON bathroom flat, well lit and heated, hot baths, close to Grand Union, 1944 Notre Dame street.

Rooms Wanted.

WANTED, BY YOUNG MAN, FURNISHED room, with private family, in quiet locality. Address, stating terms, to M., 28, 'Witness' Office.

WANT ADS.
FOR THE 'WITNESS,'
may be left with
A. T. CHAPMAN, Bookseller, 2407 St. Catherine st.
WM. DRYSDALE & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, 2478 St. Catharine Street.
Or with R. TURNER, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 601 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 10c.
½c for each additional word. Six insertion for the price of four.

Property For Sale or To Let.
Other Articles For Sale.
25 Words for 25c.
1 cent for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Personals, Agents Wanted.
25 Words for 50c.

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.

Bargains.

FOR SALE —HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE sewing machine, sideboard, carpets, at private sale; family leaving Montreal. Apply 45½ St. Famille street.

FOR SALE — USED PIANOS BY THE following makers: Knabe, Chickering, Gabler, Heintzman, Haines Bros., Stodart, Williams, Palmer Piano Co., Mathushek, Manby, etc. Prices from $75 to $275. Terms made to suit purchaser. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street.

KNITTED WOOL GOODS — WHITE Shawls, all sizes; Golf Vests, Clouds, Fascinators, Hoods, all sizes; Gaiters, Bootees, Infantees, etc. Reductions, 10 to 50 percent this cheap sale. CLARK'S, Room One, 210 St. James street.

APRONS — MAIDS' WHITE EMBROIDERED Lawn Aprons, 40c to $1.25. Reduction 20 percent this cheap sale. CLARK'S, Room One, 210 St. James street.

FOR SALE — ASK YOUR GROCER for the 'Gladys' Broom. It's a corker. Cost a quarter. R. E. BOYD & CO., Montreal.

FOR SALE — BLACK FARMER SATIN, double width, 25c; Girls' Golf Jerseys, 25c; Navy and Black Serges, 56 inches, 75c; Remnants Roller Butcher and Table Linens. ROWELL'S GENERAL BAZAAR, 3 Cypress, opposite Windsor Hall.

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION. Kindling, $2.00; Cut Maple, $3.00; Mill Blocks, $1.75; cut any length; also Anthracite Coal; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, No. 2 Canal Basin, cor. of Guy and William streets. Bell Telephone Main 452.

Property.

BUSINESS PREMISES ON PHILLIPS Square, will be built to suit requirements, on lot 60 x 80; lane in rear. Apply to A. JOYCE, Confectioner, Phillips square.

CENTRAL GROUND FLOOR AND Show windows, with heat and power if desired, suitable for store, warehouse or factory. Craig, near corner of St. Peter. For particulars, address FACTORY MANAGER, P.O. Box 2224.

Attractive House
For Sale,
Central Location.

Two story, sandstone front, with two story solid brick extension. Contains eight rooms, bathroom, furnace room, etc.; hot water heating. Price under $7,500.

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON CO.
205 ST. JAMES STREET.

FOR SALE, CHEAP

That centrally situated property, 776 and 778 Craig street, 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.

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Property for BIG PROFITS
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R. P. INGLIS & CO.,
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FOR SALE OR TO LET BY AN ESTATE

Large Modern Residence,

Near the Corner of Sherbrooke and St. Denis Street, on the brow of the hill.

22,000 Feet of Land. House contains 17 Rooms.

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 fine garden sloping toward south-west, and three spare building lots to the east of the property which would be sold separately at $2,000 each.

The house is heated by Daisy furnace and has modern open plumbing, cement basement, is well appointed, convenient, and may be acquired on easy terms.

Luxurious Place for a Small Outlay.

JAMES WALLACE, Agent, - - - - 672 CRAIG STREET.

The property is assessed at $16,000
Was mortgaged to the extent of 13,000
(now paid off.)
Is for sale at 14,000
Which could be reduced by sale of spare lots by 6,000
Leaving Net Cost of House and Garden ONLY $8,000
The land alone is fully worth it.

Advertisements.

"Seal Brand" Coffee may cost a little more, per pound, than the "cheap" kinds, but its extra strength and peerless quality make it cheapest in the end, not mentioning the greater satisfaction.

In 1 and 2 pound tins, sealed.

"Seal Brand" Coffee

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A GOOD COOK

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PROWSE STEEL RANGE

Is a combination productive of perfection in Cooking. The "PROWSE" RANGE is the standard for excellence.

Catalogue and Prices on Application.

G. R. PROWSE, 208 McGill Street.

AUGUSTE SABATIER.

DR. SYMONDS DESCRIBES THE GREAT THEOLOGIAN'S VIEWS.

The principal business at a fortnightly meeting of the Protestant Ministerial Association, held in the Y. M. C. A. premises on Monday, was to hear a paper by the Rev. Dr. Symonds on 'Auguste Sabatier and his teaching.' The Rev. Hugh Pedley was in the chair, and about twenty-five members were present.

A short discussion first took place on the proposal to hold a united temperance mission in the city. The project was generally approved, but was referred back to the committee for further consideration as to details.

The paper which Dr. Symonds read was listened to with the greatest attention, and at the close he was very heartily thanked by the members. After a brief introduction, in which the theological phenomena of the period were dealt with, Dr. Symonds proceeded to say that Sabatier was a man of great distinction in France and a man of many parts. Before all things he was a man of profound piety, but he was also a brilliant philosopher and student of history, and he had a rare gift for lucid explanation of things that run almost too deep for words. He was born in 1839 of peasant parentage, and was brought up in a somewhat narrow faith, but when he left his home his mental horizon broadened. He studied first at the University of Montauban and afterwards at Tubingen and Heidelberg, where he was introduced to German theology and modern criticism. In 1868 he became professor of dogmatics at Strasburg. The Franco-Prussian war for a time checked his career, but finally the Protestant Theological Faculty was established at Paris, and Sabatier became dean. His life was one of immense activity. He wrote regularly for that great newspaper, the 'Temps'; he lectured in the afternoon on theology; he wrote literary reviews; and he took a considerable part in the organization of public education in France.

Sabatier, Dr. Symonds observed, was known to English readers by three books. First, a work on St. Paul; secondly, an outline of the philosophy of religion, and thirdly, by the newly-translated 'Religions of Authority, and the Religion of the Spirit,' which is a criticism of Roman Catholicism and of Protestantism as far as the latter is a religion of authority, and a discussion of the nature of the religion of the spirit. To facilitate the discussion of Sabatier's views, Dr. Symonds classed them into four divisions: 1, religion; 2, Christianity; 3, the history of Christianity, and 4, the future of Christianity. He discussed these divisions at considerable length. It is difficult to summarize his able paper, but the following brief sketch will serve to indicate the views which Dr. Symonds showed were held by Sabatier:

Taking the first division—religion—Dr. Symonds said Sabatier found the origin of religion not in external evolution, but in the nature of man. Man was naturally religious, religion was a sense of dependence upon God, and it was eternal. 'Religious beliefs do not die; they are simply transformed.' 'The most characteristic act of religion,' said Sabatier, 'is prayer, which is a movement of the soul putting itself into relationship with God.'

Secondly, Sabatier maintained that Christianity was primarily a life, and only secondarily a faith and a form of worship. Christ did not define either a creed, or an organization, or a form of worship. The essence of religion consisted in a personal relation to God, and the filial relationship of man to God was realized through the work of Jesus Christ.

As to the third division, the history of Christianity, Sabatier called the history of Christianity 'the evolution of the Christian principle.' As soon as Christianity was cast into the world it found that the soil of humanity was already occupied in various principles, and in the course of history Christianity borrowed various forms of doctrine and organization from its environment. The constitution of the Church was a transcript of that of the Roman Empire. The doctrines of the Church were expressed in terms of Greek philosophy. Hence Sabatier's position that the forms of the past were not changeless, but were capable of transformation, and that in that transformation Christianity itself was purified from which Sabatier conceived of as taking place to-day, and he asserted that Christianity had never been held in a purer form than at the present day. Sabatier not only criticized the infallibility of the authority of the Roman Catholic Church, but also the infallibility of the authority of the Bible, for religion, he said, was a religion of the spirit, and could not be tied to the letter even of the Scripture.

