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DAILY WITNESS

Last Edition.

VOL. XXX. No. 284. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1897. PRICE ONE CENT.

...ION AG... ...rce the Town to a... ...sance.

A VITAL QUESTION.

Late yesterday afternoon application was made to Judge de Lorimier in chambers on behalf of a number of proprietors on the Bord de l'Eau at Longueuil for a writ of mandamus to compel the town of Longueuil to carry the discharge pipe of the system of drainage out into the river far enough to have the matter discharged carried away by the current. It is alleged that at low water the whole discharge is made into stagnant pools, and that sometimes, according to the wind, the odors are very disagreeable. The inspector of the Provincial Board of Health some time ago reported against leaving it in that condition. Now several of the proprietors have taken the matter up and have placed the matter in the hands of Messrs. R. C. Smith and E. Lafleur, advocates, with the result that the proceedings have been begun. Judge de Lorimier ordered the writ to issue and it will be served to-day.

CAVALRY EFFICIENCY.

The comparative efficiency returns of the cavalry corps give the Montreal Hussars a slight lead over the 8th Hussars, who have done particularly well on target practice, and a decided percentage over all others. The Montreal Hussars received the total possible points for armories, interior economy and records, and answers to questions by officers, and twenty-five out of thirty for regimental drill. This is a good beginning. The results are as follows:—

Montreal Hussars, Major Whitley ..	134.07
8th R.L.N.B. Hussars, Lieut.-Colonel Markham	133.97
3rd Dragoons, Lt.-Col. Rodgers	118.58
Queen's Own O. Hussars, Major Hemerington	109.09
5th Dragoons, Lt.-Col. Taylor	108.89
King's Canadian Hussars, Major Ryan	106.97
Princess Louise D Guards, Capt. R. Brown	102.00
1st Hussars, Lt.-Col. Gartshore.. ..	98.37
2nd Dragoons, Lt.-Col. Buchner ..	98.13
G. G. Body Guard, Lt.-Col. Dunn ..	85.55

THE LATE ROSS MACKENZIE.

On Tuesday next the funeral of the late Mr. Ross Mackenzie will take place at Toronto. The clerks in the general offices of the C. P. R. there intend to send a beautiful floral offering, while those of them who can be spared, especially from Mr. Spencer's office, will go up to attend the funeral. Mr. Mackenzie was a prime favorite with young and old all over the building, being noted for large-heartedness, manliness and geniality.

NEW GRAIN ELEVATING CO.

Some prominent members of the Corn Exchange met in the Board of Trade building yesterday afternoon and formed a new grain-elevating company, with a capital, it is understood, of $250,000. The elevators, which will be on the pneumatic principle, will cost £12,000, or about $60,000. The directorate chosen yesterday was as follows:—Messrs. Thos. Harling, Elder-Dempster Line; W. M. Macpherson, of David Torrance & Co.; Wm. Stewart and Alex. McFee.

YOUNG BURGLARS.

Deputy High Constables Bissonnette and Lambert last evening arrested six boys for breaking into Mr. Foley's dry goods store on Coursol street on Thursday night. The boys made off with about twenty dollars' worth of goods. They appeared in the Police Court this morning before Judge Dugas, who remanded them for trial. Four pleaded guilty.

WILL NOT PREACH TO-MORROW.

The Rev. H. R. O'Malley, the new assistant minister of St. Jude's Church, whose duties were to have commenced with the first of this month, has been granted an extension of leave by the rector, and will not occupy the pulpit until next Sunday.

SUICIDE WHILE DESPONDENT.'

The verdict of the coroner's jury in the inquest held over the remains of Mrs. Aston at the Royal Victoria Hospital this morning was that the deceased committed suicide while in a state of despondency.

PERSONAL.

Mr. J. W. Leonard, general superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, arrived this morning from the west.

Mr. A. D. McLachlan has arrived in town on a visit to his sister, Miss McLachlan, who leaves shortly for California. Mr. McLachlan goes to join his brother in Klondike, where they have valuable interests.

BISHOP EMARD.

A cablegram received at Valleyfield from Mgr. Emard, now in Rome, announces that he had an audience with the Pope, and will sail from Havre for New York on Dec. 11.

A DISTRESSING CASE.

A peculiar case of hardship was brought to the attention of the local officials of the C. P. R. at the Windsor station this morning. Two months ago a German woman named Shultze, accompanied by six children, came out to New York to join her husband, who, however, was found, upon arrival, to have gone to Winnipeg. Word was sent him, and he remitted sufficient money to bring the family on to Montreal. Here they landed this morning, hungry and penniless. The wife had not heard from her husband; she did not know his address, and unless something could be done for her she and the children would simply starve. Of these one was in arms, while the eldest was about ten years of age. The immigration authorities set about telegraphing to find out the husband's address in Winnipeg, while Constable Richards, in that hearty voice of his, brought a smile to mother and children by announcing that he would see about getting them hot tea and plenty of bread and butter. In the meantime, until word can be heard from Winnipeg, the family will be kept in the immigration quarters at the station.

ANOTHER DISAPPEARANCE.

A YOUNG WOMAN MISSING FROM HER HOME SINCE SUNDAY LAST.

Another mysterious disappearance was registered at detective headquarters yesterday. In the present instance the missing person is Miss Angelina Lafrancois, daughter of Mrs. Lafrancois, No. 381 St Lawrence Main street. The girl is only seventeen years of age, and is respectably connected. The mother is distracted over the loss of her daughter, and after vainly searching for her all week, on Friday last determined to give the matter into the hands of the police.

The girl is described by her mother as dark haired, tall for her age and with black eyes. She was a pupil with the nuns of the Congregation, and is very clever. She was a great reader of such writers as Jules Verne and it is feared that these works may have influenced her to attempt a life of adventure. It is the fourth time that she has mysteriously disappeared, the last occasion being on the night of the Laurier reception

On Dec. 1, three days after her disappearance, she wrote from Laprairie to an aunt in the city, in which she stated that she had determined to leave Montreal for good, and asked her good offices to defend her action with her father, stating that she would never cease to love him.

WANTS TO ANNUL THE AWARD.

The Montreal Park & Island Railway Company has entered an appeal from the award of the commissioners in the case of the expropriation of the property of John Wynnes, at Lachine.

WANTS MORE DAMAGES.

Miss Cassie McGee, who, some time ago, got judgment for $1,000 in an action of damages taken against the city on account of injuries received by falling on City Hall avenue, has now entered a new action for $10,000 on the ground that the injuries received will incapacitate her for life.

WILL HAVE A JURY TRIAL.

In a case of Hawkins es qual vs. Roberts et al the plaintiff declared his option for a jury trial and accompanied his action with a seizure before judgment. Judge Archibald, yesterday, decided that the seizure did not deprive the plaintiff of his right to a jury trial, it being merely an incidental proceeding concerning the remedy rather than the right of action, and he fixed the facts for the jury.

ST. BARNABAS CHURCH, ST. LAMBERT.

Last night the first pleasant evening under the auspices of St. Barnabas Church, St. Lambert, was held in the Academy Hall. The programme consisted of vocal and instrumental music, interspersed with elocutionary recitations. The performers included: Mrs. Ramsay, the Misses Picaud, Miss Riddington, Miss S. Laviolette, Miss G. Williams, and Messrs. F. A. Bourne, Lloyd, Roberts, Gauthier, T. Cameron, Geo. Wright, Maclogan, Duffy, Webster, W. J. Johnstone, D. Herron, J. H. Clelland, and F. W. Fox. There was an excellent attendance, the entertainment proving successful in every respect.

ROYAL TEMPLARS.

At a very large meeting, held last night, of Metropolis Council, No. 5, of this order, the following officers were elected for the term commencing Jan. 1: Select councillor, Bro. A. R. Trussell; past councillor, Bro. Geo. Barratt; vice-councillor, Sister Ross; chaplain, Bro. Frank Smith; financial secretary, Bro. A. P. Parker; treasurer, Bro. J. A. Warren; recording secretary, Bro. John S. Archibald; herald, Bro. W. Jeffrey; guard, Bro. H. Rowell; sentinel, Bro. J. O. Sicard; organist, Sister Mrs. Cutter; trustee (three years), Bro. C. R. Dennis.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

Gratifying Increase Over Last Year.

VOLUME SIXTEEN MILLION DOLLARS IN ADVANCE OF THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS.

Ottawa, Dec. 4.—The imports and exports of the Dominion for the four months of the fiscal year ending Oct. 31 show a considerable increase in the volume of trade. There was an increase in the aggregate trade of the country of $16,560,412. This does not include any returns from the port of Vancouver, B.C., as for some reason or another none have been received at the department since last June. The exports for the four months show an increase of $15,485,220, while the imports are greater by a million and a quarter than they were in 1896. The duty also shows an increase of about twenty-three thousand dollars, but if the Vancouver returns were to hand the increase in duty would be about $142,000 at the very least.

The figures for October show that trade is rapidly going ahead. The exports showed an increase of $3,600,000, the imports of $770,000, and the duty of $105,000 over the same month last year. The figures for the four months are:—

	1896.	1897.
Produce of the mine ..	$ 3,445,248	$ 5,014,246
Fisheries	5,022,243	4,751,477
Forest	15,550,295	16,315,651
Animals and their produce	16,057,081	21,788,541
Agriculture products ..	6,570,730	13,965,519
Manufactures	3,414,999	3,779,758
Miscellaneous articles..	189,568	125,198
Total	$50,250,164	$65,740,384

Increase for 1897, $15,485,220.

The imports for the four months were:

	1896.	1897.
	$41,976,130	$43,105,322

Increase, $1,125,192.

	1896.	1897.
Duty	$6,788,918	$6,811,961

Increase, $23,043.

As already explained, the Vancouver returns will bring the increase on duty up to $142,000 at the least. Owing to the Yukon trade the Vancouver returns ought to be large.

It will be seen that the exports under the head of agricultural products have more than doubled during the four months, while there is an increase of over five million dollars in animals and their produce, and a very large increase in the products of the mine. The fisheries alone show a decrease.

MELVILLE CHURCH.

REV. MR. WINFIELD MAKES A STATEMENT.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 4.—The Rev. T. W. Winfield, who has been called to Melville Church, Westmount, is not perturbed over the incident that occurred at the meeting of the Presbytery of Montreal early in the week. The facts of the case, he thinks, were greatly magnified in the newspapers; a sensation created with very little foundation. The minority do not number forty; there were four who protested, and they and their families would not total over twenty-five.

'It was inevitable,' said Mr. Winfield to a press representative, 'that these gentlemen should state their objections, and I am in no wise harmed. I understand that those who protested against the call are extremists on the prohibition question, and as all men cannot see eye to eye, those who take the narrow stand must be allowed to have their say. It was worth all the annoyance of the affair, however, to hear the kind and cordial words which the delegation from Melville Church expressed before the Presbytery yesterday. They assured me that no man could wish a more united congregation and that there did not exist one from which I would receive more sympathetic or considerate treatment. Of course,' continued Mr. Winfield, 'no good purpose would be served by attempting to combat the statements made in Montreal. There were some of them not as accurate as might be. For instance, Mr. Matthew Hutchinson said that I had appeared voluntarily before the Royal Commission and given anti-temperance evidence. Such was not the case. I was summoned before the commission and my evidence was along the lines of strictest temperance. A man would be a fool to oppose temperance. I am, however, opposed to prohibition.'

MUST RENDER AN ACCOUNT.

In a case of Brunet vs. the Banque Nationals, the plaintiff claims a commission of twenty percent on the sum of $25,000 which he alleges to have been collectd for the bank, through his assistance, from the estate of Mrs. Lionais, the agreement being that he should receive such commission for his services in the matter, and he asked that the bank should render an account. The defendant demurred on the ground that there was nothing in the declaration entitling the plaintiff to ask for an account. Judge Archibald yesterday dismissed the demurrer and declared that defendant was obliged to render an account, as under the agreement mentioned twenty percent of the money so collected became the property of the plaintiff.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

Paris, Dec. 4.—The military governor of Paris, Gen. Saussier, has ordered the formation of a court-martial to examine into the charges against Count Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, the retired major of the French army, who is accused of writing the letter which brought about the sentencing of Alfred Dreyfus to imprisonment for life. The 'Journal' says that the decision of Gen. Saussier is based on the report of Gen. Pelleux, who was appointed by the Minister of War to examine into the charges brought against Count Esterhazy and which is as follows: 'So far as Dreyfus is concerned the case has been tried, no new fact has been brought out and no new document has been submitted during the course of the enquiry to justify a revision of the trial. In consequence there is no ground for proceeding against Count Esterhazy so far as regards the crime of high treason, for which Captain Dreyfus was condemned.'

TWO SUDDEN DEATHS.

Sherbrooke, Que., Dec. 4.—Mr. E. G. Miles, representing the Granby Rubber Company, dropped dead in a store here last evening, just as he had reached it, shook hands with the proprietor and sat down. He left his hotel after supper in perfect health, and took the steep ascent on King street to reach his destination. It is supposed that he overheated himself in this, and his walk having been preceded by a hearty supper, caused the complications which brought about his sudden death.

Sherbrooke, Que., Dec. 4.—Mrs. P. Guay, while on her way home from market last night, dropped dead on the street from heart disease. She was the wife of Mr. P. Guay, who died here on Oct. 25.

GENERAL WEYLER DINED.

Palma, Island of Majorca, Dec. 4.—The military club yesterday gave a luncheon in honor of General Weyler, the former captain-general of Cuba. The military governor of Majorca was among the guests. When General Weyler entered the banquet hall the band in attendance played the Royal hymn, and the General, stopping the music momentarily, proposed a toast to the 'King and the Queen Regent,' which was enthusiastically received.

ST. CANUT MURDERER.

St. Scholastique, Que., Dec. 4.—The preliminary enquete in the St. Canut murder case was begun yesterday before Magistrate DeMartigny. Mr. F. X. Mathieu conducted the case for the Crown. Mr. Ethier, M.P., and Mr. Leduc, M.P., for the defence, agreed to a joint trial, and also entered an admission that the evidence was sufficient to warrant the committal of both for trial. The only important witness heard was the coroner, who told of the evidence brought out at the inquest. In the course of his description of the condition of the bedroom where Isidore Poirier was killed, he stated that the print of a woman's shoe was found in the blood upon the floor. He also exhibited the insurance policies taken out by the deceased in favor of his wife. The case is in progress to-day.

LORD ABERDEEN HONORED.

Toronto, Dec. 4.—At the conclusion of yesterday's session of the Benchers Convocation at Osgoode Hall, a luncheon was given in honor of Lord Aberdeen, by the law society in the benchers apartments. Aemilius Irving, Q.C., presided, the Hon. A. S. Hardy being among the invited guests. His Excellency gave a short address. The only toast proposed was 'His Excellency's health.' A large number of judges and benchers who are attending the convocation were present.

MAY SUCCEED SIR OLIVER.

Ottawa, Dec. 4.—It is stated on good authority that the government has agreed to call Mr. James Innes, of Guelph, ex-M.P., to the Senate, to fill the seat vacated by Sir Oliver Mowat. The elevation of Mr. Innes would meet with general approval.

CHEAPER POSTAL RATES.

Ottawa, Dec. 4.—Official notice of the three-cent postage rate to the United Kingdom and other British possessions is given to-day in the 'Canada Gazette.' It goes into effect on Jan. 1 next.

BOMB EXPLOSIONS IN SPAIN.

Barcelona, Dec. 4.—Great excitement was caused yesterday evening in the village of Monistroi, Catalonia, twenty-seven miles north-west of this place, by the explosion of four bombs. No damage, however, of any importance was done, and there were no casualties.

THE MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Captain Carroll Ryan, R. L., will open the winter course of lectures at the Military Institute this evening. The subject of his lecture is 'The right wing of the empire.'

ACTION AGAINST THE CITY.

An action for five hundred dollars damages has been entered by L. J. Pelletier against the city and Constable B. Mungeon on the ground of false arrest.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.

The Rev. T. H. Bell, missionary and incumbent of Alleyne in the Gatineau district, will preach in St. Thomas's Church, Notre Dame street, to-morrow.

LAND-GRABBING AT DYEA.

Victoria, B.C., Dec. 4. — Town site booming is not without its dangers, even with the temperature at ten below zero. As an illustration, the 'Corona,' arriving from Dyea, yesterday, brings word of a land grabbers' war culminating in actual hostilities, on Nov. 23. Messrs. Healy & Wilson, on establishing their post twelve years ago, took up 120 acres, to which, however, they have as yet no patent. When Dyea felt the Klondike boom, attempts were made to take the Healy & Wilson tract. The boomers, headed by Mr. Kinny, of the Chilcoot Transportation Company, attempted to remove the fences, and fighting ensued, in which Nelse Peters was killed accidentally by the discharge of his own shotgun. Hundreds of non-combatants awaited a boomers' victory to procure lots. Armed sentries now guard the fence, while numerous arrests are being made.

Ottawa, Dec. 4. — The Arctic Ray Mining Company, of Windsor, Ont., is applying for incorporation to do business in the Yukon, with a capital of five million dollars. The promoters are mostly Americans.

EFFECT OF THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

London, Dec. 4.—Mr. Sinclair, editor of 'Locomotive Engineering,' of New York city, has a long letter in the 'Times' to-day on the engineering strike. He describes the great economy of production in America resulting in the adoption of Whitney's principle of interchangeable parts of machinery. He says that during a single week as a consequence of the strike fifty-eight foreign orders were received in the United States for locomotives which under normal conditions would probably have been placed in England. He warns English engineers that if they attempt to follow the trade they are banishing to America, they will be obliged to work harder and longer hours than they are accustomed to at home.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

Toronto, Dec. 4.—A special to the 'Mail and Empire' from Winnipeg says: 'A reporter asked the ministers of the Local Government yesterday if there was any truth in the reports that Lieutenant-Governor Patterson's presence in the east was associated with contemplated modifications in the public school law favorable to the Catholics and each and all emphatically denied that they had any knowledge of such a mission. Attorney-General Cameron said: "You may just as well flatly deny such stories at once. There is absolutely no truth in them."'

GERMANY AND NEW GUINEA.

Berlin, Dec. 4.—The 'Hamburgische Correspondenz' says that the German Government has emphatically refused to entertain the proposal of England that Germany should cede to Great Britain her protectorate over the German portion of New Guinea, which is the northern section of south-east Papua, established in 1884 under the name of the Kaiser Wilhelm's Land. It is supposed here that Great Britain is casting envious eyes upon the newly discovered gold fields.

A MURDERER AT LARGE.

Ripley, W. Va., Dec. 4.—John Morgan, who was to have been executed on Dec. 16 for the murder of Mrs. Green, her son and daughter on Nov. 3, escaped on Thursday night and is at large. A short time ago he sold a confession for twenty-five dollars. With the money he bought a new suit of clothes to wear on the gallows.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER IN LONDON

London, Dec. 4.—There has been another mysterious murder in London. This time the victim is an old shoemaker in Longacre, with alleged Nihilistic affiliations, and the crime has added to the general dissatisfaction with the Metropolitan police. Within the past two years there have been eight unexplained murders, besides numberless burglaries in which an immense amount of property has been stolen.

CANNOT MARRY AN AMERICAN.

London, Dec. 4.—The 'Daily Chronicle' says this morning it has good reason to believe that the Khedive of Egypt will refuse to allow his brother, Mehemet Ali Pasha, to marry an American, in view of the fact that the child to which the Khediveh recently gave birth is a girl and Mehemet Ali is still the heir-presumptive.

THE LATE MR. GLADU.

Sorel, Que., Dec. 4.—The funeral of the late Mr. Victor Gladu, M.P.P., for Yamaska County, took place at ten o'clock this morning at St. Francois du Lac. It was attended by a large number of political friends.

MRS. McKINLEY SINKING.

Canton, Ohio, Dec. 4.—Mrs. McKinley's death is fast approaching. Soon after six o'clock the family was called around the bedside to witness the end, which then seemed at hand.

WILDE TO PUBLISH A POEM

London, Dec. 4.—It is said that Oscar Wilde has arranged to publish here and in New York city a poem entitled 'The ballad of Reading Jail,' by C. 33.'

THE KHALIFA SUCCUMBS.

Wants to Rule Under British Suzerainty.

London, Dec. 4.—It is reported that the Khalifa is disposed to conclude peace with Egypt, on condition that he be granted hereditary power over Kordofan and Darfur, and that all his adherents be pardoned. The Dervish leader is also said to be ready to evacuate the whole Nile valley, to recognize the suzerainty of Queen Victoria and open his domains to British Commerce.

LONDON SOCIETY SCANDAL.

SOME LIGHT ON HOW THE ENDORSATION OF A NOTE WAS SECURED BY FRAUD.

London, Dec. 4.—Revelations in a promissory note case, heard before the Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Russell of Killowen, in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, this week, have created a painful impression and much sympathy for the Marquis of Abergavenny, whose fourth son, Lord William Nevill, has been brought forward in so unenviable a manner, whereas his father is generally respected., The suit, as cabled to the Associated Press, during the week, was brought by 'Sam' Lewis, the well-known London moneylender, against an officer of the Guards, named Clay, to recover the sum of $55,565, due on two promissory notes cashed by Lord William Nevill, who, the jury decided, obtained the young officer's signature by fraud, making him believe that he was signing documents relating to the divorce of the Countess Cowley, Lord Nevill's sister. It is now said that further suits involving Lord Nevill are imminent. The affair has been the talk of society for a long time past, and many attempts have been made to hush the matter up. Clay is one of the wealthiest of the English gilded youth. His mother married Mr. Beresford Valentine Melville, the Conservative member of Parliament for Stockport, who is Clay's guardian. The latter's father was Mr. J. Spencer Clay, a former member of Parliament, who was one of the largest shareholders in the Bass Brewery Company. Mr. Melville became Clay's guardian after the death of the latter's father. The young man, who has just attained his majority, and the control of a large fortune, met Lord Nevill at a house party, at Ascott, where he was prevailed upon to endorse the notes. Clay's sister, who has a fortune of £50,000 a year, was recently married to Lord Bingham, the eldest son and heir of the Earl of Lucan. Young Clay owns a racing stable, which includes among the horses the well-known racer 'Padishah.' More will be heard of the affair. The newspapers say that, in the absence of a refutation of Clay's story, Lord William Nevill must remain an exile and an outcast. Lord Nevill, about a dozen years ago, was on the staff of Sir Henry Loch, at Melbourne, when the latter was governor of Victoria. There Lord Nevill was received into the Roman Catholic Church and in Rome, later, he studied for the priesthood. But he returned to England and married Louisa Maria Carmen De Murrieta, eldest daughter of Jose De Murrieta, Marquise De Santurce, the well-known banker, just before the failure of his firm, in March, 1896, owing to the depression in South American securities. Lord Nevill, who was born in 1860, educated at Eton, and who was formerly a lieutenant in the Third Battalion of the West Kent Regiment, is tall, clean-shaven, and youthful-looking. 'Sam' Lewis, the money-lender, has been a well-known figure in London for the past thirty years. He had an office on Cork street, and half the peerage has been among his clients.

A number of stories are told about Lewis, including one to the effect that every year, when he goes to Monte Carlo, he takes $10,000,000, with which to amuse himself and accommodate his customers.

THREW COLD WATER ON THE SCHEME.

Toronto, Dec. 4.—The 'Evening Telegram's' special cable, dated London, Dec. 3, says: 'Speaking at the Colonial Club dinner yesterday Sir Saul Samuel ridiculed the idea of the colonies appointing commercial agents-general at London.

UNSETTLED, WITH SNOW.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Ont., Dec. 4.—11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures—Battleford, 30, 24; Qu'Appelle, 22, 14; Winnipeg, 20, 10; Port Arthur, 18, 10; Parry Sound, 30, 6; Toronto, 30, 28; Ottawa, 24, 4 below; Montreal, 24, 6; Quebec, 18, zero; Halifax, 28, 16. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours—Strong easterly wind; unsettled with light snow; higher temperature.

Montreal, Dec. 4, 1897.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 30.21; yesterday, 30.57. Temperature, to-day, max. 22 min. 10; yesterday, max. 29, min. 17.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

WATSON—At St. Lambert, on Nov. 30th, 1897, the wife of the Rev. Murray Watson, of a son. 4

MARRIED.

BOND—FIELD.—On Dec. 1, 1897, at All Saints' Church, Toronto, by the Rev. A. H. Baldwin, Miss Gertrude E. Field, daughter of J. L. Field, Smithville, to W. L. Bond, M.B., York Mills, son of the late Wm. Bond, of Newmarket. 3

EWAN—LEWTHWAITE—On the 25th Nov., 1897, in the East End Methodist Church, by the Rev. G. G. Huxtable, assisted by the Rev. W. H. Emsley, chairman of district, and the Rev. Manly Benson, D.D., the Rev. R. B. Ewan, M.D., to Sarah J., eldest daughter of Alex. Lewthwaite, Esq., all of Montreal. 4

FLETCHER—FORBES.—At Chicopee Falls, Mass., on Nov. 30, 1897, by the Rev. Newton Black, Eleanor Beatrice, second daughter of Dr. H. Gordon Forbes, to A. G. Ashton Fletcher, M.D., of Toronto, only son of the late Ashton Fletcher, Q.C. 3

McNAUGHTON—SINCLAIR.—On Nov. 16, by the Rev. H. D. Leitch, St. Elmo, at the residence of John Sinclair, brother of the bride, Donald McNaughton, of Dominionville, to Margaret Sinclair, of Athol. 3

MURDOCH—WILMOT.—By the Rev. G. A. Kuhring, rector Church of Ascension, Toronto, William Murdoch, C.E., to Jane Alexander Wilmot, daughter of the late James Wilmot, Esq., of Bowmanville, Ont. 3

PERRY—McCLEARY—At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Churchill Moore, Mr. Oliver W. Perry, of Kingscroft, Que., to Miss Jennette, daughter of Mr. John McCleary, of Ayer's Flat, Que., on Nov. 30th, 1897. 4

WRIGHT—BEARD—In this city, on the 1st of December, at the Church of the Advent, Westmount, by the Very Rev. Dean Carmichael, James Alexander Wright, formerly of Peterboro, now of Montreal, to Maude Baldwin Beard. 4

DIED.

CAMERON.—At the Montreal General Hospital, on December 2nd inst., Alexander Cameron, M.D., of Huntingdon, P.Q., in his sixty-fourth year.
The funeral will take place at Huntingdon, on Sunday, December 5th, at 2 p.m. 3

EVANS—On Dec. 2, 1897, at his late residence, 27 Alexander st., New Edinburgh, Ont., Captain Thomas Evans, aged 57 years. 4

FITZSIMMONS—On Dec. 3, 1897, at the residence of her son-in-law, T. Beatty, 17 Hill street, Ottawa, Margaret J., widow of the late James Fitzsimmons, aged 74 years. 4

KERR.—At her residence, 59 Market street, Galt, Ont., on Wednesday, Oct. 27, Mrs. Mary B. Kerr, relict of the late Thomas Kerr, in her 74th year. She was a native of Stewarton, Ayrshire, Scotland. 3

PRESTON.—On Dec. 1, 1897, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. E. V. Johnson, 69 Cartier street, Ottawa, Mary A., widow of the late G. H. Preston, aged 73 years. 2

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Good Piano, $100 to $250.—An Upright Piano, but slightly used, is almost as good as buying a new one. We have several from $125 to $250, and Square Pianos which cost new $400 or $500, we are selling from $100 to $200. In perfect order; terms, $5 to $10 per month. Call and see our stock of pianos and organs, at 2274 St. Catherine street. J. W. Shaw & Co., sole agents for the new pianos of Gerhard Heintzman and Weber.

There is apparently a demand all over Canada for the Morris Piano. 'Listowell, Ont., Dec. 1, 1897.—W. H. Leach, 49 Metcalfe street, Montreal—Dear Sir,—Very busy. Pushing night and day to try and keep up with orders. Will ship your goods as fast as we can get them ready. Yours truly, Morris Piano Co.' I have in stock eight Morris Pianos, and intending purchasers are recommended to make a selection now and avoid the Holiday rush. W. H. Leach, 49 Metcalfe street, Montreal, representative for Morris Pianos. Great inducements to cash customers. Old pianos received in part payment.

AU BON MARCHE
ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE.
1884 & 1885 Notre Dame St

Our Stock of Winter Jackets, Capes, Cloaks, Shawls, Fur Goods, etc., are all on view; also our New Winter Dress Goods, Cloakings, Tweeds, Blankets, Carpets, and all at Rock Bottom Prices. 23

DIAMOND RINGS! OPAL RINGS!
The Largest Diamond in the city for the money.
15 karat gold, claw setting, $10.
Genuine Opal Rings, Solid Gold Claw Settings, $2.00 to $15.00.
D. BEAUTY, 137 ST. PETER ST., Opposite Witness office.

TEES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS,
300 St. James St.
Montreal

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

THE **S. CARSLEY CO.,** Limited.

Notre Dame street. Montreal's Greatest Store. Dec. 4, 1897.

'The Store that is Increasing Faster than any other Store in Montreal To-day.'

News from Santa Claus.

First news from Santa Claus since he left Montreal last New Year's Day
Arctic Circle,
December, 1897.

My Dear Mr. Carsley,—

About the time you receive this letter I shall be nearly ready to start for Montreal, and shall require a still larger Grotto than last year. My new travelling machine, which I have christened 'Reliance,' is made specially for this trip, and is different to any sleigh or carriage ever made before, or even thought of. It is not a balloon, and it will travel over snow and ice, up or down mountains, and will go at a great rate. Will kill or outrun Bears or any other animal that gets in its way. It is the greatest travelling machine ever invented, and I would like you to get it patented for me at Ottawa as soon as I arrive at the Grotto. Please have this letter put in all the newspapers to let the dear children know that I am coming. I shall send you a telegram just when starting and from every telegraph station on my journey. The big White Bear and Walruses that tackled me so often other years won't be able to hurt me this trip, unless some accident happens to my new travelling machine. Tell those candy makers to make double what they made last year.

Give my love to all the children, and accept the same yourself.

I remain,
Your faithful friend,
SANTA CLAUS.

Toys Selling Fast.

Our Toy Department had a splendid day yesterday; not only has it the largest assortment, but the prices are fully 10 to 15 percent lower.

A Few Prices.

Boys' Sleighs, 15c.
Toy Trumpets, 3c.
Iron Banks, 5c.
Iron Buggies, 10c.
Toy Books, 1c.
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LACE NOVELTIES
FOR XMAS GIFTS.

This department overflows with thousands of rich lace novelties, beautifully and suitably made up in fancy boxes for holiday gifts.

Handsome Lace Collars, from 31c to $4.00.

Marie Antoinette Fichus, from $2.00 to $7.00.

Lace Boleros, 65c to $4.00.

Fancy Lace Jabots in all the dainty designs possible, from 63c to $1.85.

Fancy Lace Collar and Cuffs, in handsome box, $1.45.

Novelties in Lace and Chiffon Scarfs, from 21c to $2.75.

Choice Assortment of Honiton Lace-trimmed Scarfs.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Dolls' Trunks, 13c.
Toy Swords, 10c.
Saddle Horses, 22c.
Majolica Tea Sets, 26c.
Black Boards, 24c.
Dolls' Tea Sets, 3½c.
THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

STERLING SILVER
NOVELTIES
FOR XMAS GIFTS.

Sterling Silver Articles are in great abundance at Carsley's. You will see novelties there that it is impossible to see elsewhere.

Sterling Silver Manicure Sets, from 40c each.

Sterling Silver Buttonhooks, from 40c.
Sterling Silver Paper Cutters, from 25c.
Sterling Silver Mounted Tooth Brushes, from 62c.
Sterling Silver Mounted Nail Brushes, from 75c.
Sterling Silver Thimbles, from 19c.
Sterling Silver Penholders, from 25c.
Sterling Silver Powder Pot, 35c.
THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

The S. CARSLEY CO., Limited,

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame st., 184 to 194 St. James st., Montreal.

Calendars for 1898, Booklets, Xmas and New Year Cards FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The largest and most complete stock in the city, noticeable for its great variety of new designs and bright attractive colors, is now on view at **FOSTER BROWN'S.**

HISTORIC DAYS OF CANADA.

A New and Interesting Calendar, full of local color, with Notes on Canadian History. **Price, 75c.**

HENTY'S NEW BOOKS FOR 1898.

With Moore at Corunna.
A March on London.
With Frederick the Great.
Each Finely Illustrated, $1.25.

LONDON,
As seen by CHAS. DANA GIBSON,
Oblong 4to, $5.00.
The Finest Illustrated Holiday Book of the Season.

NEW NOVELS.

Quo Oadis, by Henryk Sienkiewicz. Cloth, $1.25. Paper, 75c.
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Lorraine, a Romance, Robt. W. Chambers. $1.25.
Lochinvar, by S. R. Crockett. Cloth, $1.50.
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The Great Stone of Sardis, by Frank R. Stockton. Cloth $1,50,

NEW BOOKS CONTINUALLY ADDED TO THE STOCK AT

FOSTER BROWN'S,

Mansfield and St. Catherine.

MONEY TO LEND
At Low Rate of Interest and on favorable terms, on first-class property.
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. of Canada

BRODIE & HARVIE'S
GRIDDLECAKE FLOUR
For Griddle cakes, Muffins, &c.
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT. 3lb. and 6lb. tins

E. M. ROBB, D.V.S., (McGill),
Veterinary Surgeon,
48,50,52 Drummond st.
Everything up-to-date. Always on hand HIGH CLASS SADDLE and CARRIAGE HORSES for sale. 16

CENTS FOR SALE.
Apply at "Witness" Office.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

This cut illustrates the style of

BEDROOM SUITE

which we are selling now. It's made of the best Quartered Oak, highly polished. The Suite includes a full-sized bed, washstand and dresser. The mirror in the dresser is of British Bevel Plate, 30 by 40 inches; has a serpentine swell front and the fashionable twisted standards. The price is $67.50. We have another set in the same style for $25.20.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,
Artistic Furniture House,
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CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silverware, Silver Novelties of every Description.
Prices as usual, the Very Lowest.
Open until 9 every evening.
JOHN WATSON,
2174 ST. CATHERINE STREET,
3 doors east of Phillips square.
Art Association Building.

RIMLESS EYEGLASSES.
Have the Spectacles or Eyeglasses you are wearing changed into the present pretty and fashionable
RIMLESS STYLES
as above. It does not cost much, and looks stylish and neat. Oculists' prescriptions a specialty. Charges moderate. Telephone 5042.
HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians,
2445 St. Catherine st., near Drummond.

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TO BUY?

The solution of this difficult problem will be found by inspecting our WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF NOVELTIES, specially adapted for CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

YOUNG, OLD, MARRIED, or SINGLE, as well as INFANTS, can be suited with us. We will be glad to show you our Goods.

★R. A. DICKSON & CO.★
2261 ST. CATHERINE ST.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9.30.

VALUABLE nuggets may be picked up at Klondike, but a good
Porcelain-lined Bath
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CAN ONLY BE HAD AT
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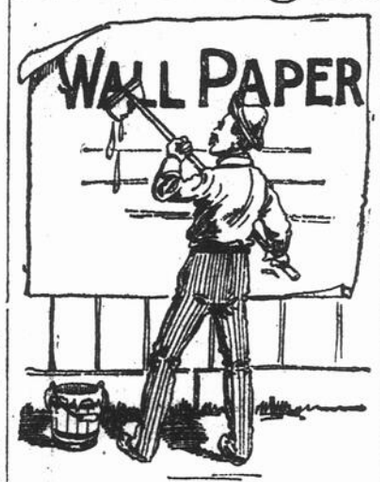

GEO. S. KIMBER,
House and Sign Painter,
2466 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
Bell Tel. 3287.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 4.

MET WITH DEFEAT.

No Extension of Bonsecours Market.

WATER AND POWER COMPANY AGAIN ARRAIGNED—IT YET HAS FRIENDS IN THE COUNCIL.

Despite the refusal of the Charter and Finance committees to apply to the legislature for a quarter or half a million dollars to enlarge Bonsecours market, Ald. Beausoleil and other aldermen made a strenuous fight at the meeting of the City Council yesterday afternoon to get a vote passed favoring the enlargement. Had their efforts succeeded it was pretty well known that another civic deputation would soon have been going hot foot to Quebec for permission to borrow for the project. Already one civic deputation has been appointed to go to the legislature and ask borrowing powers for the very handsome amount of $685,000.

This market project came up yesterday afternoon for discussion upon a report being read from the Market and Finance committees favoring a plan for enlarging the market by expropriating land and property on Jacques Cartier square, St. Claude, St. Paul, Leroyer and Bonsecours streets. The plan is practically Dr. Brodeur's.

Ald. Beausoleil asked the members to give a unanimous vote in favor of the report asking the extension. As he had done so often in the Finance Committee before, he again spoke eloquently upon the pressing need of this extension. The burden of his plea was that farmers who wanted to come to the city and sell their produce could scarcely do so on account of the congested state of this market. The estimated cost of the plan he urged would only be about a quarter of a million dollars—two hundred thousand dollars for the ground and fifty thousand dollars for the opening of Le Royer streets, which would also include the tenants' claims, amounting to some ten thousand dollars. If the Council decided to accept any of the other schemes which had been brought up it would have to pay at least half a million for this improvement.

Ald. Stevenson—And will this scheme of yours do away altogether with farmers using Jacques Cartier square as a market?

Ald. Beausoleil—Well, no, not quite.

Ald. Stevenson—And can you guarantee this council that your plan will not cost more than a quarter of a million?

Ald. Beausoleil, (hesitatingly)—I cannot exactly guarantee that it won't cost more; but I believe it will not.

Ald. Stevenson—A very good plan to leave alone, like all the others. Anyway, we have no money for any such schemes. If we begin expropriating again we shall sink the city still deeper into debt.

Ald. Connaughton contended the tenents' claims would more likely run up to forty or fifty thousand dollars than ten thousand, as guessed at by Ald. Beausoleil. If a little more room was wanted for farmers there were plenty of places in the city where they could stand without the city being forced to buy a big plot for them which would, in all probability, cost a half a million. It was only an open space that was wanted, after all, and not a covered market. In amendment to Ald. Beausoleil's motion he moved that a portion of the Hay Market be used by the farmers who sold grain; that would pretty well do away with the crowding of Jacques Cartier square.

Several speeches were made in favor of the enlargement, it being contended that the extension would result in an increase of revenue.

The Mayor combated this contention, and said that it was simply nonsense to suppose that by doubling the space around the Bonsecours market, the revenue would be increased. It would be a good thing to centralize the markets, but by increasing the number the city lost a large amount of revenue which it ought to have. In regard to the report, no definite amount was stated, and the Legislature would simply ignore it. He believed also that if they laid the report before that body it would alarm the bankers, who had been accommodating the city in the past. He would, therefore, advise them not to go to Quebec with the report.

'I move,' said Ald. McBride, 'that we refer the report back to the Finance Committee again for further information; we cannot go into any scheme that we do not know the exact cost of.'

Ald. Jacques made a motion to get a former plan passed, but it was defeated.

Ald. Sadler showed that the revenue which would come in by the extension would not even pay the interest charges on what it would cost.

Upon a vote being taken on Ald. Connaughton's amendment to use the Hay market for the purpose of selling grain, etc., it was defeated by twelve to six.

Ald. Beausoleil's motion to adopt the report of the Finance and Market Committee was defeated by a vote of ten to eight. The division was as follows:—

Nays—Aldermen Laporte, Sadler, Connaughton, Reneault, McBride, Savignac, Penny, Costigan, Stevenson, Martineau—ten.

Yeas—Aldermen Wilson, Dupre, Turner, Marsolais, Beausoleil, Charpentier, Archambault, Jacques—eight.

Thus the council having objected to adopt any scheme for the extension of the market, it is not likely that the project will receive any more attention from the council this year.

A long petition was read from Mr. N. E. Archambault, a resident of St. Denis Ward, complaining that the Water and Power Company was charging more for its water than it agreed, with the city to do, when this ward was taken over by the corporation of Montreal. The petition concluded by saying that the company had agreed to charge twenty-five percent less for its water than Montreal charged; but instead of doing so it was charging almost twenty-five percent more; it was prayed that the City Council of Montreal would take up the matter and have justice done to the residents of St. Denis Ward.

There was a pretty strong feeling in the council that the matter should be fully investigated.

Ald. Stevenson—The best way to investigate this matter is to appoint a sub-committee. I move that one be appointed.

The Mayor did not seem to like the idea of a sub-committee and asked that no action be taken on the petition at present as the city was now fighting the Water and Power Company in the courts, and was trying to get the company's old contract for supplying water to St. Denis Ward cancelled, as well as other privileges it held.

Ald. Martineau explained that the city had ben beaten in the courts by the Water and Power Company, which had succeeded in getting a judgment in its favor to only pay the city fifteen cents per thousand gallons for water when it had guaranteed to pay forty-five cents. An appeal had been entered against this judgment and he hoped it would be vigorously pushed. He said it would be unjust to dally with the petition by laying it on the table on the very weak plea that the city was fighting the company in the courts; the city had been fighting the company for years and a lot of good it had done. He moved, seconded by Ald. Stevenson, that the petition be referred to a sub-committee composed of the mover and seconder, Aldermen Prenoveau and Beausoleil to make a report.

Ald. Beausoleil contended it would not be fair to practically kill the petition by awaiting the result of the appeal the city had entered against the Water and Power Company; he hoped the sub-committee would be appointed.

Ald. McBride, who had formerly always fought for the city's rights against the company, excited no little surprise by asking that the petition be handed over to the city attorneys and the Finance Committee to cogitate over.

Ald. Stevenson—The course you urge will only result in shelving the matter.

Ald. McBride was determined, however, and even went so far as to call out 'next meeting'—thus trying to kill any more discussion or action in the matter.