As to the religion of the future, that, Sabatier maintained, would not be based upon the notion of an infallible authority, but upon faith in the guidance of a living Spirit, whose presence with the Church rendered an external infallibility unnecessary. Infallibility had not succeeded in the past, and at the present time it was certain to fail. What was needed was the realization of professed faith in the presence of the Holy Spirit. Authority, however, was not discarded in his system. It was regarded as educational, its object being to prepare man for liberty. 'Like every good teacher, authority should labor to render itself useless.' The present was the time of humanity's maturity, when, like the schoolboy, it must be freed from the trammels of an authority which ceased to become educative, and became a bondage.

'We are coming to see,' so Dr. Symonds said in conclusion, 'that a much larger latitude in matters of opinion, as well as in those of worship and organization, must be allowed. The forms in which man casts his religious thinking are liable to change, just as the forms of worship and organization have changed, and will continue to change, but Christianity itself, as distinct from its forms, is unchangeable. That man is a son of God; that he realized that relationship through the perfect Son of God, Jesus Christ; that God was therefore a universal father; that the relationship between men was a relationship of brotherhood; that the Holy Spirit lived eternally in the world—these were the fundamental and unchanging verities of the Christian faith.

Advertisements.

AFTER
AYER'S
MORE
HAIR

There is a reason, and the best kind of a reason, why Ayer's Hair Vigor makes the hair grow long and heavy.

It is a hair-food. It feeds the hair and makes it healthy and strong.

Healthy hair grows, keeps soft and smooth, does not split at the ends, and never falls out.

Give Ayer's Hair Vigor to your gray hair and restore to it all the deep, rich color of early life.

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AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL—For coughs. AYER'S PILLS—For constipation.
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WORK COMMENDED

PROF. ROBERTSON TELLS OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AT STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE.

Reference to the scheme of Sir William Macdonald to establish a model farm and agricultural college of Ste. Anne de Bellevue was made by Professor Robertson, who is to take charge of the undertaking, in a lecture which he delivered last night before the Canadian Club at Ottawa. He said it was stated in the press that the college was to cost five millions. Personally he did not know how much it would cost, but Sir William Macdonald would not stint the scheme financially. Professor Robertson also spoke of what Sir William Macdonald's work had done for Canada. He dwelt on the benefits of the consolidated school sections and said the one at Middleton, N.S., was the best in the world. There were seven school sections consolidated, and the attendance had increased seventy percent compared with all the other schools.

A BRUTAL ASSAULT

LUTHER JONES BEATEN INTO UNCONSCIOUSNESS AND THEN ROBBED.

Luther Jones, twenty-five years of age was assaulted and robbed of the sum of $50 in Papineau avenue near the old military burying ground yesterday afternoon. A carter, who was passing at the time, drove off Jones's assailants and, seeing that the man was in an unconscious condition, summoned the General Hospital ambulance. Jones recovered consciousness in the outdoor department of the hospital and told the doctors he had been robbed of fifty dollars. He could give no clue as to who his assailants were. He was able to leave the hospital a few hours later.

CAPTAIN CONQUEST RETIRES

HAS BEEN CONNECTED WITH THE FIRE BRIGADE FOR TWENTY-FIVE YARS.

Captain James Conquest, of No. 3 fire station, corner of Wellington and Dalhousie streets, is about to retire from the fire brigade after being connected with it since Feb. 6, 1879. The captain has not been in good health during the last two years, having suffered from injuries received by being thrown from a hose waggon which collided with a street car. The captain was appointed foreman of No. 14 ladder truck on Sept. 25, 1890, and captain of No. 3 station on May 4, 1899. His resignation is in the hands of the chairman of the Fire Committee and will be accepted at a meeting to be held to-morrow.

UNITY LODGE, I. O. G. T.

At the regular meeting of Unity Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, held last evening, the following officers were elected:—Chief templar, Mr. W. H. Booth; vice templar, Mrs. W. H. Booth; secretary, Mr. A. G. Ellis; financial secretary, Mrs. H. Holden; treasurer, Miss S. R. Deacon; chaplain, Miss L. Ellis; marshal, Mr. W. D. Munro; guard and S. J. T., Mrs. Robertson. The officers were installed by Mr. J. W. Roch, provincial deputy. The reports of the officers showed the lodge to be in a solid financial condition. The lodge will meet until further notice in W. C. T. U. Hall, 88 Prince Arthur street.

Help your newsboy to start a bank account. See the coupon on last page.

DOMINION LINE STEAMSHIPS.

PORTLAND to LIVERPOOL.

Weekly Sailings.

SS. Cornishman....Nov. 26 SS. Canada......Dec. 10
SS. Welshman.....Dec. 3 SS. Ottoman.....Dec. 17

Rates of passage per SS. 'Canada,' Christmas sailing—First, $60; second, $32.50, third, $15.

This is the fastest steamer in the Canadian trade, and has excellent accommodation for all classes of passengers.

For all particulars as to passage and freight apply to Local Agent, or to

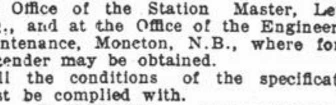
THE DOMINION LINE.
17 St Sacrament street. Montreal.

FOR THE WINTER GO TO BERMUDA

Frost unknown. Malaria impossible. From New York 48 hours by elegant new steamship "Bermudian." Sailings from New York every 10 days in January, and 5 days in Feb., March and April, 1905.

FOR WINTER TOURS GO TO WEST INDIES

30 days' trip, twenty days in the tropics. Special cruises per SS "Pretoria." From New York 4th Jan., 9th Feb. and 22nd March, 1905. Tickets for sale at all Principal Ticket Offices. For further particulars, apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents for Quebec SS. Co., 39 Broadway, New York, or J. G. BROCK & CO., 211 Commissioners st., Montreal. ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.



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$10.00—And RETURN—$10.00

Single $6.00 (including Meals and Berth)

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, 135 St. James street.
G. E. JAQUES & CO., 217 Common street

Advertisements.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR CRIBWORK.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside 'Tender for Cribwork, Levis,' will be received up to and including

WEDNESDAY, the 14th Day of DEC., 1904, for the work to be done and materials to be supplied in connection with the repairs to 700 feet of the cribwork between Levis and Point Levis, P.Q.

Plans and specification may be seen at the Office of the Station Master, Levis, P.Q., and at the Office of the Engineer of Maintenance, 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.,
24th November, 1904.

"King Baby Reigns"

BABY'S OWN SOAP

Pure, Fragrant, Cleansing

Makes any skin like Baby's.

Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.

MONTREAL.

No other Soap is just as good. 313

CENTS FOR SALE, Witness Office.

THE SPANISH NAVY.

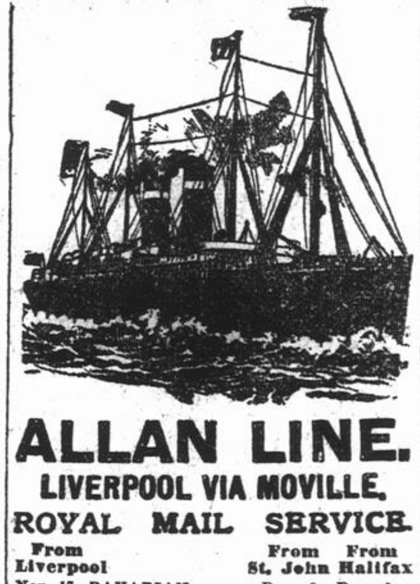
Madrid, Nov. 30.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, in discussing the proposed naval reforms, former Minister of the Interior Moret complained of their insufficiency, contending that Spain ought to have a navy as large as that of Japan or Italy. Premier Maura, in reply, maintained that the situation of the country forbade the expending of more than fifteen million dollars yearly on the navy, and said that no previous administration had done so much as that.

SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.

F. X. Beauvais was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary yesterday, by Judge Choquet, for breaking into a store on St. Paul street, and stealing a quantity of goods therefrom. Beauvais has already served two terms in the penitentiary, besides sixteen in jail.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto

Dr. Chase's Ointment.