Ald. Martineau was very indignant at the attitude of Ald. McBride and hoped the Mayor would not allow the matter to be disposed of so cursorily.

The Mayor said that although Ald. McBride had a perfect right to call out 'next meeting' he would not stop discussion on the subject seeing it had been given so much attention.

It was finally decided that the sub-committee should be appointed, Ald. McBride alone dissenting.

The report of the Health Committee regarding the registration of births was laid over until next meeting.

A largely signed petition against building the Grand Trunk Railway offices on Victoria square was submitted and referred to the special committee appointed to consider the matter.

It was also decided to use the $4,000 for repairs to the City Hall.

The council then adjourned

ADVERTISEMENTS.

There is Danger

in Artificial Mineral Waters from fictitious Springs, of which much is sold.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS WATERS
ARE EVER SAFE.

Sold by best dealers everywhere, and by GURD & CO., Bottlers and Agents, Montreal.

BLANKETS LIKE BOARDS

Hard enough to the feel, and sometimes with a disagreeable smell and badly shrunk; this is generally what happens by the old method of Washing or Laundering them. We are the only people in the city who have a special Blanket Cleaner, Fuller and Napper, and where Blankets are treated the same way they are cleaned and finished by the manufacturer. We guarantee to keep your Blankets nice and soft, no shrinkage, and napped like new if handled only by us, at small cost; 300 done last week already. Gold Medallist Dyers and Cleaners.

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.,
OFFICES { 215 McGill, cor. Notre Dame. / 2133 Notre Dame, bet. Guy and Richmond. / 1595 St. Catherine, Cor. Christopher.

2

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS' ADVERTISEMENT.

LINENS.

At all times we are brimful of GOOD VALUES, and this season, in addition to the good values, we are brimful of New Designs in Table Linens and Novelties in Doylies, Sideboard Scarfs, etc.

Linens are at all times tempting; they are specially so with us. We have added upwards of twenty new designs; these, together with our old-time favorite patterns, give our customers a selection, which cannot be excelled. Customers can always rely on the quality of our goods. We SELL PURE LINENS ONLY. There is nothing else good enough for you, and there is nothing else good enough for us. If there was a large saving in price on Union Goods, there might be some reason in supplying them, but the difference is only fractional, therefore, get Pure Linens, and buy at OGILVY'S.

1 2-yd. x 2 1-2 yd. Table Cloth, 1 doz. 5-8 x 5-8 Table Napkins, **$4** per set.

1 2-yd. x 2 1-2 yd. Table Cloth, 1 doz. 5-8 x 5-8 Table Napkins, **$4.60** per set.

1 2-yd. x 3-yd. Table Cloth, 1 doz. 3-4 x 3-4 Table Napkins, **$5.80** per set.

Tray Cloths, 12 1-2c to $1.25 each.
Sideboard Scarfs, 20c to $3.40 each.
Hem-stitched Pillow Shams, 75c to $10 per pair.
Good Huckaback Towels, $1.50 to $12 per dozen.
Bath Towels, 10c to $1.50 each.
Bath Sheets, $1.90 to $10 per pair.
Bath Mats, 75c to $3 each.
Glass Linens, special, 10c, 12c and 15c per yard.
Roller Linens, special, 11c, 12c, 13c, 14c and 18c per yd.
Roller Crashes, 7c, 8c, 9c, 10c per yard.
Heavy Apron Dowlas, 15c, 18c, 23c and 25c per yard.
White Crochet Quilts, $1 Goods for 83c.
" " $1.50 " " 95c.
" " $2.00 " " $1.35.
Remnants Bleached and Cream Table Linens, from 1 to 4 yards long.
DOMESTIC and IMPORTED Cotton Sheetings in all widths.

MAIL ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

James A. Ogilvy & Sons

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

We Sell Goods Cheaper than any other Store in the City, but for CASH only.

Store Open until 9.30 To-night.

HAMILTON'S HOLIDAY NEWS

Holiday buying will begin in earnest MONDAY. The best of distinctively holiday things, and other than holiday lines of merchandise, bid for your favor, both from the standpoint of large choice and surpassing values.

TOYS, GAMES, DOLLS, XMAS CARDS, CALENDARS, TOY BOOKS.

We make an unusually large display of, and we intend to lead all, both in values and in volume of selling.

IN OTHER HOLIDAY LINES

Such as LAMPS, CLOCKS, PLATED and SILVERWARE, LEATHER GOODS, CELLULOID GOODS, Perfumes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Toilet Articles, Stationery, Umbrellas, Fancy Linens and Stamped Goods, Japanese Silk Embroidered Tidies and Drapes, Reed Furniture in fancy designs; Flowers for decorative purposes, etc., the varieties and prices will be found wonderfully attractive.

DO YOUR HOLIDAY SHOPPING

Before the great rush commences, and we would suggest for your own comfort, that you shop in the morning, the earlier the better.

Send us a postal with your name and address, and we will mail you a copy of our "Holiday Price List," full of suggestions for Xmas Presents.

HAMILTON'S,

St. Catherine and Peel Streets and Dominion Square.

BUSINESS MEN.

Get your invoices printed at the 'Witness' Printing House

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOLIDAY BARGAINS

Three Knabe Concert Grands, worth $1,500 to $2,000 each, used at artists' recitals, suitable for great pianists and Institutions, to be sold at a sacrifice.

Twelve fine Bell and Williams Pianos, perfectly new but for few months' rental, at sacrifice prices.

Eight other Pianos by Decker, Steinway, Weber, Heintzman, etc., etc., all good instruments, and in perfect order, to be sold at a sacrifice to make room.

WILLIS & CO.'S GREAT XMAS OFFER.

During the Holiday Season we offer the best $250 Piano in the world, large Upright Grand, rich walnut case, all latest improvements, by best makers in Canada. Terms, $10 cash and $7 a month.

ALSO IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW

Knabe
Bell
Williams } Pianos

WILLIS & CO.,

1824 NOTRE DAME STREET
(Near McGill st.), MONTREAL.

Open every evening until 9 o'clock.

R. WILSON SMITH,

FINANCIAL AGENT

Government, Municipal and Railway Securities, Bought and Sold. First class Securities Suitable for Trust Funds always on hand. Trust Estates Managed.

STANDARD LIFE CHAMBERS, 151 St. James st.
Montreal.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

CENTS FOR SALE.
Apply at the "Witness" Office.

TRADING STAMPS.

A LEADING TRADESMAN DISCUSSES THEIR USE.

'The present trading stamp craze is simply an old friend in new guise,' said a leading wholesale grocer, this morning. 'Years ago, perhaps twenty-five, co-operative societies were formed in the villages of England, which sold goods to members at the same gross prices as the tradesmen, but gave a rebate of ten per cent. This rebate was given not in money, but metal discs, which were stamped from ½d. up to £1, and could either be redeemed in goods, or be deposited towards the purchase of another share in the society. Of course, in this case, the members were doing their own business and the bonuses went to reward those who showed the greatest cash interest in its success. At first, this scheme attracted many, and, for a time, the societies grew, but soon the novelty wore off, the competing tradesmen cut their rates, most of the societies showed a deficit at the end of the financial year and were gradually wound up at the expense of their shareholders.

'Then came the tea "bonusing" craze, and the unreflecting rushed to purchase a pound of tea where they could get a cup and saucer, a milk bowl, tin teapot, or such like, thrown in. Here, again, you might save up your coupons until they would bring you a gaudy lamp, a pair of tawdry vases, a jerry-built lacquered chair, or some other impossible gimcrackery. To get something for nothing, that was the idea, and the companies did a rushing business for a year or more; but, meanwhile, the people were being educated to the economic and moral fact that, in some way or another, every thing has to be paid for. It was found that the tea was rubbish and dear, that the "presents" were of the commonest, and, presently, the revulsion was so great, that "given away with a pound of tea" applied to anything was a synonym for the deepest contempt.

'In taking stamps from either of the trading stamp companies now flourishing in Montreal, the tradesmen doubtless hopes and expects to find his account in it; he expects that the extra custom attracted by this means will more than compensate him for the five percent toll he pays the company. Without doubt, it will attract a few, perhaps many, for a time; but like all economic fallacies it will soon be "found out," and the tradesman will be the sufferer. Even now, it is doubtful if the announcement "Trading stamps given here" does not repel more than it attracts; certainly, the ordinary level-headed business man of the street would give the man capable of running his own business the preference.

'However, the agreement between the societies and the tradesmen is the concern of these parties; it is a free country, and there is no reason why the tradesman should take the stamps against his wishes; the goods supplied by the companies in exchange for the stamps, if unsatisfactory, would help to kill the system quickly, and here the tradesman would again suffer, although blameless, in the wrath of his customer, and would probably lose him.

'It certainly appears that the society should give security in some shape or another for the value of the stamps they issue, as a bank or a loan society is required to give reasonable security for the protection of the public, and if they last long enough this, doubtless, will be insisted upon.

'In conclusion, as you say, the consumer pays for all that he gets in the end. If he pays cash for his groceries or dry goods he can get them at bottom prices, and with his discounts he has the choice of a dozen stores for the purchase of his lamps, furniture, piano, or what not; if he prefers to mix up the purchase of groceries with an accordion, he must, of course, go to the trading stamp emporium for the latter, and take his chances.'

ALLISON SENTENCED TO PAY THE DEATH PENALTY.

Berlin, Ont., Dec. 3.—The jury in the Orr murder case, after being out for three hours, returned at eight o'clock last night with a verdict of 'guilty,' with a recommendation to mercy on account of Allison's youth. The prisoner was asked if he had anything to say why the sentence of the Court should not be passed upon him. He replied, 'No.'

His Lordship then told him to make good use of his time and make peace with his God. He sentenced him to be hanged on Feb. 4, 1898.

The prisoner was apparently unmoved, but his father and other members of the family present were visibly affected, especially the father, who went into convulsions, and had to be carried out of the court room.

FENIAN RAID MEDALS.

Toronto, Dec. 4.—The 'Mail and Empire's' Ottawa correspondent says:—The Government has decided to recommend to the Imperial authorities, that the medals for service in the Fenian raid be given to all who were called out for service. There has been some doubt as to whether the medals were intended for those who were actually under fire or for all who were mustered throughout the country to repel the invaders. When in England, Dr. Borden, will represent that the medals should be given to all the men on the rolls at the time.

WANT A COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 4. — The Boston Fish Bureau is petitioning Congress asking for the appointment of a joint commission of the United States and Canada to investigate fisheries and trade relations.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLONIAL HOUSE,

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Underneath we give a List of Articles suitable for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

Arranged under popular price headings,

For 25 CENTS

any one of the following may be selected:

Noah's Arks,
Horses,
Kaleidoscopes,
Soldiers,
Drums,
Bugles,
Guns,
Swords,
Jumping Jacks.

Stone Building Blocks,
Picture Puzzle do.
A B C do.
Trains,
Reins,
Whips,
Banks,
Boats,

Fancy Felt and Velvet Pin Cushion.
Fancy Silk Doyley.
Fancy Felt Penwiper.
Horn-handled Jack Knife.
Pearl-handled Penknife, 2 blades.
One Manicure Scissors.
One Embroidery Scissors.
Aluminium Thimble in white case.
Needle Case.
Sterling Silver Hat Pins.
Black and Colored Leather Belts.
Bonbonniere Baskets.
Fancy Hairpins.
Bourbonniere Baskets.
Lined Work Baskets.
Small Chair Baskets.
Hair Receiver Baskets.
Waste Paper Baskets.
Silver-plate Hairpin Box, satin-lined.
Pepper and Salt, silver-plated.
Candlesticks, silver-plated.
Napkin Rings, silver-plated.
Little Night Lamps, pretty blue decoration.
Solid Silver Salt Spoon.
Decorated China Box for Playing Cards.
Flemish Stone Mustard Pots.
Large Water Jug in Glazed Glass.
Austrian China Spoon Holders.
Art Pottery Candlestick.
Match Holder in Bisque China.
Flower Vases, Ruby, Green, Amber and Opal.
Oil Bottle in German Cut Glass.
Vaseline Pots in Fancy China.
One Embroidered Handkerchief.
One Linen Handkerchief.
One Paper Weight.
One Match Holder.
One Photo Frame.
One Purse.

BOOKS.

Pansy, Elsie and Bessie.
Books, Picture.
'Alice in Wonderland.'
'House Stories.'
'Story after Story.'
'Mother's Darling.'

STATIONERY.

Papeteries, Pencil Cases.
Sealing Wax in fancy shades.
Men's Light and Dark Four-in-Hand Ties.
Men's Light and Dark Bows.
Men's Light and Dark String Ties.
Men's Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs.
Men's Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs.
Men's All Wool Half Hose.
Boys' Sailor Collars in fast washing colors.

Pastimes for Children.

Artistic Alphabets for marking and engrossing.
"Venetian Iron Work."
"Social Evenings."
"Recitations."
"How to Recite."
"Parlor Plants and Window Gardening."

The following at $1.00 each:

Fancy Fire Screen.
Men's Heavy Silk and Wool Neck Muffler.
Men's White Dress Shirts.
Men's Lined Kid Gloves, extra value (Dent's).
Boys' Shirt Waists.
Silver Pencils, Jewel Case.
Blotter, Plush Work Box.
Glove Box, Dressing Case.
Hand Mirror, Cardbox (leather and celluloid).
Olive Wood Inks, Photo Frames.
Linen Embroidered Handkerchief.
Linen Set, ribbon trimmed.
Pair of Bisque China Figures.
Japanese China Sugar, Cream and Jug.
Photo Frame in Austrian China.
Match Box in Old Blue.
Albevale Vase.
Knife Rests in Cut Glass.
Irish "Belleek" Vase.
Handsome Vases with decorated centre and silver-plated tops.
Decorated Lamp Globes.
Hall marked Scissors, Nail File and Paper Knife, three pieces.
Ebony Darning Balls, with solid silver handle.
Solid Silver Back Nail Brushes.
Fancy Paper Baskets.
Handkerchief Baskets in different colors.
Fancy Paper Baskets.
Satin Lined Work Baskets
Toys, Baby Baskets.
Nested Blocks.
Sleighs.
Cutters.
Tin Kitchen Utensils.
China Toilet Sets.
Tea Sets.
Dinner Sets.
Cats, Camels, etc.
Crokinole.
Mowing Machine.
One pair Fancy Canvas Slippers.
Fancy Lace Tidies.
Tea Cosies.
Combination Nickel-handled Knives.

5 per cent. Discount for Cash.

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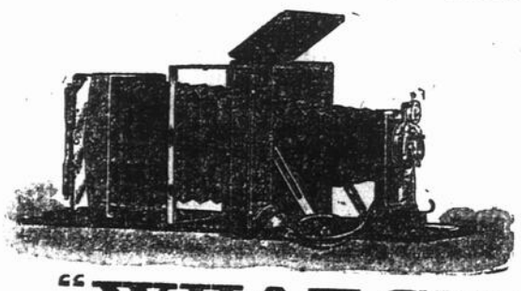
HENRY MORGAN & Co.

MONTREAL.



A CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION.

Those who contemplate making Christmas or New Year's Gifts, sometimes find themselves confronted with the perplexing question,

"WHAT SHALL I BUY?"

Why not decide on a CAMERA? A more interesting, instructive or useful gift could not possibly be selected for any member of the household, young or old.

BUY A CAMERA.

KODAKS.....from $5 upwards.
PREMO CAMERAS.....$10 to $144.
BROWNIE CAMERAS.....$4 upwards.
GLENCAIRN I. The Latest, For 4x5 Plates.....only $5.

SEND FOR CHRISTMAS CATALOGUE.

Headquarters for all Amateur Photographic Supplies,

DAVID H. HOGG, 662 Craig street.

THIS SHOE

HAS A LARGE SALE.

We keep them in four widths.
Made of Genuine Box-Calf - Solid throughout.
Also a similar Shoe made of Wax Calf or Box Calf, which we sell at *$3.00*.

$4.00.

W. H. STEWART,
2295 St. Catherine St.
2 doors west of McGill College Ave.

Weekly Calendar.

Montreal's New Music Hall.

MUSICAL TREAT of the SEASON!

FIRST GRAND CONCERT,

—IN THE—

NEW KARN HALL, St. Catherine st.

Near Peel street.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

WESTMOUNT LODGE, No. 39, A.O.U.W.,

On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 6.

PROGRAMME.

First Part.

1. Piano Solo, 'Impromptu Fantasia' .. .. MR. FRED. MORRIS. Chopin
2. Soprano Solo, 'Ocean! Thou Mighty Monarch' (From Oberon). MISS ALICE HERBERT.
3. Violin Solo, 'Mazurka de Concert' .. .. MR. ROBERT ANDERSON. Musin
4. Contralto Solo, 'Spring Will Come' .... MRS. KELLOND.
5. Tenor Solo, 'Answer' . . .A. G. Robyn MR. J. H. R. SMITH.
6. Trio, 'What New Delight' . .Lombardi MISS MABEL BARKER, MESSRS. J.C. LANDRY and E. BURKE.
7. Bass Solo, 'Now Heavens in Fullest Glory Shone' .. ..Handel (From the 'Creation.') MR. MULLER.
8. Soprano Solo, 'Nymphs and Shepherds' MISS BARKER. Verdi

INTERMISSION.

Second Part.

9. Piano Solo, 'Selected' .. .. MR. FRED. MORRIS.
10. Baritone Solo .. .. Bergin MR. J. D OUELLETTE.
11. Soprano Solo, 'Love's Avail' ..... Cuthbert Clark MISS ALICE HERBERT.
12. Tenor Solo, 'Dearer Far' .. .. ..Supelli PROF. J. C. LANDRY.
13. Contralto Solo, 'Over the Mountains' .. Abt. MRS. KELLOND.
14. Violin Solo, 'Rhapsodie Hungroise' .. .. Hauser MR. ROBERT ANDERSON.
15. Duett, 'Night in Venice' .. ..Lacontone MISS MABEL BARKER AND PROF. J. C. LANDRY.

MR. WINTER, Accompanist.

General admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 35 cents. Tickets at Karn's Piano Store; Ligget's Carpet Store, Notre Dame street; Hemsley's, Jeweller, St. James st.; Dawson's Drug Store, 169 St. Lawrence street, and at Davidson's Drug Store, St. Catherine street, Westmount.

COCHRANE'S AUDITORIUM,

Prince Arthur Skating Rink

NOW OPEN.

Splendid Ice. Band Saturday afternoon and evening. Season Tickets at reduced prices now on Sale at the Rink. Beginners, between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, DEC. 4.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH

BAZAAR

To be held in Beaman's Hall, corner of McGill College avenue and St. Catherine st.,

On DECEMBER 2nd, 3rd and 4th.

Fancy Work, Dolls, Home-made Cake and Candy, etc.

Tea at half-past six each evening.

ADMISSION, 10c.

Mr. F. J. WALKER

will speak at the YOUNG MEN'S MEETING

SATURDAY NIGHT, at 8 o'clock.

Topic: 'A PLEA FOR DECISION.'

Bible-class Sunday Morning, 9.45.

YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE STUDY, SUNDAY, 3 p.m.

All Young Men cordially invited to these services.

Young Men's Christian Association,
Dominion Square.

3

ART ASSOCIATION,
Phillips Square.

GALLERIES OPEN DAILY
9 a.m. to dusk.

ADMISSION, 25c. SATURDAY FREE.

Reading Room Open to Members till 6 p.m.

30

5th ROYAL SCOTS OF CANADA.

A certain number of all ranks in the Battalion having intimated their intention to withdraw from the Battalion, Lt.-Colonel Strathy commanding, desires in the interest of the Regiment that all officers, N.C.O. and men at present serving, will remain at their posts and do their duty towards the C.O. whoever may succeed to the command of the Battalion.

J. A. L. STRATHY, Lt.-Colonel,
Commanding 5th Royal Scots of Canada.

3

SUNDAY, DEC. 5.

THE MEN'S OWN.
BRIEF, BRIGHT, BROTHERLY.

ATTENDANCE RECORD.
Nov. 7, 83 mem.
" 14, 91 "
" 21, 110 "
" 28, 180 "

SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

Meets every Sunday at 3 p.m., in Calvary Church, Guy Street, above St. Antoine.

NEXT SUNDAY SPEAKER:
MISS ADA MURCUTT,
of Australia.

SOLOIST: Mrs. R. G. Brown.

READER: Miss Frederica Brown has consented to recite "The Swan Song" of Parson Avery.

ST. JAMES METHODIST
SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

The 80th Anniversary

will be held on SUNDAY, the 5th December when services appropriate to the occasion will be conducted by

The REV. SALEM G. BLAND, B.D.,
of Smith's Falls.

MORNING, 11 a.m.
EVENING, 7 p.m.

A Special Afternoon Session will be held in the Lecture Hall at 3 p.m., when addresses will be given by Mr. BLAND and Mr. R. H. BUCHANAN.

A choice programme of music has been prepared and the children will sing their beautiful hymns.

Collections at all services in aid of the School.

2

SUNDAY, DEC. 5.

EMMANUEL
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
(Corner Stanley and St. Catherine streets.)

REV. E. C. EVANS, D.D.,

Will give the Last of his Series of SHORT SERMONS ON GREAT SUBJECTS.

SUNDAY EVENING, DEC. 5th,

Subject: 'Is Christianity a Failure.'

Hear Rev. J. B. SILCOX on 'Grip & Grit,' TUESDAY, DEC. 7th.

POINT ST. CHARLES
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
185 Congregation street.

Pastor, Rev. D. S. HAMILTON, B.A.

Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sabbath School and Bible Classes, 3 p.m.
Morning Theme: Temperance.
Evening " Finished Work.
(Communion at close of Evening Service.)
ALL WELCOME.

'THE MODEL CHURCH.'

This will be the theme of the REV. R. HOPKIN'S discourse in Bethlehem Church, Clarke and Western avenues, on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, at 7 o'clock.

A hearty invitation is extended to all!

POINT ST. CHARLES
BAPTIST CHURCH,
GRAND TRUNK STREET.

Rev. J. R. WEBB,

OF TORONTO,

WILL PREACH SUNDAY, DEC. 5th,
Morning at 11 and Evening at 7 o'clock.

Strangers cordially invited.

THE
YOUNG MAN'S WEALTH
SUBJECT
FOR SPECIAL SERMON TO THE YOUNG,
IN STANLEY STREET CHURCH,
TO-MORROW, 7 p.m.
REV. F. M. DEWEY, M.A.

4

CALVARY CHURCH,
Rev. J. L. GEORGE, D.D.

The new Principal of the Congregational College, will preach an

EDUCATIONAL SERMON
TO-MORROW MORNING.

MONDAY, DEC. 6.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

Annual Meeting

will be held on

MONDAY, DEC. 6th, at 8 p.m.,

to receive reports of committees and for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Annual fee $3, $2 and $1. Subscriptions now due.
CHAS. STEVENS, Sec'y.

NORTHERN W.C.T.U.

Monthly Meeting of above Union will be held in extension of Chalmers' Church. Members are requested to attend Monday, Dec. 6, at 3.30 p.m.

4

TUESDAY, DEC. 7.

CHRISTMAS FAIR

Under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society, will be held in the basement of

THE GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH,
139 St. Dominique street,

On Dec. 7th, 8th and 9th, 1897.
Children's Day, Wednesday Afternoon.
Admission—Adults, 10c; Children, 5c.

Weekly Calendar.

TUESDAY, DEC. 7.

RESERVE TUESDAY EVENING
Dec. 7th, to hear
REV. J. B. SILCOX,
On "GRIP AND GRIT"
IN EMMANUEL CHURCH.
Admission, 25c.

30

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the Society will be held in the Fraser Institute, on TUESDAY, 7th December next, at 8 p.m., for the Reception of the Annual Reports, the Election of Officers and the transaction of any other business.

W. ORMISTON ROY,
Sec'y-Treas.

THURSDAY, DEC. 9.

CONCERT

—IN THE—

Point St. Charles Baptist Church,
(Grand Trunk Street)

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 9th, 1897.

Vocal and Inntrumental Music,
Olivet Zobo Brass Band,
Readings, Recitations, &c., &c.

CONCERT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
TICKETS, 25 Cents.

ENDEAVORERS!
REMEMBER
THE QUARTERLY RALLY
THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9th,
At Erskine Church,
'FATHER ENDEAVOR' CLARKE
Will be the Speaker.

A SALE
OF USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES
will be held by the 'What-We-Can' Circle of King's Daughters,
In the Evangelistic Hall, 2424 St. Catherine Street,
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9th and 10th-
HOME MADE CAKES & CANDIES.
Proceeds in aid of Library in Girls' Reading Room
Admission Free.

4

AUSTRALIA! AUSTRALIA!
AUSTRALIA!!
Klondike Goldfields, Klondike Goldfields.
Miss MURCUTT (Australasian Delegate to the World's W.C.T.U. Convention) will deliver her popular Stereopticon Lantern Lecture on "Australia and its Klondike Goldfields," in Y.M.C.A. Hall, Metcalfe st.,
On FRIDAY, Dec. 10th, at 8 p.m.
Chairman, SAMUEL FINLEY, Esq. Admission 25c.

4

FUTURE MEETINGS.

NOTICE.

County of Hochelaga Agricultural Society.
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the above named Society for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and other matters of importance, will be held at Riendeau's Hotel, Jacques Cartier square, in this city on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at eleven a.m.

By order,
H. BRODIE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, Dec. 1st, 1897.

'HUMOR AND SENTIMENT CHARMINGLY BLENDED.'

The most delightful
Anthony HOPE
novelist of the day.

In Humorous and Romantic Readings from his own works,

WINDSOR HALL,

FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 17th.

Plan opens at Shaw's on Tuesday, Dec. 14th.
Prices, $1.00, 75c, 50c.

OLD WORLD NEWS.

London, Dec. 4. — All the members of the family of the Prince of Wales, and several of the friends of the heir-apparent, including the Duke and Duchess of Orleans, the Duke and Duchess of Portland, and the Earl and Countess De Grey, have been at Sanderingham throughout the past week, where the birthday of the Princess of Wales was celebrated on Wednesday last with great heartiness. The Princess, who was born on Dec. 1, 1844, received many presents from all parts of the world. The Czar and Czarina sent jewels, and the Emperor William of Germany presented the Princess with a large photograph of himself, in an English uniform, enclosed in a costly frame, and accompanied by a cordial birthday greeting, with four lines in original verse.

The Ex-Empress Eugenie is contemplating publishing a life of her husband, the late Emperor Napoleon III. During her visit to Queen Victoria this week the widowed Empress discussed the matter with Her Majesty; but, the latter pronounced herself as being strongly opposed to the project.

The English Sewing Cotton Company, a combination of fifteen thread concerns in opposition to the Coats, was brought out on Thursday last, with a capital of £2,750,000, which was twice subscribed in Glasgow.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Quebec, Dec. 4.—Last evening the residence of Sergeant Silifant, of the R.C.A., on St. John street, was the scene of a fire which destroyed all his household effects. The loss is over one thousand dollars, against which there is $500 insurance.

'YANTIC' AT PORT DALHOUSIE.

Port Dalhousie, Ont., Dec. 4. — The United States gunboat 'Yantic' arrived here at 7.30 this morning, in tow of the tug 'Boscobelle.'

F.M. 8			DECEMBER			N.M. 23
L.Q. 16						F.Q. 30
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, $3.00, Weekly Witness, $1.00; with reductions to clubs; Northern Messenger, 30c; 10 copies to one address, $2.25; 20, $4.40; 50, $10.50; 100, $20.

For Great Britain add $1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 28c on Northern Messenger; $3.60 on Daily Witness.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

DAILY WITNESS.

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

WEEKLY WITNESS.

With large type or cuts, 20c per line. One-third reduction if set in our usual small advertising types. Special contract rates.

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

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1897.

There appears to be a good deal of irony unconsciously condensed into one brief paragraph of news transmitted from Jacksonville, Florida, announcing the arrival in that port of the nortorious filibustering steamer, the 'Dauntless,' after having successfully landed munitions of war and men on the coast of Cuba. As convincing proof of the zeal of the United States authorities to maintain conformity with international law, the world in general, and presumably Spain in particular, is informed that 'she was 'promptly boarded by an officer from 'the dynamite cruiser 'Vesuvius,' but 'nothing contraband was found.' Perhaps this result was not surprising; ill-natured people might even suggest that it was anticipated, and probably the Spaniards might be unreasonable enough to suggest that the search, to be effective, should have been instituted prior to the voyage of the 'Dauntless' to Cuba rather than on her return. It must be evident, however, that such a precaution would be quite superfluous, for has not President McKinley assured the Spanish Government that the United States has been careful to prevent any breach of international law during the Cuban rebellion, and as he plaintively suggests at vast expense to the treasury? The incident has a strong flavor of events in President Pierce's time, when the 'Order of the Lone Star,' organized for the piratical acquisition of Cuba for the United States dominated the presidential policy. It also recalls the circumstances attending the escape of the 'Alabama' from Liverpool in 1861, which was regarded by the United States as such an unwarrantable breach of international courtesy, and for whose consequences Great Britain was held responsible to the last penny, and further.

Wealth has begun to be lavished on the decorations of buildings, no doubt the properest use of the art of painting, on a scale almost as liberal as that which, especially in Italy, greeted the efflorescence of art in the fifteenth century and the century which followed. In those days spontaneous production produced demand. The question now seems to be whether demand will produce the supply. We see weekly in the illustrated papers samples of the work that is being done, particularly in the United States, in public institutions, in the palaces of wealthy men and in hotels, which are the palaces of the prosperous among the public. Yet, while in almost any of the palaces or churches of old Italy one will find paintings and frescoes by a dozen or a score of men whose names the world has never forgotten, and never will forget, the names attached to the works of to-day are known only within a limited circle whose special tastes lead them into artistic company or artistic reading. In architecture, which is a plainer index than painting of the artistic conditions of an age, our own century has achieved nothing that is both original and great. Its finer works are not genuine evolutions from the past, but random selections and adaptations of departed styles. Its original works are almost exclusively structures of iron which cannot be said to have yet reached artistic greatness. Perhaps the most promising architectural development of our century from an art point of view is the adoption of brick and tile work for ornamental purposes. Not that these are new materials. The oldest and most enduring buildings in the world were, or, we may say, are, built of brick; and it has never ceased to be used. Terra cotta was indeed plastically treated for architectural purposes in the old Etruscan days, but so long has it been out of general architectural use that it may be said to have been rediscovered. Work of this sort, with its enormous advantages in the matters of lightness, form and color, bids fair at last to give to our age something that may fairly be called art, and that may fairly be called its own.

THE CZAR MAYOR.

We see it stated that Mr. Stead bases the second title of his book on the municipal conditions of New York, 'Despairing Democracy,' on the deliberate course of the reforming element of the New York community in replacing a general elective system by an elective autocrat in the person of the mayor, in whose hands, by the new constitution of Greater New York, all appointments to office are placed. We do not know how Mr. Stead elaborates this view, or whether it is correctly stated; but we see in this change no warrant for a wail. It should have needed no disastrous experiments to show that except in primitive and rural conditions even an intelligent and thoroughly public-spirited community could not vote intelligently on a hundred different names submitted to them in an almost ceaseless system of elections, municipal, state and national. As a matter of fact, the voters of New York never thought of knowing the men for whom they voted. All they knew was that they were forced to choose between 'Boss' Croker and 'Boss' Platt, neither of whom they respected at all. Neither of these men would have dared to come personally forward to ask the confidence of the people of New York; but, all the same, the people, for the most part, voted for one or the other, because they had no other choice. Democracy, if limited to such conditions, might well despair.

In Montreal we do not vote upon the names of an endless number of judges and officials. We never had democracy of this sort, and have always congratulated ourselves that we had not. But we are, for all that, confronted by a condition which makes democracy comparatively helpless. We have managed to construct a system in which nobody is responsible to the public. The mayor has no responsibility for anything done, because no powers are vested in him. The departmental administrative officer is not responsible because he is ruled and terrorized by his committee. The committee is only a committee of the council, and the council seldom passes a vote that any one can understand. When the reformer tries to bring an alderman to book on his votes he always finds that the vote which dealt with a critical matter was on some amendment whose exact bearing depended on many things, or on some point of procedure in itself utterly irrelevant, and he has no definite material upon which to impeach him. Even aldermen themselves do not always know the effect of their votes. There is here a Gordian knot that cannot be undone, and the New York reformers are not the first to deal with it by cutting it through and practically replacing the whole complicated system by bidding the people choose from among the men that everybody knows one trusty and competent man, and make him responsible for the good working of the city, and cut off his head if he does not make things work well.

It may be said that this system is a good one if it secures a good and independent man, but disastrous if the wrong man is chosen, and that the recent elections have proved that it is no cure for the ills that all deplore. It is true that at the recent elections the voters for the most part went on voting for Mr. Platt or for Mr. Croker, and that the nominee of one of these utterly corrupt organizers has become the autocrat of a population greater and richer than that of our largest province. It must be owned that the new scheme of government has not worked like a charm. It has not, like the wand of Cinderella's godmother, suddenly changed rats into horses and pumpkins into chariots. But was that to be expected? It would have been delightful if the object lesson which the new system was to set before the public, of an autocratic ruler all-powerful for good or harm, had been first worked out on the good side, and had displayed to the people how good a thing it is when they choose well. But, unfortunately for men, they seldom learn much in that way. They have for the most part to learn from their mistakes and, like the little children in the old-fashioned schools, to be taught by the tawse. They are now going to learn what a bad choice brings them, and may perhaps be taught by it. In any case, the worst kind of mayor is likely to work better when held absolutely responsible by the people for absolute power conferred upon him by them. The most dangerous man under such circumstances is the wire-man, who is nothing but the fly on the wheel of the big machine, whose nominee he is, and it is to be feared that this is just what New York has got.

CHURCH AND DISSENT.

The dispute over the principle of church establishment which so greatly embitters British politics, and even social life, is fortunately only sympathetically interesting to Canadians, but we should be lacking in human sympathy did we not follow with interest a struggle which, like that between the people and the privileged aristocracy, is a survival from conditions that properly belong to an earlier stage of civilization. Our readers will therefore be grateful to those correspondents who from full quivers of polemic weapons fight over for their edification the contests which are so real to their brethren across the sea. If in any degree these weapons are sharpened with acrimony the more is the pity. Combatants in debate should always assume that their adversaries are honestly seeking to set forth truth, and should, if possible, write nothing that even remotely implies otherwise. Of the present generation of Englishmen it is safe to say that the early prayer of its late departed seer has been fulfilled in it:

Let knowledge grow from more to more
But more of reverence in us dwell.

For, while no age of the world has been so noted for the rapid expansion of widening knowledge and the breaking down of narrowing convictions, yet, on the other hand, no age before this one has so idolized the relics of the past. An ivy-mantled tower, a many-gabled manor, a hoary custom has become pleasant in men's eyes very much in proportion as the march of material and intellectual progress threatens to trample these out of existence. Who is there who does not in his heart resent the prevalence of the Derby hat on the streets of new Jerusalem and the echo of the locomotive from the slope where lies Gethsemane? So likewise in the case of things of minor sacredness we cling the more lovingly to the past as we realize that we are losing it.

Thus it has been in the matter of religion. There have from time to time been revivals of religious activity which existing forms and usages could not accommodate. The new wine burst the old skins. The new life broke forth from the old church, sometimes, as in Cromwell's time, because its forms, having lost their vitality, had become obnoxious to the vitalized conscience of the people, sometimes, as in Wesley's time, because they simply afforded no room for and gave no response to the new life. Such a revival of evangelical life took place in the early part of this century both within the national church and still more in the dissenting bodies where it was at home; for these bodies could have no life at all without it. There was in consequence an enormous expansion of the dissenting denominations. Against this movement, through which the strength and power of the nation as represented by its active middle classes, seemed failing away from the national church, there was, in what has been popularly known as the Tractarian or Puseyite movement, an immediate reaction towards mediævalism—an almost convulsive clutching towards unity of outward organization, towards authority in belief, and most of all towards those old ways in which so many saints had beautifully trod, and those old forms which seemed like the bush in which the Shekinah had glowed of old and from which only it could shine again. There was real faith, self abnegation and holy living behind each of these opposed movements, which have been pulling against each other ever since.

Throughout the struggle there have been two constant forces on the side of the national church. One of these influences, perhaps the most recent of full development, has been the decadence of dogmatic convictions. The outlines of evangelical belief which were fifty years ago so strongly marked that a Calvinist could not tolerate an Arminian, have been fading until a generation has arisen which does not know wherein a Calvinist differs from an Arminian, or indeed what either word imported to its fathers. Even the more essential doctrines as to the plan of salvation and as to the rewards

and punishments which are the goals of existence have, in much of the Eng- preaching of to-day, if not bold- controverted, retained very little of precision of statement which pre- half a century ago. Perhaps a onger influence than the decadence of ma is the tendency towards outward which is a contant and inseparable comitant of ecclesiastical organization. While the conditions are fresh and new, and every one is inspired with irresis- ible warmth of impulse, as in the Cor- thian Church of the apostolic time or as in the Salvation Army of our own, there is little thought or need of any ward order. But as people settle down, as they invariably do, into regu- ar ways, they must adopt some order, and that which has ancient use on its side more and more attracts.

The Church of England has been getting higher and higher during the past half century, and all the dissenting denomi- nations will probably confess to more or less progress in the same direction. The rising generation in England asso- ates attendance at 'church' not only h respectability but with all that is tasteful and correct in connection with re- gious worship, and when opportunity offers, it is with pleasure that they leave the vulgarly built chapel of the eigh- enth century for the venerable church of the twelfth, or with a much easier step, slip from the Gothic-housed, frock- coated suburban congregation of dissent- ers into the scarcely distinguishable sub- urban congregation of Church people across the way. Add to these natural forces the fact that within the Church of England there has developed in our day such an access of devotion and altruistic zeal as it has probably never known before, and that thousands of good men and women have in its service consecrated wealth and unbounded en- ergy to the uplifting of the lapsed and indeed of all whom they are able to reach. These enthusiasts have shunned no method, modern or ancient, of winning the people towards the na- tional church. Such service never fails of its reward, and the reward of these work- ers has been to see a mighty change in the attitude of the people towards the Church. This is not, indeed, the only direction in which there is move- ment in opinion in England, as the London county council elections demon- strate, those elections having been con- fessedly a stronger protest than has been before made against ecclesiasticism in the schools. But that the Church, all the same, has a hold on the people to- day of a more positive sort than it has had for generations seems unquestion- able.

A CRY FROM COW BAY.

A cry of genuine distress comes up in this time of general prosperity for Can- ada from the little mining community at Port Morien, which is directly across the peninsula of Cape Breton county from Sydney. The Cow Bay mines, upon which the inhabitants are totally dependent for a living, are about to be closed, the Dominion Coal Company (Limited), which owns them in common with many other mines in Cape Breton, having determined upon that course. Hundreds of industrious miners, mostly, it appears, Highlanders, with their fami- lies, numbering in all perhaps a thou- sand souls, are called upon suddenly to face the virtual loss of their homes, which will suddenly be rendered, by loss of employment in the neighborhood, un- tenable to them, and they will be forced to seek employment elsewhere. It is said that other mining villages of Cape Breton, among them Victoria Mines, which is just across the harbor from Sydney mines, are threatened with ruin from the same cause. The simple rea- son given for the closing of the mines is that the company does not find that the working of the mines at these places pays. Yet it is claimed that the Port Morien mines at one time, under another company, yielded profits of from twenty to thirty thousand dollars annually. If these mines cannot be worked profitably by any company, or if no company can be found willing to work them, then the miners and their families can only bow to the inevitable; but if the Domin- ion Coal Company (Limited) is closing down these mines simply because they are less profitable than other mines pos- sessed by the company or because it wants to restrict production in order to advance the price of coal, then it is a ques- tion whether the provincial government ought not to interfere, if it is open to it so to do so in order to secure the working of the mines by another company or cor- poration. Companies are mere figments of the law. They are understood to be created for the public good and not for its harm. If the Dominion Coal Com- pany (Limited) has anything like a mo- nopoly of the coal lands of Cape Breton, and is taking advantage of the monopoly to ruin small mining communities in or- der simply to increase its profits, it is doing what cannot be regarded as justi- fiable. If the company is not prevented by its contract with the government or by the mining regulations from ceasing to operate mines without abandoning them to others who may be willing to work them, then it is clothed with pow- ers of oppression which no company should possess which is licensed by the government on certain terms and condi- tions to develop natural resources in which the country retains a share or partnership, as it does in mines. Mining licenses or leases should be subject to cancellation in case operations are stopped for any length of time. Other- wise the share of the country in the yield of the mine becomes nil, and the miners who are directly dependent upon the operations of the mines for their own and their families' subsistence, as well as the rest of the people of such com- munities indirectly dependent upon the industry, are ruined. It is to be hoped that the Dominion Coal Company (Lim- ited) will, however, be enabled to con- tinue operations. According to a de- spatch received a few days ago the com- pany has made a contract to supply a Massachusetts firm with eight hundred thousand tons of coal per annum, which will almost double the export of Cape Breton coal, and, it may be hoped, ren- der it necessary for the company to con- tinue the operation of all their mines.

IMPERIAL ZOLLVEREIN.