ALLAN LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA MOVILLE.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

From Liverpool		From St. John	From Halifax
Nov. 17	BAVARIAN	Dec. 3.	Dec. 5.
Nov. 24	CORINTHIAN	Dec. 10,	Dec. 12.
Dec. 1	PARISIAN	Dec. 17,	Dec. 19.
Dec. 8	SICILIAN	Dec. 24,	Dec 26.
Dec. 15	IONIAN	Dec. 31.	Jan. 2.

Tunisian and Bavarian are the largest and fastest steamers on the Canadian route, 10,576 tons. Twin screws. Bavarian's record 6 days, 2 hours, 12 minutes.

Midship saloons, spacious promenade decks, electric lights throughout.

FIRST CLASS, Bavarian, Tunisian, $60, Other steamers $50 and upward.

Ten percent reductions for round trip tickets.

SECOND CLASS, Liverpool or Londonderry, Bavarian, Tunisian or Ionian, $35. Other steamers $30.00. Return tickets at reduced rates.

THIRD CLASS, Liverpool, London or Glasgow $15, Paris, $23.

NEW YORK-GLASGOW SERVICE.

MONGOLIAN	Thurs., Dec. 22, 11 a.m.
LAURENTIAN	Thurs., Jan. 5, 10 a.m.

Cabin, $40. Second Cabin, $27.50
Third Class, $15. Return Ticket, $32.50

Apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., (LIMITED,)

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

MANCHESTER LINERS LIMITED.

St. John, N.B., and Manchester.

From Manchester.		From St. John.
Dec. 5	Manchester Importer	Dec. 25
Dec. 19	*Manchester Trader	Jan. 8
Jan. 2	Manchester Shipper	Jan. 22

Some of the above steamers have first-class accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

CANADA-SOUTH AFRICA JOINT SERVICE.

St. John, N.B., to Capetown, Durban, East London and Port Elizabeth.

*Wyandotte, from St. John..............Jan. 18

*Fitted with cold storage.

For further particulars apply to
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Reford Agencies.

DONALDSON LINE GLASGOW WEEKLY SERVICE.

From St. John, N.B.

SS. ALCIDES	Dec. 3
SS. CONCORDIA	Dec. 10
SS. INDRANI	Dec. 17
SS. KASTALIA (cold storage)	Dec. 24

THOMSON LINE LONDON WEEKLY SERVICE.

From Portland, Me.

SS. IONA (cold storage and cool air)	Dec. 3
SS. DEVONA (cold storage and cool air)	Dec. 17
SS HURONA (cold storage and cool air)	Dec. 24
SS KILDONA (cold storage and cool air)	Dec. 31

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited,
25 St. Sacrament street, MONTREAL.
D. O. WOOD, Western Agent,
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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.

WEST ST. JOHN, N.B., AND LIVERPOOL

WINTER SAILINGS.

From Liverpool	Steamer	From St. John, N.B.
Nov. 15	Lake Champlain	Dec. 3
Nov. 29	Lake Erie	Dec. 17
Dec. 13	Lake Manitoba	Dec. 31

RATES OF PASSAGE—To Liverpool, $47.50 and $50 and upward, according to steamer and accommodation. Round Trip Tickets at reduced rates.

Second Cabin to Liverpool, $30.00; to London, $32.50.

Third Class Rates to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry and Queenstown, $15. From Liverpool or Londonderry to Quebec, $15. From London, $17. To and from all other points at equally low rates.

WEST ST. JOHN, N.B., TO LONDON.

**LAKE MICHIGAN	Dec. 20
**MOUNT TEMPLE	Jan. 19
*MONTROSE	Jan. 19

*Carrying Second Cabin passengers only.
**Carrying Third Class passengers only.

Excellent accommodation in closed rooms.

Rates to London and other British, Scandinavian and Finnish points, same as via Liverpool service.

Apply to

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES,
Board of Trade Building, St. Sacrament street, Montreal.

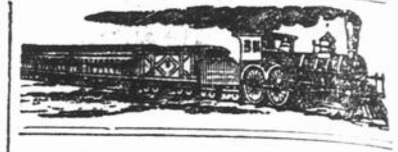
Cement, Drain Pipes, &c

DRAIN PIPES, PORTLAND CEMENTS,

AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
345 St. James Street.

CENTS FOR SALE AT THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

$24.00 WORLD'S FAIR ST. LOUIS and Return

From Montreal, Good for 15 Days,

Good to stop over at all points in Canada also Detroit and Chicago.

Trains leave Windsor Station at 9.30 a.m. daily (except Sunday) with through sleeper, arriving St. Louis 1.45 p.m. next day, also 10.00 p.m. daily, Sundays included.

TICKET OFFICE: 129 St. James St (Next Post Office.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

WORLD'S FAIR

Excursion tickets to St. Louis will continue on sale daily until Dec. 1, 1904.

Last through Pullman sleeping cars will leave Montreal for St. Louis 10.30 p.m., Nov. 30, and 9 a.m. Dec. 1, 1904.

CITY TICKET OFFICES,

137 St. James Street. Telephones Main 460 and 461, or Bonaventure Station.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

Canada's Famous Train THE Maritime Express

leaves Montreal at 12 noon, daily, Saturday excepted, for Levis, Riviere du Loup, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Halifax, the Sydneys and intermediate points.

ENGLISH MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Sundays at 12 Noon.

Passengers taking this train make close connections at Halifax with Mail Steamers for Liverpool.

Short Line to Quebec.

Trains leave 7.40 a.m. daily, except Sunday 12 noon, daily except Saturday, 11.45 p.m., daily except Sunday. To this train is attached a sleeper, which passengers can occupy at 9 p.m., and remain in same until 8 a.m. at Levis.

Trains leave Bonaventure Station.

CITY TICKET OFFICE:

143 St. James Street and Bonaventure Station.

Electrotyping Plant FOR SALE.

A chance to secure valuable Machinery at a great bargain.

Address — "ELECTROTYPER," P.O.B. 2234, Montreal.

HIGH SPEED ENGINE FOR SALE.

A 45 h. p. Laurie High Speed Engine in very good condition, will be sold at a bargain, as she is being displaced by a larger engine.

Cylinder, 9 inches diameter.
Stroke, 15 inches.
Revolutions, 250 per minute.
Fly Wheel, 4 ft. 6 in. diameter.
Driving Wheel, 3 ft. diameter, 13 in. face.

Apply to
JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. No. 4980. Circuit Court. La Cie de Cigares, Plaintiff, versus Th[illegible] Aub. Beaudoin, Defendant. On the [illegible] day of December, 1904, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, No. 53 Marianne, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendants, seized in this cause, consisting of furniture.
ANATOLE CHERRIER, B.S.C.
Montreal, 30th November, 1904.

MILLE LIRE DI MANCIA.

'[illegible] HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.'

(Concluded.)

[illegible] was up and dressed long [illegible] and left the house without [illegible] his wife. It was the [illegible] of the month, and his [illegible] for going to Frascati for [illegible] and Angela knew it [illegible] though she did not prepare [illegible] was her custom. So. Antonio [illegible] his donkey from the stable [illegible] harnessed him to the old [illegible] which he put the empty flasks [illegible] and started on the way. His [illegible] with Angela, and before [illegible] in sight of Saint John in [illegible] he had forgiven her. That [illegible] would pass at his father's [illegible] Frascati, but in the morning, [illegible] setting out on his return trip, [illegible] determined to buy a certain [illegible] (cake) of which his wife was [illegible] fond, at old Bucci's in the square, [illegible] possibly Bucci would treat him to a taste of that incomparable, [illegible] forgotten wine of his. The day was transcendently beautiful, the campagna was red with poppies, and the [illegible] was very pleasant in spite of [illegible]

When the sun threw its first rays into Angela's room she awoke and realized that her husband had gone: also that she would have to go to market in his place. It was market day at Campo di [illegible], and she decided to go there, although it was a long walk; but, as she said to Menica Tomba, her opposite neighbor, one must see the world oc[illegible]

On her return from market she walked very slowly, for her basket was full and [illegible] She rested at every jeweler's shop, putting the basket on the [illegible] and feasted her eyes on the jewels in the windows. On reaching the Corso there was a crowd reading a printed notice on a wall. Joining this crowd she read:

'Mille Lire Di Bancia (two hundred dollars reward), for the Duchess d'Ava's pearl necklace lost on the Pincian hill the 21st inst. The police, the jewellers and the pawnbrokers have been notified.'

As she read, the truth slowly dawned upon her. There could be no doubt. Holy Thursday, yesterday, the 21st were all the same day and the one in which her husband had brought the pearls home saying that he had found them on the Pincian hill; but she did not believe him. Now he was far away and what could be done? She began to be frightened lest the police might suspect him; perhaps they were at that moment in the house searching for him. Then Angela wondered how she could have been deceived with the photograph of the Duchess and these very pearls upon the shelf in her kitchen. Sor. Antonio would have a good laugh; but who, indeed, had ever dreamed that real pearls could be so large? They looked much smaller in the picture. Then the two hundred dollars reward swam before Angela's eyes: all this money would be hers for the asking. She must get home as soon as possible, for what would the [illegible] think if the necklace was not returned immediately, and the Duchess who had been so kind to her mother?

Angela considered all these things and [illegible] on until she reached the house [illegible] the door, and opened the [illegible] and there, to her great relief, were the pearls, with the knives [illegible] grater, all just as she had [illegible] them. Taking them from the [illegible] very carefully, she wiped them [illegible] with her pocket handkerchief, [illegible] that no wax pearls could be as [illegible] and put them into a box, tying [illegible] paper very neatly, and started [illegible] the Brenda palace, where the Duchess [illegible] On the way Angela passed a [illegible] and hid the box, involuntarily, under her shawl, for it seemed [illegible] everyone must know its contents [illegible]

[illegible] she reached the palace, meaning [illegible] the Duchess and put the [illegible] hands; but she lost courage [illegible] said to the secretary [illegible] 'I saw the "Reward" [illegible] return of the pearls and [illegible] Please count them and [illegible] money.' The secretary [illegible] her upon her good luck [illegible] the address to which he [illegible] the Duchess's cheque for two [illegible] This she refused to [illegible] 'Here are the pearls, take [illegible] Duchess, and, if they are [illegible] me the money in bills, [illegible] a cheque.' . . . The [illegible] it had been a long [illegible] and she was faint from ex[illegible] want of food, but finally [illegible] and there was the secretary asking a few questions [illegible] the money:

'[illegible],' he said, 'is overjoyed [illegible] of her pearls, and has [illegible] counted them, and they [illegible] here is the receipt for [illegible] you will please sign.' [illegible] name very reluctantly, [illegible] Angeli in full, and gave [illegible] to the secretary. Then [illegible] bills and buttoned them [illegible] her dress and left the [illegible] feeling of the wad [illegible] fortune. But that [illegible] for she had seen the [illegible] that very morning [illegible] able to buy it. On [illegible] Milana she went in[illegible] Isacco Israelli. Is[illegible] the counter arranging [illegible] Angela was a [illegible] purpose, and the time [illegible] the display of it. [illegible] into any preliminar[illegible] a string of pearls [illegible] intention was to pay [illegible] for them.

The only question of any doubt in Angela's mind was whether to buy two strings of extremely small pearls, or one of those a trifle larger; but she finally decided upon the larger ones. As Israelli counted the two hundred dollars in bills he looked at them and at her very critically, without, however, showing the astonishment he felt. Angela left the shop quite composedly and not at all like one who had consummated the desire of a lifetime.

It was late when she reached home and prepared the supper (she had had no dinner), and the housework was still to be done, so that it was bed time before she tried on the precious necklace.

She had heard it said that pleasure was only in the anticipation. Angela did not agree with this assertion. Sor. Antonio would be just as much pleased as she was, and her pleasure knew no bounds. The more Angela thought it over the better satisfied she felt, and the fact that the money really belonged to Sor. Antonio, as he had been under a misapprehension in thinking the pearls were wax, never occurred to her. 'Of course one has a right to do what one pleases with one's own property,' and Sor. Antonio had given them to her. This was her conception of the situation. He should have back the twenty dollars saved out of the marketing money, which was in the bank, for that belonged to him; so here was an end to miserly economies, and they could now enjoy life and she would hold her head as high as any woman of her class. Providence had intervened and smoothed out all their difficulties; so she said her rosary, prayed for Sor. Antonio, and went to bed.

All the following day Angela busied herself about the house, cleaning the shop, dusting the books, taking them down from the shelves, and replacing the volumes in sequence, for the customers always mixed them up, and while she worked she sang, for the much coveted necklace was on her neck. Only at sunset did nAgela begin to wonder what to say to Sor. Antonio. Of course he would recognize the necessity she had been under of returning the pearls at once, but he might think her buying the others before he came home was a mistake. Possibly, it would be better to put them away until the following morning and say nothing that night about them. He was always exhausted on his return from Frascati; and one could not be pleased when tired.

Acting upon this impulse Angela went to an old chest, which held her few treasures, and put the necklace in the bottom of it, and there were the imitation pearls which had belonged to her mother. She took them out and examined them, thinking that they were more like pearls than any she had ever seen, though they were smaller and the string was not as long as the real ones she had returned to the Duchess. She wondered if her mother had ever worn them, and who had given them to her. If her father were alive he could tell. Suppose that Sor. Antonio missed the string he had found and had seen her throw them into the drawer. If any questions arose about them that evening she would have to tell him the whole story; why not put her mother's pearls into the drawer, and if by some improbable chance, he opened it, the truth would not be suspected. She carried out this idea at once, not actually meaning to deceive her husband, but to put off the recital of her adventures until the morning.

Meanwhile Sor. Antonio entered the city gate and caught sight of the posted notice, with 'Reward' in large print upon it, and no sooner had he read it than he appreciated its full importance, and whipped up his exhausted donkey. Conflicting emotions crowded his brain; wonderment at his good fortune and anxiety lest the police had suspected him of theft, for the soldier to whom he spoke on the Pincian might have known him by sight or the models, very possibly. He hoped that Angela had suffered no annoyance in his absence: but she was out when he reached home. He recollected that she had thrown the pearls into the table drawer, and, opening it, in the semi-darkness of the room was relieved to find them there.

Sor. Antonio did not wait for his wife. It was nearly dark and there was no time to lose if the pearls were to be returned that night, so he tied them up in his red cotton handkerchief and took them to the Brenda palace. The secretary, whom Angela had seen the preceding day, had gone home for the night, but a steward agreed to take the parcel to the Duchess although she was giving a large dinner that evening. He would give it to her maid and Sor. Antonio could wait in the hall. When the steward returned he held a bit of paper in his hand and asked Sor. Antonio to write his name upon it. This he did in full, Antonio Mancini; and the steward disappeared with it.

The maid gave the paper to the Duchess, who, when she read 'Antonio Mancini' took the pearls and saw in astonishment that they were false and asked her maid if it was not a Mancini who had returned the real ones—the Duchess did not know that a woman had brought them to her—the maid thought that it had been, and, when she found the receipt signed A. Mancini upon the secretary's desk, the Duchess exclaimed that the man was a stupid impostor, trying to work upon the credulity of her servants by presenting imitation pearls for real ones and claiming the reward. How did he know the name of the honest man who had found and returned her necklace? Had he seen him pick them up and known him? Did he think because the notices of the 'Reward' had not been taken down that the money was still unclaimed! 'Go,' said the Duchess, 'and have this man arrested, for he is a scoundrel and deserves his punishment. I must return to my guests, but I will send my lawyer to see about it in the morning.'

All night long Angela sat waiting anxiously for her husband. He had never been so late before, and he was far from well, that she had noticed for some time. She was nervously overwrought with the exertions of the past few days. What could have happened to him? She pictured to herself all the possible evils which might have befallen him with the exception of the one which had. Would she ever see him alive again?

Menica Tomba, noticing no signs of life in the Mancini's house, went over to inquire the cause, and found Angela in great distress, but tried to cheer her, saying: 'I will go to my house and bring you some hot broth so that you need not worry over the fire.' On the way back with it Menica met the stable keeper, coming to ask what to do with the wine and charcoal which had been left in the cart the day before. No one had seen Sor. Antonio at the stable, but the donkey was found there, soon after sunset, harnessed to the cart.