We do not mind repeating, as request- ed by Mr. Gilman, what we have already said, that Mr. Chamberlain's imperial zollverein project as now described is quite different from Sir Charles Tupper's preferential trade scheme. Mr. Cham- berlain's proposals were, as we are now given to understand, for absolute free trade within the empire, leaving each responsibly-governed country of the em- pire to frame whatever tariff it pleased against foreign nations, the United King- dom only, it is to be taken for granted, being required to place a small but effec- tive duty against food products from all countries outside of the empire. Sir Charles Tupper's proposition was that the United Kingdom should place a con- siderable duty upon food products, say ten cents a bushel upon wheat worth at that time eighty cents per bushel, im- ported from all countries outside of the empire, while the other countries of the empire were to be allowed to maintain any tariff they pleased against the United Kingdom so long as they maintained a still higher tariff against foreign coun- tries. The United Kingdom was in- vited to tax the great bulk of the food supply of its people in order to create a protected market for the other countries of the empire, the other countries to be free to carry on a war of protection all the same against the manufactures of the United Kingdom. Canada, for instance, with a protective tariff against British manufactures high enough to prevent their competing with Canadian manufac- tures, was to be free to maintain that tariff so long as it created a differential tariff against foreign nations by increas- ing the Canadian duties against their products. It is not to be wondered at that the British Government and people paid no heed whatever to the somewhat persistent and noisy proposals of Sir Charles Tupper. They were too gro- tesquely one-sided to attract serious at- tention.

It is not improbable that the obviously unfair proposals of Sir Charles Tupper stood in the way of consideration of the denunciation of the treaties with Ger- many and Belgium, which contained the clauses so manifestly intolerable when they came to be examined that the only wonder was that they had ever been ad- mitted into the text of the treaties. Sir Wilfrid Laurier found it necessary to urge in every address he delivered in Britain the denunciation of the treaties, and his advocacy was successful because his government had, as he pointed out, granted Great Britain preferential trade as a free gift without asking anything in return. It was because the treaties stood in the way of the acceptance of this great gift, and because the other self- governing nations of the empire were inclined to adopt Canada's example, and therefore demanded, with the Canadian premier, the denunciation of the treaties, that the Imperial Government at last gave way and denounced them. But had Sir Wilfrid Laurier, like Sir Charles Tupper, demanded as the price of pref- erential trade the imposition of protec- tive duties upon British food, it is cer- tain that he would never have been able to make Canada so well known and ap- preciated in Great Britain, and it is questionable whether he would have se- cured the denunciation of the treaties. He would have had all the free traders of Great Britain against, instead of for, him. Colonel Denison, who is nothing if not an ardent imperial federationist, though a good Conservative, declared on his return that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's course while in England of declining to countenance or support the protectionist half-avowals was the right and proper one, as otherwise he never would have succeeded in his mission of having the treaties set aside, and thus admitting of the acceptance by Britain of the prefer- ential tariff. Short of free trade pure and simple, free trade within the empire is certainly the best possible policy; but Great Britain, who is the shopkeeper, trader and carrier of the world, by plac- ing duties against any of the staple ar- ticles of commerce would injure her whole trade, for by doing so an impetus would be given to the direct trade be- tween other nations which now resort to her as a broker and carrier.

Mr. Chamberlain could not have car- ried his proposals involving a duty on food without a great and prolonged strug- gle, if he could have carried them at all, Sir Wilfrid Laurier could not fall in with the principal condition of that pro- position, that of removing Canadian duties upon British goods. Even had he been able to offer this, and on the strength of it staked the suc- cess of his own mission on the success of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, instead of being immediately successful, success would have been uncertain and as yet un- attained, and Canada would not occupy the improved and high position in the estimate of Great Britain and the world it does to-day. Had Sir Wilfrid Laurier accepted the proposals of Mr. Chamber- lain nothing would have come of doing so, for they were opposed by all the pre- miers of all the other nations of the em- pire as well as by the whole body of free trade opinion in Great Britain. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Reid, of New South Wales, only voiced the opinion of all the other premiers in declining at that time to countenance Mr. Chamberlain's project. That the protected manufac- turers of Canada would support, or con- sent, to free trade with Great Britain is beyond belief; the unprotected ones might do so. But the 'Mail,' or the 'Empire,' was it, or perhaps the 'Mail and Empire'—at all events the protec- tionist organ, declared that if the Brit- ish connection was likely to be injured by protection, then so much the worse for the British connection. That the people of Canada are not prepared for direct taxation is the opinion, the work- ing theory of every Canadian statesman, whether free trader or protectionist.

[For the 'Witness.'

A SPRIG OF HEATHER.

Dear native of the Scottish braes,
A thousand memories you raise,
Out of the tomb of bygone days.

You breathe of moss, and grassy leas,
Of Bracken, and of hawthorn trees.
And of the balmy moorland breeze.

You waken many a silent lyre;
And many a fearful scene of fire,
And blood of war, you re-inspire.

So closely in your nation's life,
You live; your history is rife
With love and song, and blood and strife.

And still you tell of sons as true,
As brave as ever grim war slew,
For that old island where you grew.

Your presence in their hearts inspires,
The ardor of the martial fires,
That thrilled the bosoms of their sires.

But, not alone, your fair flower blows,
Beside you blooms the English rose,
And nearer still the shamrock grows.

Flowers of three tribes together spun,
Whose lives in one broad current run,
Whose patriot hearts all beat as one.

Nor here, less worthy, warmly flows,
The patriotic blood in those
Of this fair land of sun and 'snows.'

Still bloom, dear heather, wild and rude,
One in that one great Brotherhood,
The Foe of wrong, the Friend of Good.

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Return of traffic earnings from Nov. 21 to Nov. 30:

1897	$725,000
1896	533,000
Increase	$192,000

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Commencing to-night, the Lindsay-Nordheimer warerooms, 2366 St. Cathe- rine street, will be open every evening until New Year's. The splendid stock of Steinway, Nordheimer, and Heintz- man Pianos can be seen to best possible advantage under the electric light. Spe- cial inducements to buyers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PEOPLE ARE HUMBUGGED

To such an extent by some store-keepers' advertisements that they can't realize ours are genuine until they see the goods their neighbors are get- ting.

IF YOU KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN

You'll see that when you pay a good price for a thing in a reliable house you always get the worth of your money.

It's the 'cheap' things that are expensive. Buy goods at as low a price as you can. Sometimes one reliable house sells for less than another—that's your opportunity. It is the case now. We are selling at lowest prices on easy terms.

Get your Furniture, Carpets, Oilcloth, Curtains, Stoves, Crockery, etc., etc., from

THE AMERICAN WRINGER CO.,
1678 & 1680 Notre Dame St.
T. A. EMMANS, Manager.

New Doulton CHAMBER SETS
Just received ex SS. Parisian,
E. HAGAR & CO.
446—St. Paul St.—448

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

THE LIFE OF A SHIRT

depends largely upon how it is laundered. Our method of finishing Shirts fully doubles their existence.

Laundry Dept.,
THE MONTREAL TOILET SUPPLY CO., Ltd.
589 Dorchester Street.
Phone 1807.

The TEST is COMPARISON.

Any "wind jammer," even if he don't know cotton from wool, or silk from linen, can write a flaming advertisement, claiming to "un- der-buy and under-sell" every house in town. That's "dead easy"; all it requires, is a good lead pencil, plenty of wind, and good big profits to pay the enormous bills for advertising. But

THE TEST FOR THE BUYER IS COMPARISON.

We ask you to compare our prices on Clothing, and if we are not the lowest in prices for equal or better qualities, we don't ask you to buy of us; but look before you buy; examine our Winter Suits and Overcoats for

MEN AND BOYS.

We know we can please you, and satisfy you, and you have the satisfaction of knowing that should you not be amply satisfied, we return you your money without the slightest hesitation or demur.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO., THE ONE PRICE CLOTHIERS,
31 St. Lawrence Street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BABY HUMORS

Instant relief for skin-tortured babies and rest for tired mothers in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure. The only speedy and economical treatment for itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and pimply humors of the skin, scalp, and blood.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston.
"How to Cure Every Baby Humor," mailed free.

BABY BLEMISHES Prevented and Cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

Hand-Book
—OF THE—
United States Tariff,
Containing the
TARIFF ACT OF 1897,
with complete Schedules of Articles, with Rates of Duty and paragraph of Law; also, Law on the Ad- ministration of the Customs Service, with a List of Articles on which
Drawback Rates have been Established.
Price.....$1.15
Postage, 6 cents extra.
Compiled, Edited and Published by F. B. VANDE- GRIFT & CO., of New York.
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STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MAKERS AND PRINTERS,
1755-57 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

WE HAVE a Baking Powder that we know to YOU WANT because excellent.
The best of everything that enters into your food, there- fore be advised and use only
—THE—
COOK'S FRIEND Baking Powder.

Auction Sales.

M. Hicks & Co.

PICTURE SALE.

The undersigned have pleasure in announcing their
ANNUAL AUCTION SALE
—OF—
OIL AND WATER COLOR PAINTINGS.
by Famous English Artists,
—AT—
THE FRASER INSTITUTE HALL, corner University and Dorchester streets.
Friday and Saturday, Dec. 10th and 11th,
At 7.30 O'clock each Evening.

The following Artists will be represented:

James E. Grace.	Angelo Giullina (Count).
Yeend King,	Claude Hayes,
Edwin Hayes	John Abson,
G. Sheridan Knowles	W. E. Norton,
G. S. Walters,	Chas. Stuart,
F. S. Richardson,	Peter Ghent.
Parker Hagarty,	Ernest Parton,
G. D. Hiscox,	Jas. MacCulloch,
J. Aumonier,	Thos. Huson,
J. M. MacIntosh,	Arthur Hopkins,
O. Rickatson,	
Walter Field,	

And other artists of prominence of the English School of Painting.

Catalogues now ready, and Pictures on view at the above Hall, from Wednesday morning until 5 o'clock Friday Afternoon.

EVENING SALES ONLY.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NEXT, Dec. 10th and 11th.

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BATHS

ALONE ARE WORTH THE MONEY.

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

The Light of The World

In Music is the Steinway Piano. It nas served to elevate and give expression to music as an art, as has no other creation of man. Wagner, Liszt, Saint Saens, Gounod, Moschelles, David, Berlioz, Joachim, Essipoff, Leschetizky, Paderewski, Ru- benstein—all names famous in this last half cen- tury's musical history—owe to it a large measure of their inspiration. The Steinway Piano is to- day the joy of artists. Its tonal possibilities by recent improvements are made greater than ever.

We have the very choicest and latest Steinway Pianos in stock in Horizontal and Upright Grand form. We accept pianos of any make in exchange.

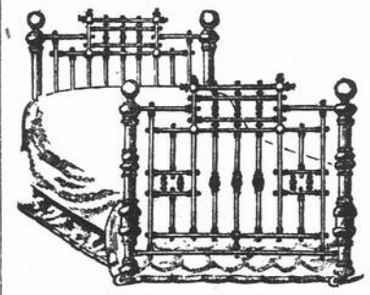
Inspection and correspondence invited. Also splendid stock NORDHEIMER & HEINTZMAN PIANOS.

LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO.
Warerooms: 2366 St. Catherine street.

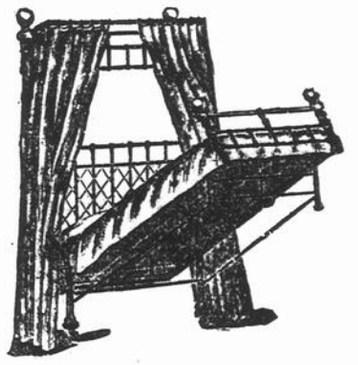
WEDDING AND XMAS PRESENTS.

PATENT FOLDING IRON BEDSTEAD.

BRASS BEDS.



We are now showing the largest stock in the Dominion of all Brass Bedsteads. These Beds cannot be surpassed in uniqueness of design or in beauty of workmanship and finish.



CLEANLY AND ORNAMENTAL. ECONOMIZES SPACE

THIS BED BEING ALL IRON is superior to the Wooden Folding Beds, because: 1st When folded it is not all boxed in like oth- er Folding Beds, but OPEN AND AIRY. 2nd. Being all Iron it affords no protection to vermin.

For sale by all Furniture Dealers or by Manufacturers.

H. R. IVES & CO.,
Manufacturers,
Show Rooms and Works—Queen st., MONTREAL, and Birmingham, Eng.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEXT WEEK'S BIG SURPRISE.

GREAT DECLINE IN PRICES!

Extraordinary Bargains!

Our great sales next week will surpass, in variety and cheapness, everything that has ever been offered in Montreal. Never have such sacrifices been made at such a season. The fact of our being able to buy our goods from several important manufacturers permits us to give our customers, at extremely low prices, what other houses cannot offer under known prices. Examine

Our New Berlin Cloaks. Several Lots All at 20 Percent Discount.

One Lot	One Lot	Two Lots
"CHIC" CLOAKS	CHOICE CLOAKS	CLOAKS.
Very Seasonable	Very rich,	MAGNIFICENT QUALITY.
$4.00.	$5.00.	$7& $8.

CHILDREN'S COATS, Good looking and at extremely low prices.

They MUST be sold.

These coats have been made expressly for severe weather, by a European house renowned for this specialty. Our extensive purchases compel us to dispose of the balance of these Coats, which we recommend to all mothers anxious for the comforts und elegance of their children.

House Furniture for the Holidays.

Ladies, look at this List:

Flowered Muslin, 5c.
White Curtains at 5c, 8c and 10c.
Large Curtains, 50 inches wide, bordered, scalloped, worth 25c. for 15c.
Oil Cloth for table, worth 25c. for 14c.

Oilcloth with designs for cupboards, 2c.
Carpets and Curtains in chenille of all kinds at very low prices.

Just Received,

200 pairs Flannelette Blankets, 3 yards wide, the pair at 69c. Worth $1.25.

All are cordially invited at

The Great Store of the West.

S. A. LAROSE,

2265 and 2267 Notre Dame St. Cor: Aqueduct St

Furs.

SEAL JACKETS

A SPECIALTY.

A Sealskin Garment is a standard article for six months' wear in cold weather, and lasts for years if it is of the right material and properly made.

We guarantee the quality, workmanship and finish of our goods. A quarter of a century devoted exclusively to the manufacture of Furs is our warrant for our guarantee.

Choice Sealskins collected by our buyer in London, England, and reserved for special orders. Always in stock the largest assortment of Fine Furs.

PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.

Chas. Desjardins & Co.,

1537 ST. CATHERINE ST., MONTREAL.

THOMAS LIGGET'S Showings —OF— **CARPETS & RUGS**

next week will be worthy of the attention of holiday purchasers.

Curtains and Materials. Shades. etc. Mattings for outside steps, all widths, with Hardwood Rods.

1884 Notre Dame Street, 2446 St. Catherine Street, } MONTREAL. 175 to 179 Sparks Street, OTTAWA.

YORK CHAMBERS to let for Special Meetings, Assemblies, Clubs and Lodges.—THOS. LIGGET.

EYES TESTED TO-NIGHT Free of Charge; fitted while you wait. THOS. ALLAN & CO., Opticians, 2266 St. Catherine street. 4

SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE OR FLAT wanted for family of two, west of University street; highest references given. Address FURNISHED HOUSE, 'Witness' Office. 4

ROOMS AND BOARD—LARGE DOUBLE Room, with board; also single room, on bath-room flat; vacant about the 20th. 92 Union avenue. 4

WANTED, EXPERIENCED Salesladies for Xmas trade; also two lads about 18; quick and correct at figures, for Parcel Office. Apply to Mr. STUART, at The S. Carsley Co., L't'd, Notre Dame street. 4

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

DR. WEBSTER'S LECTURE ON THE GREAT NOVELIST.

Under the auspices of the Caledonian Society, a most interesting lecture on the late Robert Louis Stevenson, was delivered last evening by Dr. J. Clarence Webster, formerly of Shediac, N.B., and at present of this city. Dr. Webster was intimately acquainted with the great novelist, and his family generally, and was thus well fitted to discourse before a keenly appreciative audience, which included a number of the leading Scotchmen of Montreal, upon the traits and characteristics of the wonderful man who formed the subject of his lecture. In the absence of the president of the society, the chair was occupied by Mr. J. T. Mitchell, first vice-president, who introduced Dr. Webster to the audience as a gentlemen, well calculated to give such a lecture, as a good Scotchman, and as a member of the Caledonian Society.

Dr. Webster, in the course of his remarks, dwelt upon the peculiar eccentricities of Stevenson and his ardent temperament. His attire itself was eccentric, and his apparance with his long dark hair falling loosely over his shoulders and his pale, sallow features, was a source of perplexity to the vigilant Continental officials, whose inspection he had to undergo during his European rambles. No foreign policeman believed him to be anything else than some species of wandering character who required close watching. With his eccentric head gear, velvet coat well worn at the elbows, nondescript trousers, leathern gaiters, etc., it was no wonder that he never crossed the frontier without raising suspicions or was never refused admission to the Casino at Monte Carlo. The French officials refused to believe he was a Scotchman when he emptied his pockets during inspection, and could only produce a dirty handkerchief, a pencil, pipe and tobacco and a few francs. Stevenson had early shown he possessed a very sensitive disposition and loved to listen to the recital of tales of adventure. He was not much at school by reason of his poor health and when he was he was not distinguished by any special love for his books. In subsequent student days he had not either distinguished himself in the estimation of his masters, the announcement being given out by one of them that he looked in upon his classes when he passed that way. All this time, however, he was preparing for his life's grand work.

Stevenson was able to gather material for his works wherever humanity existed. On one occasion, said the lecturer, Stevenson had, through the inspiration of his mother, looked seriously towards the possibility of occupying a university chair, but this, happily for those who had gotten so much delight from his real work as a writer, had never been realized.

Dr. Webster was tendered a cordial vote of thanks at the conclusion of his lecture.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Thousands have already visited the Toy Bazaar at Carsley's. The children are enthusiastic over them, and ladies are amazed at the quantity, variety and low prices of good, useful and amusing toys. Bring the children to the Big Store Toy Bazaar.

ART EXHIBITION AND SALE.

Holiday purchasers, artistically inclined, have much to say of the beautiful collection of china painting and art objects to be seen for a few days yet in the pretty studio of Mrs. Caldwell, 211 Peel street. The exhibition comprises representative work of the leading Canadian artists. Among the principal exhibitors are Mrs. Henry Miller, Miss Harriet McDonald, Miss May Phillips, Miss Whitney, Mrs. Fred. McIndoe, Miss Day, Miss Boyd, Miss Hagar, Miss Pease and Miss Hessen, of Stratford, whose productions are in great and growing demand.

The decorative china work is really fine, the designs being very artistic, and the firing admirably done. Miss Caldwell has a large collection of her own work on exhibition, including some handsome tankards and beautiful vases. Her jewelled work is very well done and extremely pretty. Miss Whitney has contributed several tankards that are splendid specimens of decorative art. Mrs. Miller has made a specialty of metallic effects and represents the antique in a truly wonderful way. One of her water colors, 'Moonlight,' has also been much admired. There are besides, jardinieres, trays, colored photographs, tea sets, and pretty things innumerable. The exhibition and sale is open afternoons and evenings, concluding with Wednesday.

THE CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE.

Mr. Joseph Contant occupied the chair at the meeting of the Chambre de Commerce, which was held yesterday. The business transacted was mainly of a routine nature. A communication was read from the Merchants' Telephone Company, stating that on May 1 they would cease to occupy their present premises in La Chambre de Commerce building.

An invitation to the president to attend the National Fishery Congress that is to be held on Dec. 19 next at Tampa, Fla., was also read. It came from Governor Bloxham, of that state, and the letter further asked that one or more delegates might be appointed to attend the convention. A draft of the proposed new by-laws was laid on the table at the instance of the committee on legislation. Discussion of the matter was laid over till the next meeting. A resolution was unanimously adopted, thanking the Postmaster-General of Canada for having taken the initiative in extending to the whole British Empire a Canadian postal tariff of three cents per ounce, a matter which was proposed at the last congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire in London, by the delegate from La Chambre de Commerce of Montreal.

Messrs. C. Pelletier and J. Prefontaine were admitted members of the Chamber.

VETERAN FIREMEN.

A special general meeting of the Montreal Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association, will be held next Tuesday evening at eight o'clock in the Firemen's Hall, Central Fire Station, Craig street, to receive the reports of the sub-committees in connection with the annual concert and social, on Jan. 27, next. Every member of the association is particularly requested to be present.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Holiday Bargains.—See the special bargains we are offering in another column, including one superb Knabe Grand, used at great artists' recitals, to be sold at a sacrifice. Willis & Co., 1824 Notre Dame street, (near McGill street), Montreal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW IS YOUR TIME!

Christmas is coming and you are wondering what to buy for your wife, your sweetheart or your friend. It is a mistake to wait too long before selecting. Give us a call and we will be pleased to show you the finest stock of

Sterling Silver Goods, Cutlery, Art Ware, Etc.

on view in the city. It will pay you to come down town on a visit to our stores, in which you can spend an interesting half hour's inspection.

We have EVERYTHING Suitable for Presents in Stock.

Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co.,

1794 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL.

Just the Time.

Now is the proper time to set your house in order for Xmas. With the aid of the

Troy Laundry

you can easily make your surroundings beautiful, and add largely to the enjoyment of the Festive Season.

Send everything washable to the TROY, and they will be promptly returned to you in a state of delightful cleanliness.

Factory:

10 to 14 Inspector Street.

Phones:

Bell, 666 & 441.
Merchants, 1308.

FOUND, ON VICTORIA SQUARE, A FUR Cuff. Owner can have same at 74 Victoria square. 4

ROOMS AND BOARD—TWO LARGE comfortable Rooms, with board. 92 Union avenue. 4

WANTED, USEFUL MEN for Collecting, Selling, etc.; must have best of references. Address C. 14, 'Witness' Office. 4

WANTED, FUR CUTTERS and Sewing Machine Operators. Hudson Bay Knitting Co., 30 St. George street. 4

WANTED, A GOOD, PLAIN COOK. Apply at once, with references, at 996 Dorchester street. 4

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

GENERAL.

PHONOGRAPHY.

W.G.B.—Will you kindly let me know through your valuable paper, if there is a court stenographer using Ben Pitman's phonography, and if so could you let me have his name and address. Ans.—A. A. Urquhart, stenographer of the Superior Court, 13 Brunswick street; J. J. Lomax, stenographer Police Court, 49a Durocher street.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONCERT.

A successful concert was given by the scholars of Centenary Methodist Sunday-school in the lecture room of the church last evening, in aid of the school. A programme of recitations, vocal and instrumental music, was rendered in a highly pleasing manner. Among those who contributed were the Misses Robinson, Eckstein, Myrtle Melia, Kneeland, B. Melia, Hall, Olsen, Symons, L. McMahon, N. Noakes, Hepworth, Colbeck Thompson, Hollingsworth, Nutter, Fizzel and Messrs. Tattersall, Hillard, Leather and Cowan and Masters Scott, Lamb and Eckstein.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

What a day the children had at Carsley's Toy Bazaar, they came in hundreds, and had a real good time among the toys. Everybody says the Big Store had the best and cheapest toys in the city.

DIED.

MILES—Suddenly, at Sherbrooke, on Friday, Dec. 3rd, E. T. Miles, of Granby, in his 65th year.

Funeral at Granby, on Tuesday, at 2 p.m. 4

THE VILLENEUVE MURDER TRIAL.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Dec. 4.—Yesterday Mrs. Louis Villeneuve was arraigned at the Assizes here, on a charge of murdering her husband, Felix Amyot Villeneuve, of the Township of Rayside, on Oct. 18 last. The prisoner is a French woman, and speaks very little English. The witnesses were nearly all French and the evidence was given to the Court through an interpreter. Ami Villeneuve, the twelve-year-old son of the murdered man and also of the prisoner, was the main witness for the Crown, but his testimony was all in favor of his mother against whom there was no direct charge. Crown Prosecutor Kohe showed that a murder had been committed, but the evidence against the accused was weak. The prisoner was defended by Moses McFadden, with U. McFadden as junior counsel in the case. Mr. Kohe's address to the jury was a terrible arraignment of the woman, but Chancellor Boyd charged straight against the Crown prosecutor's arguments. The jury retired shortly before midnight.

EPIDEMIC OF CRIME.

Columbia, S.C., Dec. 4.—The report of the state solicitor for the last year, showing that there has been two hundred murders reported in that time, which is double the number for the previous year, has brought prompt action frim Bishop Ellison Capers, of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He issued an address today to 'The clergy of the Diocese of South Carolina and to our brethren, all other ministers of the gospel throughout the state,' in which he says: 'The sin of murder is upon us. Homicides are of frequent occurrence and in our judgment the public conscience needs to be aroused to a sense of the danger threatening the character of the people.'

Then he appoints Sunday, Dec. 19, as the day to preach against murder and ministers of all denominations are asked to unite in upholding the sacredness of life and the honor of the state.

A NEW WEEKLY PAPER.

London, Dec. 4. — With the present number of the 'New Review,' its publication in the present form ceases, and it will be revived in the course of a few weeks, as a weekly three-penny journal, instead of as a monthly magazine, but Mr. William Ernest Henley, who has been editor of the 'New Review,' retires owing to ill-health.

SCOTCH CONCERT IN QUEBEC.

A delightful concert was held by the St. Andrew's Society of Quebec on Thursday evening. Pipers McInnis and Fraser opened the programme with the famous regimentail air 'Cock o' the North.' The only other purely instrumental selection of the evening was at the opening of the second part of the programme, when Miss Nicholls, who also played most of the pianoforte accompaniments, gave an exceedingly artistic and very brilliant rendering of Scottish selections on the pianoforte. It was one of the gems of the evening. The only Quebecker on the programme was Mrs. Henry Russell, whose reception was one of the most enthusiastic description. Other contributors were Mrs. Emslie, Misses Hollinshead and Stark, and Messrs. Fraser, Bain and Wilkes. Almost every item was enthusiastically encored.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

At the meeting of Balmoral Council, No. 1519, held in Glenora Hall, Notre Dame street, last evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year. Bro. Duncan McCormick, regent; Bro. Samuel Roman, vice-regent; Bro. Gilbert Jones, past regent; Bro. George Hodge, orator; Bro. John Dick, secretary; Bro. George P. Curtin, collector; Bro. Thos. Ligget, treasurer; Bro. Joseph Copping, chaplain; Bro. John Adair, guide; Bro. Geo. T. Robinson, warden; Bros. George Hodge, James Currie and Edward Packard, trustees. These officers will be installed at the first meeting in January. The council will give a special entertainment on Dec. 17, to which all brethren are invited.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Earnings Nov. 22 to Nov. 30, 1897

1897	$632,902
1896	535,024
Increase	$97,878

A FIRE.

At five minutes to seven yesterday morning the firemen of the eastern division were called out to subdue a fire which had broken out in Bougie's undertaking establishment, No. 71a St. Catherine street. The origin of the fire is still a mystery, but before it was put out fully two thousand dollars damage was done. Mr. Bougie lives in the rear part of the building, on the ground floor, while Mr. J. E. Lafrancois, who owns the block in which the fire occurred, resides upstairs. The entire building is badly gutted. The Lafrancois residence sustained damages to the extent of some eight hundred dollars. Both Messrs. Bougie and Lafrancois are covered by insurance.

THE ZEPHYR'S CONCERT.

Judging from the programme the Zephyr Choir's sixth grand concert, in the Grand Trunk Literary and Scientific rooms, on Sebastopol street, on Friday evening next, Dec. 10, a treat is in store for all who participate in the event. Among the soloists are Miss Marie Hollinshead and Miss Henderson, and Messrs. Roland Paul and J. L. Morin. Miss M. O'Bryne will act as accompanist, and Mr. George Wilson as conductor. Among the numbers on the programme is the cantata 'The Feast of Adonis,' by Ad Jensen, which will be rendered by the choir.

ST. JAMES CHURCH BAZAAR.

A very attractive bazaar, under the auspices of the St. James Methodist Church, has been in progress in Beaman's Hall, corner of McGill College avenue and St. Catherine streets, for three days past, and will continue open this afternoon and evening. There is a plentiful and prettily arranged supply of fancy work, dolls, home-made cake and candy, and other bazaar specialties. Tea will be served this evening at half-past six.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Dec. 4, 1897.

BRITISH AND FRENCH MARKETS.

Cable advices to the Board of Trade this morning were as follows:—London, Dec. 4, 1897.—Cargoes off coast, wheat and maize, nothing doing. Cargoes on passage wheat nominally unchanged; maize, easy and partially 3d lower. Parcels No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat, steam, 37s 9d Jan. and Feb. Parcels American clipped oats, 14s 9d Jan. and Feb.

Liverpool—Spot wheat and maize quiet. No. 2 red winter spot wheat, 7s 9d to 7s 10d; mixed American spot maize, 3s 3d to 3s 4d; Minneapolis first bakers' flour, 28s 6d. Futures—Wheat dull, 7s 4¾d Dec., 7s 3¼d March, 7s 3¼d May; maize, dull, 3s 1¾d Dec., 3s 1¾d Jan., 3s 1⅝d Feb., 3s 1⅝d March.

LIVERPOOL PRICES CURRENT.

Liverpool, Dec. 4.—Spring wheat, 7s 8d to 7s 9d; red winter, 7s 9½d to 7s 10d; corn, 3s 2¾d; peas, 4s 8d; pork, 48s 9d; lard, 24s 6d; bacon, heavy, 33s 6d; light, 35s; tallow, 18s 6d; cheese, 42s 6d.

CHICAGO OPENINGS.

In Chicago this morning the openings were as follows:—Wheat, 94¼c Dec., 89c May corn, 28¼c May; oats, 21⅝c May.

CONSOLS.

London, Dec. 4, 12.30 p.m.—Consols.—Money, 112 11-16; account, 112 15-16.

GOSPEL TEMPERANCE.

The Rev. W. S. Lennon will address the Gospel Temperance meeting in the lecture hall of the East End Methodist Church on Sunday afternoon. Mr. R. A. Tarlton will preside.

At 8.30 p.m. on Sunday, in Walford Hall, will be held the usual weekly meeting. Everybody welcome. Speaker, the Rev. E. DeGruchy, of the French Methodist Church.

A CLAIM MAINTAINED.

Judge Archibald yesterday rendered judgment in favor of plaintiffs for $2,600, in the case of Caverhill et al. vs. Simons et al. The claim was against the heirs of Mary Simons for goods sold and delivered to her. A conservatory seizure made in the same case was set aside.

NO. 2 MEN ARE HAPPY.

No. 2 Policemen are happy, and so are the men of No. 1. The first named are rejoicing because the new furnace is in position and working all right, and the latter because the men of No. 2 will not have to send their prisoners to No. 1 to be taken care of.

THE HUMOROUS SIDE.

The Rev. H. E. Benoit lectured in the Montreal Collegiate Institute last evening on 'The Humorous Side of Life in Africa.' Mr. Benoit spent several years in Africa, being attached to the military staff of the French explorer De Brazza. He was able to relate a number of amusing anecdotes, and to give an interesting account of the habits and superstitions of the people.

SHIPPING & HARBOR NEWS.

The Thomson line SS. Bellona, from this port on the 23rd ult., passed the Lizard yesterday.

The Allan Line SS. Sardinian, from Montreal for Glasgow, arrived out yesterday afternoon.

The Allan line SS. Corean sailed from New York for Glasgow on Thursday morning.

The R.M.S. Lake Ontario left Liverpool on Saturday, 4th inst., at 2 p.m. with 200 passengers.

The Allan line SS. Peruvian arrived at Portland yesterday morning.

The SS. Assyrian sailed from Halifax yesterday morning.

The Dominion line SS. Scotsman, which passed Cape Race inwards, is expected to arrive at Portland this evening.

ICE BLOCKED GRAIN IN TRANSIT.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—Never in the grain trade has ice in St. Mary's river between Lakes Superior and Huron, been such a factor as now. It is forming rapidly and yet 37 boats are loading wheat at Duluth and Fort William and new charters are being made for more to bring the cereal to Chicago. It is said that not less than 1,500,000 bushels of wheat are yet to be brought from Duluth to Chicago and two million bushels are to go to Buffalo. About fifteen vessels are still to take on cargoes at Fort William. In the rush for boats the highest rate of the year was paid at Duluth. It was four cents to Buffalo.

The early formation of thick ice has stopped the transit of coal in the barge Huron now at Valleyfield where the new American tug boat is also detained.

FISH AND NETS SEIZED.

Owen Sound, Ont., Dec. 4.—The Dominion Government steamers Petrel and Dolphin will lay up at this port for the winter. The Petrel, which has spent the season in the fishery protection service on Lake Erie, arrived yesterday morning. Seventy-five nets and a quantity of fish were seized. The Dolphin has also done good work on the Georgian Bay.

Quebec, Dec. 4.—It is said that the grain still on board the Turret Cape has been purchased by a Montreal party for 15c per bushel.

It is reported that the SS. Boston City, at Sydney, C.B., from Antwerp, has received orders to go to Halifax to discharge her cargo, and that she will not come to Quebec.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The treasurer of the Notre Dame Hospital begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following donations—Mrs. Paul Lussier, $220, of which $20 are given for the Christmas dinner for the sick; N. Quintal & Son, $100; the Fire Brigade, $50; Mrs. C. E. Belle, $25; B. Dawson, $20; the employees of the Laing Packing and Provision Co., $20; Mullin & Co., $15; G. D. Gauthier, M. D., $10; J. H. Fisk, $3; W. Sclater & Co., $3; M. Mayrand, notary, $1; A. Decary, $1.

Mrs. Louise Daly Twining, who has been on a visit to Montreal friends during the past few weeks, returns to her home in Kingston on Monday. Mrs. Twining will sing a solo at the evening service in St. James Methodist Church to-morrow in connection with the Sunday-school anniversary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Toys, what a charm there is in that little word, what wonderment it creates in thousands of little hearts and what happiness they will get from a visit to Carsley's Wonderland and Toy Bazaar. Toys, the best and cheapest in Canada.

MOUNT MORIAH LODGE.

Masonic Officers Elected Last Evening.

THE WORK OF THE TEMPLARS OF OLD DESCRIBED.

The regular annual communication of [illegible] Moriah Lodge, No. 32, A. F. and A. M., Q.R., which was held in the Masonic [illegible] last evening, was a most successful meeting. In addition to the election of officers, the District Deputy Grand Master took occasion to pay an official visit. He was accompanied by V.W. Bro. [illegible] Saul, Grand Pursuivant; V.W. [illegible] McRobie, Grand Steward; V.W. [illegible] Williams, P.G.S., and a number of past worshipful and worshipful brethren, who received a cordial welcome from the members of Mount Moriah.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—Bro. W. T. McLaurin, W.M.; Bro. J. A. Henderson, M.D., S.W.; Bro. Charles Austin, J.W.; R.W. Bro. Guy R. Dewar, treasurer (elected for the fourteenth time); Bro. J. J. York, secretary; W. Bro. D. J. Dickson, representative to the Masonic Board of Relief; R.W. Bro. John McLean, representative to the room committee; R.W. Bro. W. M. Campbell, Bro. A. J. Whimby and Bro. J. J. York, trustees; Bro. John Lawrance, tyler.

The Grand Lodge officers and visiting brethren were subsequently entertained at supper, W. Bro. D. J. Dickson, W.M., presiding, when the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honored and responded to.

In acknowledging the toast of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, R.W., Bro. George O. Stanton, D.D.G.M., congratulated Mount Moriah Lodge on such a large gathering, and on the unanimity with which they had elected officers to govern them during the ensuing year. He felt sure that the new officers would reflect credit on the lodge. In referring to the old minute book of the lodge, which had been reported as lost, and was subsequently found that very evening, he said that recently an old minute book of one of the lodges with records fifteen years old, had been forwarded to him, covered with mud, and while not now complete, was of great value, as containing records of importance. The value of each lodge keeping intact its Masonic records, could not be over-estimated.

W. Bro. Dickson proposed 'Our Absent Brethren,' a toast too seldom honored, and as he owed the suggestion to W. Bro. J. J. Reed, he would ask that brother to respond. Bro. Reed considered it one of the most important toasts; there was no occasion on which a brother remembered his mother lodge more than when he was away from home.

In responding to the toast of the visiting brethren, W. Bro. John McBoyle, W.M. of St. Lawrence Lodge, E.R., gave a capital song.

V.W. Bro. J. Beamish Saul said that the name which they love, 'Mount Moriah,' recalled many interesting circumstances in the world's history. It was on Mount Moriah that Solomon's Temple was built, and they were the successors of that great king, who was instrumental in its building. It also recalled to them the society called 'The Templars,' who also called their home the Temple, and who had worked in the past for the advancement of a cause for which their hearts burned. He recalled the grand old Temple, and the Temple Church in London, England, erected by the Order of Templars in 1185. These were the men who sent out the Crusaders into the eastern land, until the time when the order came from him who bore the Triple Crown to the King of England to suppress the Templars' organization, and he was ashamed to say that that king suppressed that great Order in 1308. That king (Edward II.) was, however, subsequently defeated, and gloriously defeated, by Bruce at Bannockburn. This great property was given over to a society of lawyers who were then in England, and when cases came before the courts, they were dealt with in a peculiar manner. But the kings of ngland, who were advancing in knowledge, subsequently established what is now known as the Inns Court. James I., by letters patent, issued in 1609, deeded the Temple building to the Benchers of the Middle Temple, and the chief officer in residence is still styled 'The Master of the Temple.' It was only the leading men of the Knights Templars who were driven out, and these other gentlemen, when they came in, still kept up the practice of the Templars as of old; they proceeded to the dining hall in pairs, and sat in pairs at the table. The wig which the sergeants of law wear is an imitation of the coif of the Templars; the judges who go out from that Temple are called Knights, and it is on that account that the judges of the Court of Common Pleas in London are called Knights. It was only about two hundred years since operative Masons ceased to exist. Sir Chirstopher Wren, the architect of St. Paul's Cathedral, was said to be the last of the Chief Master Masons of the operative order. From that order has succeeded the great institution of speculative Masonry. There should be no cavilling at them when they stated that their practices had come down from ages in the past. In conclusion, he was pleased to see the toast of their absent friends—those away from home. As Goldsmith, that great and sweet poet of the last century, so philosophically and wisely said

'The traveller far from those he loves,
And all his heart holds dear,
Oft lingering, as he onward roams,
To check the rising tear.
When thoughts of home and bygone days,
Come crowding o'er his brain,
How sweet the words within which rise,
Hope on, we meet again.'

W. Bro. W. R. Hale also responded to the toast, after which the newly elected officers and Mount Moriah Lodge were duly honored. R. W. Bro. John McLean replying to the latter.

The D.D.G.M. reminded the brethren of the installation of officers at the Temple on St. John's Day (Dec. 27). During the evening, Bro. Joseph Venables, and Messrs. Hiller and Davis contributed songs, and the Unique Musical Club gave instrumental selections.

THE MONTREAL CHORAL SOCIETY'S CONCERT.

This organization is now entering upon its second year of existence and has announced the first concert of the season for Dec. 9 at the 'Monument National.' This is greatly in advance of other like festivities of the winter season. The readers of the 'Witness' will recall the success which was achieved last year by the society in the production of Dubois's 'Paradise Lost,' both at the Monument National and Windsor Hall. This time the work selected is of unusual grandeur and excellence. 'La Vierge,' an oratorio by Massenet, one of the foremost masters of modern music, is advertised to be performed by six soloists, chorus of three hundred and an orchestra of forty-five pieces. The feature of these Montreal Choral Society's concerts lies in the fact that the performance is given by exclusively local talent. The past success of the society warrants a first-class concert and the Monument National will no doubt be crowded.

THE HAMMOND CASE.

Bracebridge, Ont., Dec. 3.—Shortly after five o'clock yesterday the jury in the Hammond case, after being out two hours, returned with a verdict of guilty. The Court then adjourned. On resuming at eight o'clock, Crown Attorney Johnson moved that the sentence of the Court be pronounced on the prisoner. His Lordship asked the prisoner if he had anything to say why the sentence of the Court should not be passed upon him. The prisoner in a clear voice said: 'Yes, my lord, I have. In the first place, I am innocent; in the next place I blame my own indiscretion and state of health which led me to give information my enemies have used against me. That is all.' The judge then said: 'William James Hammond, you have been found guilty of the indictable offence charged against you, and the sentence of the Court is that you be taken to the place from whence you came and there kept until the eighteenth day of February next ensuing, then to be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul.' The prisoner took the sentence without showing any signs of emotion and walked out of the court room with as firm a step as he had entered it at any time since the trial. His face had a defiant expression as he glanced back at the audience while passing down the aisle in charge of an officer. The prisoner's father did not return to the court room after the verdict was announced.

ANTHONY HOPE COMING.

THE AUTHOR OF 'THE PRISONER OF ZENDA.'

Among the English authors of the day, none, perhaps, have achieved popularity at once so rapidly and completely as 'Anthony Hope,' or in private life, Mr. A. H. Hawkins. When in 1894 there appeared every week in the Saturday edition of the Westminster 'Gazette' a delightfully whimsical storiette, almost completely told in dialogue, and relating the 'tricks and the fancies' of Miss Dolly, every reader was charmed, and subsequently when the whole of them were published in book form at the modest price of one shilling, the rush for it was almost unprecedented. Immediately thereafter, came his 'Prisoner of Zenda,' and he had fairly captured the public ear. Since then he has been coining money, and his style has, if anything, rather improved in the last three years, so that he bids fair to retain his present high rank as a novelist. The son of a clergyman, he was born thirty-three years ago in London, and was educated at Marlborough and Baliol College, Oxford, where he was prominent in his college football team. Subsequently, young Hawkins began reading law at Lincoln's Inn and the Middle Temple, being called to the Bar in 1885. But want of briefs, as in many another case, drove him to the pen. His first work, 'A Man of Mark,' was published in 1890, but did not make his mark, and as we have seen, it was another three years before he made a stir in the world. His Montreal admirers will be glad to hear that he will be visiting this city shortly, when he will give readings from his works in the Windsor Hall, on Friday evening, Dec. 17.

THE MEN'S OWN

WILL LISTEN TO LADIES TO-MORROW.