This only made things worse, and when Menica's brother, who had been to Frascati on business, returned with the news that her husband had left at dawn the day before, Angela gave up hope. Why, if Sor. Antonio were in Rome, did he not come home? Was he still angry about the pearls, for she had spoken most unkindly about them, perhaps some one had seen him with them and identified him. If her husband drove the donkey to the stable perhaps he came to the house when she was at Menica Tomba's; then the thought of the table drawer and the previous evening's deception, came to mind, and she opened it. Her mother's pearls were gone. This convinced her that the police had taken them. If they were shown to be false and her husband identified as the person who picked up the original ones, what would happen? Her self examination resulted in a painful awakening and she began to see the consequences of her act. Who would help her? She would ask Menica's brother to go with her to the authorities and see what could be done.

All day they wandered in and out of offices and police quarters and courts, until they succeeded in interesting an official who knew Sor. Antonio. He took them to the Brenda palace where they saw and talked with the Duchess, and heard the full particulars of what had occurred; she also directed them to the jail.

There they found Sor. Antonio stretched upon a miserable cot, in a high fever. Angela threw herself on her knees beside the bed, taking his hot hand in hers and told him the whole story, reproaching herself most bitterly, but her husband only pressed her hand and murmured weakly, 'Why, Angela, the only reason I claimed the reward at all was to put the money into pearls for you.' At this she wept and kissed him, telling him that he was no longer under suspicion, for she had seen the Duchess and explained everything, holding herself entirely responsible and had told her who she was. The Duchess was going to have a truthful account of the incident put in the newspapers, freeing him from all blame, and she was very glad of it, for Sor. Antonio was a saint, and if any one doubted it there were plenty of pictures in Rome to prove it; but he was very ill and they would take him home in a carriage and send for a doctor to cure him.

. . . .

A month later Sor. Antonio and Angela were sitting on the doorsteps when he asked her why she never wore the pearls. 'The pearls, Antonio, I had them made into a rosary, and no one but God and Our Lady will ever see them again.'

The most respectable man in the community who has not done his whole duty in everything is as certainly in the wrong way as the most reprobate and vicioos sinner.

Fels-Naptha
[illegible] never use another
woman would not
[illegible]ash-day?
Philadelphia

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Full Academic course, Music and Art.
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MONTREAL CONSERVATORY of MUSIC
Nov. 14, 28. Dec. 12, at 8 p.m.
At the LECTURE HALL Y. M. C. A.
For invitations apply to Mr. C. E. SEIFERT, (the director) Dorchester St., near Mountain.

BIBLE TRUTH.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30.

WHO WROTE THE BIBLE?

Men of God under the guidance of the Holy Spirit. They made no mistakes, they could not make any. They spake as the Spirit gave them utterance. (Acts ii., 4.) 'Not in words taught by human wisdom, but which the Spirit teacheth. (I. Cor. ii., 13.) The truths of God were not conceived by men, nor did they originate in any way with man. They were God-revealed through the Spirit. (I. Cor. ii., 7-11.) The Lord Jesus always honored the Scriptures, speaking of them as the sayings of God. He claimed that His sayings were the words of God, (Jno. iii., 34), and of equal authority with the writings of Moses. (Jno. v., 46, 47.) Men who reject the words of Moses as not given by God reject the testimony of Jesus to Bible inspiration. The fact that He endorsed the writings of Moses and the prophets as of Divine origin, which cannot be broken, and must be fulfilled, ought to be decisive with all who believe Jesus was what He claimed to be as the Teacher come from God. (Jno. v., 39; x., 35; Matt. xxii., 29; xxvi., 54-56.) If heaven and earth shall pass away while His words shall not pass away, then all who believe and trust in Him will believe His sayings rather than the changeable opinions of even the wisest of men. He who believes Christ's words rests upon an immovable rock; he who believes man's opinions builds on quicksand.

DAILY TEXT.

November 30.

They also that erred in spirit shall come to understanding, and they that murmured shall learn doctrine.—Isa. xxix., 24.

Victory over trial, that is man's only glory. Christ had to suffer before it was possible for him to reign. The law of life is this: no man can be good, or great or happy, except through inward efforts of his own, sustained by faith and strengthened by the grace of God.

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Purity Bread, not touched by hands. Sold in wrappers. JAMES STRACHAN, Bakers to Royalty.

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25 Years' Experience. Bell Tel. East 1463.

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A New House Built or Your Old One Repaired? If you do, phone MAIN 4153 for
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Jobbing promptly attended to. Valuations made. Office and Workshop: 329B to 335 Hibernia Road.

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Store and Office Fixtures made to order.
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A new bread made from Whole Wheat, good for dyspeptics; a real health food. Also the
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—AND—
"NEW ENGLAND LOAF,"
made from Choicest Manitoba patent flour, can be had from
R. S. AULD, 537 St. Antoine (cor. Atwater Ave).
TEL. MOUNT 13.

THE LAKE OF THE WOODS
MILLING CO., Limited.
Mills at Keewatin and Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.
CAPACITY, 5,000 BARRELS DAILY.
Eastern Office:
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Suits or Overcoats, French Cleaned..	$1.50
Silk Velvet Collars, from	1.00
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Ladies' Skirts, French Cleaned	1.00

$1.00 a month keeps gentlemen's wardrobe in order. MY VALET, 73 Beaver Hall Hill. Phone E. 514; Up 3487, Mct. 953.

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handled by us receives the same careful treatment. We clean the most delicate fabric without injury.
R. PARKER & CO.,
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CENTS FOR SALE
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'SAUCE FOR THE GANDER.'

She may dress in silk, or dress in satin,
May know the languages, Greek and Latin,
May know fine art, may love and sigh,
But she ain't no good if she can't make
pie.—'Merchant Traveller.'

He may scale the heights of wealth and
power,
And take degrees to his heart's delight,
But he ain't no good in a woman's eye
If he can't take care of the kid at night.—
Laura Simmons.

'Do you not sometimes have soulful yearnings which you long to convey in words, but cannot?' asked the sentimental girl.

'Yes, indeed,' replied the young man. 'I was once dreadfully anxious to send home for money, but I didn't have the price of a telegram.'

Your watch cleaned from $1.00; guaranteed for one year. R. Hemsley, Watchmaker, 255 St. James street.

A man may stop a foaming horse that's
tearing down the street,
May stop an enemy's advance amid the
battle's heat;
In fact, stop almost anything in situations
trying;
But not a single man alive can stop a baby
crying.

Hegan—'I think Miss de Blank is very rude.'

Jones—'What causes you to think that? I never thought her so.'

Hegan—'I met her out for a walk this afternoon, and asked if I might see her home. She said yes, I could see it from the top of the high school building, and that it wasn't necessary to go any farther.'

Captain—'Well, what do you want?'

Tramp—'Captain, Believe me, I'm no ordinary beggar. I was at the front.'

Captain (with interest)—'Really?'

Tramp—'Yes, sir; but I couldn't make anybody hear, so I came round to the back.'

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To heal and soften the skin and remove grease, oil and rust stains, paint and earth, etc. use The "Master Mechanic's" Tar Soap. Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.

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Then get a box of
HARTE'S GRIPPE WAFERS.
Cures a cold in 24 hours.
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HARTE'S COUGH MIXTURE
Will cure it. Now is the time.
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Very superior BONELESS COD,
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—ALSO—
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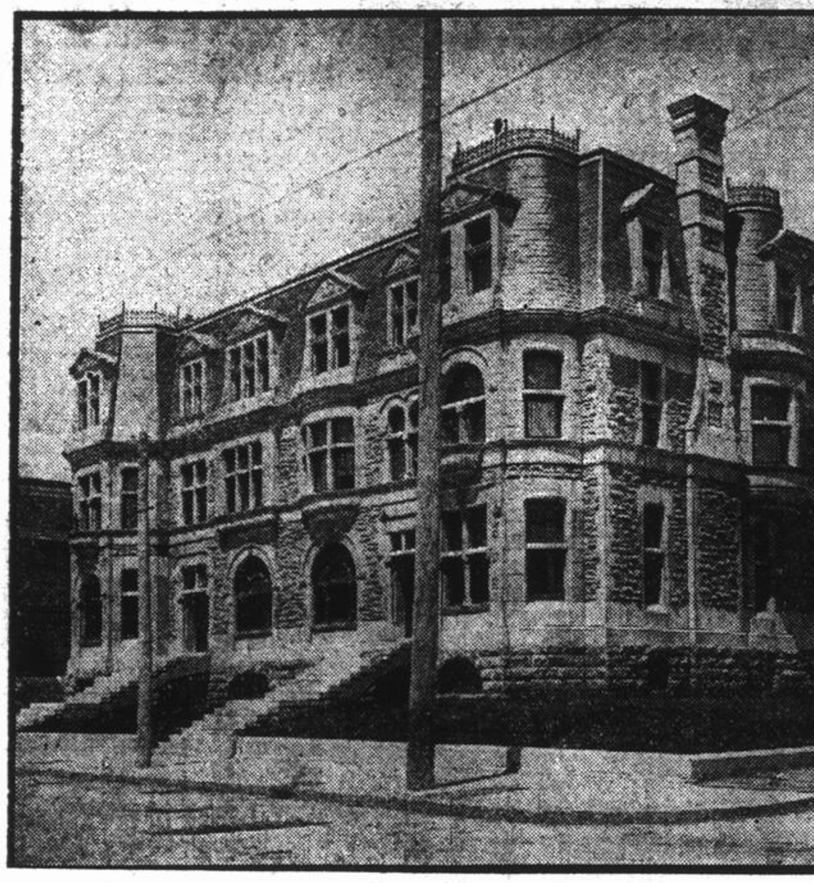
MANUAL TRAINING AND COOKERY FEATURES OF THEIR WORK.



ABERDEEN SCHOOL.

MR. H. M. COCKFIELD,

Principal Aberdeen School.

Aberdeen School, Montreal, although one of the newest schools under the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, goes back historically to 1871, when the St. Lawrence Street School was taken over by the Board and conducted in leased premises in St. Lawrence street, with Miss Campbell as head mistress. At that time the school had one teacher and 82 scholars. On Sept. 1, 1874, it was replaced by the Sherbrooke Street School, and the staff and pupils, seven teachers and 259 children, were transferred to the new building. Land for the erection of Sherbrooke Street School had been purchased in Sherbrooke street, between St. Dominique and St. Hypolite streets, in January, 1873, and the plans provided for the accommodation of 450 children. It was opened on Sept. 1, 1874, and it filled rapidly, the accommodation being strained almost from the first. When it was opened it had 10 teachers and 460 pupils, and in 1876 it had 11 teachers and 507 pupils. The average number of pupils in attendance in 1884-85 was 609. The pressure on the school was relieved to some extent by the opening and enlargement of schools in the surrounding districts, but the relief was only temporary. In 1894 the Board saw its way to take measures to increase the accommodation, and an examination of Sherbrooke Street School was made by an architect with a view to its reconstruction and extension, but the examination revealed many difficulties. It was, therefore, determined to dispose of the property and seek a site elsewhere. At this juncture an offer was made by the Cherrier estate to give their property, situated in St. Denis street, opposite St. Denis Park, in exchange for the Sherbrooke School property and $60,000. This property has a superficial area of 55,755 feet, and had two magnificent houses erected upon it. The offer was accepted. It was decided to alter the buildings so as to adapt them for use as class rooms, and to add to the eighteen class rooms thus brought in use an extension containing eight large class rooms and an assembly hall. The alterations were completed in time to have it opened in September, 1895, but the formal opening by Lord Aberdeen did not take place till Jan. 24, 1896. In the visitors' book of the school, 'inaugurated on the 28th day of February, 1887, on the occasion of a visit from His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada,' Lord Lansdowne, the signatures of Lord and Lady Aberdeen appear under date Jan. 24, 1896, along with the Rev. Dr. MacVicar, chairman of the Board; Prof. Robertson, Ottawa; Dean Bovey, Dr. Rexford, Canon Norman, and others. In the first year of its opening the average number of teachers was 18 and the average number of pupils 704. The total enrollment was 895. Now the school has 26 teachers and an enrollment of considerably over 1,000.

In September, 1903, the commissioners were obliged to refuse admission to 140 pupils for want of room. Most of these pupils resided in Mount Royal and Aberdeen school districts. In order to afford some temporary relief, the fine assembly halls in these two schools were sacrificed and divided into class rooms.

When the St. Lawrence Street School was taken over by the Board Miss Campbell was head mistress. Dr. T. Wesley Mills, now professor of physiology in McGill University, was the first head master of Sherbrooke Street School. He was followed by Mr. R. Stanley Weir, now Recorder of Montreal. Mr. Alexander Pearson, afterwards principal of the Senior School, and Dr. McKercher, the present principal of the Senior School, successively held the appointment, and at the time that Sherbrooke Street School was transferred to Aberdeen School Mr. C. A. Humphrey, now head master of Aberdeen School, St. Louis, was head master. In 1899, on the resignation of Mr. Humphrey, Mr. H. M. Cockfield, who had previously been principal of Ann Street School and of Lorne School, was appointed to fill the position.

Aberdeen School has been closely connected with the manual training conducted in the Montreal schools. In September, 1869, an offer was received by the Board from Prof. James W. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture, to equip a centre for manual training, and to provide an instructor for a period of two years under the terms of the benefaction founded by Sir William C. Macdonald. The Board accepted the offer and set apart a room in Aberdeen School for the purpose. Ten classes, each consisting of twenty boys, were drafted in from five neighboring schools for instruction in Aberdeen School.

The grant under the terms of Sir William Macdonald's benefaction expired at the end of June, 1903. As the Commissioners had no funds, it was decided to discontinue this branch of work. Professor Robertson, however, on behalf of Sir William Macdonald, generously offered not only to continue the Aberdeen centre, but to equip three additional centres in the school buildings of the board, and to provide instruction in them for a period of one year, from September, 1903, upon condition that the board would make manual training part of the regular course in the schools and provide suitable accommodation. A resolution was come to that the board should accept the offer, and accordingly four centres for manual training are now in operation, in Aberdeen, Lansdowne, Lorne and Victoria schools, and all boys and many girls in their last three years in the public schools are put through a course of instruction in wood or cardboard work.

The teaching in the Sloyd system of manual training is carried on in a classroom which accommodates twenty young workmen, each pupil having a work bench to himself. Each boy works two hours a week, and as work is going on from morning to night it is possible to put 350 pupils through a course of training in a year. The complete course extends over three years. The first task set a boy is to make a square ruler. He does not, however, start at once to saw and plane the wood. He gets a model from which he must make a working drawing. Only when he has finished the drawing is he allowed to proceed to the use of the tools. The boy's object was to make a square ruler, the teacher's object was to teach him accuracy, to induce him to exercise his powers of comparing things, measuring them, and incidentally to give him manual dexterity. The way in which the boys throw themselves into their work, not perhaps as if their living depended on it, but as if it were a game which they enjoyed, is quite delightful to watch. Having learned to make a square ruler, they proceed to make a plant label, a round ruler, a watch bracket, a pen tray, an inlaid key rack and boxes, there being various intermediate models which lead them on by easy stages. Pupils attend the centre from Mount Royal and Berthelet Street Schools, and it is a testimony to the interest taken in the class that on some of the stormiest days of winter there has not been a single absentee from these schools. The attendance and the work done at the evening classes have also been satisfactory. Do teachers find that the teaching in the Sloyd class has any influence on the general intelligence and conduct of the boys? The answer is strongly in the affirmative. In arithmetic and drawing, as might be expected, the effect is first noticed, but it is also seen in the greater readiness of the boys to understand and carry out instruction, and in their appreciation of the value of accuracy. They learn how useless 'nearly right' is in practical work, and they are more willing to take pains to secure accuracy. It is, of course, difficult to gauge the effect on the moral character, but, a priori, it shauld be beneficial, and teachers from observation are of opinion that it is so.

Very much akin to Sloyd work is the cardboard work taught to children about nine or ten years of age, too young to profit by wood work. They are taught to use the square and the compasses, and to cut out of cardboard the simple geometrical figures, and afterwards to make trays, boxes, and articles which they cover and bind, and which, when neatly made, as they are, look much better than one would expect of the product of such small children.