Good solos and hearty singing, a good orchestra, bright addresses, a brotherliness big enough to include all sorts and conditions of men, and above all the real helpfulness of the Sunday afternoon meetings of the Men's Own are proving sufficiently attractive features to draw from far and near about two hundred men. His Worship Mayor Wilson-Smith leaves his Sherbrooke street mansion, Principal George leaves his study, clergymen of different denominations forget that it is their busy day, mechanics and clerks and storemen in all lines, accustomed to their afternoon stroll take it in the direction of the Men's Own, where all pass a pleasant and profitable hour together.

The great success of the venture is ample evidence that it fills a long-felt want. The speaker to-morrow afternoon will be Miss Ada Adolphus Murcutt, the Australian lecturer and philanthropist, who is just now on a tour round the world. Miss Murcutt is young, enthusiastic and vigorous. She is adventurous, too, and has had six months of most interesting experience among the miners of one of the richest mining districts of Australia, and talks of a visit to the Klondike mines in the spring. One of the great English weeklies says: 'Miss Murcutt's gift of speech and very pleasing manner wins people's hearts.'

The Men's Own soloist at to-morrow's meeting will be Mrs. R. G. Brown, and Miss Frederica Brown has consented to recite 'The Swan Song' of Parson Avery. A very large attendance is expected. All men are cordially invited. The meeting, which begins promptly at three and ends at four o'clock sharp, is held in Calvary Church, Guy street, above St. Antoine street.

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

At Inspector Street Mission on Thursday night, Mr. Currie, whose birthday it was, had quite a surprise given him. The members of the Mizpah marched into his rooms to the tune of the 'Campbells are Comin'' played by Mr. C. Wallace on his violin. Mr. Currie was completely at a loss to know what was the matter, but he soon found out that they had come to wish him many happy returns of the day. Mrs. Currie, who was in the secret, 'and for a lady kept it well,' had an excellent supper provided, the head of the table being decorated with a fine cake from Mr. and Mrs. Robert Auld, that looked so well the band would not allow it to be cut up. After all were satisfied they adjourned to the sitting room, where Mr. Allan, the captain, presented Mr. Currie, on behalf of the Band, with the finest family bible, complete in every respect that Montreal could furnish. He also, on behalf of his wife and daughter, handed over a beautiful table and chair to match, the whole of which were received as a genuine surprise by Mr. Currie, who thanked each and every one, and after some singing and speeches, a pleasant evening was brought to a close, but not without taking a lesson from the handsome bible, of which he is quite proud.

THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

An interesting lecture on 'Australia and its Klondike Gold Fields' will be delivered by Miss Murcutt, Australasian delegate to the World's W.C.T.U. Convention, recently held at Toronto, on Friday evening next, Dec. 10, at the Y.M.C.A. Hall, on Metcalfe street. The lecture will be beautifully illustrated with stereopticon pictures.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES
Under Judicial Authorization.

Public Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Notary will sell by public auction at the auction room of Fraser Bros., 453 St. James street, in the City of Montreal, on TUESDAY, the twenty-first day of December instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the following immovable properties, belonging to Maurice Curran, of the City of Montreal, trader, and the minor children, issue of the marriage of the said Maurice Curran, with his late wife, Dame Elizabeth Thornton, to wit: 1st. The lot of land or emplacement fronting on Notre Dame street, street number 2204, just next to McCord street, known as lot number twelve hundred and fifty-nine (1259) on the official Plan and Book of Reference of St. Ann's Ward, of the said City of Montreal, with the buildings thereon, with the right in common to the passage on the west side of the said lot of land. 2nd. Two lots of land situate on Latour street, street numbers 32 and 34, known as lots numbers ten hundred and forty-two, and ten hundred and forty-three of the Official Plan and Book of Reference in the St. Antoine Ward, of said City, with the buildings thereon erected.

Montreal, 2nd December, 1897.

JOHN FAIR, N.P., Commissioner.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.

NOW IS THE TIME

to properly enjoy the greatest of modern winter luxuries, the Turko-Russian Baths at the Laurentian. During day, 75c. Evenings till 10, 50c. Open all day and all night, and Sunday till 10.30 a.m.

LAURENTIAN BATHS,
Cor. Craig and Beaudry Sts.

BOBITY
The King of Parlor Games.

EXCITING AND AMUSING FOR OLD AND YOUNG.

Bobity makes an ideal Christmas Gift.

WRIGHT & COWPER CO'Y,
MONTREAL: 4

Montreal Foundling and Sick Baby Hospital,
43 ARGYLE AVE.

The only hospital in the city taking babies under years.

Young Women desiring training in baby nursing. Apply to Dr. WARD, at the above address.

To Let.

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

TO LET, LOWER TENEMENT, 32 GUILbault street. 6 rooms, furnace, and all conveniences; cheap for winter to good tenant. 35 Bleury street. 20

TO LET, FINE CORNER SHOP, NO. 3716 Notre Dame street, St. Henri, with spacious cellar, yard, shed and stable; dwelling over shop with entrance on St. Phillip street, St. Henri. Apply to LOUIS DENEAU, 147 St. James St. or 23 Park Terrace, St. Henri. 20

STORAGE CHEAP—COVERED OR OPEN, in 'Clendinneng's' Buildings and yards on William street. Apply, 16 Inspector st.

STORES—LEMOINE, 2 and 4, corner; McGill, 58; McGill, 60; Craig, 532, ground floor; St. Paul, 513; McGill and William, corner. JESSE JOSEPH, 3 St. Sacrament street. 9

TO LET, CERTAIN PREMISES IN THE 'Witness' Building, consisting of a Store on the street level, and two well-lighted, well-finished, heated flats, immediately above said Store. These premises would be very suitable for a wholesale establishment requiring a shop or office on the ground floor, or would be let separately. Only first-class tenants need apply. Full particulars or application to Mr. WALLACE. 'Witness' Office. 17

Houses Wanted.

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

WANTED, A HOUSE AT OR NEAR Dixie for next Summer; one with water in house preferred. Write, giving particulars to P.O. Box 2414. 4

WANTED, MODERATE SIZED HOUSE, with stabling or large yard, between Bishop and Church, Dorchester and Milton streets. Address, stating terms, etc., to 76 Victoria street. 1

Rooms and Board.

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

ROOMS, THREE OR FOUR WARM, Bright comfortably furnished rooms, bathroom flat; gas stove, cooking utensils included; hot and cold water. 56a Aylmer street. 4

ROOMS TO LET TO CAPABLE YOUNG girls or married couples; will be assisted to find good places. 50 St. Urbain st. 4

TO LET, UNFURNISHED, THREE Rooms on bathroom flat, suitable for housekeeping. Apply 2396 St. Catherine street. 4

TO LET, PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, with or without board; also one single; bath, hot water; comfortable home for two of quiet habits; rent low; three minutes' from Morgan's; English family. 21 St. Edward street. 4

ROOMS—LARGE ROOMS, Well Furnished, Auer light, good table; also table board at "DUFFERIN" HOUSE, 22 Victoria st. 30

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. 116 Union avenue. 3

THREE NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS on bathroom flat; hot and cold water; gentlemen preferred. Apply 802 Dorchester street. 3

LARGE, WELL FURNISHED ROOM; bath and hot water. 185 St. Urbain street. 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOM, FRONT. 357 Dorchester street. 3

COMFORTABLE, WARM, FURNISHED Room; with or without board; private family. 570 Cadieux street. 3

A DOUBLE ROOM, FOR GENTLEMEN; heated with hot water; good board. 26 St. Elizabeth street. 3

BEAUTIFUL ROOM, FOR TWO, WITH OR without board. 79 St. Elizabeth street. 3

COMFORTABLE ROOM, WITH BOARD; $2.50 per week. 220 City Hall avenue. 3

VERY COMFORTABLE ROOM FOR ONE or two Gentlemen, 150 Sanguinet street. 3

WELL FURNISHED, COMFORTABLE Rooms. 58 Bernard street. 2

ROOMS, COMFORTABLE AND WELL-heated, in private boarding house. 51 St. Lawrence street. 2

ONE SINGLE BEDROOM, COULD be used as a sitting room, on bathroom flat; modern conveniences. 2077 St. Catherine st. 2

COMFORTABLE ROOMS AND BOARD. 1326 Notre Dame street. 2

GOOD, WARM ROOMS; FIRST-CLASS board; all conveniences. 1278 Notre Dame street. 2

ROOMS, FURNISHED, WITH PARTIAL board. 2492 St. Catherine street. 2

TO LET, AN UNFURNISHED ROOM, $3 per month. Apply 18 Kinkora ave. 29

Wanted.

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

WANTED TO PURCHASE, A FEW Jersey Cows, fresh milkers or springers. Apply to ALEX. THOM, 75 Laurier avenue, Montreal. 2

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, CAST-OFF Clothing, Furs, Carpets, Musical Instruments, Fire Arms, Bicycles. Good prices paid on account of having great demand. Address M. FRANK, 569 Craig street. 18

Personal.

PERSONAL—BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS 1856 Notre Dame. Beautiful Sets of Teeth for Ten Dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. Painless extracting a specialty. All charges moderate. 18

Property.

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

FOR SALE, A CHANCE, BUILDING LOT, size 50 x 100, and 20 foot lane; convenient to electric cars; price 15c. Address T. 16, 'Witness' Office. 5

HOME SEEKERS.

I have several very desirable Residential Properties For Sale to close an estate, for which no reasonable offer will be refused. Genuine bargains and not much cash required. Particulars.

ALF D. T. HOLLAND, Temple Bld'ng.

FRED. R. ALLEY,
1168t. James Street.

REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
MONEY LOANED.

DO YOU WANT
A Fine Stone Residence
CHEAP?

We have for sale an excellent dwelling in West End—replete with all modern conveniences, in perfect order—with option of possession now or first day of May next. House, 25 x 40; lot, 25 x 90 to lane. A bargain at $5,000. Terms: $1,250.00 cash, and balance at 5 percent. Call for permit to examine. It will repay you.

PARENT BROS.,
97 St. James street, Room 11. 1

Beaver Hall Hill,

That valuable lot of land on the east side Beaver Hall, just above Victoria square, now occupied as a marble yard and works, will be sold

BY AUCTION,
At our Rooms, 181 ST. JAMES STREET,
Wednesday, Dec. 15th,
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

This lot is 56 feet front by about 121 feet deep and the area is about 6,000 feet.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS.

Classified Advertisements

CASH TARIFF.

Situations Vacant. Situations Wanted. Pupils Wanted. Rooms To Let. Articles Found. Secondhand Articles, Wanted or For Sale.	20 Words FOR 10 Cents. ½c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.
Houses For Sale. Houses To Let. Articles For Sale.	25 Words FOR 25 Cents. 1 cent for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.
Personals.	25 Words for 50c.

Postage Stamps will be accepted.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

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 lines space.

Bargains.

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

FOR SALE, A SQUARE PIANO, at W. T. LIFFITON'S, 33a St. Antoine street. 4

FOR SALE, ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S Works in 15 volumes, handsomely bound, gilt tops, perfectly new; price, $17. Address SAMOA, 'Witness' Office. 4

FOR SALE, SLEIGHS of Every Description; Robes and Harness; Blankets and Rugs; Pianos and Organs; Parlor, Dining and Bedroom Furniture; Hall and Cook Stoves, etc; Bargains every day at private Sale. Auction of Horses, Sleighs, etc., Tuesday, at 2.30. Dry Goods, Tweeds, Wool Underwear, etc., Wednesday, at 2.30. Household Furniture, Carpets, Pianos, Stoves, etc., Friday, at ten o'clock. FRASER'S AUCTION ROOMS AND DEPOSITORY, 453 and 455 St. James street, corner Inspector street. 4

LADIES, YOUR PHOTOGRAPH FREE. Cabinet size, all week, commencing Dec. 6. MOTLEY & DENHAM, 15a Bleury street. 4

FOR SALE, A BEAUTIFUL KNABE Upright Piano, only a little used; original cost, $650; will be sold now for $275; payable by instalments; great bargain to an immediate purchaser. Apply to P. E. LAYTON & BRO., 148 Peel street. 4

FOR SALE, A DOUBLE SEATED Family Sleigh; can be seen at 511 William street.

FOR SALE, A STEINWAY UPRIGHT Piano, cost $700; will be sold very cheap for cash or on time. Apply 148 Peel st. 4

FOR SALE, CHEAP TO CLEAR, 15 Brown Leghorn Pullets and 2 Cockerels, $1.00 to $1.50 each; all bred from my prize winners at Montreal, Sherbrooke, Cornwall, and Ottawa Exhibitions this Fall. J. H. WARRINGTON, Cornwall, Ont. 4

VICTORIA SKATING CLUB—Two Shares Stock For sale. Address F., 10, 'Witness' Office. 4

FOR SALE, A SLEIGH AND ENGLISH Saddle. Apply any time before 5 p.m., at 21 Cote des Neiges Road. 3

FOR SALE, A COMPLETE SNOWSHOE outfit, nearly new, a Fur-lined Overcoat, Beaver Cuffs and Collar, extra good cloth; a very fine Dress Black Coat. 12 Mance st. 3

FOR SALE, A HANDSOMELY MARKED Llewelyn Setter, age a year and a half; father cost $125; mother $95; will sell cheap. Address W. 10, 'Witness' Office. 3

FOR SALE, A COMPLETE ISSUE OF Jubilee Stamps; price, $25. Address R.S., 'Witness' Office. 3

FOR SALE, 3 MOOSE COCK ROBES, IN first-class order. Can be seen at 121 St. Charles street, between the hours of 6 and 8 p.m. 29

FOR SALE, FOR THE MILLION, KINDling, $2; Cut Maple, $2.50; Tamarac Blocks, $1.75; Mill Blocks, $1.50; cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, Richmond square. Bell Telephone 3353. 8

Entertainments Given.

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

CHARLES COOMBES, THE VENTRILOquist and General Entertainer, for Parties, Concerts, etc. Shaw's Music Store. 4

PROFESSOR [illegible] ORCHESTRA for Balls, Receptions, Dinners, Teas Concerts, etc. 145 Cadieux street. Special prices for clubs, societies, etc. Call from 1 to 9 p.m. 4

Edison's Phonograph
furnished for Evening Entertainments, Concerts, etc.
KELLY'S MUSIC STORE,
57 St. Antoine St., Montreal.

Pupils Wanted.

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

THOS. A. SIMPSON, Instructor of Violin, Banjo, Mandolin and Guitar; terms moderate. 2102 St. Catherine street. 29

Situations Vacant.

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

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

WANTED, YOUNG WOMAN AS First-class Plain Cook; references required. Apply 50 Belmont Park. 4

WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED SHIRT Cutter (steady work); also Young Man to assist in cutting and other work. Apply G., 11, 'Witness' Office. 30

WANTED, BUSINESS MAN TO MANAGE office; must have five hundred dollars. Apply to Mr. SPOON, 247 Richmond st. 3

WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN COOK, ALSO Young Girl as Housemaid; reference required. Apply to 294 Peel street. 3

WANTED, FOR THE 8TH OF DEC., A good smart Girl, where another is kept; must have references. 168 Mansfield st. 3

WANTED, BY A WHOLESALE Dry Goods House, an office boy; must be a good writer, etc., and acquainted with the city. Address G.W., 4, 'Witness' Office. 2

WANTED, A CAPABLE GIRL FOR General house work; good wages to a reliable person. MRS. CHARLES BUGBEE, Hartford, Vt.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT for family of two. Apply to 938 St. Denis st. 2

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT; must have good city references. Apply at 15 Durocher street. 1

WANTED, TEACHER FOR THURSO DISsentient School; state extent of experience and salary. A. McLEAN, Thurso, Que. 1

PRINTER WANTED, FOR A COUNTRY office; must be strictly sober, and a good compositor. Address G., 1, 'Witness' Office. 30

Employment Wanted.

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

BOOKKEEPER DESIRES SITUATION; has had full charge of large city office; can give first class references. Address ACCOUNTANT 'Witness' Office. 4

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS Day work of any kind; a good laundress. No. 5a Anderson street. 4

WANTED, BY MARRIED MAN, any kind of light factory work, or night watchman; does not understand firing boilers; no education; no references; strictly honest, reliable and steady; staunch teetotaller; speaks both languages. Address, COOPER, 591½ St. Ignace street. 4

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO GO OUT TO read, in English, Scotch or French, at Ladies' Afternoon Entertainments, etc.; terms moderate. Address M. 28, 'Witness' Office. 3

EMPLOYMENT WANTED BY RESPECTable Young Woman, capable and willing; understands fur-sewing, shoe-cartooning, needlework, house work. Suited for any position of trust and care. Best references. Address, CAPABLE, 14, 'Witness' Office. 2

SITUATION WANTED, BY YOUNG MAN, as Cook; good references. Address B. A. GODFREY, 16 Aylmer street. 2

$50—EDUCATED GENTLEMAN OF BUSIness habits and ability, of irreproachable character, with good references, desiring position of trust, will give fifty dollars to any one procuring him suitable employment. If preferred will donate to any public or private charity or charitable institution. Address D. 200, 'Witness' Office. 1

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

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
From Piers 14 and 15, North River, New York, (foot of Fulton street.)

St. Paul	Wed., Dec.	8, 10 a.m.
St. Louis	Wed., Dec.	15, 10 a.m.
New York	Wed., Dec.	22, 10 a.m.
St. Paul	Wed., Dec.	29, 10 a.m.
St. Louis	Wed., Jan.	5, 10 a.m.

Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delay. Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special twin-screw Channel steamers.
Rates of passage to Southampton, $75 and upwards.
Second Cabin passage, $45 and upwards.
SPECIAL ROUND TRIP TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.
Steerage at Very Low Rates.
For freight or passage apply to.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.
W. H. HENRY,
116 St. Peter st., Mechanics' Building.
W. F. EGG, 129 St. James street, Montreal.
BENJAMIN & WESTON,
10 Place d'Armes Square, Montreal.
W. D. O'BRIEN, 143 St. James st.,
D. BATTERSBY,
178 St. James Street, opp. Temple Bdg., Montreal.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE
FORTNIGHTLY GLASGOW SERVICE.
From St. John, N.B.

SS. ALCIDES	Dec. 6
SS. CONCORDIA	Dec. 18
SS. KEEMUN	Dec. 30

And fortnightly sailings thereafter.
Agents—Glasgow: Donaldson Bros.

THOMSON LINE
WEEKLY LONDON SERVICE.

From Newcastle.	From Montreal.
Oct. 30.....SS. FREMONA	Nov. 22
From Portland.	
SS. CERVONA	Nov. 30
SS. DEVONA	Dec. 17
SS. IONA (cold storage)	Dec. 10

And weekly thereafter.
EAST COAST SERVICE.
SS. BELLONA, for Newcastle and Leith....Nov. 18
SS. ESCALONA, for Leith.....Nov. 20
Agents—CAIRNS, YOUNG & NOBLE, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. LOW, SON & CO., 27 Leadenhall street, London, E.C.; WM. THOMSON & CO., Leith; Wm. THOMSON & SONS, Dundee, Scotland.
Cold Storage fitted in Special Steamers o. both Lines.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING
Granted by any of the above Lines to or from any point in
CANADA OR WESTERN STATES.
For further particulars apply to HENDERSON BROS. Chicago, Ill.; J. D. RIDDELL, Stratford, Ont., or
THE ROBT. REFORD CO., (Ltd.),
23 and 25 St. Sacrament street, Montreal.

1897—WINTER SAILINGS—1898.
BEAVER LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing Weekly Between St. John, N.B., and Liverpool,
Calling at Halifax and Moville, Ireland, each way.

From LIVERPOOL.	Steamers.	From ST. JOHN.	From HALIFAX
Sat. Nov. 20.	Gallia.	Wed. Dec. 8.	Thu. Dec. 9
Sat. Nov. 27.	Lake Winnipeg.	Wed. Dec. 15.	Thu. Dec. 16
Sat. Dec. 4.	Lake Ontario.	Wed. Dec. 22.	Thu. Dec. 23
Sat. Dec. 11.	Lake Huron	Wed. Dec. 29.	Thu. Dec. 30
Sat. Dec 18	Lake Superior.	Wed. Jan. 5.	Thu. Jan. 6

FIRST CABIN—Single, $50 to $60. Return, $100.00 to $114.00, according to steamer selected.
SECOND CABIN—To Liverpool or London, $34. Return, $66.75. To Glasgow, $37.65. Return, $74 05. To Belfast, $35.25. Return, $69.25.
STEERAGE—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Londonderry, and Belfast, $22.50.
For further particulars as to freight or passage apply to
D. & C. MACIVER, Tower Buildings, 22 Water street, LIVERPOOL.
D. W. CAMPBELL, General Manager, 18 Hospital street, MONTREAL. And ST. JOHN, N.B.
T. A. S. DeWOLF & SON, Halifax.

DOMINION LINE
STEAMSHIPS.
LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Portland
Nov. 25	SCOTSMAN	Dec. 11, 1 p.m
Dec. 9	LABRADOR	Dec. 25, 1 p.m
Dec. 18	VANCOUVER	Jan. 5, 1 p.m
Jan. 1	SCOTSMAN	Jan. 19, 1 p.m

From Liverpool.	Steamer	From Boston.
Nov. 24	CANADA	Dec. 9, 10 a.m.

Rates of passage to Liverpool and Londonderry: Cabin, $50 to $90; second cabin, $34 to $42.50; steerage to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, $22.50 to $25.50.
Midship saloon, electric light, spacious promenade decks. For further information apply to any agent of the Company, or to
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
17 St. Sacrament st., Montreal. General Agent.
29

EUROPE EUROPE, EUROPE.
TICKETS BY ALL LINES,
ALLAN, DOMINION and BEAVER LINES, via Montreal.
HOLLAND-AMERICA, HAMBURG-AMERICAN WHITE STAR, CUNARD, AMERICAN, NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD, GENERAL TRANS-ATLANTIC, STATE, ANCHOR, TRANSPORT and RED STAR Lines, via New York.
Also to SOUTH AFRICA, FLORIDA, WEST INDIES, etc.
Call or write for lowest quotations before looking else where.
Saloon rates, $45 upwards; steerage at lowest rates.
Send for monthly pamphlet of rates and sailings, or call at my new address. My special winter rates, MONTREAL to LONDON and back, weekly via New York, 1st Saloon and rail, only $103.
D. BATTERSBY, Agent,
178 St. James St., Opposite Temple Bldg.
Office Telephone, No. 150. House Telephone, 3081

STEAMSHIP TICKET OFFICE
116 St. Peter street,
Mechanics Institute Building.
ALL LINES FROM
MONTREAL AND NEW YORK
—TO—
ENGLAND AND EUROPE,
Also to Florida, West Indies and All Southern Winter Resorts.
Tel. 1176. W. H. HENRY, Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
NEW ROUTE
—TO—
Hamilton, Niagara Falls, and Buffalo, N.Y.
Trains leave Windsor Street Station at 8.50 a.m. week days and 9 p.m. daily.
THE KLONDYKE GOLD FIELDS
Full information will shortly be in the hands of all agents of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Company now making enquiries before advising the public which will be the best route to go in by. From information in its possession a too early start does not necessarily mean first arrival at the Klondyke. Ample time will be allowed for all necessary arrangements.
City Ticket and Telegraph Office,
129 ST. JAMES ST., (Next to Post-Office).

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
Mt. Clemens, Mich.
The all year-round health and pleasure resort, located on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, 545 miles west of Montreal.
MT. CLEMENS owes its reputation as a resort, and its prominence as a prosperous and beautiful city, to the medical virtues of its mineral waters, and the efficacy of its thermal baths.
Thousands who have been cured of
RHEUMATISM
AND OTHER DISEASES
by these baths, returning to their homes with their hearts full of gratitude towards the place and its citizens, have given all the publicity within their power by telling their friends and neighbors of the beauties of the city, and of its wonderful waters and remarkable cures.
Pamphlets containing full particulars as to the nature of the waters and diseases cured, can be had on application to D. O. PEASE, District Passenger Agent, Bonaventure Station, Montreal. City Ticket Office, 137 St. James street. 1

Intercolonial Railway
On and after MONDAY, the 4th October, 1897, the trains of this railway will run daily (Sunday excepted), as follows:—

Leave Montreal by Grand Trunk Railway from Bonaventure Depot	7.50	
Leave Montreal by Canadian Pacific Railway from Windsor Street Depot	19.45	
Leave Levis	14.30	
Arrive Riv. du Loup	17.30	
do. Trois Pistoles	19.03	
do. Rimouski	20.14	
do. Ste. Flavie	20.55	
do. Little Metis	21.19	
do. Campbellton	24.30	
do. Dalhousie	1.55	
do. Bathurst	2.36	
do. Newcastle	4.00	
do. Moncton	6.30	15.55
do. St. John	10.30	13.00
do. Halifax	13.30	22.10

The trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destination on Sunday.
The buffet sleeping car and other cars of express trains leave Montreal at 7.50 o'clock run through to Halifax without change.
The trains of the Intercolonial Railways are heated by steam from the locomotive, and those between Montreal and Halifax, via Levis, are lighted by electricity.
Through tickets may be obtained via rail and steamer to all points on the Lower St. Lawrence, and in the Maritime Provinces.
For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares, rates and freights, train arrangements, etc., apply to
W. H. OLIVE,
Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent, 138 St. James street, Montreal.
D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.
Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 30th Sept., 1897.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN TOURS.
ALLAN, DOMINION AND BEAVER LINES.
QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO.
All Lines from New York to
Europe, Bermuda, West Indies, Florida, &c
COOK'S TOURS.
W. H. CLANCY, Agent.
Grand Trunk Ticket Office, 137 St. James street.

Educational.

CLASSES IN REPOUSSE
LEATHER, CHIP-CARVING, PYROGRAPHY (or Burnt Work) MODELLING and DESIGNING,
Under the tuition of
An Artist from the Art School of Berlin.
Work is now on Exhibition at the SCHOOL of ARTS and APPLIED DESIGN, 2278 St. Catherine street, where further information may be obtained.

Housefurnishings, &c.

J. FLEMMING.
19 St. George Street.
Furniture to order in the pure French, English and other modern styles. Repairings.
Woodcarving (figure and ornamental) to the trade.
Sketches and Estimates Free.

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c.

DRAIN PIPES,
PORTLAND CEMENTS,
At Lowest Market Prices.
W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
100 GREY NUN STREET

Bakers and Confectioners.

R. S. AULD,
CANDIES CAKES COME AND BREAD BUNS BUY.
Cor. Atwater Avenue and St. Antoine st.
Tel. 8003.

McKEOWN'S BREAD.
The Staff of Life.
Tel. 8114.

Furs, &c.

FURS! FURS!
HIRAM JOHNSON,
Importer and Exporter, wholesale manufacturer of all kinds of Furs for Men, Ladies and Children. Coats, Collars, Cloaks, Dresses, and also makes a specialty of the export of Skins. The highest market prices will be paid for all kinds of Raw Furs.
N.B.—The highest price paid for Bees Wax and Ginseng Root.
494 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.

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

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Taking effect November 15th, 1897.
(Sunday Arrangements Omitted.)

Trains Leave Bonaventure as follows:
7.00 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Massena Springs.
7.30 a.m.—Valleyfield, Ottawa, Toronto.
7.50 a.m.—Sorel, Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Portland, Quebec and Maritime Provinces.
9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Detroit, Chicago.
9.00 a.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
9.10 a.m.—New York via D. & H.
10.20 a.m.—Ottawa via C.A.R.
12.00 noon.—St. Johns (Sat. leaves at 1.25 p.m.
4.00 p.m.—Island Pond, Sherbrooke and Quebec.
4.30 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Ft. Covington.
4.45 p.m.—St. Johns and Rouses Point.
4.55 p.m.—Valleyfield and Ottawa, via C.A.R.
5.15 p.m.—Brockville.
5.30 p.m.—Sorel, St. Hyacinthe.
6.50 p.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
7.00 p.m.—New York, via D. & H.
8.00 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.
8.25 p.m.—Boston and New York, via C.V.R.
8.30 p.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke and Portland.
10.25 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station.
7.00 a.m.—Portland and Quebec.
7.15 a.m.—Chicago, Detroit and Toronto.
7.16 a.m.—New York, via D. & H.
7.25 a.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
7.40 a.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
8.40 a.m.—Fort Covington.
8.50 a.m.—Sorel, St. Hyacinthe.
9.08 a.m.—Rouses Point.
9.50 a.m.—Brockville.
11.30 a.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
11.30 a.m.—Island Pond, Sherbrooke, etc.
1.35 p.m.—Quebec.
2.30 p.m.—St. Johns, (Sat. arrives at 3.40 p.m.)
4.40 p.m.—Massena Springs.
6.00 p.m.—Toronto.
6.30 p.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto.
6.50 p.m.—Sorel, Halifax, Quebec, Portland.
8.20 p.m.—Boston, via C.V.R.
8.45 p.m.—New York via D. & H.
10.15 p.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
10.15 p.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.

Suburban Train Service:
For Lachine—7.20, 9 a.m., 12.10, (except Sat.) 1.30, (Sat only) 3.50, 5.15, 6.15, 8.00, 9.00, 11.25, p.m.
For Lachine wharf—5.20, 6.35, 8.00 a.m. 12.10 noon. 5.00, 6.20 p.m.
For Ste. Anne's and Vaudreuil—7.30, 9.00, 10.30 a.m., 12.10 p.m. (except Sat.). 1.30, (Sat. only), 4.55, 5.15, 6.15, 8.00, 10.25, 11.25 p.m.
For Dorval—7.30, 10.30, 12.10 a.m., (except Sat.) 1.30 p.m., (Sat. only), 3.50, 4.55, 5.15, 6.15, 8.00, 9.00, 11.25 p.m.
For Longueuil—7.50 a.m.; 5.30, 6.30 p.m.
For St. Laurent 7.40 a.m., 12.00 noon, 5.20 p.m.
For Cote St. Paul—6.00, 6.55, 7.45 a.m., 12.15, 5.15, 6.21 p.m.
For St. Lambert—5.45, 7.00, 7.50, 9.00, 9.10, (12.00 noon except Sat.), 12.10, (1.25 Sat.), 4.00, 4.30, 4.45 5.30, 6.30, 6.50, 7.00, 8.25, 8.30, 11.15 p.m.

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

Trains leave Windsor Street Station as follows:
For Toronto, Buffalo, Hamilton, 8.50 a.m., 9 p.m.
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., 8.20 p.m., (7.45 p.m. daily, except Saturday.)
For Boston, Manchester, etc., 9.00 a.m., 8.20 p.m.
For Sherbrooke, 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m. Sherbrooke, Lake Megantic, St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., 7.45 p.m., Saturdays excepted.
For Newport, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., and 8.20 p.m.
For Hudson, Alfred, Caledonia Springs, 8.50 a.m. and 5.15 p.m.
St. Anne's and Vaudreuil, 8.50 a.m., 1.30 p.m., (Sat. only), 4.15 p.m., 5.15 p.m. (Saturdays and Sundays excepted), 9.00 p.m.
For Chicago, Buffalo, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, Smith's Falls, and Peterboro, 9.00 p.m.
For Ottawa, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 9.10 p.m., daily.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 9.50 a.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:
From St. Johns, Farnham, Newport, etc., 7.50 a.m. 12 noon, and 8.35 p.m.
From Boston, Portland, etc., 7.50 a.m., and 8.35 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, 9.00 a.m., and 12.00 o.n. 8.35 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Lake Megantic and Sherbrooke, 9.00 a.m.
From Toronto and West, 7.20 a.m., and 6.50 p.m.
From St. Paul Sault Ste. Marie and Ottawa, 8.05 a.m.

Leave Dalhousie Square Station:
For Quebec, 9.00 a.m., 3.30 p.m. daily; 11.00 p.m. daily. For Quebec and points on Intercolonial Ry. to Campbellton, N.S., 9.00 a.m. 3.30 p.m., daily, and 11.00 p.m. daily.
For Joliette, St. Gabriel, 9 a.m., 1.30 p.m. (Sat. only), 5.00 p.m.
For Ottawa, 8.30 a.m., and 4.30 p.m.
For St. Lin, St. Eustache, 5.30 p.m.
For St. Jerome 8.30 a.m., 5.30 p.m., 6.25 p.m.
For St. Agathe, 8.30 a.m. (Wednesday only) 5.30 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations, 8.30 a.m., 3.00 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 5.30, 6.25 p.m., (Saturday, 1.45 p.m., instead of 3.00 p.m.)

Arrive at Dalhousie Square Station:
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'Men may misjudge thy aim, men may not praise thy name,
May think they have cause for blame, say thou art wrong;
Hold on thy quiet way, heed not what men may say,
Christ is the Judge—not they; fear not, be strong!
Be brave, and dare to stand alone against the foe;
Thy Saviour stood alone for thee, long, long ago;
Be not a coward in the fight, look up! be strong!
The morn of victory is near—the day of song.'

Gaunt John in the desert knew the difference between the educational and the vicarious theories of the Christian religion, for when Jesus approached him he cried: 'Behold the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sin of the world!' and did not describe Christ, as did Nicodemus later, merely as 'a teacher come from God.' Christ is a teacher, but if he is not more than that, we are yet dead in our sins and without hope of spiritual resurrection. — 'Congregationalist.'

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It is true that the nearer men and women approach the divine ideal the more earthly happiness will they enjoy. In order to march steadily onward to the great goal set before all, men and women must be physically sound. Purity of heart and grand elevation of mind will never accomplish the great victory if the body be sick and diseased.
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Paine's Celery Compound puts the out-of-gear physical machinery in perfect working condition, and gives that greatest of all gifts—good health. This marvellous medicine is a food that perfectly nourishes the nerves, tissues and blood: it brings strength and vigor to the limbs, gives the rosy blush of health to the pallid face, and brings clearness and energy to the brain.
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THE MIDNIGHT WATCH.

(Concluded.)

Mr. Bridgnorth agreed, and shortly after I took my depature. As I passed through the other room I got a look at the clerks, and in particular at Hartley, which I was enabled to do without exciting suspicion. Judging from appearances, the fellow looked anything but a thief, having a frank, open countenance. Aware, however, that there is nothing more deceptive than externals, I went away little doubting that Hartley was my man.
Late that evening I presented myself at Mr. Bridgnorth's door, and was received by that gentleman in person. The office was closed, the clerks had all gone home, and Hartley was out, presumably love-making. Mr. Bridgnorth found little difficulty in securing me a retreat behind a cabinet which stood in one corner of the office, and here I ensconced myself with as much comfort as the circumstances permitted.
At 10.30 the solicitor retired, locking both his desk and the office door before going upstairs, and providing me with a duplicate key of the latter, as I had desired. Hartley would be home, he informed me, about eleven o'clock, and would doubtless go straight to his room.
The lawyer's estimate proved correct, for almost exactly on the stroke of the hour a key turned in the lock of the outer door, and the confidential clerk entered. He had no occasion to come into the office in order to reach his apartment, but on his way past it he paused a moment and tried the handle of the door, and finding it fastened, went on his way. A minute later I heard the closing of his chamber door, and my watch began.
The time passed slowly away. Twelve o'clock struck, then one and two, and I had begun to think that my vigil would be in vain, when in the stillness of the night I heard a door softly opened above, and a cautious footstep slowly descended the stairs. It paused at the foot of them, close to the door of the room in which I lay hid, and I next heard the jingling of a bunch of keys, as if the possessor of them were selecting the right one to fit the lock. A moment later the portal opened and the pilferer entered.
The place was in darkness, and I had to strain my eyes to watch his movements. The lantern I had with me I did not desire to use until the right moment, for it was my hope to capture the thief in the very act of his larceny. I had not long to wait. Wrapped in a long gown and without shoes on his feet, the pilferer glided stealthily to the desk, and fitting a key into the lock, lifted the lid. He then opened the cash box, and took out some of the coins.
Now was my time. Slipping from my hiding place, I turned on my lantern and confronted the culprit. As I did so I gave a start of surprise, for the man I encountered was Mr. Bridgnorth himself, and I could tell by his closed eyes that he was fast asleep, and, of course, quite unaware of what he was doing.
Seeing that the light from my lantern bothered him somewhat (for he passed his hand several times dreamily across his face), I replaced the shade, and the somnambulist at once closed and fastened the desk, and then walked out of the office, locking the door behind him. Noiselessly I reopened it and followed him.
He retraced his steps up the stairs, and, going to a cupboard on the landing, stooped down, rummaging a second or two among some old rubbish at the bottom, and seeming to deposit his coins there. He then entered a chamber adjoining. Peering cautiously into this, I saw the sleeper divest himself of his gown, and get unconsciously into the bed he had a few minutes before left.

* * * * *

'Well, Sampson,' said Mr. Bridgnorth, when he came down the next morning, 'what is the result of your watching? Have you discovered the thief?'
'I think I have, sir,' was my reply.
'And is it—is it—Hartley?' inquired the solicitor, anxiously.
'No, sir, it is not Hartley,' I said.
'Thank God for that!' ejaculated the lawyer fervently, as if the statement of the fact relieved him. 'But then,' he asked, with some surprise, 'who is the culprit?'
'Before I tell you that,' I replied, 'kindly see how much you have been robbed of during the night.'
He went to his desk, counted over the coins, and said:
'Four pounds!'
'That makes in all—?' I queried.
'Fifty-nine!'
'Come with me, Mr. Bridgnorth,' I said. 'I should not be surprised if I can put you in possession of your money.'
With a puzzled air, the lawyer followed me up the stairs to the cupboard I have mentioned, the door of which I opened. A pained expression came over the man's face as he watched me.
'How strange!' he murmured, half to himself, half to me. 'I have been dreaming every night of this recess in connection with these pilferings, and the things inside it all seem familiar to me, though I have never once seen them before.'
'Stoop down, sir, and feel in that corner,' I said.
He did as I bade, and drew out sovereign after sovereign.
'Count them,' I said, when he had got all that he could find.
'Fifty-nine!' he exclaimed, going over the pieces one by one. 'The exact amount of my losses!'
'Just so,' I said; 'and now, if you will come back to the office, I will tell you who is the thief, before Hartley comes down.'
We returned to his room, and there I informed him, to his intense astonishment, of what I had witnessed.

...ndon the liberty, sir,' I said, ...clusion of the narration, 'I ...se you to see a doctor. You ...ely suffering from some mental ...which, if neglected, may de... disease the effect of which ...t terrible.'

...ted upon my suggestion, ...d on a specialist, who ordered ...nged rest. A trying and ...ss in which he had been ...ing and had apparently proved ...for him, and brought on this ...m of brain trouble. When ...rd of him he had returned, ...quite restored: and Hartley, ...ful clerk, married to a ... wife, was about to be taken ...partnership with him.—'Tit-Bits.'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

A STRAY INVITATION.

(By Emma Huntington Nason.)

A group of girls stood in the vestibule of the Public Library one Saturday ...ently discussing in a state of ...excitement some topic of mutual interest.

'Isn't it lovely?' Carrie Lewis was saying, just as Ida Moulton, with her books ...r her arm, ran up the steps.

'What's lovely, girls?' she asked eagerly.

'Oh! the tea party—Rose Lombard's ...se-bud tea!' 'Twill be perfectly elegant, I know!'

'Rose-bud tea?' echoed Ida. 'Why, I've heard nothing about it.'

'Not heard about it? Didn't you receive an invitation yesterday—just the daintiest affair imaginable?'

'No, I did not!' said Ida, with some asperity, a quick flush covering her face.

'That is very strange,' replied Annie Burleigh. 'It must be an oversight in some way, for, of course, Rose would have included you in her invitations.'

'It is very evident that she hasn't!' responded Ida. 'But it is of no consequence. I am not suffering to attend her rose-bud tea!'

'Oh, Ida—' began Annie.

But Ida scornfully tossed her head and passed on into the library.

'What does it mean—and isn't it too bad?' said Annie, as the green baize doors softly closed behind Ida. 'There must be some mistake. You know the Lombards have only been here a short time, and living out of town, too, perhaps they sent the card to the wrong person.'

'Oh, nonsense!' exclaimed Prue Purrington, who never hesitated to speak her mind. 'There's only one Ida Moulton in town; and I don't know as I'm sorry for it, either! Anyway, I shouldn't think you'd care, Annie. Ida's been perfectly hateful and disagreeable to you ever since you won the literature prize which her ladyship expected to take herself. We girls have been just as indignant as we could be—though you have borne it as meekly as a lamb.'

'Hush!' said Annie. 'I know just how disappointed Ida was. I really wish she had won the prize herself. I would much rather she should have had it than to have any hard feeling about it; and I am so sorry about this tea party, for Ida is so proud and sensitive! Perhaps we shall some of us see Rose before Tuesday, and find that there has been a mistake somewhere.'

'Annie Burleigh is an angel,' said Carrie Lewis, as Annie bade them good-bye, and disappeared around the corner.

'That's so,' assented Prue emphatically. 'Ida Moulton wouldn't trouble herself about Annie's feelings, if matters were just the other way.'

* * * * *

All the next day Annie was haunted by the expression of injured pride which she had seen on Ida's face. She knew very well that Ida, perhaps more than any other one of her young friends, would suffer at being excluded from the great social event of the season in their little town. At first Annie tried to think that the affair was none of hers. Ida had really been not only disagreeable but unkind since the award of the prize to which Prue had referred; and why should she trouble herself about Ida's happiness?

But Annie's better self never stood long in abeyance. 'I know Rose better than the other girls do, because our mothers are old friends,' she said to herself, 'and perhaps it is my duty to find out the true inwardness of this matter; and I'll try for old love's sake.'

On the following afternoon, therefore, Annie set out for the Lombard's new home, a large, old-fashioned house, a mile or more out of town, which Rose's father had recently bought and remodeled for a summer residence.

'Oh, Annie! how good of you to come to-day!' exclaimed Rose as she greeted Annie in the hall. 'I've been wishing you were here to help me decide about my table decorations. Would you have the rose-buds alike at each plate, or would you have both the Marechiel Niel and the Catherine Mermet?'

'I would have the Marechiel Niel for the girls who are dark and the Catherine Mermet for those who are fair. How many will there be?' said Annie.

'Just sixteen, counting my humble self,' replied Rose. 'You know it is my sixteenth birthday; and so I have invited fifteen girls. I have had a response from every one but Ida Moulton. I do hope she's coming.'

'Rose,' said Annie, 'that's just what I came to see you for. Ida has received no invitation. I thought there might be some mistake about it; but Ida hasn't the least idea that I was coming to mention it.'

'I surely sent her a card,' said Rose. 'What can have become of it? I will write another this minute! No, I will go into town to-night and ask her myself. What a dear you were to come and tell me. Just think how I should have felt with an empty chair at the feast—and not to have known the reason. Now I hope it is not too late for an explanation.'

'May I not have the pleasure of walking back to town with you?' asked Grant Lombard, Rose's eldest brother, as Annie arose to take her departure. 'I was just going to wend my way to the great metropolis,' added Grant.

Annie cordially assented; and the two young friends left the house together.

'What's that?' suddenly exclaimed Grant; and running a few steps across the lawn, he picked up a tiny note from the grass under an old oak tree.

'One of Rose's invitations, upon my word!' he said, trying to decipher the blurred inscription on the damp and crumpled envelope.

'Miss Ida —— something! Can you read it, Miss Annie?'

'Why, it's Ida Moulton's lost invitation!

'That's another of Peter's careless exploits!' declared Grant. 'Father was threatening last week to discharge that boy for his stupidity and heedlessness, but Rose begged for one more trial because the boy was so poor and friendless, and she sent him into town with her invitations. He evidently lost one before he left the premises. I wonder that any of them reached their destinations.'

Turning back to the house, they saw Rose watching them from the balcony.

'The mystery solved! The lost found!' shouted Grant, with a wildly dramatic gesture.

'Let me take it to Ida,' pleaded Annie, as Rose met them at the door, and gazed in astonishment at the missing invitation.

'Not this old weather-stained envelope?'

'Oh, yes; I'm sure Ida would much prefer it, since it is one of the originals.'

'Perhaps it will at least prove to her that she was not an after-thought,' assented Rose.

An hour later the soiled and belated invitation was placed in Ida's hand.

'Annie Burleigh!' she exclaimed in sudden contrition, 'there's not another girl in town who would have cared whether I went to Rose Lombard's tea or not! I know it, for I heard every word Prue Purrington said—and I have been perfectly hateful to you—and what is worse—I deliberately intended to be so! But, oh! Annie—'

And here Ida broke down into tears.

What followed between these two young girls is not for us to record; but we are assured that there was not a vacant seat at Rose Lombard's birthday fete—and not a happier heart than Annie's, in that charming 'rose-bud garden of girls.'—'Forward.'

Early in my Christian life a great trouble fell upon me, and, alas! I was often very rebellious, and asked why is this? What have I done to deserve it all? Here and there, in those dark days, a gleam of sunshine would come, and I tried to rouse myself, so that I might comfort others. One morning I set out to see an invalid lady, praying that I might be enabled to put my selfish sorrow aside, and only bring bright words and looks into her sick-room. After some little talk with my friend—now in heaven—she asked me if I knew where the verse ending in these words was, 'And ye shall know that I have not done without cause all that I have done in it, said the Lord'; for she said, 'It has been such a comfort to me, and I now know why the Lord has put me aside on this bed of sickness.' I told her I did not know where it was, but would look it up and let her know, which I did. All the way home what a comforting verse it was to myself! My friend did not know of my trouble; but the Lord did, and he sent me that message through her, for I, being in the way, he led me. —Cor. 'British Messenger.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets—each box containing a full double treatment, can be procured at all drug stores, or will be sent to any address, on receipt of the price, 50 cents a box, by the Dodds Medicine Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE SOUL'S INQUIRIES.

SATURDAY, DEC. 4.

Will he reserve his anger for ever?—Jer. iii., 5.

The Lord is merciful and gracious, slow to anger, and plenteous in mercy. He will not always chide; neither will he keep his anger for ever. . . Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning.—Ps. ciii., 8, 9. Ps. xxx., 5.

Make me to hear joy and gladness; that the bones which thou hast broken may rejoice.—Ps. li., 8.

SUNDAY, DEC. 5.

Wilt thou break a leaf driven to and fro?—Job xiii., 25.

A bruised reed shall he not break.—Isa. xlii., 3.

He healeth the broken in heart, and bindeth up their wounds.—Ps. cxlvii., 3.

You ask: When is the Holy Spirit to lead me? Or: How can I know the leading of Holy Spirit in difficulty? I answer: You will not know his leading in difficulty, unless you recognize him when you are not in difficulty. In our daily talk and intercourse, in our business, in the life which people see hour by hour, we must walk after the Spirit. 'If we live in the Spirit, let us also walk in the Spirit.' God expects it of us; and it is a very solemn thought that many Christians hardly know it. There is dreadful heresy in the Christian Church on this matter, and I don't think the pulpit is free from guilt. We must preach about the Holy Spirit till every believer says:—'I cannot live as God calls me to unless I am led by the Holy Ghost. Every moment must be controlled by the Spirit.'—Tev. Andrew Murray.

Richard Baxter had no superior in the religious lore of his times. He was a voluminous author, and it is generally admitted that he accomplished greater results in the line of vital godliness by his preaching and writings than any other man during the seventeenth century. Here is what he wrote about the middle of his active life: 'Being in sickness, cast far from home, where I had no book but my bible, I set to study the truth from thence, and so by the blessing of God, discovered more in one week than I had done before in seventeen years' reading, hearing and wrangling.'—Rev. W. A. Tenney.

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Manufacturer of Mouldings and Frames, 638 CRAIG ST., next door to the 'Witness' Office.

ONLY 25c A BOTTLE.

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

A. D. MANN'S,

Corner Mountain and St. Antoine street.

PROFESSIONAL COURTESY.

Obliging Cornet—'Wants a bob easy, don't yer? Well, next road but one—Number three—old gent ill—buy you off in two minutes if you give it 'em strong!'—'Punch.'

KINDLING WOOD.

Why pay high prices for kindling when you can buy cheap. We have 10,000 loads, dry mill blocks, cut stove lengths, delivered anywhere in the city, $1.50 per load. Tel. 8353. J. C. Macdiarmid, Kindling for the Million, Richmond square. 31

NOT THE RIGHT WEIGHT.

Bluffer—'I'll fight the man who called me a liar behind my back if he weighs a ton.'

Cuffer—'I'm the man. Why don't you begin?'

Bluffer—'You don't weigh a ton.'

IT HEALS THE LUNGS.

Gentlemen,—I was troubled for years with weak lungs and could not get relief, but on trying Norway Pine Syrup found it acted splendidly, healing and strengthening my lungs. E. J. Furlong, Lower Woodstock (Carleton Co.), N.B. 30

We mail free to all mothers a large sample tin (sufficient for a week's supply) of either Robinson's Patent Barley or Patent Groats. Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John street, Montreal.

'What makes you think your father never went to college?' asked the fond mother. 'He doesn't know a half-back from a centre rush,' returned the boy scornfully—Chicago 'Evening Post.'

Recently we asked our doctor what food he usually recommended for an infant from three to six months' old. Robinson's Patent Barley, said he. It is the king of infant foods. Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John street, Montreal. 4

A DIFFERENCE.

'Hasn't he got through with what he had to say?' inquired the man who had been asleep. 'Yes,' replied the friend next him. 'But there's no telling when he will conclude.'—Washington 'Star.'

Christmas will soon be here! Don't leave the buying of your presents to the last moment. 'What shall they be?' We have the nicest lot of pictures and framings in the city to select from at bottom prices, and good clean work. Give your friends a nice framed picture. Young or old, rich or poor, all will like it, and find room for it. Johnson & Copping are still at the old stand, 743 Craig street, one door west of Victoria square.

THE REAL REASON.

'Were you beaten for that office by the use of money, Birdley?' 'No, sir. The trouble was that we didn't use enough money.'—Detroit 'Free Press.'

Nursing mothers require tasty and attractive looking nourishment, not the trashy messes doctored up by inexperienced nurses. Gruel made from Robinson's Patent Groats will be found most palatable and strengthening. Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John street, Montreal. 4

Ethel—'Who was that man you just bowed to?' Penelope—'That was Dobson, the great composer.' Ethel—'A composer, did you say?' Penelope—'He manufactures soothing syrup.'—'Tit Bits.'

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

This awful suggestion appears on the book-ledges of a suburban church:—'All kneelers should be hung up at the end of the service!'—London 'Tit Bits.'

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

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The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

When judge and jury are against him, a man can't be blamed for thinking thirteen an unlucky number.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"STUMBLING BLOCKS"

Strewn in your path, the "So-called" Just as Good Substitute—all leaving the dealer a larger profit than—

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA

But none leaving the same lasting favorable impression upon the palates of all giving it a trial.

SEALED LEAD PACKETS ONLY. 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c.

G. A. HOLLAND & SON'S AD.

250 CASES, CRATES AND PACKAGES HAVE ARRIVED FOR

XMAS TRADE, 1897.

NEW YORK
PARIS
BERLIN
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Up-to-date stores running same lines are practically seen in ours. **Spendid Display and Arrangement of Stock.** Magnificent assortment of German, French, American and Canadian Toys, Dolls, Games, Blocks, Novelties. No trash in the place. Our immense buying and long experience of the Fancy Goods Business gives us inside track on nearly all lines.

BRANCHING OUT.

The firm is branching out into splendid lines of **PARLOR LAMPS,** a special feature running from $1.25 to $19.00; a treat to see them.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Stock much increased to meet Montreal requirements. Guitars, $6.00 to $15.00; Mandolins, $8.50 to $15.00; Banjos, $7.00; Violins, $3.00 to $15; Music Boxes, 50c to $27.50.

EASELS and SCREENS. Splendid line just opened to-day, $1.25 to $6.50.

Mantel Clocks, $7.90, Sold at double the money; runs 8 days, strikes quarter hours. Having a big run in New York; run from $5.50 to $9.50

Immense lines at rock bottom figures in SLEIGHS. 200 dozen HOCKEY STICKS, 10c, 25c each. SKATES, MOCCASINS, TOBOGGANS, SNOWSHOES.

Montrealers cannot afford to miss one of the best Xmas displays ever seen in the city.

G. A. Holland & Son,

2411 St. Catherine Street.

About Stationery.

Are you out of Invoices, Letter Heads, Blank Forms, or the like? We require what time and prices are consistent with the best workmanship, and often require less of both than the most careless printer.

The 'Witness' Printing House,

Cor. Peter and Craig Sts.

YEAR BOOKS,

ANNUAL REPORTS,
TREASURER'S STATEMENTS,
CONTRIBUTION ENVELOPES,
PEW LABELS,
CHURCH NOTICE SHEETS,
CHURCH PAPERS,
LIBRARY CATALOGUES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

The 'WITNESS' JOB DEPARTMENT is prepared to do the above class of work at reasonable prices in first-class style.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON.
N.B.—Mail Orders promptly attended to.

HALF TONE ETCHINGS,

Equal to the best produced, at 15c per square inch. Special rates for large quantities.

'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE,
Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

TRADE HEALTH MARK

This Trade Mark stamped on every garment, insures you genuine

HEALTH UNDERWEAR

the most perfect, most healthful, most delightfully comfortable underwear made. Endorsed by physicians.

For Men, Women and Children.

All first-class Dry Goods Stores keep full range.

KODAKS

FOR SALE, TO RENT AND EXCHANGE.
MONTREAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLY,
Cor. Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier sts.
Telephone, 1467. Send for catalogue. Developing and Printing for Amateurs. Lantern Slides, etc.

THE LACROSSE CONSPIRACY CASE DISMISSED.

Secretary Dunne Acknowledged the Capital Players Were Paid.

MR. STODDART'S TEAM SUCCESSFUL IN AUSTRALIA.

Ottawa, Dec. 3.—The Capital Lacrosse Club conspiracy case came up in the Assizes Court to-day before Judge MacMahon and a jury. It ended suddenly. Before the Crown and the club got half way through with their witnesses His Lordship abruptly stopped proceedings by taking the case from the jury. But the dismissal of the conspiracy case was not the only sensation of the trial. In evidence, Secretary-Treasurer Dunne, of the Capitals, unwillingly had to admit that the players were all bonused at the end of the season for playing. It was hard to make Mr. Dunne admit this, but he eventually had to.

FOOTBALL.

Whether or not there has been an increase of late in football fatalities, and a larger chapter of accidents in football annals than of former years, it is undoubtedly true that the game as played on the North American Continent is far rougher than it has any need to be. To such an extent is this the case that a goodly portion of the public are urging either considerable modification of the terrors of the game or its entire prohibition. The latter would no doubt be an extreme course, yet it would seem as if no means could be too drastic by which the sadly frequent disasters of the football field might be abated.

There is no question that Rugby football, even in the mildest form it has ever taken, has never been a sport of the gentlest; but it is equally certain that it has at different times been played in a manner to which no stigma of brutality or want of fair play could attach, and it would be a pity if some means could not be adopted to ensure a clean game in perpetuity. For Rugby football is after all a fine game, and has more uses than the mere development of brawn to commend it. Indeed perhaps some of the worst abuses that have arisen are due to the over-estimation of muscle as compared with other qualities. Not only brute strength and physical endurance, but qualities of mind and character such as quickness of perception and decision together with self-command and the love of fair play go to make up a good player who can also prove himself a gentleman. The preservation of a game of such educational tendencies, with all its powers of educating intact, is desirable. But it is impossible to educate or develop what does not already exist in embryo, and no game or other process can give exercise to qualities as yet unborn. The consequence is that if men play football who have not even the most elementary instincts of gentlemanliness, the game can hardly be expected to provide these instincts ready-made any more than it can give strength where stamina is lacking, or brains to a fool. The question of necessity follows. What influences can be brought to bear to restrain those who will not restrain themselves of their own volition? The influences generally appealed to are umpires supported by the rules of the game. Although the rules of the game might be modified with advantage, yet no mere rule-tinkering will ever make clean football. It is true that a good umpire may enforce the rules, but offenders will only feel disgruntled and watch their opportunity to repeat their offences unless at the back of the umpire is the opinion of their fellows. A rough player may brave suspension by the referee, or the hisses of the onlookers, if such were forthcoming, but not the scorn of the team and the contempt of his captain.

But under present conditions is he likely to meet with these? Can it be said that there is that love of fair play and of sportsmanlike conduct which it is supposed have always been distinctive of the Anglo-Saxon character and which in place of the blackguardly 'win at any price,' has for its motto 'Let the best man win'? If this were the spirit in which Rugby football were always played on this continent clean play would be a matter of course, and 'accidents' in the field more purely accidental than at present.

ANNUAL MEETING TO-NIGHT.

The annual meeting of the Quebec Rugby Football Union will be held to-night in the M.A.A.A. rooms on Mansfield street, when several matters of importance will be discussed.

SKATING.

THE EAST END RINK.

Work is progressing rapidly on the new Montagnard Skating rink, corner of Roy and St. Hubert streets, and the date of opening will be formally announced next week. It is expected that Monday, Dec. 13, will be the day selected.

A town office has been opened at 66 St. James street, where all information can be obtained by applying to Mr. J. P. LeBert.

Hockey clubs looking for ice for practice purposes can get all particulars regarding terms at the above address.

Ladies' tickets are also sold by Messrs. Lapres & Lavergne, photographers, 360 St. Denis street.

THE MAISONNEUVE SKATING RINK.

The above rink will not be open until after the first annual concert, which takes place on Monday next, Dec. 6, in the Town Hall, Maisonneuve.

THE VICTORIA RINK.

The ice is in excellent condition at the above rink, which will be open for members this afternoon, and as the Victoria Rifles band will be present, there is every likelihood that there will be a crowded attendance. Tickets are selling well, and they can be had of Mr. Smith, the secretary-treasurer, 128 St. James street.

In former years there have been complaints that the hockey club monopolized the rink so much that it interfered with the pleasure of the members. This grievance will no longer exist, as the directors have made arrangements with the members of the Senior, Intermediate and Junior Hockey Clubs to practice either before or after the regular hours set aside for the members. During the present season the hours for skating will be from 9 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. and from 8 to 10 p.m., except Wednesdays, when, on account of the band being present, the hours will be from 8.30 to 11 p.m.

THE M.A.A.A. RINK.

There will be no skating on the above rink to-day, but providing the cold weather continues it will open some time next week.

HOCKEY.

A PROPOSED NEW LEAGUE.

A meeting of delegates from the Parksides, Rosedales and St. Laurent Hockey clubs will be held in the Richelieu Hotel, on Tuesday, Dec. 7, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of forming a league. Other clubs interested are requested to attend, Lily and Montreal West preferred.

THE STANDARD CLUB.

The Standard Hockey Club have elected the following officers for the ensuing season: President, Chas. Price; vice-president, P. Kennedy; captain, G. Blaxall; secretary-treasurer, W. Livingston, 16 Emily street. Committee—Messrs. Price, Blaxall, McGuire, Swinburne and Briere.

HOCKEY IN EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

Sherbrooke, Dec. 3.—At a meeting of the Eastern Townships Amateur Hockey Association, held at Lennoxville last night, it was decided that the Senior League should consist of the following teams: Metropolitan (Sherbrooke); Bishop's College, Lennoxville; Bishop's College School and Coaticook. The officers elected were: President, T. F. Donnelly; vice-president, C. F. Rothera; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Lomas. The following schedule of games for the season was drawn up:—

Jan. 4—Lennoxville vs. Coaticook, at Lennoxville.
Jan. 12—Lennoxville vs. Mets, at Sherbrooke.
Jan. 15—Mets vs. Coaticook, at Coaticook.
Jan. 20—Lennoxville vs. Coaticook, at Coaticook.
Jan. 29—Mets vs. Lennoxville, at Lennoxville.
Feb. 2—Mets vs. Coaticook, at Sherbrooke.
Feb. 5—B. C. S. vs. B. C., at Lennoxville.
Feb. 8—B. C. vs. Coaticook, at Coaticook.
Feb. 9—B. C. vs. Lennoxville, at Lennoxville.
Feb. 12—B. C. vs. Mets, at Lennoxville.
Feb. 12—B. C. vs. Coaticook, at Coaticook.
Feb. 15—B. C. vs. Coaticook, at Lennoxville.
Feb. 16—B. C. S. vs. Mets, at Lennoxville.
Feb. 18—Lennoxville vs. B. C. at Lennoxville.
Feb. 19—B. C. S. vs. Coaticook, at Lennox-
Feb. 23—B. C. vs. B. C. S., at Lennoxville
Feb. 26—Lennoxville vs. B. C. S., at Lennoxville.
Feb. 26—Mets vs. B. C. at Sherbrooke.
March 5—B. C. vs. Lennoxville, at Lennoxville.
March 5—B. C. S. vs. Mets, at Sherbrooke.

WINNIPEGGERS WILL COME EAST.

A Winnipeg despatch says: The Victoria Hockey Club held a meeting yesterday afternoon, and decided that, if possible, they will send a team east to compete for the Stanley cup early in February.

CANNOT PLAY OUTSIDERS.

The Ottawa 'Journal' says: There has been considerable gossip for some time past in hockey circles in regard to the Capital team which will be placed on the ice to meet the Victorias of Montreal for the Stanley cup. The statement has been generally made that Alf. Smith, Moxie Smith and Harry Westwick, of last year's Ottawas, might play and the team might also be strengthened at other points.

The Capitals will not be able to play these men in the contest with the Victorias. Neither will they be able to draw recruits from any other clubs. A very important fact seems to have been lost sight of in connection with this matter. The deed of gift of the Stanley cup lays down a number of important rules for the government of the contests and among these is a very important one in regard to the drafting of special players.

The rule prohibits the playing of men by either the challengers or defenders for the cup who have played with other teams during the previous season. This precaution is taken to prevent either of the teams collecting a specially strong team just for the match, and has generally been considered a very good precaution. It has been enforced in matches in the past.

When spoken to on the matter, Mr. Jas. Davidson, president of the Capital Hockey Club, stated that as the club had not been reorganized for the season, it was not yet known what players would be on the team. He admitted, however, that he was not aware of the rules governing contests for the Stanley cup which prevented them playing men who played last season with another club.

GOLF.

METROPOLITAN GOLF CLUB.

The annual meeting of the above club was held in the club house, on Fletcher's Field, last night, when the Rev. Mr. McCuaig, president, occupied the chair, in the presence of a large attendance of members. The secretary read his report and the treasurer submitted his statement, both of which were very satisfactory for the first year of the new club. Considerable discussion took place over the entrance fee, and it was agreed to leave the matter in the hands of the secretary. Every consideration will be given to members in good standing of any other golf club to join the Metropolitan Golf Club in the royal and ancient game. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the secretary and treasurer, also to Captain Loye for his untiring energy in the welfare of the club. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting adjourned until Thursday, Jan. 27, 1898, when election of officers for next season will take place.

AQUATICS.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY BOAT RACES.

Ithaca, N.Y., Dec. 3.—Cornell has answered Yale's challenge to a boat race, and, though great secrecy has been exercised in regard to the reply, the exact nature of Cornell's letter has leaked out.

The Ithacans, after acknowledging the receipt of the challenge, in substance have said that they would be glad to accept it provided certain conditions, presumably a race with Columbia and Pennsylvania, should not arise to prevent Cornell's meeting Yale at New London.

Cornell then asks that Yale meet her at an early date in a conference with Harvard in which the situation can be discussed.

There were no conditions named in Yale's challenge other than that the race should take place at New London, and that it should be a tri-cornered contest, provided Harvard is willing to admit Cornell to the Yale-Harvard race.

It is also believed that Harvard has challenged Cornell, or intends to do so in the near future. As Yale and Harvard have decided to row their dual race on the Thames, it now seems probable that Harvard will admit Yale to this race.

The fact that Cornell has asked Yale and Harvard to meet her in a conference seems to indicate that the Ithacans are not so averse to New London as many believe, and that Yale, Harvard and Cornell may agree to a tri-cornered race on the Thames course.

JAKE GAUDAUR CHALLENGED.

A despatch from Toronto states that Canadian sporting circles are agitated by the proposal of James Wray, of Australia, to row Jake Gaudaur, the world's champion, in England, for the championship. Wray having sent $250 to the London 'Sportsman' to make his challenge good. That paper says its cup, for which Wray wishes to row, carries with it the world's sculling championship, and that if Gaudaur does not reply to the Australian's challenge to row on the Tyne the latter intends to apply for the cup. Canadians say the 'Sportsman' assumes too much when it declares that the world's championship goes with the cup. The English championship, by common consent, does go with the trophy, but neither Wray nor the 'Sportsman' can lay down any such absurd condition as that a man who challenges Gaudaur can stipulate that the champion must go over to England and row on the Tyne or forfeit his title.

Wray was in America for several months this year. He did not ask for a race with Gaudaur, but specifically stated that he would row any other man. His present attitude appears to be founded on the belief that Gaudaur will not go to England, consequently the challenge is a safe one. But it does not give the slightest claim to Wray to the world's championship. As to the English title, Gaudaur will make known his position when Wray's challenge is forwarded to him.

TOWNS DECLINES THE CHALLENGE.

A despatch from London, Eng., says.—'Oarsman Towns has announced that he will not accept the challenge of Eddie Durnan, the Toronto oarsman.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

ENGLISHMEN VICTORIOUS.

The following reports are clipped from the London 'Daily News':

Newcastle, N.S.W., Nov. 20.—The match between Mr. Stoddart's eleven and a Newcastle eighteen was continued to-day. The Englishmen, who last night had made 139 for five wickets, carried their total to 429, or 240 over the colonial score.

The home team then went in, and played out time, the arrangement being for a two days match only. McGlinchy and Terry played good cricket until the former was caught at the wicket off Mason for 30.

Rock was afterwards with Terry, and hit well, being eventually caught in the slips by Hayward off Ranjitsinhji.

When stumps were drawn, Waddy was not out 31, the total being 211 for nine wickets. The result was a draw. The weather was hot and windy, but the attendance was very good, excursion trains and steamers bringing in hundreds of people.

The fast scoring of the English captain and Hirst was much appreciated. At lunch time their partnership had put on 170, which had been made in ninety minutes. Hirst had hit two 6's and five 5's, his total being 95, while the English captain, whose score was 73, had made one 6 and two 5's.

It must be admitted that the bowling was weak. After the resumption the hitting went on as before, till Stoddart was caught at mid-on for 116, which he had compiled in 125 minutes. His score included one 6, four 5's, and fourteen 4's. Hirst, who was afterwards easily caught at square leg, made his runs still faster, his total of 139 having been reached in 137 minutes, and included six 5's, fifteen 4's, and two 6's. The whole English innings of 429 occupied 245 minutes. Lindsay took two wickets for 40, and McGlinchey three for 84.

In the colonial second innings Hayward got four wickets for 38, Druce two for 43, Mason one for 20, Ranjitsinhji one for 30, and MacLaren one for 42.

Subjoined is the English score:

J. R. Mason, l.b.w., b McGlinchey	28
Hayward, b McGlinchey	22
K. S. Ranjitsinhji, st. Waddy, b McGlinchey	47
N. F. Druce, c Whiting, b Sneesboy	31
Wainwright, c Rock, b Sneesboy	5
Hirst, c Lindsay, b Cunningham	139
A. E. Stoddart, c Maddison, b Lindsay	116
Board, b O'Brien	12
A. C. MacLaren, b Gray	11
Briggs, b Lindsay	4
Hearne, not out	5
Extras	8
Total	429

Glen Innes, N.S.W., Nov. 22—Mr. Stoddort's eleven began a match here to-day against a twenty-two of Glen Innes and district.

There was a large attendance of the public, the spectators numbering about 2,500. The weather was threatening, but remained fine. The wicket was of matting stretched over felt and concrete.

Richardson and Storer stood out of the visiting team.

Mr. Travers, captain of the local twenty-two, won the toss and decided to go in. The wickets fell fast, before the English bowling, and none of the Colonials succeeded in making much of a stand. The highest score was Merryweather's 30. The innings closed for 120 runs. Stoddart had the remarkable bowling analysis of five wickets for ten runs. Briggs took seven wickets for 40; Wainwright, five for 36; and Ranjitsinhji three for 32.

Mr. Stoddart's team then went in, the colonials having thirteen men in the field. When stumps were drawn for the day the Englishmen had made 223 runs for the loss of seven wickets.

Glen Innes, N.S.W., Nov. 23.—The match between Stoddart's team and Twenty-two of Glen Innes was continued to-day. The weather was hot. Mr. Druce and Hayward resumed their unfinished innings. The former had added 31 to his overnight score when his wicket fell. Hayward was then joined by Mason, and the score was rapidly carried to 386, when the innings was declared closed.

The local team, who required 266 to avert a single innings defeat, made an extremely poor exhibition, and at the tea adjournment had lost nine wickets for 80 runs.

The Colonials were finally all disposed of for 149, and Mr. Stoddart's team were thus left victorious by an innings and 117 runs. Broadbent made 26, and Fitzgerald 47. Stoddart took ten wickets for 49 runs, Briggs seven for 68, Ranjitsinhji two for 26, Hearne one for 6, and Hirst one for 7.

Mr. Stoddart's team's score:

Board, 5; K. S. Ranjitsinhji, 31; Wainwright, 28; J. T. Hearne, 8; A. C. MacLaren, 40; Hirst, 32; Briggs, 8; N. F. Druce, 58; Hayward, not out, 108. J. R. Mason, not out, 53; extras, 15. *Total (for eight wickets), 386.

*Innings declared closed.

ROD AND REEL.

FISH AND GAME PROTECTION CLUB.

The regular monthly meeting of the committee of the Fish and Game Protection Club will be held at the Fish and Game Club rooms, No. 107, Board of Trade Building, on Monday afternoon, Dec. 6, at 4 o'clock.

YACHTING.

ABOUT MEASUREMENTS.

London, Dec. 3.—At yesterday's meeting of the council of the Yacht Racing Association the delegate of the National Amateur Yacht Racing Union of America, Mr. S. Jarvis, explained the proposed plan for a uniform international rule of measurements and system of classification, and the council decided to consider the advisability of appointing a committee to confer further with Mr. Jarvis. At a special general meeting, subsequently held, the proposal to alter the rating rule for classes of 36-foot liner rating and below, was rejected by a vote of 21 to 6.

TICKETS GOING RAPIDLY.

A meeting of the committee of the Antiquarian Society was held at the Chateau de Ramezay yesterday afternoon, when it was reported that some two hundred tickets for the forthcoming historic reception and ball had already been disposed of. The issue is limited to five hundred. A number of groups have already been formed, and others are in process of organization. All guests must be in historic dress.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Aladdin's Cave never revealed such wonders as you'll see at Carsley's Toy Bazaar, toys galore, toys by the thousands, and thousands of delighted children to buy them. You can get an armful of good, useful toys for a few cents at the Big Store.

VICTORIAN NURSES.

DR. WORCESTER ADDRESSES A MEETING AT HAMILTON IN THE INTERESTS OF THE SCHEME.

Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 4.—Dr. Worcester, of Waltham, Mass., addressed a meeting in the interests of the Victorian Order of Nurses at the parlors of the Y.M.C.A., last evening. Dr. Macdonald occupied the chair. Dr. Worcester said he was surprised that there was so much opposition to the scheme, especially on the part of members of the medical profession. He thoroughly explained the plan of district nursing, stating that the trained nurse formed a link between the doctor and the convalescing patient. Lady Aberdeen, he said, had followed closely the plan now being carried out in England.

In answer to the Rev. Dr. Lyle, Dr. Worcester said the district nurse never went anywhere except a doctor sent her.

In moving a vote of thanks the Rev. Dr. Lyle said he believed the opposition was due largely to the fact that the scheme had not been thoroughly understood. He thought the nursing profession would benefit by the scheme. Dr. Woolverton seconded the vote of thanks.

Subsequently Dr. Worcester addressed a meeting of the medical profession. Speeches were made by Drs. Macdonald, Woolverton, Paugh, Russell, O'Reilly, Malloch, Mullins, Shaw, and Olmsted. In the main the doctors approved of the scheme. Dr. Malloch did not think there was much necessity for such an order.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

We never could enjoy our rest between a pair of good blankets with our horses and cows 'resting' (?) on bare plank or cement.

If we were building again we would have nothing but a frame pen for winter quarters. We find a stone hog-pen too damp, and the pigs never thrive as well as in the frame pens.

It would be a good thing for the country, both from a financial and a humanitarian standpoint, if there were more veterinary surgeons and fewer 'hoss doctors.' There really is no more noble profession than that of the skilled 'vet.'

Worthless beasts, as old horses, old cows, old sheep, consume quite as much food and take up as much room as those of great value. These, when past their prime, deteriorate rapidly in both use and value and should be disposed of, but let this be done in the most humane way possible, mindful of past services.

The time is now coming to control and supervise the service of the bull. Midsummer and dog days are the best time for the cows to be dry and preparing to calve. The winter is the best time to make milk. The product of four cows, fresh in the fall, has been found in actual practice to be equal to the product of five cows which calve in the spring.

I notice quite a few feeders keeping a pig nine or ten months to get a six months' growth, and then they generally sell at a time when prices have fallen. For instance, this year I know of some feeding March pigs now (in November), when they should have been sold last August or September at one and a half or two cents more per pound.

One of the best devices for securing the lantern in the barn while the stock is being looked after is an overhead wire securely fastened and running the entire length of the stable, one end of which can be quickly unhooked, the lantern slipped on and the wire again fastened. It does not pay to take any unnecessary risks with the lantern in the barn.

We keep our cows in the stable all the time in winter. We have the water in a trough in front of them where they can drink as they want it. We find many advantages from it; each cow drinks all she needs every day in a comfortable place with the water at the same temperature as the stable. We have no risk of the cows becoming chilled and have an even flow of milk.

A few years ago our Canadian packers cured their bacon too hard. It would keep well, but did not command the highest prices. They have since learned to cure a softer bacon, and now the Canadian bacon is similar to that of English and Danish curing. The English trade in bacon is a week-to-week one, never a large supply at once, but a steady one week after week. It is subject to quick, sharp changes.

I am now milking for the first year three heifers which are so gentle that I can go up to them any time of day or night, in the dark as well as in the daylight, and sit down to them and feel perfectly sure that I shall get away with my pail of milk and have no trouble at any time during the process of milking. I can do anything with those heifers and they will not kick. I began when those heifers were calves to handle them. First it was about the head. This they enjoyed; all cattle do. Now, as they became older I began to 'milk' them, going through the motions, not trying to get any milk of course, and being careful not to pinch or hurt their teats. When those heifers began to give milk the calf was not allowed to remain with them more than one night. Then I took the matter in hand. I will not deny that I have had my feet stepped on and my head thumped by the tails of those heifers; but a young man can take some lessons from his father, and a heifer does not know quite as much as an old cow. I never have scolded my heifers or struck them a blow. Why should I? They know more about some things than I do. I have no way of knowing just how it goes to be pulled about as a cow must be while being milked.

THANKSGIVING DAY AT SOUTH INDIAN.

DISTRESS IN THE BURNT OUT DISTRICTS—AN APPEAL FOR FURTHER AID.

I was rather surprised to see that so much progress in building had been made at South Indian compared with Casselman, having nearly three times as many dwelling-houses were consumed by the fire in the latter than in the former. Not only are the new dwellings more in number and much nearer completion, but they are decidedly superior to many of the 'shacks' which at present are being fitted up for human habitation. When at Casselman I made inquiries about the farmers in the district who had been burnt out and where, as I wanted to see how their cattle were housed and prepared for passing the winter, for

'The white and snow-flakes falling,
Who will buy poor bossy hay.'

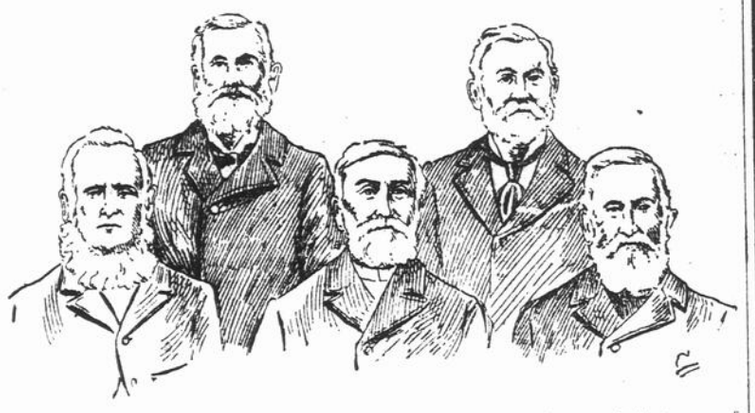
I found out, however, that all the burnt out farmers within four miles from Casselman, four in number, had removed themselves and their live stock to more comfortable quarters and no attempt at erecting new buildings had yet been made, although one or two of these farmers had been pretty well insured. I should remark here that the country in the vicinity of Casselman is not adapted for general farming as the hungry, whitish soil would require more manure than could be readily obtained this side of Montreal, to bring it up to a condition of profitable cultivation. When at South Indian I made similar enquiries about the condition of the burnt out farmers who had also deserted their farms. I was directed to a man named Stenhouse, who resided on the boundary line between the townships of Cambridge and Cumberland. After dinner, although the weather was not quite dry, I started north on the road located on the town line between the townships of Cambridge and Russell, and a little distance out from South Indian I passed two neat little frame houses standing alone in the midst of black desolation. The black burnt forest is within a stone's throw on almost every side, while the small clearings are thickly dotted over with blackened and partially burnt pine stumps. Whatever outbuildings were formerly connected with these dwellings, had all disappeared, leaving the neat little houses all alone and unoccupied on the morning after the fatal fire. One of these houses was occupied by a woman and her boy, some ten or twelve years of age.

At the first approach of danger they fled northward on the road along the town line for more than a mile and a half, and then eastward along the town line road between Cambridge and Cumberland, going in this direction nearly half a mile until they reached Mr. Stenhouse's homestead, in a most pitiable condition. The woman was almost naked, for when her clothing caught fire she tore off her burning dress and threw it away, but her poor boy could not so readily divest himself of his clothes when they took fire, consequently he was so badly burnt that he had to be sent to the hospital at Ottawa where it was thought for some time that he would be crippled for life, but he is now in a fair way to recovery. The inmates of the other farm cottage, where a widow, her two children and her sister. On the morning after the fire this whole family were missing, and later on in the day their charred remains were found in the bush about two hundred yards from their home. It seems that they were endeavoring to reach the railway track, which is separated from their homestead by a strip of bush land, but failed in the attempt. Of course, if they had remained at home they would have been quite safe, but they can scarcely be blamed for endeavoring to escape from such an apparently dangerous locality. I found the Stenhouse family comfortably lodged in a neat well-furnished building which is intended as a kitchen for a superior farmhouse, the stone cellar walls of which have already been built.

They have been subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' for many years, and although their losses by the late fire were pretty large—Mr. Stenhouse estimates the loss at $3,500, on which there was an insurance of $1,100—yet they were quite hopeful and cheerful, very unlike nearly all the fire sufferers I had yet met with. Mr. Stenhouse intends to sow grass seed on his burnt bush land early next spring so that it may produce grass for pasturage, instead of weeds and thistles.

As there have been some twenty thousand acres of bush lands burned over by the recent fires, were it all sown to grass next spring just when the snow is about all gone there would be an immense amount of good pasturage secured. But we can scarcely expect the poor farmers to do it unless the Ontario Government should see fit to supply them with the grass seed.

After darkness set in I called at the home of Mr. Morris Shaver, in South Indian, having previously made two unsuccessful attempts to find him at home. He seems to have been doing a pretty large business there as a contractor and general trader. His losses by the late fires were probably greater than those of any other person in that section, even after deducting the amounts received from insurance companies. He estimates the total losses caused by the late fires at about six hundred thousand dollars, without reckoning the damage done to the forests, which will be a serious loss to the poor farmers, who hitherto have made a good deal of money out of their bush lands in winter. Mr. Shaver states that about forty farmers' homesteads were burnt out within six miles' distance from the village of South Indian. Only a very small proportion of these farmers hold any insurance on their buildings, and a good many of them are still indebted considerable sums for their lands. When at Casselman I met a farmer who had bought fifty acres of bush land nearly six years ago, had cleared about half of it, and built a good little house and barn. He had also paid about five hundred dollars in the form of principal and interest, but there still remains three hundred and seventy-five dollars due on the original purchase. Now that the farm has been swept by the fire, the holder of the mortgage is threatening to foreclose and take possession. The poor fellow seems to be in considerable trouble about it, but it would seem as if he would not be much



the loser by having to relinquish his lot, as the buildings, fences and bush lands are all destroyed and the land consisting of that miserable whitish clay, it would scarcely pay him to rebuild and re-fence his old homestead. The burnt lands near South Indian are of considerably better quality, and so also are those near the township of Plantagenet.

So far as I can learn less than half of the burnt out farmers have made any attempt to re-build their homesteads, but have removed with what remains of their stock to the homes of friends and relatives. These men are expecting to get help from the relief committee before spring, so that they may be enabled to re-build. But unless the general public of central Canada will display more consideration for the sufferings of their fellow citizens than they have done so far, the relief committee will not be in a position to give these farmers anything like the assistance they need. I wonder how many of the well-to-do farmers in the district of Montreal have yet given to the amount of ten cents to help their unfortunate fellow countrymen, for nine-tenths of the fire sufferers are French-Canadians. The English-speaking people have certainly done much better than their French-speaking neighbors, but even among the English-speaking Canadians, nearly all the contributions have been received from comparatively few persons, while the great majority have given absolutely nothing.

Since the middle of last September a severe epidemic of typhoid fever has visited the town of Maidstone, in the County of Kent, England, causing a great deal of suffering and over 120 deaths. Over $120,000 has been collected to nurse the sick and feed the destitute, and a considerable portion of this large sum was collected in shillings from the common people. And even the school children in the surrounding country and villages gave their pennies, and three-pences, and six-pences to help on the good work.

There must be something wrong in our system of school training in Canada, or else the great body of Canadians would not be so indifferent to the sufferings of their fellow-countrymen.

Just try to imagine the condition of things in the burnt district if the few contributors to the relief fund, had acted like the great majority of their neighbors, and given nothing. Probably want of consideration, rather than cruel indifference or niggardliness is the chief cause of the trouble. The Psalmist says, 'Blessed is he that considereth the cause of the poor.' Fellow Canadians, do you believe that is so? Then act up to your convictions, and maybe you will find that it really is 'More blessed to give than to receive.'

D. C.

WILLIAM THE NAVIGATOR.

(New York 'Evening Post,' Dec. 1.)

The Emperor's speech at the opening of the Reichstag yesterday was only the last of many accumulating signs that he has set his heart upon a fighting navy. The halls and committee-rooms of the Reichstag have been for some months hung with naval pictures and sketches from Wililam's own hand. Such a thing it is for an Emperor to be a universal genius! Two great sheets, in particular, gave sketches of the English and German fleets respectively. The first, with its great array of armored ships and cruisers, carried the legend, written in the Emperor's nervous hand, 'A fleet of the first rank.' The other, labelled, 'Then and now,' showed the decline in numbers of the German navy since 1886, and a long note explained how new ships must at once be built if the progress of the modern marine was at all to be kept up with by Germany. At the bottom of all stood the signature, 'W. I. R., 1897'—which, being interpreted, means, of course, 'Wilhelm Imperator Rex.' No mere 'Kaiser Konig' would do; something was required to go well with 'sic volo, sic jubeo,' in ordering a navy, and 'Imperator Rex' was just the thing.

THE M'KIM "BOYS."

FIVE BROTHERS OVER SEVENTY AND NONE OF THEM SMOKES OR DRINKS.

(The 'Templar.')