The teacher of both these subjects is Mr. D. E. Gyton, a certificated teacher, who was trained in Chester College, England, and afterwards went to Naes, in Sweden, for a course of training as a teacher of Sloyd.

Reference should also be made to the cookery classes which were opened, first of all the Montreal schools, in the Aberdeen School. That school was selected as an accessible centre, into which classes from other schools, in addition to its own pupils, could be drafted. These schools were Dufferin, Mount Royal, Lansdowne and Berthelet Street. Instruction in cooking is given in the regular school hours, each class spending an allotted time in the work, and no additional fee is charged.

While everyone knows that the object of the Sloyd system is the harmonious development of several different faculties, it is not generally recognized that the teaching of cookery on right lines produces much the same effect in cultivating habits of accuracy and observation and reasoning from cause to effect, and backward from effect to cause. Both the teachers in cookery and the teachers in Sloyd have pretty much a clean slate to write on. The children show, in many cases, the most absolute ignorance of the most ordinary facts of life and nature. Some girls, for instance, when they start their cookery lessons, cannot distinguish between a teaspoonful and a a tablespoonful, and while they can work fractions on paper, they cannot be trusted to distinguish between a quarter and a third in measuring out ingredients of dishes. They take quite as much interest in their work as the boys do in their lessons in carpentry and they really learn a great deal about cooking as well as cleanliness, method and accuracy. They are taught preserving, pickling, canning and bread-making, and the cooking of all sorts of dishes. Recipes which they take down in the class are carefully written out in notebooks, which become useful household cookery books, and the girls know how to adapt the quantities to varying numbers in a family. Miss Gordon, the teacher of cookery, was trained at Boston, U.S.A., and carries out the American system of individual teaching in preference to the English system of class-teaching. Each pupil cooks by herself and is responsible for the condition of her own cooking utensils. Although attendance is voluntary, the number of applicants exceeds the number of places.

A very interesting list of old pupils who hold prominent positions could be compiled. The number of medical men and surgeons is particularly large, and many have distinguished themselves as singers and public entertainers. To take those who won scholarships at the High School in one year as an example, there were Mr. W. H. S. Kollmyer, a gold medallist in McGill, now a lawyer in the United States; Dr. Henry S. Shaw, physician and surgeon, Park avenue, Montreal; Dr. R. J. W. Mitchell, St. Lambert, and Mr. Fred. Macfarlane, of R. Macfarlane & Co. The first boy in the previous year was Dr. Walter J. Le Rossignol, now a doctor in Denver, Colo. Among other doctors who received their early education at Sherbrooke Street School are Dr. A. L. C. Gilday, Dr. F. W. Gilday, Dr. A. Bazin, Ste. Cunegonde; Dr. Herbert Ross, Westmount; Dr. J. E. Thomas, Shuter street; Dr. John Lenny, of Brooklin; and Dr. Ernest Laurie. Of men engaged in commercial pursuits may be mentioned Mr. Ernest Millen and Mr. William Lavers.

Mr. Harry Bolt was one of the Canadian contingent at the Boer war and died in South Africa of enteric fever. Edith Eaton, a brilliant journalist and writer in the United States, who writes under a Chinese nom-de-plume, and Winifred Eaton, her sister, also a story writer, mostly of Japanese tales, were educated at Sherbrooke Street School.

Among the singers and entertainers who were pupils at Sherbrooke Street School are Miss Ada Moylan, one of the first to win one of the scholarships given by Lord Strathcona to the Royal College of Music, London; Miss Eugenie Lewis, who took the first place at the Conservatory of Music and is now continuing her musical studies in England; Mr. John Wilkes, Mr. Jack Turton, and Mr. Sydney Dugan. Mr. W. Liffiton is a noted hockey player.

It is very generally agreed that it would be better for the rising generation if a larger proportion of men were engaged in teaching the higher classes in our schools. While this is the case, a remark made by a former pupil of Sherbrooke Street School, who holds a prominent place among his contemporaries, may help to correct the impression that lady teachers are always without influence over the older boys. Speaking of one of his old teachers who still holds an important place as teacher in one of the schools of Montreal, he said, 'She was a very competent teacher. She was an inspiration to a good many of us.'

The principal of the school is Mr. H. M. Cockfield, B.A., (McGill), and the staff consists of :—

Mr. H. T. Archibald.
Mr. D. E. Guyton, instructor in the Sloyd system of manual training.
Miss Gordon, teacher of cookery.
Miss Allan.
Miss Boudreau.
Miss Cooke.
Miss DeWett.
Miss Egg.
Miss Francis,
Miss Hudson.
Miss Ker.
Miss Kirkman.
Miss Lampard.
Miss Loughead.
Miss McCallum.
Miss Miller.
Miss C. L. Norris.
Miss G. B. Norris.
Miss Munns.
Miss A. M. Reed.
Miss B. M. Reid.
Miss Shaver.
Miss Thompson.
Miss Wilson.
Miss Young.

Former articles of this series have appeared as follows :—

Oct. 18, McGill Normal School.
Oct. 28, Dufferin School.
Nov. 4. Ann Street School.
Nov. 11, Lansdowne School.
No. 15, The High School and Girls' School.
Nov. 23. Royal Arthur School.

A sketch of Riverside School will appear next week.

NEWSBOYS' COUPON, SERIES No. 7.

Twelve coupons of this series, cut from the papers of any days of the current week, will when presented by a street newsboy, be accepted at the WITNESS OFFICE in exchange for one ticket in the Newsboys Savings Bank Account Competition. Witness readers can help their newsboys by returning these coupons to them.

TEAR OFF HERE.

WITNESS NEWSBOYS' COUPON.
Nov. 30, 1904.
Series No. 7

DISPUTE OVER A DERRICK.

In the case of L. Labelle vs. J. O. Labelle, the plaintiff claimed $450 in connection with the taking down of a derrick and the carrying away of certain portions thereof by defendant. Mr. Justice Archibald on Monday found the action well founded to the extent of $62, and rendered judgment for that amount.

HIGHLAND CADETS TO DRILL.

The Montreal Highland Cadets having completed fifteen years' service, the battalion will give a free exhibition of drill and gymnastics, under the patronage of Colonel W. D. Gordon, D.O.C., and the officers of the active militia of the city.. The entertainment will be given in the Victoria Rifles Armory, Cathcart street, on Dec. 7, at 8 p.m. The chair will be taken by the Rev. J. Edgar Hill, D.D. This exhibition is to show practically the advantage such instruction is for the growing youths, as also the benefits cadets are to the defensive forces of the country, as feeders to the ranks of our active militia.

JUVENILE TEMPERANCE WORKERS.

At a large meeting of boys and young men, held in St. Gabriel's Hall, on Sunday afternoon, St. Gabriel's Juvenile Temperance Society and Cadet Corps was inaugurated. The first meeting of the new society will be held on Sunday, December 18, when officers will be elected. Nearly 200 members enrolled at the meeting last Sunday. Father Fahey, spiritual director of St. Gabriel's Temperance Society, presided and was assisted by the following members of the committee. Messrs. James Burns, chairman; R. J. Louis Cuddihy, secretary; W. H. O'Donnell, E. J. Colfer and James Kane.

LANDLORD'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Joseph Beauchamp, a proprietor on Marie Anne street, has taken out a certiorari complaining of a judgment of Mr. Recorder Weir who condemned him to pay a fine for allowing garbage to remain in a lane in the rear of the property belonging to him. The object of the present petition is to test the legality of the by-law holding proprietors responsible for refuse and garbage left in the lanes.

ONTARIO ELECTIONS

MORE CANDIDATES IN THE FIELD.

St. Catharines, Ont., Nov. 30.—It is stated on the highest authority that D. H. Meyer, prohibitionist nominee for the legislature, has declined to run. Mr. Meyer declines to be a candidate for the reason that his private business will occupy the whole of his time.

CENTRE SIMCOE.

Elmvale, Ont., Nov. 30.—Mr. Charles E. Hewson, K.C., of Barrie, was nominated for the legislature by the Liberals of Centre Simcoe in convention here yesterday. The unanimous nomination was tendered to Mr. D. Davidson, the present member, but he declined, stating that he was physically unable to go through another election contest.