There was an interesting gathering in the Eastern Methodist Church, Napanee, a few Sundays ago, when the McKim 'boys'—five brothers, three of whom are octogenarians, and two septuagenarians—assembled in one pew. The occupants of this pew have been described as fine-looking, hale, white-haired gentlemen, and their joint ages reach the respectable total of 395 years. They are sons of the late John McKim, of Switzerville, and of his wife, Lydia Switzer; and a noteworthy feature in regard to them is that they are all Methodists, and that none of them smokes or drinks.

The five brothers, having become scattered, Mr. J. N. McKim, of Graham street, Napanee, conceived the happy idea of bringing about a family reunion, so that the 'boys' might be together once more before the angel of death visited either one of them; and on Saturday, Oct. 9, the veterans met at this gentleman's comfortable home and partook of his hospitality. It was the first time for many years that they had all been thus brought together, and it recalled to them reminiscences of their boyhood days long since on the old farm at Switzerville, on which their parents settled ninety years ago, where they afterwards lived and died, where these 'boys' were born, reared and educated, and whence they scattered to make homes and rear families for themselves.

The youngest of them is now past the span allotted to mankind by the Psalmist, while the eldest has considerably exceeded four score years; and yet is their strength not 'labor and sorrow,' for they all remain in good health, both of body and mind. We are assured that each one has been a life-long abstainer from alcoholic liquors and tobacco; their brains have not been muddled by fiery stimulants, neither have their nerves been deranged by narcotics—and, as a result, they enjoy the blessings of a green old age, such as few need ever expect to experience, who go on indulging in these needless and harmful practices. Such examples should not be lost to our rising generation, and give a forceful illustration of the important lesson suggested by Shakespeare in the following lines:

Though I look old, yet I am strong and lusty;
For in my youth I never did apply
Hot and rebellious liquors in my blood;
Nor did my unbashful forehead woo
The means of weakness and debility;
Therefore, my age is as lusty winter—
Frosty, but kindly.

On the Sunday following their gathering at Mr. J. N. McKim's house, the brothers attended that gentleman's class in church as well as being present at public worship. We append one or two particulars anent the 'boys.' The eldest brother is Peter McKim, J.P., a well-known resident of Kingston, aged eighty-four years, and the father of two sons and five daughters; the second is Hiram McKim, J.P., police magistrate of Sydenham, Frontenac county, aged eighty, and the father of five sons; Miles McKim, of Westbrook, aged eighty, is the third brother, and has one daughter; J. Nelson McKim, of Napanee, is seventy-five years of age, and has a family of eight children; the fifth brother is Christopher McKim, of Cleveland, Ohio, who has a daughter, and who is over seventy years old.

THE LATE DR. GIBSON.

Cowansville, Dec. 3.—The funeral of the late Dr. J. B. Gibson took place on Wednesday afternoon, a very large number of people assembling to do the last honors to his remains. The funeral service was held at Trinity Church, Cowansville, and the interment took place in the cemetery at Dunham, where Dr. Gibson's wife lies buried. The pall-bearers were Messrs. G. K. Nesbitt and J. P. Stinehour, Cowansville; Asa Rykert and E. L. Watson, Dunham; Sheriff Cotton and Dr. Fuller, Sweetsburg. Among the clergymen who assisted at the service were the Ven. Archdeacon Lindsay, Waterloo; the Rev. Rural Dean Robinson, Clarenceville; the Rev. James A. Elliott, Cowansville; the Rev. C. G. Rollit, Stanbridge East; the Rev. F. Pratt, Brome Corner, and the Rev. Seth A. Mills, West Shefford. Mr. J. MacKinnon, manager of the Eastern Townships Bank, Cowansville, acted as conductor at the funeral.

Out of 25,000 school children examined in Minneapolis, 8,000 had defective eyesight. The highest percentage of defection was found in a poorly lighted and insanitary building.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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The LONDON "LANCET" says: "Kutnow's Effervescent Carlsbad Powder is stated to contain, among other ingredients the active principle of the Sprudel salt obtained direct from the mineral water. However this may be, our analysis confirmed the presence of the chief constituents referred to. The Powder is beautifully clean and white, and is evidently prepared with care, while the taste of the effervescing solution is by no means disagreeable.'

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Aix-les-Bains, Sept. 15th, 1891.

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CUDDLE DOON.

The publication of this poem, of which Mr. Alexander Anderson is the author, has been requested by a subscriber.

The bairnies cuddle doon at nicht,
Wi' mickle fancht an' din;
'Oh, try and sleep, ye wankrife rogues,
Your faither's comin' in.'
They never heed a word I speak;
I try to gie a froon,
But aye, I hap them up, and cry—
'Oh, bairnies, cuddle doon.'

Wee Jamies wi' the curly head—
He aye sleeps next the wa',
Bangs up an' cries, 'I want a piece'—
The rascal starts them a'.
I rin an' fetch them pieces, drinks;
They stop awee the soun',
Then draw the blankets up and cry—
'Noo, weanies, cuddle doon.'

But ere five minutes gang, wee Rab
Cries out frae 'neath the claes,
'Mither, mak' Tam gie ower at ance,
He's kittlin wi' his taes.'
The mischief's in that Tam for tricks,
He'd bother half the toon,
But aye I hap them up an' cry,
'Oh, bairnies, cuddle doon.'

At length they hear their faither's fit,
An' as he steeks the door
They turn their faces to the wa',
While Tam pretends to snore.
'Hae a' the weans been gude?' he asks,
As he pits aff his shoon,
'The bairnies, John, are in their beds,
An' lang since cuddle doon.'

An' just afore we bed oursel's,
We look at oor wee lambs;
Tam has his airm roun' wee Rab's neck,
An' Rab his airm roun' Tam's.
I lift wee Jamie up the bed,
An' as I straik each croon
I whisper, till my heart fills up,
'Oh, bairnies, cuddle doon.'

The bairnies cuddle doon at nicht
Wi' mirth that's dear to me;
But sune the big warl's cark and care
Will quaten doon their glee.
Yet come what will to ilka ane,
May he who sits aboon,
Aye whisper, though their pows be bauld,
'Oh, bairnies, cuddle doon.'

ANOTHER DICKENS RELIC GOING.

(London 'Daily Mail,' Nov. 15.)

Few even of the lovers of Charles Dickens are aware that a portion of the old Marshalsea prison yet stands hidden away behind the Borough High-street and St. George's Church; but the remaining wards of the prison, which once was the home of Mr. and Mrs. Micawber, when that gentleman's affairs had arrived at a 'crisis,' are about to disappear. The new scheme, which has been undertaken by the London County Council, for the continuation of Tabard street into the High street, past the east end of St. George's Church, will wipe into oblivion all that is left of the old Marshalsea though the church in which Little Dorrit spent the night when she had been 'locked out' will stand as a monument of the great novelist's creations.

The gateway of the prison, up a court No. 205, High street, stood until a few years ago and the new warehouse entrance—for the ward which was left was so utilized—bears an inscription, 'This site was originally the Marshalsea Prison, made famous by Charles Dickens in his well-known work 'Little Dorrit.''

The windows of the prison ward can be seen from the court alluded to, which is the second court on the right hand side of the Borough High street going from St. George's Church towards London bridge. Dickens was very fond of painting this district, and it was in the adjacent Lant street that Mr. Bob Sawyer entertained Mr. Pickwick and friends.

FIGHTING IN ABYSSINIA.

A correspondent writes to the London 'Times' from Harrar, under date of Oct. 29, that the Emperor Menelik has some difficulty in maintaining his authority in the conquered Galla states to the south of his Abyssinian possessions. Some months ago the King of Kaffa, a tributary Galla state to the south-west of Shoa, was guilty of insubordination, and an expedition was despatched against him under the Ras Wold Ghiorghis. This invasion he successfully repelled, but he succumbed to a second expedition under the command of the King of Goma, and was brought in as a prisoner to Addis-Abeba on Oct. 14. The Empeor Menelik finds also considerable difficulty, like other African potentates, in collecting the taxes. A detachment of two hundred men, recently sent to Ogaden for this purpose, are reported to have been massacred. Only three of them have returned.

WOMEN AND THE BIRDS.

'As there is no argument on the side of bird-killing for decorative purposes, so there is no excuse for its encouragement by even the most frivilous of women,' the St. Paul 'Pioneer Press' says. They have had presented to them over and over and in every form of appeal the cruelty of the custom, as well as its reckless abuse of the gifts of nature, for it is asserted on good authority that the destruction of the field and forest birds has an appreciable effect on agriculture. Yet, the killing goes on, with apparently no diminution. Europe uses 300,000,000 of song birds in millinery annually. One Chicago firm buys and sells every year 62,000 birds, and 300,000 wings. The pitiful story of the egret, whose ravished plumes wave from the hats of thousands of wealthy women, and are shown every day in our own shop windows here in St. Paul, has been told so many times that it would seem as though the woman who persists in wearing them must feel like a murdress every time she does so.

'We do not need societies, pledges, orations, or tracts on this subject. The matter is one which rests on a purely commercial basis. The leaders of fashion in any city can settle it practically in one season. They have only to refuse to wear these trophies of cruelty and the thing is done. It does not even require 'strong-mindedness' to do this. One would think that a mere spark of humanity in the heart would be the only requisite. Women, young or old, rich or poor, who think themselves anxious to help along the cause of humanity can do it no more easily or effectively than in this way. It is a gracious mission, and one in which the only sacrifice involved is a very little personal vanity.'

BAPTISTS AND THE LORD'S SUPPER.

The annual meeting of the Baptist Congress took place last week in Chicago. One of the questions on the programme for discussion this year was, 'Is baptism a pre-requisite to the Lord's supper?' No clear or authentic report of the discussion is yet to hand, but from a brief telegram published in some of the daily papers, it appears that Dr. O. P. Gifford, of Buffalo, Dr. R. H. Conwell, of Philadelphia, and some others, took strong ground in support of the negative. Whereupon the reporter becomes sensational, represents the affair as indicating a 'decided change of sentiment among Baptists on the subject of close communion' and emphatically avers that, 'never before, perhaps, in the history of the denomination was a doctrine stricken down on so short notice.' Baptists will, of course, know how to discount this reportorial opinion. It affords one of many illustrations of the difficulty many have in understanding the freedom of thought and of speech which is characteristic of Baptists. Had the reporter, or the secular newspapers which gave so much prominence to his impressions, but understood that the question of close communion is one upon which Baptists have long agreed to differ in sentiment, and that the Baptist Congress exists expressly that it may afford an arena for the free and fearless discussion of all such questions among Baptists, they would have perceived that the utterances of Congress decide nothing for the denomination, but carry simply the weight which belongs to the views and arguments presented. We shall probably be able to tell our readers later just what took place.—'Canadian Baptist,' Toronto.

MEDITERRANEAN OF THE NORTH.

Gold, Silver and Copper About the Hudson's Bay.

DR. BELL'S VOYAGE IN THE 'DIANA.'

Hudson's Bay, the Mediterranean of Canada, the most striking geographical feature of North America, was the subject of a lecture and debate at the meeting of the McGill Science Graduates' Society, last evening. It was a large subject. Hudson's Bay is half as large as the Mediterranean sea—it drains a vast territory, three million square miles in area—vast rivers flow into it from the south, east, and west; flowing from places as distant as the plains of Minnesota and Dakota. In its waters live undisturbed fish and oil-bearing mammals, along its shores are fine harbors, in the country surrounding it are rich mineral deposits and fine farming lands. But it is a portion destitute of human habitation. White whales, walruses, big as elephants, and fur-bearing seals disport themselves undisturbed in the water. On land there is wealth with no one to take it away. 'But all this is the Arctic regions,' you say. 'Not a bit of it,' says Dr. Bell, director of the Geological Survey. Moose Bay is in a latitude further south than London, and the more northern portion of Hudson's Bay is at about the same latitude as the North of Scotland. The climate also compares very favorably with that of the same latitude in other portions of the globe. The bay does not freeze across in winter—the winter conditions there being similar to those of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and navigation is possible during four or possibly five months of the year. The Hudson's Bay route would bring the great North-West as near to Europe as the City of Quebec. It offers perhaps the best route to the Yukon district, and is the national route to the great oil fields of the North-West. Gold is there—specimens of gold-bearing quartz have been brought into the Hudson's Bay stations—pyrites containing gold has been found by the Geological Survey party and alluvial gold has been found, according to Mr. William Ogilvie, in the valleys. Gypsum, iron, copper, silver and lead are abundantly indicated in many places.

Such are some of the points brought out by Dr. Robert Bell, last night, in a lecture that was interesting from start to finish. His summing up of the geological features of the country showed an intimate knowledge of such topics, and a close acquintance with the vast districts described. His word pictures of the scenery were graphic, and his stories of the doings and habits of the never-washed natives, who live in skin tents, burrows and snow houses, were life-like and amusing. Mr. Bell is an enthusiast with regard to this northern country, which has so few friends. He flouts the gruesome story of the end of the adventurous Hudson, after whom the vast inland sea is named. History hath it that Hudson and a few of his men were abandoned in an open boat by a mutinous crew after a winter of privation in the southern portion of James Bay, leading to the inference that they drowned miserably. Dr. Bell caused some laughter last night by stating it to be his belief that the famous explorer rowed ashore, and with his companions, lived out the allotted span of human life in that pleasant climate, and was probably as happy as though living in England.

Rich and varied are the minerals of the country, according to Dr. Bell, who has probably surveyed it more extensively than any explorer living. It has been known for years that ores rich in manganese and iron were to be found on the west coast of the bay.

Brown hematite (iron ore) has been found in the James Bay district, magnetic iron ore in the interior, and copper ore is found upon both shores and in some of the islands. Along the straits white mica, now becoming valuable as an adjunct to electrical appliances, is so easily obtained that the natives bring large sheets of it to the ships. There are also seams of lignite, and indications of petroleum. Dr. Bell also described the valuable fisheries and the splendid forests of spruce, birch, tamarac, black ash and balsam, which are found more particularly on the river valleys in the neighborhood of James Bay.

Were the country within the Arctic Circle the quality of the soil would be of no consequence. But there are scores of millions of acres upon which profitable stock raising and farming may be carried on, and it is important to note that the soil observed is rich and productive. In the district South of James Bay, in a district as large as all England, the total population at present is one Scotchman and thirty or forty families of Indians.

The story of the adventures of the 'Diana' formed a very interesting portion of the address. The 'Diana,' with Dr. Bell and party on board, started for the Hudson Straits in June last, and returned finally in November. Dr. Bell, with one surveying party, investigated and mapped out the north shore of the straits, while Mr. Low, with another party, worked on the south, that is, on the north coast of Labrador. Dr. Bell investigated what is now known to be the third largest island in the world. He found an iron-bound coast with a wall of mountains 2,000 feet in height, closing in the interior. He also found an Eskimo who was willing to go along as his guide, leaving a wife and children and a father and mother, and a sick aunt, to wonder what had become of him. Dr. Bell's report upon this portion of his trip has already been made public. He was in Baffin's Land in July, and at that time, though it was warm enough during the day, everything froze up at night—what it is like up there now makes one cold to contemplate.

At the conclusion of the address Dr. Bell was warmly applauded and received a hearty vote of thanks.

THE LEGISLATURF.

Quebec, Dec. 4.—For men who only retired from office a few months ago it is wonderful how much information the leaders of the Quebec Opposition want regarding matters that came within their own 'trick at the helm.' Nearly the whole of yesterday afternoon's sitting of the Assembly was taken up with the passing of motions on their part for returns of all kinds relative to railway subsidies, expenditure of colonization moneys, the sale of timber limits and water powers, etc. At least thirty of these motions were made yesterday afternoon and adopted without discussion.

That the House is getting into trim as far as private legislation is concerned was evidenced by the large number of private bills introduced and fixed for their second readings.

Among the public measures brought in were two by Dr. De Grosbois to amend the law respecting the fees of criers of Commissioners' Courts and respecting the administration of the property of Fabriques, and several others by the Hon. Mr. Dechene and Mr. Chenevert to amend the Municipal Code.

A number of questions were answered by ministers. Mr. Normand was told that the Shawenegan Falls had been sold at public auction for $50,100 on the condition that the purchasers should further lay out $4,000,000 on utilizing and developing the power, and that the purchase price had been paid; and Dr. De Grosbois that the expenses of the interprovincial arbitration from Dec. 14, 1896, to May 22, 1897, amounted to $6,-887.85. All the other questions were of minor importance.

Among the returns moved for were several for the correspondence respecting the grant of an annual subsidy to a line of steamers between Montreal, Quebec and Gaspé, stenographers' salaries and fees; the Petroleum Oil Trust, of Gaspé; the agricultural schools, the instruction given for the protection of fish and game, the dismissal of jail physicians, coroners, etc., and the north-western, northern and north-eastern boundaries of the province.

The adjournment took place shortly before five o'clock.

NOTES.

It was rumored here yesterday that the Hon. F. Langelier had been appointed judge of the Superior Court in the place of Judge Caron, who is about to retire, but on inquiry from Mr. Langelier himself he stated that he had no knowledge of any such appointment; that neither he nor his friends had taken any steps to secure it, and that he still held to the promise of the lieutenant-governorship made him by the Premier. The Hon. J. I. Tarte and Lieut.-Governor Patterson, of Manitoba, who are to arrive here to-day, are to be the guests of Lieut.-Governor Chapleau during their stay. Local politicians are attaching a great deal of significance to the meeting.

OTTAWA VALLEY LUMBER CUT.

Ottawa, Dec. 4.—An estimate of the lumber cut in the Ottawa Valley during the season put it at about seven hundred and twenty-four million feet, which is somewhat more than last year, the increase being due to heavy cuts by the St. Anthony Lumber Company and several others. The estimated cuts are as follows:—J. R. Booth, 130,000,000; McLachlan Bros., Arnprior, 70,000,000; St. Anthony Company, 70,000,000; Buell, Hurdman & Co., 60,000,000; Hawkesbury Lumber Company, 55,000,000; Gilmour & Co., Canoe Lake, 55,000,000; Gilmour & Hugheson, Hull, 40,000,00; Gilies Bros., Braeside, 30,000,000; Shepard & Morse, New Edinburgh, 18,000,000; Pembroke Lumber Company, 15,000,000; Klock Bros., Aylmer, 14,000,000; Canada Lumber Company, Carleton Place, 12,000,000; Williamson & Sons, 12,000,000; Conroy Bros., Deschenes, 12,000,000; James Maclaren, Buckingham, 12,000,000; Ottawa Lumber Company, Calumet, 11,000,000; Hogan's Mill, Plantagenet, 5,000,000; Giles Bros, Sand Point, 3,000,000; Bronson & Weston, 50,000,000; W. C. Edwards, Rockland, 50,000,000; total cut, 724,000,000 feet.

TRIBESMEN PUNISHED.

Simla, Dec. 4.—Further despatches from the front say that the Kuram column of the punitive force of British troops, which met with fierce resistance on its march into the Chamkanni country, where thirty villages of insurgents were burned, has continued its advance, and inflicted heavy punishment on them. The enemy held an almost inaccessible position on the heights, which was stormed in fine style by the Gourkhas, who captured the position at the point of the bayonet. Many of the tribesmen were killed, and the latter left the bodies of their dead behind them. Of the British force, Major Sittark and two men were killed. The Maharajah, Sir Pratabe Singh, was shot in the hand during the night.

THE ARGENTEUIL RANGERS.

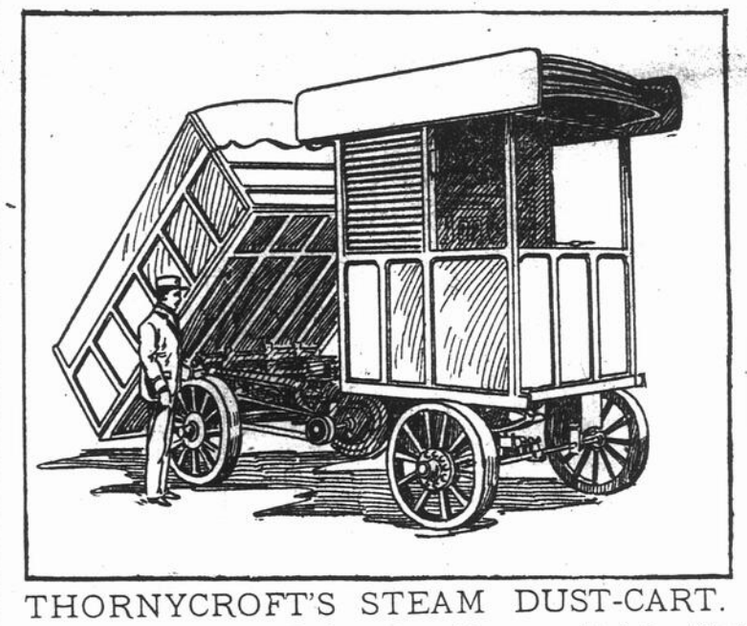
Ottawa, Dec. 4.—The 11th Battalion of Infantry, 'Argenteuil Rangers,' headquarters is changed in to-day's military orders from St. Andrews to Lachute, Que.

A MOTOR DUST CART.

ITS DESCRIPTION, AND THE SAVING EFFECTED BY ITS USE.

For some reason or other, England has not yet taken kindly to the electric trolley system for street passenger traffic, and in this respect we are apt to consider her behind the age. In the use of automotor vehicles, however, she scores one against us, for whereas the one solitary example of an auto-motor carriage we have seen was during exhibition week, brought here as a novelty, in England they are by no means rare, either for light or heavy traffic. Half a dozen auto-motor cabs are now plying for hire in the streets of London, and recently the General Post-office authorities have adopted auto-motor vans on several routes for the carriage of the mails, at a proved saving of cost and time.

The latest departure in this respect, which is expected to have most important and far-reaching results, is the obtaining of an auto-motor dust cart by the Local Board of Chiswick—a pretty and notable little town in Middlesex, on



THORNYCROFT'S STEAM DUST-CART.

the Thames, seven and a half miles from St. Paul's. In Chiswick House the statesmen Fox and Canning died, and readers of 'Vanity Fair' will remember that it was in Chiswick that Amelia Sedley and Becky Sharp went to school; that, however, is by the way.

The automobile dust cart, which is illustrated herewith, was built to the design of Mr. Thornycroft, the well-known torpedo-boat builder, of Chiswick. The power in this case is supplied by steam and, as the illustration shows, the cart is in two portions; the fore part comprising the engine and boiler room, while the after part is a hinged truck. Both are mounted on the same frame, and the truck will carry six cubic yards of refuse, which will weigh from three to four tons. The dimensions are: Length, fifteen feet, and breadth, six feet six inches; the length of the wheel base is seven feet. The driving wheels are three feet in diameter, on an axle two and a half inches in diameter; the breadth of tire is four and a half inches. The total weight unladen is just three tons, and the cost £350 ($1,704). The machinery consists of a Thornycroft boiler, which supplies steam at a hundred and eighty pounds to a pair of horizontal compound engines, 3"+6"x3"; these run at four hundred revolutions. The cylinders are placed on each side of the crank-shaft and the cranks are opposite each other. Motion to a counter shaft is communicated by means of friction discs, and upon this counter shaft is placed the differential gear. This counter shaft drives the rear wheels (the driving-wheels) by means of the well-known Renold chain. Steering is effected by the fore wheels by means of a system of worm gearing and bell-crank levers. The consumption per day of eleven hours is two hundredweight of Welsh coal. It is expected that by means of the automobile dust-cart a saving of about £150 ($730) per year will result.

The following estimate has been made, based upon the assumption that one automobile cart can do the same amount of work as three horse carts. We have substituted dollars for the English pounds, taking $4.87 as the rate of exchange, and it is obvious that the calculations would have to be somewhat varied to suit the conditions in this city:—

3 dust-carts at $243.50 each	$ 730.50
3 horses at $194.80 each	584.40
Total first cost	$1,314. 90
Depreciation at 5 percent	$ 65.75
Wages—6 men at $4.87 each per week	1,519.44
3 horses at $2.43½ each, (food) per week	379.86
Rent of stables, gas, water, vet., etc., annually	121.75
Total annual expenses	$2,086.80
1 automobile dust-cart	1,704.00
3 dust-carts and horses	$1,314.00
Increase in first cost	$390.00
Depreciation at 10 percent	$170.00
Wages—1 at $6.09 per week	316.68
3 at $4.87 per week	759.72
Coal—31 tons at $2.43½	75.48
Oil, waste, etc	48.70
Annual expenses	$1,370.58
Deduct annual expenses by horse system	$2,086.80
Saving in annual expenses by employing the automotor	$716.22

Now, it is evident that if the saving were only a matter of $25 that economy would be obtained, as $19.50 is the interest at 5 percent on $390, the increase in first cost; so that it will be seen, on the above basis, that a very substantial and real saving is effected by the adoption of the auto-motor.

RAILWAY NOTES.

London, Ont., Dec. 4.—Wm. F. Morden, a G.T.R. conductor, died suddenly yesterday morning from heart failure. He was well known from one end of the G. T. R. system to the other and had been an employee for thirty years. He leaves a family.

Rennie, Ont., Dec. 4.—Freeman Wintermute, a brakeman, was run over to-day while switching. His legs were severad close to his body and he died in twenty minutes. He leaves a family at Rat Portage.

Toronto, Dec. 4.—A circular has been issued by the Grand Trunk confirming the appointments of Mr. F. J. Watson to the office of divisional freight agent in Montreal and Mr John Hanna to a similar office at Stratford. The position of assistant foreign freight agent, vacated by Mr. Hanna has been filled by the appointment of Mr. D. O. Woods, chief clerk to Mr. Arthur White. Mr. Woods's place is taken by Mr. W. S. Tilson. Mr. Hanna left to assume his duties at Stratford yesterday.

Incoming trains report a considerable quantiy of snow in the north, but not in sufficient quantities to interfere with traffic.

The first shipments of spring dry goods consigned to several of the city wholesale merchants, arrived yesterday by the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific. The shipments are exceptionally heavy, and indicate the faith of the merchants in a large spring trade.

Washington, D.C., Dec. 4.—The hearing given by the Inter-State Commission on the question of extending the time within which the railways of the country may comply with the provisions of the Car Coupler and Train Brake act was concluded at noon yesterday. The commission intends to take some supplemental testimony under oath before coming to a decision. There seems to be no doubt whatever that the extension will be granted, the hearing having demonstrated that any discrimination would fall as heavily on railways which have complied with the law as on those which have thus far disregarded it. Three years is generally believed to be the maximum extension which the commission will grant.

ANGLICAN STIPENDS.

Toronto, Dec. 4.—The Court of Appeals at Osgoode Hall heard the conclusion of an interesting case yesterday. It is an appeal by the Rev. Samuel Daw against a judgment by Chancellor Boyd. The plaintiff is suing the churchwardens of Christ Church, Belleville, to recover arrears of stipend as incumbent. The learned chancellor held that where the free pew system has been adopted in an Anglican church and the voluntary contributions are the only means of meeting the expenses, no personal responsibility rests upon the churchwardens in respect of the incumbent's salary; that the measure of their liability to him is the extent to which they receive money wherewith to pay his stipend. The appeal is strictly technical. Judgment was reserved.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

Toronto, Dec. 4.—The legal import of a beneficiary life policy in a fraternal society is before Single Court at Osgoode Hall. The late Robert Watson, farmer, of Tilbury, had a $2,000 policy with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He left a will, directing that $800 of the life policy should be divided between his mother and three children, the balance, after payment of any incumbrances on his real estate to go to the widow. The widow claims the $1,200 balance on the ground that real estate obligation cannot be legally paid from the proceeds of such life policies.

HUDSON TAYLOR IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Dec. 4.—The Rev. J. Hudson Taylor, the distinguished founder of the Alma Island mission, will arrive in the city to-day from New York. He is on his way from England to China in connection with the work of the mission. During the few days of his stay he will reside at the C. I. M. Home, Church street, this city. To-morrow evening he will preach in Central Presbyterian Church.

A GIGANTIC COMBINE.

Why Blame Free Trade for All England's Difficulties.

A CANKERWORM THAT EATS AT THE HEART OF HER GREAT COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

Combines are not peculiar to the North American continent, or indeed to any nation or age, and the motherland is suffering at this moment in the grasp of one as cruel, as rapacious and as ungrateful to the land that fosters it as any of its breed. At the present time we constantly hear it stated that Great Britain's commercial prestige is on the wane, and indeed so much ground is there for the rumor that inquiry is being instituted in every conceivable direction as to the causes which have led to the decay of many important interests.

Recently the London 'Daily Mail' published a long article signed by Ernest E. Williams pointing out at least one way in which foreign competitors have been enabled successfully to cope with British manufacturers. It is not generally known that there is a more or less definite understanding between most of the large British shipping firms trading in the East or to South Africa, headed by such enormous interests as are centred in the Peninsular & Oriental Company and Sir Donald Currie's lines. This understanding, to call it by no harder name, is called the 'Shipping Conference,' and it is in the offices of the P. & O. Company that most of the business of this conference is transacted. It goes without saying that the chief concern of this gigantic combine is in the control of freight rates. This in itself might not be harmful to general commercial interests, but in the methods adopted lie the deepest ingratitude and the grossest want of patriotism. Of these companies several receive from the Imperial Government subsidies that in the aggregate are enormous. The P. & O. alone is the recipient of five thousand dollars a day. It would be thought that with revenues thus reinforced, these companies, whatever the rates they exacted from British shippers, would at least treat them with all fairness as compared with their foreign competitors. It would appear, however, from the evidence adduced in the article above mentioned that the very opposite is the case. Instead of charging equal freights to all, there can be little doubt that the firms forming this conference, together with the smaller ones who cannot help following the lead of their highly-subsidized neighbors, will in many cases charge a less rate to foreign shippers for an equal or even longer distance than to British firms.

For many years the Belgian iron and steel trade grew with marvellous rapidity, while England's positively declined in the case of iron, and only grew very slowly in the case of steel. This seems perplexing enough until we learn that the P. & O. Company charged 15s 9d a ton on iron from London to India, and only 10s a ton from Antwerp to the same destination, although the cargo has to be carried a greater distance. Happily, since the facts have become known, agitation has induced the company to amend its manners in this particular instance. But worse remains behind. Here is an instance: Mr. Benjamin Lyon describes a case from his own experience last year. His firm had an order for iron for Java. He found that if he filled up the order from the Continent the freight would be 14s 2d per ton, though the cargo would have to be loaded in the first instance at Amsterdam, then brought to Birkenhead, and transhipped there on to a Java boat. If, on the other hand, he got the iron from England, though the Amsterdam to Birkenhead voyage and the consequent transhipment would be saved, the rate on the same steamer would be 25s and ten per cent. To find whether this patriotic method of charge was still maintained by the English line in question, in May last he made inquiries with reference to a similar cargo for the same destination, and found that the rates would be, from Amsterdam, 20s per ton; from Liverpool, 30s.

And again a certain class of goods from a Continental port to Singapore are quoted at 22½ marks, or about 22s 3d, while for the same goods taken from London the rate is 35s 6d. This according to Mr. A. Stuart, Registrar of Imports and Exports for the Straits Settlements.

Here is another case quoted by Mr. Stuart. It refers to biscuits, in which there is a very keen competition between Great Britain and Germany:—'I find that very recently, while 12s 6d per ton was the rate on this class of goods from Hamburg, 20s was quoted from London.'

The Governor of Hong Kong appointed a committee to investigate foreign competition, which committee reported that its success was largely due to the shipping conference. As an instance the committee cited the rates by the conference steamers on cotton piece goods from New York and England respectively to Hong Kong and Shanghai. The rates on the American goods averaged from 25s to 30s per ton; on the English they were 57s 6d. The committee also cited the case of machinery, the rates for which are about forty percent lower from the United States to China than they are from England. A quicker or easier route cannot be brought forward as an excuse for these discrepancies; for the American steamers come from New York to Liverpool, and there tranship the cargo into the China-bound steamers.

Numberless other instances might be cited each as remarkable or more so than those just quoted, and which lead us to consider whether it is any wonder that under such conditions British foreign trade shows signs of languishing, while we read, for instance, that Americans are underbidding English manufacturers of steel rails in the Indian markets? With such handicaps British merchants may well find their fortunes shrink, but they do not follow the lead of American and Canadian protectionists and put it all down to the fault of free trade.

A prominent local shipper, however, justifies the course pursued by the companies on the other side. He says that if, say, the rates from Germany to India are lower than from Southampton to India, the Southampton company should have to meet those rates for the purposes of making up cargo, ballasting, etc. So far as the subsidies are concerned, he contends that they are paid for specific purposes, that is, carrying the mails and troops and maintaining the regular service, and that the government gets value for its money. In any case, the sea is a highway free to all, there is no monopoly, and if the merchant or manufacturer feels aggrieved, there is nothing to prevent him, in combination with others, from sailing an independent line of ships or from chartering a vessel to carry his goods to their destination.

It is different with the railway companies who have a carrying monopoly from certain points and cases of this kind have recently attracted public attention. In the one case the fishermen of Hull complained that the railway company was carrying fish from Norway, landed at Hull, to Billingsgate at half the rates charged the Hull fishermen for the railway haulage alone. The company claimed that it was entitled to do so, as it had to meet the competition from Norway direct to Billingsgate by water carriage. The Board of Trade, however, pronounced otherwise. It decided that as the company had a monopoly from Hull, that it was bound not to discriminate in its rates, no matter where the traffic originated from. A similar case lately arose at St. Louis and was taken before the Interstate Commission, which decided that a discriminating rate was in contravention of the interstate law. To sum up, the shipping man claims that where a carrying company has a monopoly of the traffic, it is bound to treat all companies alike, but that where no such monopoly exists a free hand is necessary to meet successfully the world's competition.

SITUATION IN PRAGUE.

HEAVY FALL OF SNOW HELPS TO KEEP THE PEOPLE QUIET.

Prague, Dec. 3.—The heavy snowstorm which has been continuous since last night has assisted in keeping the people quiet. The streets, cafes and theatres are almost deserted. No advertisements appear in the newspapers; trade is at a standstill, and it is feared that there will be many failures owing to the losses from rioting.

Vienna, Dec. 3.—Herr Kramarsh, vice-president of the Reichsrath, declares that neither he nor Dr. Von Abrahamowichs, its president, will resign in the face of mob intimidation. He considers, however, that it will be impossible to carry the Ausgelich (Austro-Hungarian Compromise bill) in the Reichsrath, and that the present arrangement with Hungary will have to be prolonged by imperial decree, without the assent of the Reichsrath. This probably means the indefinite prorogation of that body and the reign of something like absolute government.

The enforcement of the Standrecht (system of summary trial without appeal) at Prague speedily quieted the disturbances there. Four rioters who were arrested yesterday were tried and sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude within three hours of the time of their arrest.

A military court has been established at the court house, and the local hangman, his assistants, and a priest, will remain there until further orders, in order to be ready to carry out death sentences, should such steps be necessary. The troops now here number twenty-six battalions of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry.

KILLED BY AN ENRAGED BULL.

Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 4.—Mr. Samuel Jacobs, a well-known farmer of South Grimsby, was literally battered to pieces by an enraged bull on his farm yesterday. Mr. Jacobs was about to slaughter the animal, and before doing so had, with the assistance of neighbors, dehorned the brute. Mr. Jacobs then led the animal with a rope into the barn. Once inside the bull turned upon him and after running around him and tangling him up in the rope butted him and trampled upon him until life was extinct. Deceased was about fifty years of age, and leaves a widow and family.

C. P. R. TELEGRAPHERS.

Toronto, Dec. 4.—The deputation of telegraph operators who waited on Mr. J. W. Leonard, general superintendent of the Ontario and Quebec division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, yesterday, failed to come to any arrangement whereby the reforms they sought or a part of them would be adopted. Matters, therefore, stand as they were before.

MR. RHODES TO VISIT ENGLAND.

Capetown, Dec. 3.—The Hon. Cecil Rhodes, former Premier of Cape Colony, intends shortly to proceed to England.

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

Pages 13 to 26.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1897.

WORSE THAN FIRE.

Fires sweep over towns and villages, carrying everything away in a few terrible hours; but insurance and neighborly help, and heartsome enterprise repair the damage done however fearful at the time. A calamity is coming upon villages and hamlets in Cape Breton which though less sudden and startling than a desolating fire, is far worse, because more certainly irreparably destructive. Port Morien (Cow Bay) as a once prosperous community owed its growth and prosperity to coal mining. But now, it seems, the coal mining is to cease. Other places in Cape Breton are under sentence of destruction in a similar way. If it were the hand of God that had hurled destruction on Cow Bay the people would devoutly submit without a murmur. If an enemy had done it, they would know what to say and what to do. But ruin is coming not because the vast stores of coal in the bowels of the earth are exhausted; not because of earthquake or flood, or fire, or war. Why, then, is Cow Bay to be a desolation? Why are the hundreds of industrious miners to lose house and home and sacrifice the savings of a generation of sober industry? Because it suits the policy of strangers who have a legal hold on our mines to close the Cow Bay mines. They cannot make mining at this place pay. They are losing money by it. But, if we remember rightly, the previous owners and operators of the Cow Bay mines were wont from year to year to make a very handsome profit from their coal—$20,000; $25,000; more than $30,000, at times. If the gentlemen who at present manage most of the Cape Breton mines find it impossible to make the mines at Cow Bay, or the Victoria mines pay, there is surely a very simple remedy. Let them hand back the property to men who can make them pay.

We do not impeach the motives of the Dominion Coal Company or any one else. They are acting up to their own wisdom and their own aims. But we must protest with all possible earnestness against a policy that is likely to prove more ruinous to some sections of our country than plague, or famine, or fire, or war. It will not do. It is a matter that concerns us all. There is no wrong that cannot be righted; and this great wrong that threatens Port Morien and Victoria mines, and possibly some other places must surely be looked into and remedied. A thousand people are not to be lightly deprived of their means of living and scattered penniless we know not where. It is a matter that the government and people of Nova Scotia cannot afford to overlook. However just or benevolent may be the intentions of the company concerned, the present policy of the company, if relentlessly pursued, means untold loss and suffering to our people. To-day it is Port Morien, to-morrow it may be some other port. Action, prudent and cautious, but resolute and just, is certainly demanded. Let the people of Cow Bay, and all who are similarly endangered make their condition and their desires plainly known by petition to the government of Nova Scotia. Act promptly. In this country the people rule. Claim your rights, firmly and fearlessly. Your case is one that demands and shall receive attention.

Among the fearful mountain heights of North-Western India the Highlanders of Scotland have of late by their bravery won the applause of the Empire and the admiration of the world. The Highland piper continued his inspiring strains to cheer his comrades onward though both his feet were shattered by rifle balls of the foe. They stood shoulder to shoulder, those gallant men and true. But now a thousand Highland people in Cape Breton are to be starved out of their homes and churches and their little plots of gardens, where they have carefully thriven for a generation, — starved out by the policy or impolicy of a powerful corporation. No, it will not do.—'Halifax Presbyterian.'

The 'Journal of Commerce,' in its current issue, has the following:—'The contemplated closing down of the Dominion Coal Company's mines at Victoria and Port Morien, Cape Breton, on the 15th inst., has provoked a protest from the premier of Nova Scotia, and a discussion will ensue as to the right of the company in the matter, under its charter with the government. Very little is expected, however, to come of it, the charter granted to the company, covering the point, and leaving its hands free to close down at any time. Since the legislation in question was put on the statute books, it is claimed that private property at or near the various mines controlled by the Dominion Coal Company in Cape Breton has fallen off in value from 100c in the dollar to 15c.

TO WIPE OUT GREAT BRITAIN.

If the councils of Europe are to be continually confounded by this arch-obstructionist—as instanced in the seal conference, in which England refused to take part without advancing any plausible excuse for her refusal—in Africa, where she puts forth pretensions to territory to which she has not the slightest right; in Crete, where she objects without grounds to a governor chosen by the Cabinets of Europe; then it were clearly desirable in the interests of peace and progress to wipe these isolated British Isles from off the face of the earth, and their inhabitants along with them.—'Moscow Viedimosti.'

THE FIGHTING ON THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

THE 'COCK OF THE NORTH'—LANCE-CORPORAL PIPER MILNE'S ACT OF HEROISM AT THE ACTION OF DARGAI.—London 'Graphic.'

When the order was given to the Gordon Highlanders to take Dargai Hill, the officers leapt into the open, the pipers following, striking up the 'Cock of the North,' and with a shout the leading company was into the zone of fire. Bullets rained upon them, and it seemed as if they would be annihilated, but more followed, and the hill was ultimately taken. Lance Corporal Piper Milne was shot through both legs, yet he sat through the fire, wounded as he was, and still played the 'Cock of the North.' He has been recommended for the Victoria Cross.

COTTAGE GARDENING.

This department is conducted by Mr. S. T. Bain, nurseryman and florist, to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

RUBBER PLANTS—HOW TO GROW THEM.

There is no plant better suited for house culture than the rubber plant. This plant loves a warm atmosphere such as most houses in Canada afford. It also loves an equal condition of root treatment, such as careful attention to watering and potting. The roots should never suffer for want of water, neither should they suffer by receiving too much. The one state is as bad as the other. In a warm room they should be watered every day with tepid water, not cold water out of the tap. This chills them and causes trouble with the leaves. Always keep this plant in a moist condition and there is no difficulty, but if you do not give it proper attention, one day dry, the next day drowned, be sure that nature will punish you by causing your rubber plants to turn yellow, or dark blotched in the leaves and drop off. On the other hand, when proper attention is given a handsome-leaved plant will be the reward. The leaves should be washed once in two weeks with pure clean water and a sponge; the underside and top of leaves should be well cleaned. This is of great benefit to the health of the plant, enabling the leaves to breathe more freely and when this is attended to your plant will require nothing more to help it in becoming a thing of beauty.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

MAKING A NEW ORCHARD.

Constant Reader.—I have a large apple orchard situated on a gravelly hill, which I would like to renew by planting with young trees, this being the only suitable place on the farm for fruit trees. If I would cut out the old trees do you think the young trees would do as well where the old ones have been, or would it be better to plant the young trees between the rows of old trees until they get well started and then cut out the old ones. Ans.—If you have no other place suitable to make a new orchard you had better make the best of what you have. My first advice to you is to begin by putting down tile drains, and if you can do so you may know a suitable place other than the present orchard, and if at all possible I would change the location, for by so doing you will avoid many evils which you might have to contend with if the trees were planted among the old ones. Drainage first; remember this, for I claim that most of the disease and trouble among orchads at the present time is for want of proper attention to what the roots of apple trees require. When your drains are down plough deep, and dung well, then plant your young trees in the centre of the rows of the old ones, planting not opposite but in the open spaces between. Of course the young plantation will have to be done in spring now, but make all the preparations possible should a chance come. Leave the old trees in until the young ones begin to bear, but if any part comes in contact with the young trees cut the branches away to give the young trees every chance to grow.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS — CARNATIONS — KENTIA FARINACEA.

M.R.S.—1. Please give treatment for 'mums when done blooming. 2. Carnations are badly infested with 'red spider.' They have not yet bloomed, the plants I mean. Every bloom blasts. They have plenty of sun, good attention, fairly well fed, kept fairly damp, but give no satisfaction. 3. Why do the tips of 'Kentia Farinacea' fade? It is a young plant, in good health apparently; sent up two branches this year, but many of the tips or leaves turn brown. Ans.—1. Chrysanthemums when done blooming, if grown in pots, should be cut down to within six inches of the soil and the pots placed in a cool place, keeping them rather dry than otherwise. They are to remain in this condition until spring. Some time before requiring the cuttings give them more water and start them to grow faster. When the suckers from the roots, which will be sent up all over the pot, grow about three inches long cut them off and make them into cuttings. This is done by simply cutting the bottom leaves off close to the cutting and when finished inserting them in pots, or a pot if few; a six-inch pot will hold over a dozen cuttings. The pots to receave the cuttings should first have a handful of broken pieces of pot in the bottom, cinders are just as good, or small stones, anything that will act as drainage. Above this place about two inches of light soil, then fill up the pot with pure sand. Pack the whole slightly; then with a small round stick plant the cuttings into the sand all around the edge of the pots; pack firmly; then give a thorough watering, and when this is settled place the pots in the window as near the glass as you possibly can get them. When rooted they must be placed singly in small pots. 2. Red spider is a great trouble to any one growing plants, and when they get a foothold are very difficult to get clear of. There is but one way I know of to keep clear of this great enemy, and that is pure water and a good syringe freely used from the time the plants are taken into the house. Carnations do not like too much syringing and therefore some remedy must be used. A good cure is to put a small quantity of salt in the water you are to syringe with, or, better still, a suds of whale oil soap syringed on well under the leaves. Do not use any remedy too strong. Better apply it oftener and weak, than once too strong and kill. In regard to the buds of carnations blasting, something must be wrong at the roots. Turn one of your plants out and examine it. Find out if it is not suffering from want of water, or, on the other hand, by over-watering. Whatever treatment you are giving your plants evidently it is not the right thing. Change your treatment after you examine your plants, by which you may find out what is the matter. Give plenty of fresh air to carnations. There is no plant I know of that enjoys fresh air more than carnations; indeed to keep them healthy they must have it every day. 3. Your Kentia is not in perfect health, otherwise it would not be faded at the points of the leaves. If the damage is caused by too much water the points will turn yellow, if by the want of water dark and afterward crimpled. Find out which and avoid any extreme. Card received too late for last week's article.

S. S. BAIN.

FORTY LIVES SAVED BY A PIG.

The coasting steamer 'Kameruka,' 515 tons, the property of the Illawarra Steamship Company, went ashore on the Pedro rocks, near Moruya Heads, on Sunday morning, the weather then being fine and clear. The ship struck with such violence that passengers were hurled from their berths to the floor, and Captain Hersee, the master, who was upon the bridge, was thrown thence to the deck, sustaining severe injuries. The first mate, Mr. Bishop, however, at once took charge and soon quieted the terrified passengers as they scrambled pell-mell from below. Life-belts were served round, and the people clustered in the sheltered portion of the deck waiting for daylight. The engines were put hard astern, but the ship was hard and fast, and would not move. As the vessel settled down the sea began to break over her, placing those on deck in a position of extreme danger. When at last daylight broke the shore was seen to be only a hundred and fifty yards away, and efforts were made to get a line to the people who had assembled there. Time after time, however, the heaving line broke. Then Captain Sutherland, the harbor master, endeavored to reach the ship from the shore, but was carried away by the current and almost drowned. At last the happy idea struck one of the passengers of attaching a halliard to one of the big porkers which the steamer was taking to the city, and throwing the animal overboard to swim ashore. The device answered splendidly, as the pig soon cut his way through the surf to the beach, where he was at once captured. A heavy line was then fastened to the halliard and dragged ashore. A cage was rigged up, and the passengers and crew, forty in all told, were landed without mishap.—'Australasian,' Oct. 23.

PUBLIC LUNGS.

Victoria square, one of the most beautiful in all Canada, certainly deserves a better fate than to have a huge pile of railway offices built in its centre. If Montreal appreciates the value of those public 'lungs,' she will not court municipal phthisis in the way mentioned.—Victoria 'Times,' Nov. 24.

A CLOSE CALL.

P. & O. STEAMER IN A TYPHOON.

The Peninsular and Oriental steamer 'Kaisar-i-Hind,' carrying the English mail of Sept. 17, was nearly lost in a typhoon off the Paracels on Thursday, the 14th instant. Early that morning she encountered a strong north-easterly gale, which rapidly increased to hurricane force, and lasted throughout the best part of twenty-four hours. During that time, steaming head to wind with her engines at full strain, the ship made only thirty-nine miles. She was often in great danger, Huge seas swept the quarter-deck aft, gutting the smoking-room and the after deck cabins, and flooding the saloon. The bridge was wrecked, navigation and steering having to be done from the hurricane deck. All the boats, one after another, were carried away, many of the davits being snapped off like carrots: and, owing to two of the guys breaking, the funnel at one time threatened to fall, swaying from side to side some two feet out of the perpendicular. At the very height of the storm a huge spanner, weighing three hundredweight, was torn from its fastenings near the funnel, and fell crashing down through two stout floors of iron grating into the forepart of the engine-room. By the greatest good-fortune it got caught and jammed (in the debris of iron bars which it brought down) just a few feet above, and immediately over, the steam-pipe, where, with splendid promptness on the part of the chief engineer, it was secured with ropes. Had it fallen a few feet further down it must have cut the steam-pipe, This would, of course, have meant instant death to every soul in the engine-room and the certain loss of the ship, rendered helpless in a truly terific sea. With her tottering funnel temporarily secured, and the plunging spanner made safe, she eventually struggled through, thanks to the excellence of her engines, and the strength of her steering gear. Had either of these given out, nothing could have saved the 'Kaisar-i-Hind,' or any soul on board, seeing that all the boats had been washed away. She reached Hong-Kong in a most dilapidated condition early on Sunday morning, the 17th instant, thirty-six hours over-due from Singapore. The 'Kaisar-i-Hind' is an old ship, but a splendid sea-boat. To some extent her sea-going qualities helped to save her, but to a far larger extent salvation came from the engine-room. Her case was very similar to that of the 'Calliope.'. The smallest breakdown in the engines would have meant certain destruction. A flaw in the shaft, a rotten nut, even, the least imperfection due to dishonest work, and there would have been another disaster to record, a disaster as appalling as the wreck of the 'Bokhara,' a disaster like the loss of the 'Aden'—unlike these only in that there would have been no survivor to tell the tale.

HOW AFRIDIS FIGHT.

In an account of the ways the Afridis fight, it is necessary to include in the description the military characteristics of the frontier natives without regard to differences of tribe.

Their style of fighting is specially adapted to the geographical conditions of the country. Both at Fort Saraghari and at Fort Cavagnari I had an opportunity, with other officers, of learning the peculiar fighting ways of the Afridis. Every race, of course, has its own method of combat, and the Afridis conduct their operations against an enemy in a manner altogether their own. It is as shifty as it is effective. Few civilians can realize how deadly it may become.

It is bad enough when an enemy, creeping slowly up a hillside, lodges itself in sections behind huge boulders, and, under cover of these, pour volley after volley at the human targets—as those engaged in the task of guarding the summit become. Watching the advancement of a foe is not at any time an inspiring occupation; it is worse to see the half-naked Afridis creeping slowly and slowly from boulder to boulder. This is what takes place in broad daylight, but even then the cunning Afridi can circumvent nature. Take, as an illustration of this the way in which Fort Saraghari fell. It occurred in broad daylight and within sight of the neighboring fort of Cavagnari, where the stealthy operations of the tribesmen were observed by the imperial troops. Attempts were made by means of signals to warn the defenders of the British flag of their danger, but to no avail.

Although considered impregnable, Fort Saraghari, built of square stone with two bastions at opposite angles, was fatally defective in design. It had a 'dead' point underneath each bastion—i.e., a point from which an enemy could be neither seen nor hit by the defenders. The result was that while the contending forces were firing against each other—the defendants in the forts and the assailants behind stone breastworks and within ten yards of each other—a few native-born 'engineers' among the Afridis who had crept up to the 'dead' point were mining a breach in one of the bastions. Before this was made sufficiently large to permit the savage tribesmen to make their deadly rush into the fort, the undermining operations were seen by the small force holding Fort Cavagnari. These signalled to their brothers in arms the danger awaiting them, but the latter were too busily employed in repelling the onslaughts of the enemy to benefit by the telescopic observations of their comrades. And so every one of the twenty-one Sikhs guarding Saraghari died at his post.

All this took place on the afternoon of Sept. 12. If the Afridi were crafty in daylight, his cunning at night became superhuman. Many a sentry has fallen silently and mysteriously in the Indian night. A naked form, moving stealthily in the dark as the sentry paces backwards and forwards, getting almost motionless, draws nigh a sudden bound followed by a dagger thrust; this is the end of many an Indian soldier, and the secret of many a tribal victory.—'An officer,' in London 'Telegraph.'

THE FATHER OF 'ENDEAVOR.'

The Rev. F. E. Clark, D.D., of Boston, Mass., the founder of the Christian Endeavor movement and president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, will address the Montreal C. E. Union at the quarterly rally, to be held in Erskine Church on Thursday evening next, Dec. 9. The subject of his address will be 'What God can do through Christian Endeavor.' The coming of 'Father Endeavor' Clark has been the subject of much rejoicing amongst the Endeavorers of the city, with whom he is

well known both personally and through his helpful articles in the 'Christian Endeavor World.' Dr. Clark has just made a record in attending conventions. He recently spoke at eight state conventions in five days, travelling four thousand miles. Can any presidential candidate show a better record? Dr. Clark returned to America in July last to attend the San Francisco convention, after making a tour of England, Scotland and Ireland, Germany, France, India and South Africa, explaining the principles and use of Christian Endeavor, a movement which now claims over three million members in nearly every country in the world. Erskine Church should be filled next Thursday to listen to one who has done so much for the young people of this generation.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Catarrh in the Head

What This Disease is and How it May Be Cured.

Originating in Impure Blood, It Can Be Cured Only by Purifying the Blood.

Catarrh is an inflammation of the mucous membranes, and may affect the head, throat, bowels or bladder. The best authorities say it is a constitutional disease, having its origin in the blood. When it becomes chronic it is often difficult to eradicate from the system the scrofulous taints which cause it.

Catarrh in the Head

is the most common form of the disease. Its symptoms are fullness and heat in the forehead, dryness in the nose, and back part of the throat, and a disagreeable discharge from the nose. The only way to cure catarrh is to purify the blood. The one true blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which absolutely cures catarrh.

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N.B.—If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy any substitute. Be sure to get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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Thousands dye this month. The vast majority make the work profitable and pleasant, while others are confronted with disappointment, despair and ruin.

The happy and successful dyers are those who always use the Diamond Dyes that produce the brightest, fastest and most lasting colors. The discontented and unhappy ones are the few that use the common and crude package and soap grease dyes, giving muddy and blotchy colors.

If you desire to make your costumes, dresses, capes, jackets, blouses, etc., look like new garments, buy some fashionable dark color of the Diamond Dyes, and you will be astonished with the results. Now is the time to look out the men's and boys' light colored and faded clothing and make them ready for another season's wear. Fast Diamond Black, Seal Brown, Indigo or Navy Blue will give magnificent shades on all garments. Insist upon your dealer giving you the Diamond Dyes every time you buy; then, and only then, is success assured.

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FOR THE

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Put up in pint bottles, two dozen in a case.

Ask your grocer for it.

MANUFACTURED AND GUARANTEED PURE

—BY—

JOHN COWAN,

3 Dalhousie street, Montreal.

THROUGH ENGLAND ON THE 'BIKE.'

Homes and Haunts of the Great Poets.

PECULIAR IDEAS OF THE RUSTICS ABOUT CANADA—THE JUBILEE.

(Correspondence of the 'Witness.')

Mounted upon our silent steeds we crossed the border line, dividing Scotland from England, at Carlisle and found ourselves in the territory of John Bull. I naturally thought of the terrible scenes of bloodshed and carnage which were wont to be enacted around this border country in the olden times. The fields, which are now covered with beautiful green verdure, looking like a veritable paradise below, have oftentimes been drenched by the best blood of the two nations and left in desolation and smoking ruins. It is something for which to be profoundly thankful, that no longer the roar of battle is heard in the island, and that now peace and prosperity prevail. About twenty miles from Carlisle we suddenly emerged from among the hills and saw lying right before us nestling at the foot of the mountain, its feet bathed by the 'Derwentwater,' the charming little town of Keswick. Upon all sides the lofty peaks tower up heavenward, completely surrounding the fine fertile valley. It seems to me to be an ideal home for the poet. To a house on the border of the lake, that strange unfortunate genius, Shelley, brought his young wife. By the calm, placid waters, according to his own request, Southey was laid to rest. The man must be very commonplace and devoid of sentiment indeed, who does not feel some poetical stirrings in his soul as he beholds during a Keswick sunset the green-sided, golden-tipped mountains mirrored in the depths of the dark lake of 'Derwentwater.' It is indeed an ideal spot to which the weary minister and tried Christian worker at the close of a hard year's labor can go to seek rest of body and refreshing of soul at the 'Keswick Convention.'

An enjoyable ride of about twelve miles brought us to the quiet little village of Grasmere, standing by the lake of the same name. In the little churchyard, near the waters he loved so well, and about which he so often sung, lies the poet Wordsworth. Very appropriate were the words of Matthew Arnold as he stood by the grave:

> Keep fresh the grass upon his grave,
> O Rotha, with thy living wave;
> Sing him thy best, for few or none
> Hear thy voice right, now he is gone.

Much of Coleridge's life was also spent around these magnificent English lakes. His home was on Rydal Mount, hard by Rydal water. Passing the pretty little villages of Bowness and Ambleside, where were the residences of Harriet Martineau and Dr. Arnold, we suddenly appeared on the shore of the largest lake in England, 'Windermere.' It is about a mile wide, and ten miles long. For about thirty miles the traveller is perfectly charmed with the wonderful view which gradually unfolds itself to his admiring gaze. The mountains, lakes and valleys, although not so majestic and awe-inspiring, yet bear a striking resemblance to the Alpine scenery of Switzerland. After having seen where Wordsworth lived, I can understand better his intense love for nature.

After passing 'Kendal' there is nothing of particular interest to the tourist till he reaches Manchester. Even in this large city of four hundred thousand inhabitants, there is very little to detain the sightseer. The manufacturing of cotton goods is the great source of revenue. The next large city we visited was Birmingham. The great centre of the iron industry has a population of about four hundred and fifty thousand, but to the mere visitor it has but very few attractions.

After a two hours' spin from Birmingham, we arrived in Kenilworth, the old town made famous by Sir Walter Scott. The room still stands, where Scott sat as he sketched the outlines of his famous novel. The ruins of the castle are the centre of attraction to all visitors. The old pile was reared about the year 1120, and has gone through some stiff sieges. It was owned by Queen Bess, and was for a time the dwelling place of Queen Mary. As a ruin, it is quite imposing. In fact it appears to me that many of the old strongholds of Britain look better in ruins than they ever did any other way. When Paddy went to the funeral of his neighbor, not knowing anything good to say about the deceased, he remarked: 'Bejabers but he makes a noice quate corpse, annyway,' so many of these old castles make 'good quate ruins, annyway.'

STRANGE IDEAS ABOUT CANADA.

While en route I frequently had some good chats with the rustics by the way, and the ignorance frequently displayed was a revelation to me. Many of them had the most ridiculous ideas about Canada. One man asked me: 'hif we 'ad hany roads hout thea?' He also enquired 'were the people as a general thing becoming pretty well civilized.' When I considered the rather uncivilized, low-shoed, knickerbockered specimen with a 'sweater' on which stood before him I did not altogether blame the man for his question. While having tea in a restaurant in Kenilworth, I met a couple of rather pretty young English girls of perhaps about twenty years of age who appeared disposed to enter into conversation, and of course I had no objection to doing so. They became quite interested in my personal history, one of them asking 'from what part of England I had come?' Upon being told that my home was in Canada she said, 'Why, you speak remarkably good English, I could not have told you from an Englishman. Where did you learn to speak it so well.' When told that we speak the English language in Canada, she was perfectly astounded. The topic of conversation changed around to the coming jubilee of the Queen, when one of them rather surprised me by innocently asking the question, ''Oo is your Queen in Canada?' When told that Canada belonged to the same Queen as England did, their astonishment was unbounded. They were quite in earnest, and asked their questions with an innocent simplicity that was delightful.

BIRTHPLACE OF THE IMMORTAL SHAKESPEARE.

Our next stop was at Warwick, a fine old English town with a population of about twelve thousand. The imposing old castle, still inhabited by the Earl of Warwick, is famous principally because of its successful defence by the Parliamentarians during the civil war. Another eight-mile ride, and we found ourselves in 'Stratford-on-Avon,' the birthplace of the immortal Shakespeare. Of course we went through his old house, which is still in a state of tolerably good preservation. We visited the room where he was born and the museum of Shakespearean antiquities. We went to the church and saw the entry of his birth and death in the old parish register, and the place where, this the greatest of all England's literary sons, was laid to rest, on the banks of the 'softly flowing Avon.' The Red Lion Hotel still shows the room where Washington Irving sat as he wrote his famous description of Stratford-on-Avon. We went down a couple of miles to see the old thatched house where lived Anne Hathaway, the cottage to which William used to go to court his future wife. In it are still to be seen an old settle, a bedstead, and a few articles of furniture, said to have been there in Anne's time. When standing outside beholding the antiquated building, a couple of half-grown boys came along and the following dialogue took place:—

'What house is this?' I asked.

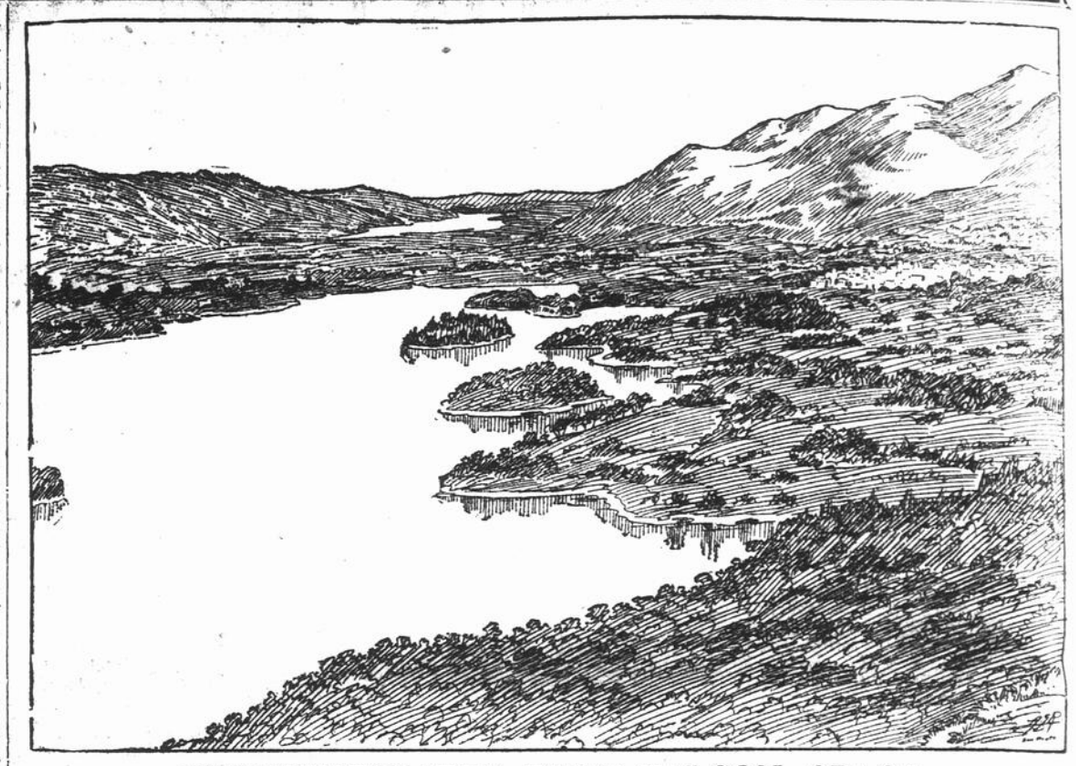
'Hanne 'Athaway's, sir.

'And who was Hanne 'Athaway?'

'I think she was Shakespeare's mother, sir.'

'Does Hanne live there now?'

'Oh, no, sir, it's a Mrs. Bakers as lives thea now.'



DERWENTWATER FROM FALCON CRAGG.

'And where has Hanne gone?'

'I don't know, sir; I think she moved into town.'

'And who was Shakespeare?'

'I don't know, sir.'

After this flood of illumination having been cast upon the subject of interest, we departed. Stratford-on-Avon is one of the prettiest little towns I have seen. On our way to Banbury we passed by the battlefield of Edgehill, where Charles Stuart first discovered of what kind of metal Cromwell and his despised Roundheads were made.

HISTORIC TOWN OF OXFORD.

'Ride a cockhorse to Banbury Cross,' so says the old nursery rhyme. I rode a 'bike' horse right through under Banbury Cross. Banbury is a nice quiet little country town with a population of about four thousand. A ride of twenty-two miles through a perfect garden, brought us to the historic old town of Oxford, where we remained for the month of June. Oxford might perhaps be called the academic centre of England. It is a beautiful antiquated city, on the banks of the Thames. There are twenty-four colleges, containing somewhere about four thousand students, fifty professors and thirty lecturers. Each college has its own procurator and lecturers, but all have the same examinations. Many of the buildings are very ancient, dating back five and six hundred years. We attended theological lectures while there, and were surprised at the scarcity of students in the halls. Prof. Driver usually had five in regular attendance; Prof. Sanday, six; Principal Fairbairn, of Mansfield College, about a dozen; Prof. Sayce, on account of opening his lectures on Assyriology to the public, generally had a somewhat larger attendance; Principal Fairbairn, in my estimation, is one of the ablest of living theologians.

Judging from the numbers attending theological classes the Church does not appear to be much in favor with young Englishmen at the present time. The students are for the most part of the aristocratic class, and have no dealings with the Samaritans, consequently it is rather difficult for a man from America to get much insight into Oxford student life. The majority of the men live in residence, and are closely watched and looked after by the procurators—'bull dogs' they are frequently called by the students.

Each college has its dining-room and professors and students dine in the same hall. Rather an amusing incident was related to me while there of a dining-room episode that had occurred a few days previous to my arrival. A student had the habit, much to the annoyance of a professor, of nibbling some bread before beginning the regular meal. One day the professor stood up to ask a blessing, and offered the following petition: 'For what we are about to receive, and for what Mr. John Smith has received, O Lord make us truly thankful. Amen.' There was no more trouble with Mr. Smith.

IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY

there is a remarkable collection of 460,000 books, besides many very ancient manuscripts and autographs. There is to be found the first volume ever printed in the English language, just as it was left by Caxton. In the Ashmolean Museum are the watches once owned and worn by Queen Elizabeth and Oliver Cromwell, and the 'jewels of Alfred the Great.' In one of the chapels stands the original of that wonderful painting of Holman Hunt's, 'Christ standing before the door and knocking.' Just in front of Balliol College is the spot, marked only by a little cross, where Cranmer, Ridley and Latimer, chained to stakes amidst the crackling of the flames, and the howls of a fiendish mob, sealed their testimony for Christ with their blood. Perhaps that place had for me more attraction than any other spot in Oxford.

Part of the 'old Oxford' wall still stands, also the old tower, riddled with holes, made by the bullets fired from Cromwell's guns when he besieged the city during the civil war. While at Oxford I met several American students, who had been spending the winter in Mansfield College. One of them had been doing a considerable amount of preaching in the rural districts during the winter and related some rather peculiar experiences. In a country church he had preached his best sermon, and had done what he could to edify his hearers, when one of the deacons came up to him, just before the people were dismissed, with a special request from the congregation, 'that he would sing them a hymn in his native language before they parted.' After my own experience in England I had not the slightest difficulty in believing the story.

AT THE JUBILEE.

As 'Jubilee' day came around the two American friends and myself determined we would 'go to London to see the Queen.' Accordingly, as daylight was stealing over the surrounding hills on June 22, three figures might have been seen passing along 'Old High Street,' Oxford, waking the echoes of the silent street and steering in the direction of the station. We arrived in London about 7 a.m., and, crossing Hyde Park, took up our position on Constitution Hill, in order that we might see the royal procession before going to 'St. Paul's.' The crowds were dense, but there was no pushing or jamming, and all were in the very height of good humor. We got into a crowd of jolly, good-natured young 'bloods,' who kept their spirits up by pouring spirits down. They sang all sorts of songs, and always ended them with the orthodox Episcopal 'Amen.' It sounded somewhat ludicrous to hear 'The wild man of Borneo' closed with the long-drawn-out 'amen.' Quite a number of the young ladies in the crowd fainted, and their young men rather appeared to enjoy looking after them. The majority of them recovered just where they were, and appeared none the worse. One very noticeable feature in the crowd was that every body was 'watchless.' No one knew the time. Having taken along my six-shilling ironclad chronometer, it took me most of my spare moments telling the time of day to the crowd.

At nine the streets were cleared by the policemen driving the crowd back, leaving just space enough for the procession to pass. My companions and I were within about five or six yards from the procession, and had a fine view. At 9.30 the 'Royal Horse Guards' passed along, followed by a little, thin, grey-faced, white-haired officer, his breast covered with medals. As he came closer the shout went up, 'Why, it's General Roberts,' and our enthusiastic Englishmen shouted as if their throats would burst:

'HURRAH FOR LITTLE BOB.'

Roberts appears to be the darling of the British army. Everywhere he went the crowd grew frantic over him, while they scarcely noticed Wolseley. Every person was conjecturing as to which of the colonial premiers would have the place of honor in the procession, and it was no wonder I gave an extra cheer when I saw that that place had been assigned to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Everywhere he was greeted with tremendous cheers. Laurier has made a wonderful impression on this side of the water, calling forth the admiration and respect of all. In all meetings and banquets he has been given the place of highest honor, and by his polished address, and graceful speeches, seems to have won his way to the very hearts of the British people. Canada has been peculiarly fortunate in having such a man to represent her in the Mother country at such a time. As he passed by many were the remarks about him, and the country he represented. A jolly old beef-eater beside me remarked to his neighbor, 'Wy, man, Canadar is the finest colony we 'ave got.'

After Mr. Laurier came the premiers of New South Wales, Queensland, Cape Colony, etc. Thus the eleven premiers, with their various contingents, passed along. It was a wonderful sight, and one never to be forgotten, to see the Mounted Police and volunteers of Canada, the sober-faced zaptiehs of Cyprus, the little yellow-skinned dyaks from Borneo, the gigantic Sikhs from India, the little Chinamen from Hong Kong, the British Guiana negro policemen, the fine West India regiment, the huge Maori, the great, stalwart Hausas from Sierra Leone, the little Gourkhas, the dark-skinned Matabeles, and the Rhodesian horsemen; men from all parts of the globe—black men, white men, yellow men, brown men of all races and creeds, belonging to one nation, and marching under the folds of the old Union Jack. I must confess it did make a man proud of the fact that he was a Britisher. After the colonials had passed, the military pageant which led the royal procession came in sight, headed by the giant guardsman, Capt. Ames, who is six feet seven inches in height. Then came the blue-jackets and different military companies, followed by representatives from all the kingdoms of the world, and forty royal Indian princes. Royalty then began to make its appearance, and the excitement grew wild; women who could not see because of their 'littleness of stature' climbed on to their husbands' shoulders, children were crawling up posts and everybody was standing on tiptoe. Several of the Queen's daughters and granddaughters, among whom was the Empress Frederick of Prussia, first passed along. Lord Wolselev, glittering with decorations, rode immediately in front of Her Majesty's carriage. The Queen's carriage was drawn by eight beautiful cream-colored horses. In the carriage with her were the Princess of Wales and the Princess Christian, and on either side, although slightly behind, rode the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught. The Queen is a very kind, motherly looking old lady. There she sat in her open carriage, wearing a grey dress covered with black lace, with a little grey parasol in her hand, smiling and bowing to the people upon all sides, apparently happy.

Although not much of a worshipper of royalty, believing that as the ages roll by it will pass from the stage altogether, still I was wonderfully drawn towards the Queen. Her fine, gentle, sympathetic, yet strong face must have attracted all who saw her. When one thinks of her exemplary life, her nobility of character, her bravery in thus passing through the streets openly, when her life has been attempted so often, he then begins to understand that the Queen is something more than an ordinary woman.

At 11.30 a.m. all was over and we retired to Hyde Park to rest our weary limbs under the trees. We strolled around during the afternoon to see the decorations, and waited till evening to see the magnificent illuminations. At twelve o'clock we took our return train, arriving in Oxford just as 'old sol' was again peeping over the hills. We were tired, but well satisfied with our trip.

W. D. REID.

Rothesay, Scotland, July 29, 1897.

ANN HATHAWAY'S COTTAGE, SHOTTERY.

Chess Column

Saturday, Dec. 4, 1897.

PROBLEM No. 118.

In this problem as we received it from the composer, a Black pawn was missing, permitting a 'cook' or second key-move. The following is the correct position :—

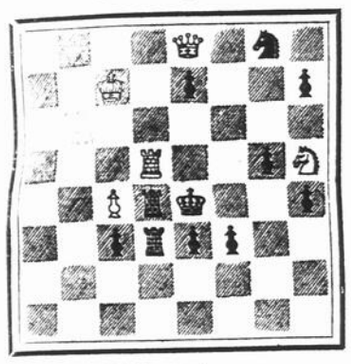
White : K—K2,Q—Q3, R—QB4,Kt—QKt4, four pieces. Black : K—QKt7, R—QKt8, P's on K4 and QKt6 ; four pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves. Solution next week.

PROBLEM No. 120.

Specially composed for the 'Witness' by Dr. S. Gold, New York.

Black 11 pieces.



White 5 pieces.

4Q1ktl : 2K1p2p: 8: 3R2pKt: 2Prk2p: 2prpp2: 16.

White to play and mate in three moves.

Solutions and criticisms invited.

GAME No. 122.

This following game is interesting not only from its having been played by telegraph in Japan, but also for the peculiar features of the opening and the intrinsic merit of the play. Mr. James Marshall, of Kobe, Japan, is a whilom champion of Glasgow, while his opponent, Mr. Jordan, of Nagasaki is a Dane and a former amateur champion of his native land. Score and notes are from the Glasgow 'Herald.'

French Defence.

A. L. Jordan.	James Marshall.
White.	White.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—K Kt 5	4 P x P
Unusual!.	
5 B x Kt	5 P x B ?

We do not remember ever seeing the French Defence before opened as in this game. The opening of the K Kt file is a predilection of Mr. Blackburne's.

6 Kt x P	6 P—K B 4
7 Kt—Kt 3	7 P—Q B 4
8 Kt—K B 3	8 Q—Kt 3
9 B—Q 3	9 Kt—B 3

Of course if here PxP, White would reply with Kt x P, as the Q could not retake on account of B—Kt 5 (ch).

10 Q—K 2	10 B—Q 2
11 P x P	11 B x P
12 Castles (K R)	12 Castles (Q R)

It now seems obvious that the open Kt file is a source of danger to White.

12 P—Q B 3

White, however, in the first place initiates an attack on the Q side.

	13 P—K R 4
14 P—Q Kt 4	14 B—Q 3
15 K R—Kt sq	15 P—R 5
16 Kt—B sq	16 Q—B 2
17 P—Q R 4	17 P—K 4
18 B—Kt 5	18 Q R—Kt sq
19 R—R 2	19 P—B 5
20 Kt—K sq	20 P—B 4
21 P—B 3	21 P—R 6

Black's attack now becomes very formidable.

22 P—R 5	22 P x P
23 Kt x P	23 P—K 5
24 K—R sq	24 K—Kt sq

The position is now very instructive and interesting.

25 Kt—K sq	25 B—K 3
26 R—B 2	26 Q—Kt 2
27 Q—Kt 2	27 Q—K 4
28 Q—Q 2	28 R—R 3
29 B x Kt	29 P x B
30 Q—Q 4	30 Q x Q
31 P x Q	31 K R—Kt 3
32 R—K Kt 3	32 R x R
33 Kt x R	33 P x P

The Bishops and Pawns now become very deadly.

34 Kt—R 4	34 P—B 7
35 Kt—Q 2	35 B—Q 4 (ch)
36 Kt (R 4)—B 3	36 K—B 2

Threatening B x P, and White's position is such that there is no effective reply. He consequently resigns.

THE WESTMOUNT CLUB.

A special general meeting of the Westmount Chess Club is called for Wednesday evening next, Dec. 8. Among other matters to be discussed are, we understand, the handicap club tournament and the annual inter-club tournament. We hope they will also have time to discuss the desirability of as many members as possible of the Westmount Club becoming members of the Canadian Chess Association.

C. C. A. CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEY.

The first project that comes from the revivified Canadian Chess Association is a correspondence match between members. The tourney will be conducted on novel lines, which will greatly shorten its duration, and make it more interesting than such contests usually are. The following rules and regulations, governing the contest, speak for themselves :—

1. Each player will play one game with every other player in his group, and will conduct at least two games simultaneously.
2. Each group will consist of seven players. The winners of each group will receive a prize, and will play again with the winners of other groups for a major prize. Members of the same club will not be pitted against each other in the first grouping.
3. Competitors must be members of the Canadian Chess Association, the membership fee to which is one dollar.
4. The time limit between receiving a move and posting the reply shall not exceed seventy-two hours (Sundays excepted), and in case of persistent violation of this rule, without reasonable cause, the conductors may exclude the offender from further participation in the tourney, or score the game against him, in their discretion.
5. Should a player withdraw before the completion of all his games, his score shall be cancelled.
6. The tourney in other particulars will be governed by the rules for play as laid down in Staunton's Chess Praxis, and all disputes will be decided by the referee.
7. Entries will be received up to Jan. 10, and play will begin immediately thereafter.
8. Players desiring to enter are requested to forward their names and membership fees at once, so that this contest may begin promptly. Address all communications to A. M. Snellgrove, Hon. Secretary, Canadian Chess Association, Orillia, Ont.

The Canadian Chess Association has made an excellent beginning and we hope chess players all over the Dominion will flock to its standard. There is no reason why this venture should not be every whit as successful in proportion to population as the Pillsbury Correspondence Chess Association of Chicago.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The treasurer of the Montreal General Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the bequest from the estate of the late Mr. Samuel Davis, per the executors, Messrs. M. E. and M. H. Davis, of $500, less government duty of $50.

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The gratitude of Mrs. Samuel Wood, of Spanish River, Ont., has prompted her to write us the history of her wonderful cure by Dr. Coderre's Red Pills.

Mrs. Wood began three months ago to take Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. She consulted our specialist, followed his advice, and in three months' treatment she was completely cured of the most severe case of Female Weakness, and this after two of the best Ottawa doctors had failed to cure her. The following is the true history of her wonderful cure :—'I was a very sick and weak woman when I began to take Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. For eight years I had been suffering from Female Weakness, Leucorrhea, Back and Sides Aches, bearing-down pains, constipation and irregularities. I was very nervous, had headache, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, coldness of the feet and limbs. A year ago I had typhoid fever, also diphtheria. I was treated by two of the best Ottawa doctors. They did not seem to understand my troubles, because they could not cure me. Three months ago I began to take Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. They were highly recommended to me. After I had taken a few boxes I wrote your specialist for advice. He wrote me a very nice letter of advice. I followed them to the letter. I am cured to-day of all my troubles. I am not suffering at all. I have gained in flesh and color. I am indeed very happy and thankful to you. I willingly give you my testimonial. I have said nothing but the truth.'

MRS. SAMUEL WOOD.
Spanish River, Ont.

Is the above testimony of Mrs. Wood appealing enough to all sick women ? Will suffering women still hesitate to take the remedy that cures their ills ? Sick women, do you know of a remedy as highly and honestly recommended to women as Dr. Coderre's Red Pills ? Surely none exists.

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We have at your disposition a physician specialist of great experience in the treatment of women's ills. We invite all sick women to write him for advice. Write him a full description of your case. His advice is ABSOLUTELY FREE. He will give your case his most honest attention. He will explain your case so clearly that you will at once understand the cause of all your troubles. He will give you much valuable advice, that will enable you to cure yourself at a nominal cost in the secrecy of your home. This is the chance of your life to cure yourself. Do not miss it. Write him to-day. Delay is dangerous. All letters addressed to the medical department are opened by him only.

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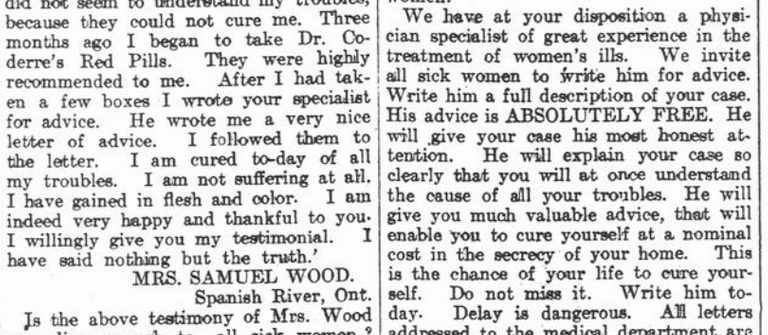

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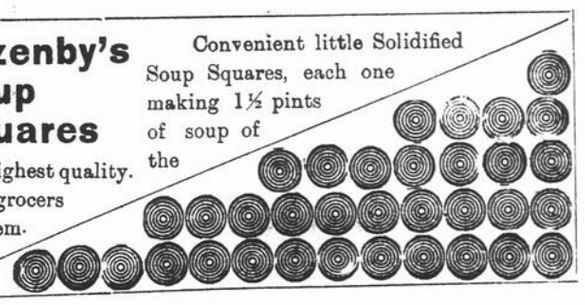

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FATTENING LAMBS.

Ewe and wether lambs that are to be held for late autumn or winter markets will require careful attention now as the colder weather approaches and the grass becomes less nutritious.

The best results are nearly always obtained by giving the lambs the run of a pasture field in day time, unless the weather is wet. They never thrive in a close, warm pen at any time. All they require is shelter from wet and stormy weather. They may be fed grain in a trough in the pasture while the weather is mild and dry. Close attention should be given to the amount of grain fed. This part of their food costs most, gives quickest returns, and is the most likely to produce some disorder in the digestion of the lambs. For the first two weeks it is much better to give them only one-half what they need than to feed too much. This is especially necessary if many are being fed together, as the stronger lambs will sometimes crowd the others out of their place and gorge themselves to their own, their flockmates' and their owner's loss. There are some foods that are safer than others to feed at the beginning, and among these oats and bran have a general preference. The quantity may be gradually increased, as the capacity of the lambs to consume it becomes greater. It is a good plan, where it is possible to do so, to feed the grain in two or three feeds. By feeding only one-third of the full feed intended, it is easy to gauge the appetite of the lambs, which is a very important matter. The smallest degree of overfeeding is certain to react on the gain of the lambs for in some instances it will probably cause scouring, in others constipation, and it may even result in the loss of some lambs.

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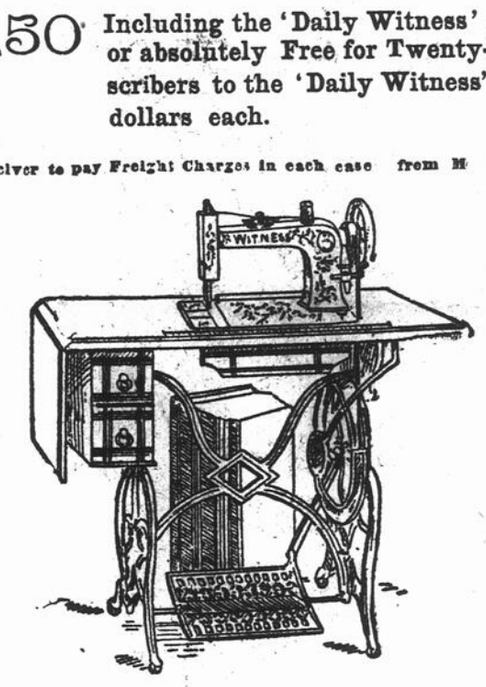

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It is equal to the high-priced machines in finish and workmanship, will do equally as good work, and last just as long as the $80 machine. The regular price of this machine is $45, and it is frequently sold at $50. By a special arrangement we are enabled to make the above very low offers to 'Witness' subscribers. Remember this Machine is as advertised, there is no risk as each purchaser is guaranteed that if the Machine is not as represented, when seen, it can be returned, and the money will be refunded.