MR. LATCHFORD ACCEPTS.

Renfrew, Ont., Nov. 30.—At the South Renfrew Liberal convention held here yesterday the Hon. F. R. Latchford was unanimously chosen as the party candidate in the coming provincial elections. In his address accepting the nomination, Mr. Latchford referred to 'the conspiracy of slander being waged against the government, as once more evident by the attempt to connect it with the Belleville ballot box affair,' and said that if it were established that the government wer in any way connected with it he would cease to be a member of the government. He wished to be elected only in a fair fight, and to be the free choice of the people. The convention adjourned after a brief address by Mr. A. A. Wright, M.P.

MR. GRAHAM NOMINATED.

Brockville, Nov. 30.—The Liberals of this riding met in convention here yesterday to choose a candidate for the Provincial Legislature, and, as has been generally understood, the Hon. G. P. Graham, the new Provincial Secretary, and sitting member, was the unanimous choice.

THE HON. MR. EVANTUREL.

Sudbury, Ont., Nov. 30.—The Liberal convention for West Nipissing yesterday chose Mr. Joseph Michaud, M.P.P., to contest the riding for the legislature. He secured the convention by a good majority over the Hon. F. E. A. Evanturel. Mr. Evanturel was not present, but it is said that he concluded to run here if the convention tendered him the nomination. The majority of voters in West Nipissing are French.

RECIPROCITY

LITTLE EXPECTED FROM THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

New York, Nov. 30.—The 'Press' says: Senator Fairbanks, vice-president-elect, has gone to New York to meet other members of the Joint High Commission representing the United States and Canada to make a final effort to reach an agreement on the subject of Canadian reciprocity.

No serious belief is entertained here that an agreement can be obtained, or that the commission will be able to report to Congress a draft of a treaty which will meet with its favor. In the last session of Congress Senator Fairbanks was not able even to obtain an appropriation for the commission's expenses, which fact showed that its labors are not appreciated. Some Republicans, however, conceived the notion recently, in the face of the agitation in Boston, to have the commission take the brunt of this contention off Congress.

If no agreement on a report can be reached by the commission, it is pointed out, there will be no further pressure for action by Congress. The Canadian members, it is known, have stood out all along for the admission of free lumber under the terms of any reciprocity treaty which might be adopted. This, however, is antagonized stubbornly by the lumber interests of our North-West States, which assert they never will accept such a provision.

Free wheat also is demanded by the Canadians, especially by the wheat-growing interests of Manitoba. The present tax levied on Canadian wheat coming across the border is 25 cents a bushel, and that has been found to be a life-saver for the large wheat interests of our North-West, since Manitoba's great yield of wheat has developed. Flouring interests, on the other hand, endorse the proposition for free Canadian wheat, as Boston merchants wish to benefit by cheap purchases of Canadian commodities.

Senator Fairbanks himself is not an advocate of Canadian reciprocity, but he believes with other administration leaders that a final effort should be made by the commission to reach a report on that question.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Ottawa, Nov. 29.—Halifax cases occupied the attention of the Supreme Court to-day. A writ of habeas corpus was moved for to bring up the discharge from custody of William S. Mithemen, confined in Dorchester Penitentiary for aggravated assault on a Chinaman named Fong Leb. The motion was based on technical objections to procedure in the court below. Attorney-General Longley appeared in opposition to the motion. Judgment was reserved.

The next case was William McNeil et al vs. Cullen. The question at issue is the validity of the will of the late Alicia Cullen, of Baxter. It is contended that it was not properly executed owing to its not being actually signed in the presence of subscribing witnesses. The Surrogate Court refused probate. The Supreme Court of Nova Scotia upheld this decision.

HALIFAX CONSERVATIVES ORGANIZING.

Halifax, Nov. 30.—A political organization to be known as the Halifax County Conseravtive Club, was formed last night with over a hundred members. It will embrace the social element and starts out with excellent prospects of becoming a powerful factor on behalf of the Liberal-Conservative party in this constituency. Rooms will be secured, and eventually a permanent paid secretary will be engaged. The meeting adjourned for a week to complete the organization. Mr. W. B. A. Ritchie, K.C., is the president.

ASK ENCOURAGEMENT.

NEW PIANO MANUFACTURING COMPANY PROPOSE TO BUILD IN ST. LOUIS.

Mayor Plouffe opened the meeting of St. Louis Council sharp on time on Monday night and gave Councillor Baudet a reproving look because he came in rather late, long after all the other members had taken their seats.

The secretary read a letter from the Craig Piano Company, stating that the company proposed to build a new factory in St. Louis, and asking what terms the council would give the enterprise by way of encouragement. The building would be 120 feet by 140 feet, and four stories. The amount paid annually in wages was $25,000. The letter was referred to the general committee.

A transfer of hotel license was granted from Ulric Marchand, 1209 Cadieux street, to Jacques Robert.

Councillor Olivier read the following report of what took place at the last meeting of the council, as published in the 'Witness':

'Councillor Jubinville, referring to the deed of settlement with Mr. Vanier, said he had understood that when Mr. Vanier's bill for $8,000 was paid in 1902, it was a final settlement and he should not have been allowed interest on any claim going back so far as that.

'Mr. Vincent, secretary-treasurer, said the deed of settlement had been approved by Mayor Gelinas.

'Councillor Jubinville replied that Mr. Gelinas had told him that he had not approved Mr. Vanier's charge for interest going so far back as that. He would take an opportunity of bringing this question up again.'

Mr. Olivier asked Mr. Jubinville if he still persisted in saying that Mr. Gelinas had told him the interest on Mr. Vanier's account did not go back so far as 1902.

Councillors Dazé and Martel also called upon Mr. Jubinville to explain what Mr. Gelinas really did say.

Councillor Jubinville replied that having been told by Mr. Villeneuve, who was Mayor at that time, that Mr. Vanier was to get interest on his account from 1892 to 1902, he again saw Mr. Gelinas, who told him to go and examine the deed of settlement. He had acted upon Mr. Gelinas's suggestion and he found that Mr. Villeneuve's statement was correct, and that the interest actually goes back to 1892.

After some further discussion of a personal nature the matter was allowed to drop.

The secretary read a letter from the Montreal Street Railway promising a better service on Park avenue.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

THE REV. ROBERT CAMPBELL READS A PAPER ON 'ADDITIONAL TOADSTOOLS.'

The monthly meeting of the Natural History Society of Montreal was held on Monday night in the society's rooms, University street. An interesting paper on 'Additional toadstools, edible and poisonous,' was read by the Rev. Robert Campbell, of St. Gabriel Church. The paper was followed by a short lecture on 'The relation of fungi to the higher plants,' by Professor Penhallow.

Dr. Campbell pointed out that the fungi were to be found in greater abundance at some seasons than at others. In some seasons it would be difficult to find any specimens at all, those met with being usually poisonous species, such as the fly agaric, while in other seasons the same localities will be productive of the greatest abundance of both edible and poisonous species.

Professor Penhallow, in the course of his remarks, pointed out that, in general, the relations of the fungi to the higher forms of plant life are of an antagonistic character, the tendency of the fungi being to destroy what has been built up through the agency of the more highly organized green plants.

THE LATE MISS ISABELLA BOYLE.

Miss Isabella Boyle, third daughter of the late Andrew Boyle, of Ballinagard, Londonderry, Ireland, died suddenly yesterday afternoon. Miss Boyle had a large circle of friends in the city, having been one of the oldest and most faithful members of St. Bartholomew's Reformed Episcopal Church, and at the time of her death a teacher in the Sunday-school. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of Mr. C. G. Black, her brother-in-law, 32 Arcade street.

FIVE MONTHS IN JAIL.

Alexander Arthur, the young Englishman arrested a couple of weeks ago for stealing three overcoats, was sent to prison for five months yesterday by Mr. Lafontaine.

PIGS WITHIN CITY LIMITS.

Wilfrid Gratton, of Drolet street, yesterday was adjudged to pay the costs, $2.15, of a case brought against him by the Board of Health, for keeping [illegible] pigs in his yard.

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