The machine embodies all the good points found on other machines. The parts, as far as possible are made of steel and hardened at points liable to wear. Adjustment is provided so that any wear that may occur can be taken up by simply turning a screw.

The machine is specially adapted to general family use, dressmakers, manufacturers of shirts, underwear, etc.

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A Binder, also a Quilter, which is so simple to attach, it will be found a great convenience in country subscriber's homes. The book of instructions gives explicit directions and an illustration of each of the above as operated.

Besides the above are supplied, 11 assorted needles, 5 bobbins, 1 screw driver, and 1 oil can.

The table is of fine finished wood, having a drop leaf extension with a strong spring support. In fact, a lady who has tried the machine avers that each part is exactly similar to a $65 machine in use in her home.

To any housewife desiring a sewing machine, this is a genuine bargain.

MILK FEVER IN COWS.

Milk fever is such a frequent and serious loss to our best dairymen that repeated reference to the matter is admissible. The heavy-milking or rich-milking and well-fed cows are the ones that have milk fever. Inferior milkers and poorly fed cows never have it. Heifers with their first calves never have it and rarely with their second calves. The 'Breeders' Gazette' says it is the mature cow, which has her milking functions fully developed, that is in danger. She is a large eater, has great powers of digestion and has been fed abundantly though she may not be fat. The cow is attacked with the disease at the time or within two or three days after calving. The first that will be noticed is a staggering gait, with a difficulty in moving the hind parts. Soon she lies down or falls down and is unable to rise. It is called a fever, but I fail to see much fever about it. It is more like paralysis or a collapse. I cannot help having faith in aconite as a remedy for milk fever, though I cannot tell why it is so. Prevention is better than a cure, it is said. Milk fever can be prevented. A starved cow never has it. As a cow starved too much is worthless, starve just enough to prevent the disease. If the disease is feared, commence to restrict the diet ten days before calving, and continue to do so till four days after by leaving off all rich food. Give in the meantime all the good water they will drink and give all the salt they will take to induce them to drink. Let the food be of a laxative character so as to keep the bowels in good condition. Do not allow them to drink very cold water at or soon after calving.

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

Fowls bred for a number of years with the object of eggs in winter are more easily made lay than the ordinary scrub. Fancy fowls that are not encouraged in winter laying should not be used in the flock any more than should a male from a dairy herd that milks only seven months of the year. This is one of the causes why some farmers have been disappointed in pure-bred fowls. They were not bred to produce eggs, only in spring when they would be wanted for hatching.

If the fowls have their liberty, the cost of feeding is a mere trifle. It is estimated that one and a half bushels of corn will keep a hen one year. Our estimate of the cost of one hen one year, in confinement, was eighty-seven cents, but she had a variety of food. Where they are comfortably housed it costs less to feed them, and they will lay more eggs.

In the artificial housing and treatment of the laying stock the natural conditions should be imitated as much as possible. Use intelligence and energy. Remember that the laying hen while at large during the summer picks up for herself all that is required to make egg and shell, grit wherewith to grind up her food, green stuff in the shape of grass and clover; rolls in the dust to keep her body free from vermin, withal keeping herself in constant activity.

The farm is an ideal place for poultry-raising. The pasture fields, the hedges, the fence rows, the clover fields, the grain stubble, the fresh ploughed fields, the orchard, and even the rough, hilly, unworkable lands, all furnish an abundance of natural food for poultry. The insectivorous food they secure from these sources are enemies of agriculture. Therefore, while the active hens are providing themselves with egg-making food, they are helping to rid the farm of pests, and in that manner does the service of the hens help the farmer to increase the yield of his various crops.

ZIONIST MOVEMENT.

We are disposed to think, says 'Evangelical Christendom,' that there is something noteworthy about the Zionist movement, which has lately held its congress at Basle. It was sure to meet with opposition from the prosperous Jews of all countries, and especially those who dwell in England, where they have more liberty than in any other part of the world. But the Rabbis should remember that this is a movement for which they have paved the way, by the institution of Chovevi Zion (or Lovers of Zion), which they have fostered, and which has grown up with inconceivable rapidity. It is quite true that at the present moment the Chovevi Zion are drawing back, and are afraid to promote Dr. Herzl's scheme. But Mr. Isaac Abrahams gives us the reason for this: 'I can well understand,' he says, 'the irritation which the Chovevi Zion feel towards Dr. Herzl. While they have been playing with fireworks in the back garden, he has gone round to the front door, and has tried to set the house on fire. While they have been talking, he has been acting.' Under these circumstances it is remarkable that two hundred representative delegates should have met at Basle, and that the addresses of Dr. Herzl, Herr Nordau, and others, should have been listened to with intense interest. Nothing could be more systematic and comprehensive than the scheme of subjects treated in the Congress. The promoters quite hope to raise ten millions, in order to found a Jewish state in Palestine. The latest tidings is that the Pope is going to write to the Sultan, to urge upon him the undesirability of ceding Palestine to the Jews. But, in spite of all opposition from within and from without, we think that there is a strong probability that the scheme will succeed. At any rate, we gather from the Word of God that the Jews will in large numbers return to their own land in unbelief, and that they will be a great and mighty nation in Palestine when the Redeemer comes to establish his kingdom.

THE MAHARAJA OF DHAR.

(By the Rev. N. H. Russell, of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission.)

No character among the native chiefs of Central India has proved more interesting from a missionary's standpoint than the Maharaja of Dhar. For many years suffering from an infirmity which has robbed him of the use of his limbs, he has shown a vigor of mind and an interest in public affairs that have not only endeared him to his people, but won for him the esteem and good will of all Englishmen. Most of our missionaries have paid a visit to his capital. Mr. Builder being present during the festivities in connection with the proclaiming of Her Majesty Empress of India, was asked by the Maharaja, as part of the proceedings, to engage in prayer.

I visited Dhar several times conducting evangelistic services in and about the capital. In the winter of 94-95, however, our visit was marked by such an

interest in the gospel, crowds flocking nightly to our tents for several weeks, that we decided the time had come to begin work there. The Maharaja himself showed great interest, inviting us to his palace to sing our hymns to him, and later to show the magic lantern. When approached about granting us land with a view to our settling in his state, he showed deep interest, personally visiting several sites, and chose a beautiful piece of garden land of several acres which he granted us, at no small cost to himself, together with another site for a woman's hospital. In the latter he has ever shown great interest, and his son conducted the opening ceremonies of the Dispensary on the 22nd of June last. The Maharaja has shown his interest in our mission work in many other ways, having made a grant of money also to Indore College. His latest gift, made on Jubilee Day, was a valuable site, worth some $3,000, for an orphanage for famine children. The F. M. Committee of our church have shown their appreciation of this Prince's generosity by presenting him with a group photograph of themselves with an illuminated address.—'The Westminster.'

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Queen recently received Miss Terrot at Balmoral, and presented her with the Royal Red Cross for services in nursing the wounded in the Crimea. Miss Terrot is the daughter of a deceased minister, descended from a Huguenot family.

While riding on her bicycle near Glasgow, a young lady was chaffed by some workmen in rather coarse language, upon which, to their surprise, she dismounted and distributed tracts amongst them. They accepted the religious instruction quietly and walked off.

Mr. George Muller, of Ashley Down Orphanages, Bristol, owing to weakness of the heart at his advanced age of ninety-three years, is prohibited by his medical attendants, for the present at least, from preaching on Sundays, as was his custom until some weeks ago.

A commission from the Admiralty has visited Portsmouth for the purpose of enquiring into the working of the Sailors' Rests conducted by Miss Agnes E. Weston. This is stated to be a preliminary to the initiation by the Admiralty of important reforms in seamen's rations and the erection of sailors' homes at naval ports that do not now possess these useful institutions. Nothing yet seems definitely settled, but it is known that the Admirals have proposals of the kind under discussion.

At Onitsha, in West Africa, Christianity is gaining a firmer hold of the people. A number of young men have earnestly set themselves to read the bible, and their influence is proving considerable against prevalent heathen ceremonies. The result is that some of those who were prominent in heathen dances and ceremonies cannot now be got by their old companions to take their part. In one case the 'band' has suffered because one of the chief pipe players prefers to 'study book' to blowing the pipes.

Losses caused to charities by the special jubilee collections are reported in the 'Quiver.' The diminution of income of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals amounts to £10,000; that of the London City Missions to over £5,000; Dr. Barnardo's Homes, £4,900; Church of England Home for Waifs and Strays, £2,600 and the Ragged School Union, £1,500. The British and Foreign Sailors' Society, British Home for Incurables, British and Foreign Bible Society, and others, also ascribe a falling off in receipts to the special efforts in other directions.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs recently preached the fifty-first anniversary sermon of his pastorate of the Church of the Pilgrims. He is the oldest clergyman in point of service in Brooklyn. Among his hearers were Joseph L. Partridge, who is ninety-four years old, and who has for years attended this church; Benjamin D. Stillman, ninety-two years old, the Nestor of the New York Bar, and Dr. West, eighty-seven years old, who was a pioneer in the field of female education in the United States.

Li Hung Chang, the great Chinese statesman, who visited England in 1896, has appointed as first physician in his private household a Christian Chinese woman, Miss Hu King Eng, M.D., who graduated from an American medical college. Previous to this appointment she was an attending physician at the Women's hospital in her native city of Foo Chow, and also a practicing missionary physician, for early in life she adopted the Christian religion. She is also to be China's sole delegate at the Women's Medical Convention, to be held in London next June. She shows great zeal and adaptability for her chosen profession, and her appointment may tend to remove the barrier of prejudice against women physicians in the Far East.

The saintly author of the 'Imitatio Christi' was fittingly honored in Holland last month by the unveiling of a monument to his memory. The Archbishop of Utrecht performed the ceremony, and the monument itself was the result of the efforts of a committee which was formed in Amsterdam about three years ago. There is scarcely any book outside the bible that has exercised a wider religious influence than the masterpiece of the humble monk of Zwolle. It was the flower of the spiritual thought of the ages of Catholic supremacy, and the universality and depth of its influence can only be matched by that other book—Bunyan's immortal 'Pilgrim'—which was the spiritual flower of the great Puritan time. The late Mr. Matthew Arnold called the 'Imitatio,' the most exquisite document, after those of the New Testament, of all the documents the Christian spirit has ever inspired.

In a leading article on 'Some aspects of the missionary problem' in the 'Methodist Recorder' there is an array of facts as to the present influence of Christianity in the world which are often ignored. Though numbers still count for heathenism and force, the tendencies, the indications, all count for Christ. The confession of an intelligent Jew, after hearing a Christian preacher at Baalbec on the Lordship of Christ recently, is significant of a great truth: 'He is exercising a great Lordship to-day.' There are now but five autonomous states that are not at least nominally Christian—Morocco, Turkey, China, Persia, and Japan, and each of them is in the grip of the Christian powers, and is surrounded—indeed, being permeated—by the light of the Cross.—The 'Christian.'

Archdeacon Phair, writing of work amongst the Sioux Indians of Canada, says: 'I know of no better object lesson on the value of missions than that to be learned by a visit to these people. One is struck, first of all, with the stalwart and manly forms of these primitive people, so keen and sensitive in their ways, yet so difficult to arouse or excite. Sitting in the little hut beside a man of four-score years, one can easily see what missions have accomplished. The sanguinary warrior has exchanged his paint, and feathers, and thirst for blood, for a European costume and a large bible in his own tongue. Listen to his estimate of this newly-found treasure: "It gave me the light; it has true words, from one side to the other. It has strength in it, too, for what it says it is able to do. It has changed men that nothing else could change; I like it for this."'

The late Bishop Walsham How left behind him a memorandum, which his family have made public: 'I have, ever since I possessed an income at all, always dedicated one-tenth annually to God in charity. When I became a bishop I resolved that my children should never profit by my episcopal income, and as soon as I became Bishop of Wakefield I dedicated to God in charity (i. e., in direct gifts and subscriptions) £3,000 a year, or a full fifth of my gross income. Perhaps I should mention that I always gave away the large sum I received for my books in addition to the tenth of my income. My chief object in naming these things is to provide an answer to the charge, sure to be made, that I have enriched myself and my children out of the endowments of the Church.'

A mass meeting of the Hebrews of Chicago was held recently in Porgas's Hall. B. Howitz, president of the Zion Association, an organization formed for the purpose of establishing a colony for persecuted Jews in Palestine, presided. Speeches were made by Dr. Felzenthal, rabbi of the Zion Congregation, by L. Zolotoff, H. Horowitz, and W. Shur. The day being the second of the Feast of the Tabernacle, was a holiday, and the hall was filled to its utmost capacity, nearly a thousand persons being present. The object of the meeting was to present the matter of colonization to the people and to urge their co-operation. No definite action will be taken until the association learns from Dr. Harzel and Max Nordau, who are the originators of the colonization scheme, what action was taken in regard to colonization in the great convention held last month in Basle, Switzerland. The speakers urged the necessity of the movement, declaring that the time for such an action was now ripe.—Chicago 'Record.'

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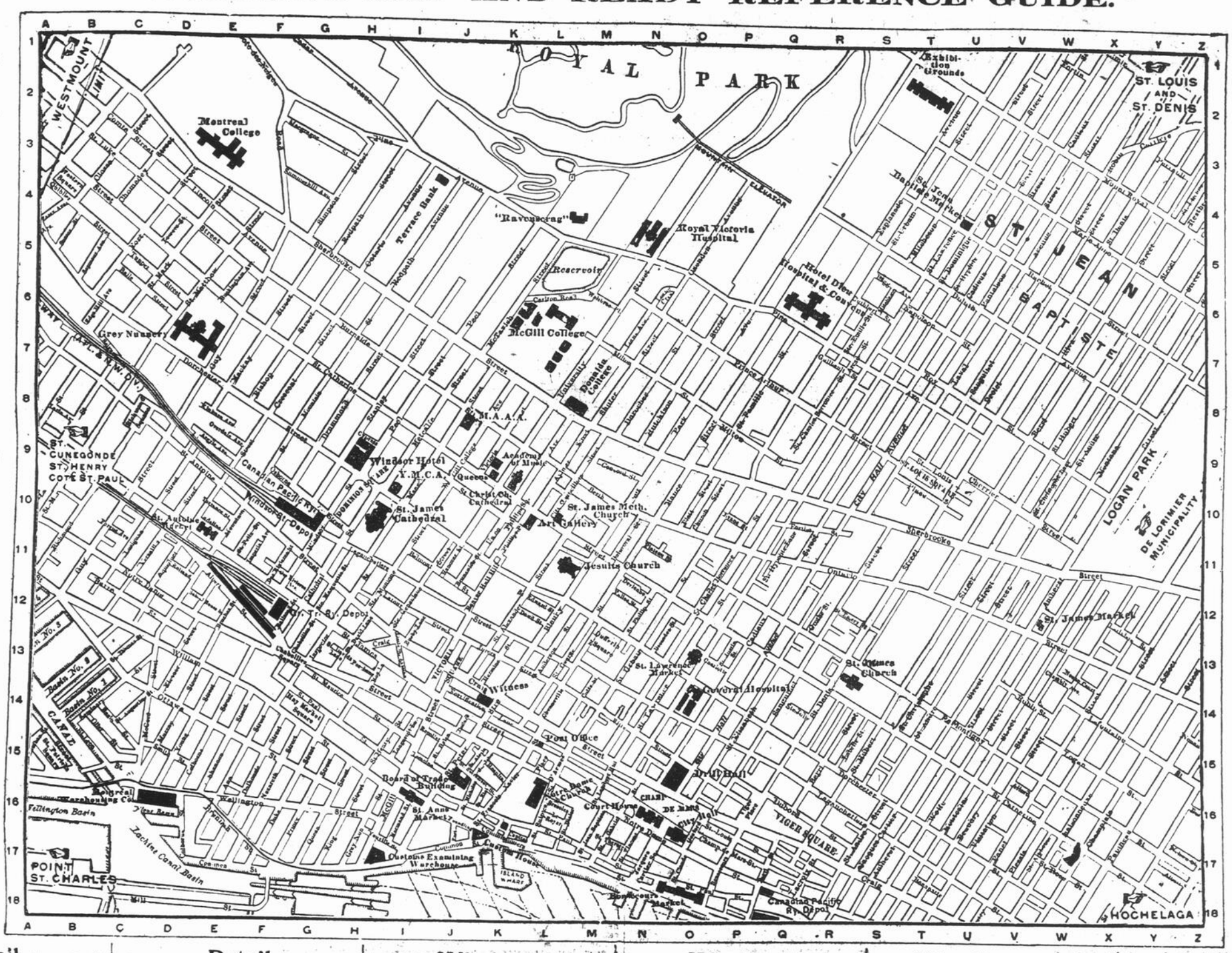

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LIGHTHALL & HARWOOD, 180 St. James st. W. D. LIGHTHALL, M.A., F.R.S.L. C. A. HARWOOD, B.C.L. K, 15
MORRIS & HOLT, Temple Building. K, 14
SMITH & MARKEY, Temple Building, 185 St. James street. K, 14
STEPHENS & HUTCHINS, 2nd floor Temple Bldg St. James st. K, 14
WEIR & HIBBARD, 180 St. James street. R. Stanley Weir. F. W. Hibbard. K, 15

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MANN ERIC, Standard Building, Bell Tel. 2566. 151 St. James street

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COOKE, ARTHUR J., Fraser Building, Bell Tel. 637. 43 St. Sacrament street. J, 15

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RIDDELL & COMMON, 22 St John street. K, 15

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HOME DEPARTMENT

SIX BEAUTIFUL PRIZES.

Christmas Candy Making.

THE CHILDREN AT THE CONVENTION.

THE YOUNG QUEEN OF HOLLAND—PEOPLE WHO LIFT AND PEOPLE WHO LEAN—EMERSON AS A FATHER—CHRISTMAS CAKES AND HOW TO MAKE THEM—THE OLD SINNER—WINTER STREET DRESSES.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

How May We Make Children Enjoy It?

SIX HANDSOME PRIZES FOR THE BEST ANSWERS.

Don't forget our offer of prizes for the above subjects. In case some should have overlooked it, we repeat it, reminding all that sketches must be in by the fifteenth of this month.

SIX HANDSOME PRIZES.

The prizes are six, large beautiful bibles, with limp morocco covers, references, maps, and all the latest modern helps. Three of these will be given for articles dealing with children of twelve and under, and three for articles dealing with young people over twelve.

THE CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.

In sending these articles please observe strictly the following rules:

1. No article must contain more than one thousand words.

2. Each article should be writen on paper the size of note, be written on one side of the sheet only, and the broad way of the paper, with margin left at the top and left hand side, and pages carefully numbered at the right hand upper corner.

3. Pin the sheets together at the left hand upper corner, and pin in on top of them a sealed envelope containing your full name and full post-office address. A fictitious name by which the MS. may be distinguished should be written on the upper right hand corner of the first sheet, and also on the outside of the sealed envelope containing name and address.

4. Manuscripts should be neither rolled nor folded, but mailed flat. Mark them 'MS. only,' and in most cases a one-cent stamp will be sufficient.

5. All manuscripts must be in by fifteenth of the month.

6. The manuscripts will be considered the property of the 'Witness' and as many as possible of the best will be published, with extracts from many of the others.

7. All manuscripts should be addressed 'Home Department, 'Witness,' John Dougall & Son, Montreal.'

WHO MAY COMPETE.

Fathers, mothers, grandfathers, grandmothers aunts and uncles, big brothers and sisters, this competition is open to you all. This is a matter in which every member of the family is interested, and in which we look for and expect help from each one.

CHRISTMAS CANDY.

HOW TO MAKE IT AT HOME.

'Most of the recipes are of no use at all; your own experience is worth all the recipes in creation,' was the encouraging remark of a well known confectioner in this city, when the writer asked him for a reliable book on candy making.

'Is it best, as some recipes tell you, to boil only one pound of sugar at once?'

'Dear me, no. How would one ever get through. Our candy would soon cost two dollars a pound. Why, we often boil a hundred pounds at a time.'

'The great trouble which our home candy makers have is in keeping the sugar from graining in the boiling, especially white sugar. Is it not well to use vineger to prevent this?'

'Yes, vinegar or tartaric acid. Acid of any kind, you know, cuts the crystals, and prevents it graining. On the other band, if you use too much acid, your sugar will not cream, but will get like molasses. Another thing, a cook-stove is not the best thing to boil candy upon. A gas-jet is better, for candy needs to be boiled just as fast as possible. And, of course, the sugar should never be stirred after it begins to boil.'

With this preamble, let me venture to give the experience of one home-candy-maker, not that any one is advised to follow it closely, but only close enough to enable her to gain experience for herself.

THE EASIEST OF ALL TO MAKE.

The easiest of all candy to make is plain taffy. Put into a granite or bright tin saucepan two pounds of brown sugar, two cups of water, a dessert-spoonful of butter, and a dessert-spoonful of good vinegar. In this you have the foundation for a variety of candy that will surprise you.

Boil this, always without stirring, till it is brittle when dropped into a cup of cold water; flavor and pour on to buttered plates in thin layers, and you have plain taffy. Pour it over a plateful of nuts and you have nut taffy. Pull it as soon as it is cool enough to handle, and you have the popular 'chewing' candy. This last is an economical candy, for it takes so long to eat it. It is a wholesome candy, too, for you never dream of swallowing it without chewing. All these may be flavored with as many different flavors—vanilla, wintergreen, pepermint, or lemon—as your fancy dictates.

ALL IN THE PULLING.

Or take the same ingredients, and boil only until it forms a soft ball when dropped in cold water, flavor and pour out in thin sheets on buttered plates, and you have a delicious butter-scotch. Pull this when it is cool and flavor with vanilla, or wintergreen, and you have a 'cream bar' which if it be pulled just right, your most intimate friend will have hard work to imitate. For in this, after the right boiling, it is 'all in the pulling.' Give half a dozen persons a piece of candy from the same boiling to pull, and when they are done, no two will be alike. One of the hardest things in life is to persuade most people that candy can be pulled without putting butter or oil, or flour, or any other mess on the fingers, and that it should be handled with the tips of the fingers only. Pull it over a big spike, driven into the door or window frame, and touch it only with the tips of your fingers, and you will have light, porous, spongy bars, that fairly make you hungry to get at them. But pull it with both hands only, squeezing it well when you fold it up as though you were wringing a dish cloth, and you will have a slippery, sticky, disagreeable-looking mass that you are secretly ashamed and will pass it over to 'the children' with a generosity that is suspicious.

Better make this kind a day or so before you wish to use it, as it sometimes (especially if you have not time to pull it well) takes from twelve to twenty-four hours to set.

Or take the above ingredients and boil only till it forms a very, very soft ball in water, so soft that you can just hold it between your finger and thumb, let it get almost cold, and then stir it with a spoon or your hands, as you prefer, putting in your flavoring before you begin to stir, and you will have 'maple cream' that you can cut in bars and pass off on almost every one as the genuine article, quite as wholesome and only half the price. Add nuts or not as you choose.

GENUINE FRENCH CREAMS.

But no matter how much you experiment with brown sugar, you will never be satisfied until you try white. Now your troubles and trials will begin in earnest. You will find it something like jelly cake—the wilful thing will never turn out the same twice running. And your family will criticise you, and protest against the awful mess you make, and against your cranky and finical notions about second and third parties interfering, and will criticize the finished products—and all with good reason, too. But they will eat them all the same, the candies, I mean, whether they are up to the highest 'French' standard or not—and ask for more.

One more point. Don't be stingy with your candy when you are making it. Let every one 'sample' to his heart's content. Begin on this principle like any other high-souled reformer, from the purest altruistic motives, and you will soon find that as 'honesty is the best policy' so is free-handed generosity, in the long run, the truest economy.

But we must stop moralizing and get to our French creams.

The base of all these is just one thing, 'fondant' made from the best granulated sugar. The 'fondant' is made of sugar and water in about the following proportions. I say 'about' because I have used both more and less of each in proportion and got good results. 'It all depends.' Take, say 2 lbs. granulated sugar, two and a half cups water (boiling is best) and a dessert-spoonful of vinegar. Stir until the sugar is melted so as to be in no danger of sticking to the bottom of the pan, then put it over a quick fire and let it boil as fast as possible till it forms a very, very soft ball when dropped in water, so soft that you can just hold it (or if you have a thermometer boil it to 240 deg. Fahrenheit, pour it out carefully on to a platter that has been lightly buttered and let it get cold. You may even boil it one day and leave it till the next to stir. Then wash your hands very clean, wipe them on a fresh towel and go to work as if you were making bread. At first your hands will be in the most helpless state imaginable, you will look at them in despair and wonder if you will ever work them clear, and your arms will ache and maybe your back too. And then suddenly the stuff will change. It will lose its stickiness and drop off your fingers of itself, and there you will have a delightful lump of purest white cream that you can work just as you would putty or well made bread dough. This is your 'fondant.' If you are in a hurry you may make it up at once. If not, pack it in a bowl, cover closely with buttered paper, and let it stand a day or a week or two just as your convenience requires.

Now for the making of your 'genuine French creams.' Get ready a supply of shelled nuts, fresh dates with the stone removed, two or three bottles of your favorite flavoring extracts, five cents worth of cochineal, or a little cranberry or other fruit juice, a half pound or so of Baker's unsweetened chocolate, a few sheets of buttered paper to lay the finished candy upon, and set to work.

Take a lump of the fondant and work in a few drops of, say, vanilla, till you have it just the right flavor. Then pull off little bits, roll them up lightly into balls, put a nut on the top of each and lay them on the buttered paper. Then make little rolls of fondant and tuck them into the dates where the stones were. For variety color some pink with a drop or two of cochineal or a few drops of fruit juice. Use only about half the quantity of wintergreen or pepermint that you do of vanilla as they are so much stronger.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS.

For chocolate creams make your little rolls and balls of fondant first. Then cut up your chocolate in, say, inch cubes (grating it is pure waste of time), melt it over boiling water in a covered bowl or saucepan, but do not let the water touch it. In another bowl, in the same way, melt some of your fondant, more or less according as you desire, then mix chocolate and fondant together, dip the balls in this and set them carefully on buttered paper to harden. You may vary your chocolates by making the creams of the above chocolate mixture, but softening it with a few drops of water well worked in, and topping them with a blanched nut, rolling them in cocoanut, or dipping them in the pure melted fondant as you dipped the white ones in the chocolate.

It is at this point that you will be likely to break away from all previous instruction. Here is the widest field for originality. Nuts dipped in this chocolate mixture are delicious. Then you might try nuts or grapes or sections of orange dipped in the same syrup as that of which you made your creams, only boiled until it drops brittle in water.

USE THE SCRAPS.

When you are all through and have only a lot of unpromising scraps left, crumbs of broken nuts, bits of hardened fondant, a thick coat of your chocolate mixture in the little saucepan, will you waste this? Not a crumb of it. Hold the chocolate saucepan a moment or two upside down over the steam of the tea kettle to soften the contents, scrape out, mix it with all the other scraps, moistening your hands carefully with water if need be, make the whole into a long roll, roll it in your desiccated cocoanut, and cut it up in little slices and you will have a brand new variety of candy for which all who taste it will want the recipe.

PINK SUGAR SAND.

To make the pink sugar, so desirable for decorating candy and other dishes, put a drop or two of red coloring on a few spoonfuls of granulated sugar and rub it thoroughly between the hands until it is all the desired shade of pink.

CREAM FLAKE.

This is made of white sugar boiled till it forms a moderately soft ball, as described above for the brown sugar (or 240 degrees Fahrenheit), cooled, flavored and pulled in the same fashion. Or you may boil it to 268 deg., or till it is brittle when dropped into water, only then you must pull it warm.

Always lay your candies when first made on brown paper, buttered or oiled. If they stick you can strip or soak the paper off, while if they stick to a hard surface you break them in taking them off.

If you should chance to let your candy get too hard before you pull it, do not imagine that it is spoiled or think you must break it up and boil it over. Just set it in the oven till it is warmed through and soft enough to handle and it will be just as good.

CHOCOLATE CARAMELS.

Here is a recipe for chocolate caramels which the writer has not tried, but which appears quite simple. Half the quantities here given or one-third will be enough for most:

Six pounds sugar, one quart of milk, one-fourth pound Baker's chocolate; boil all together slowly until a teaspoonful held in cold water and rolled between the fingers will form a ball of medium firmness, or 256 degrees. Pour in a sheet one-half inch thick, and when hard cut into squares and wrap in waxed paper. To prevent sticking to the teeth add before boiling two ounces of paraffine.

SALTED ALMONDS.

Take one pound of almonds, Jordan preferred, and scald until the skins can be removed easily. Remove the skins and dry. Fry in a mixture of lard and butter until

NEW STREET DRESSES.

a rich brown color, then roll in fine table salt. After standing a few hours they have a delicious taste.

POOR LITTLE QUEEN.

So the little Queen of Holland is forbidden to ride a wheel. She has been riding for some time past, and enjoyed it as any other healthy out-of-door-loving girl of seventeen does. But it suddenly occurs to her wise councillors that it is incompatible with the dignity of a throne. That dignity in the eyes of these wise men, it appears, is only robust enough to be bumped up and down on the back of a waddling Shetland pony. They have, apparently, not yet even dared to allow her the consolation of a full sized horse. What a terrible responsibility queenly dignity must be.

But the world does move. When Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria was about the same age she had to spend a good deal of her queenly energy in persuading the public that it was not an unqueenly thing to take care of her own children. And the beautiful Princess of Wales started the fashion of driving in public with her own little ones, and soon other titled ladies were moved to drop their poodles and follow her example. The little Queen of Holland has shown strong evidence in the past of having a mind of her own, and in the years to come may exercise it still more.

SAILORS' COMFORT BAGS AND WRISTERS.

Miss Ritchie wishes to thank the following friends for donations during October and November: Mrs. Heney, Montreal, four bags; Mrs. Bigelow, Montreal, four bags; Scotstown, Que., ten bags; Band of Hope children, Toronto, per Mrs. Bulman, seventeen bags; Band of Hope boys, St. Laurent, twelve bags; W.C.T.U., Ladies, Ormstown, Que., nineteen bags; W.C.T.U. Ladies, of Thornhill, Ont., twenty-six bags; also seven pairs of wristers from Mrs. John McIntosh, Montreal, and a pair from Miss Parker, of Danville, Que. Will every reader of the Home Department think kindly of the sailors during the long winter evenings, and prepare for them at least one bag, furnished with buttons, needles, thread, a testament, and other articles necessary to Jack afloat. Wristers and mufflers, too, prove real comforts to Jack in the fall and winter. Will the dear old ladies take the hint.

THE CHILDREN AT THE CONVENTION.

Dear Editor Home,—I just received my Saturday's 'Witness' this morning, and my sister read 'Anthracite's' request to me. I have just written out the children's meeting, but woe is me, come to read the editor's note, I find I've transgressed beyond all bounds. However, as Saturday night was likewise assigned me, I forbear touching that theme. You will have to cut this down, or consign it to the waste basket; nobody's feelings will be hurt by either process.

Yours in W.C.T.U. Fellowship,
ISABEL M. CLEVELAND.
Johnville, Que.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR.

What was the best thing at the Big Convention? The best thing? Well, now, that's easy. It is always easy to decide what is the best thing if you set a lot of mothers and aunties to decide. Of course, it is the thing the boys and girls do. So I'm glad the indulgent editor has assigned to me the place of honor, and let me tell the 'Witness' boys and girls about the great big rally, the very top-notch of convention good times, which was the Children's Demonstration in Massey Hall one famous Monday night. I only wish I could lend the eyes of my memory to every boy and girl in Canada long enough for them to have a glimpse of that bright scene as it lives in my mind. The mothers of Toronto, knowing how many a mother would be longing for a glimpse of the 'bairnies at hame,' lent us a thousand of their bonny boys and girls for an evening just to make us feel at home. And such a good time as we did have that evening.

They have some splendid men up there in Toronto; they told us the names of some of them, and the two that had so much to do with this best of all the good times were Mr. A. T. Cringan and Mr. James L. Hughes. You know Mr. Hughes is inspector of schools, and just the kind of man the Arabs would call 'a brother of girls,' which means about the right kind of a man. They planned with, and helped the boys and girls get ready for a success and had it; and if they didn't enjoy it just as much as the other boys, I am mistaken.

Imagine, if you can, beautiful Massey Hall, festooned all about with the great Petition bearing miles of names in all sorts of languages, signed by people who have asked, or will ask, the governments of the world, for a great blessing—Prohibition. The room was fairly resplendent with the glow of hundreds of electric lights, and the brighter glow of the hundreds of happy faces of boys and girls ranged tier above tier at the back of the platform. Some bright brain had thought of a pretty device. A certain number of girls wearing scarlet caps were so seated that the caps formed the letters 'W.C.T.U.' in scarlet against the white background of the girls' dresses. On the front of the platform sat the Grenadiers' band in all the glory of their brilliant, gold laced uniforms, playing beautiful airs to the great audience waiting in happy expectation. The band ceased, Mr. Cringan raised his baton, the children rose as one and the great edifice was filled with the strains of 'God Save the Queen.' Then the fresh, young voices swelled out in 'My country, 'tis of thee.' in recognition of the American mothers and aunties. Then they sang a welcome song to the W.C.T.U., and the way they sang it showed beyond doubt that Mr. Cringan, and the folks at home, were all glad the W.C.T.U. had come to town. The 'Maple Leaf Forever' brought down the house, for bless me if each of these patriotic boys and girls didn't have a maple branch, and they waved them till the stage looked like an animated young maple forest. A similar waving of the Union Jack in another spirited song stirred the Canadian loyalty in the audience. One of the best of these pretty songs was the one in which they declared that 'Saloons must go.' Miss Willard wrote the words, Mr. Cringan set them to music, and the boys and girls sang them into our hearts.

Miss Willard talked beautifully to the hopeful happy children, and told them about the pledge she pasted into the old family Bible. The thousand fresh young voices repeating that pledge was a pleasant sound to fall on motherly ears. We would like to hear every young voice in our beloved Canada saying those words, or ringing out grandly in the chorus 'Saloons must go.'

Madame Layah Barakat, a Syrian woman, told them of the time when the Prince of Wales came to visit the cedars of Lebanon, and of the great work done in preparing a road for him to pass over. How the children in Syria had to do the same as ours showed them how the work of temperance reform was preparing a road for the coming of the Prince of Peace, and [illegible] appealed to the children to give [illegible] Miss Vincent, from Australia, pleaded with the fathers and mothers, to keep [illegible] pent of strong drink out of the home. Mrs. Lake also pleaded for a [illegible] the children out of the fulness of a warm Irish mother's heart. After these [illegible] spoken, and some gentlemen sang beautiful songs about Canada [illegible] young girls gave a beautiful [illegible] British colors; then came a sweet [illegible] with the Stars and Stripes, and [illegible] twenty-four dear little girls rep[illegible] nations of the earth, and as they [illegible] round a beautiful world, and kept it beautifully straight with bands of ribbon [illegible] somehow, we all felt glad and [illegible] for, dear boys and girls, it was just to make that pretty thing real that we [illegible] Big Convention, and let the boys and girls have the very biggest time in it. One of our wide-awake American aunties commenting on the meeting, said, 'I do declare I always thought we had the smartest children there was in Yankeedom, but I believe Toronto youngsters beat them.' When a Yankee admits they are 'beat,' we feel as though something unusual had happened. However, Canadian boys and girls don't want to beat their Yankee cousins in smartness; we just want to take hold with them and steady the world with Prohibition.

ISABEL M. CLEVELAND,
Dom. Supt. Peace and Arbitration.

TWO KINDS OF PEOPLE.

(By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.)

No; the two kinds of people on earth I mean,
Are the people who lift, and the people who lean.

Wherever you go, you will find the world's masses
Are always divided in just these two classes.

And oddly enough, you will find, too, I ween,
There is only one lifter to twenty who lean.

In which class are you? Are you easing the load
Of overtaxed lifters who toil down the road?

Or are you a leaner, who lets others bear
Your portion of labor and worry and care?

STREET DRESSES FOR WINTER WEAR.

A mixed woollen goods in peacock blue and green with brown is used for one of the new dresses which is trimmed with Russian-green velvet and black Astrakhan. The velvet is put in a scalloped band around the bottom of the skirt above an Astrakhan band, and it is headed by two rows of black silk braid, from which perpendicular bands are carried up to the belt. A similar trimming is on the blouse-waist, which has a scalloped yoke-collar of velvet bordered with braid and edged with Astrakhan, from which braid stripes go downward to meet those on the skirt.

The second is of military blue cloth trimmed with black braid put on in scallops and trefoils. The scalloped front of the basque crosses diagonally and is underlaid with red mirror velvet at the edge which is fastened over with trefoil loops of braid. The sleeves are finished with cuff to match. The collar has curved revers cut on and faced with the velvet inside.

THE OLD SINNER.

He was a hundred and a day.
He slyly looked at me;
'Yeth, I have drunk and chewed and
thmoked
Through all my life,' said he.
He was a hundred and a day,
And he was sturdy yet—
But, gentle reader, it was in
The poorhouse that we met.
—Cleveland 'Leader.

A child once broke a very valuable ornament which he had been forbidden to touch. Remembering the full tide just then lapping the garden wall, he stole out, and threw it into the waves. But when the tide went out, someone found the broken ornament, and carried it home, and the child's two-fold fault, disobedience and deceit, was found out. We forget sometimes that life is only a tide, and hope to hide our sins under its waves. Let us remember that one day it will go out and our guilty secrets will be discovered.—'Helping Words.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Established 1780.

Walter Baker & Co., Limited.

Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A.

The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of

PURE, HIGH GRADE

Cocoas and Chocolates

on this Continent. No Chemicals are used in their manufactures. Their Breakfast Cocoa is absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup. Their Premium No. 1 Chocolate is the best plain chocolate in the market for family use. Their German Sweet Chocolate is good to eat and good to drink. It is palatable, nutritious and healthful; a great favorite with children. Consumers should ask for and be sure that they get the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods, made at Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A.

CANADIAN HOUSE, 6 Hospital St., Montreal.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

TOYS FOR THE MILLION

TENS OF THOUSANDS OF NOVELTIES - - -

"Toys for the Million!" is about the only phrase—hackneyed though it is—by which to convey any adequate impression of the immense collection of tributes to Santa Claus gathered together on the third floor. The public will realize something of the fulness of the assortment when we state that the stock is even larger and more varied than our unrivalled collection of last year. It is unnecessary to waste words, however, in trying to describe the indescribable.

Come and see for youself, and bring the children!

WHAT EVERY BOY AND GIRL WANTS.

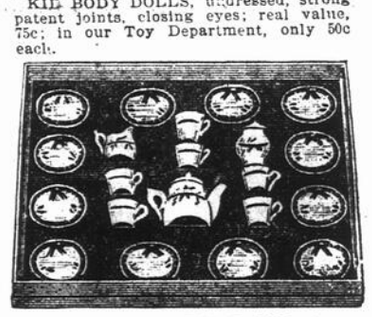
HOCKEY SKATES. - SPECIAL.

500 pairs Steel Hockey Skates, well made and well finished, while they last, 49c a pr.

1,000 DRESSED DOLLS, three sizes, will be offered for sale according to sizes. One lot at 10c; one lot at 15c, and one lot at 20c, and they are worth double.

OUR GREAT LEADER, a Doll, fully dressed with hat and fancy costume, with bisque head; worth 50c, for 25c.

KID BODY DOLLS, undressed, strong patent joints, closing eyes; real value, 75c; in our Toy Department, only 50c each.



FOR THE LITTLE GIRLS.

500 China Tea Sets, to be sold at 5c set.

500 China Tea Sets to be sold at 10c set.

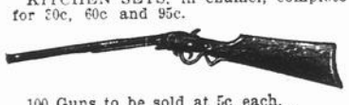
500 China Tea Sets to be sold at 12c set.

500 China Tea Sets to be sold at 20c set.

Doll Sets in pewter, unbreakable, to be sold at 50c set.

Dolls' Sets in pewter, with table, napkins, knives and forks, for $1.20.

KITCHEN SETS, in enamel, complete for 20c, 60c and 95c.



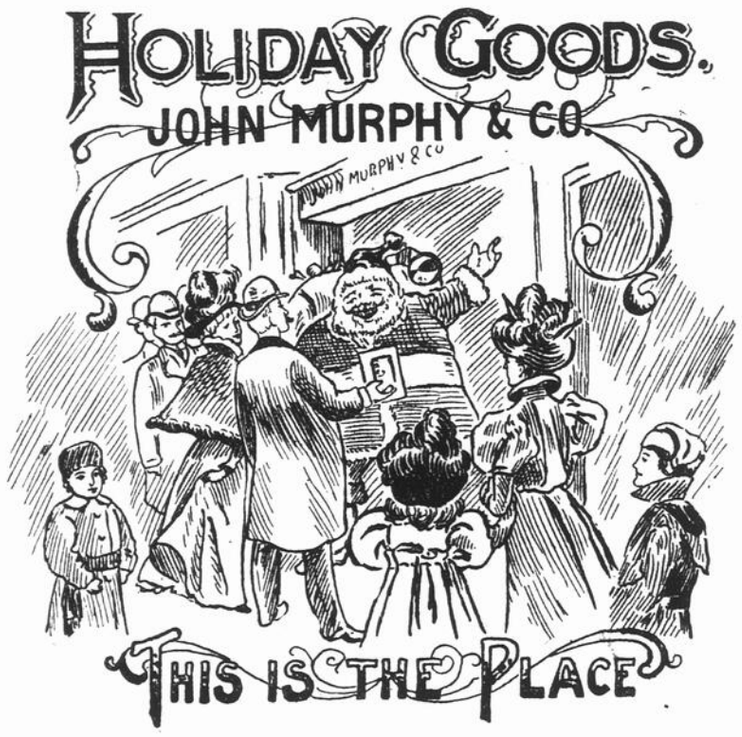
100 Guns to be sold at 5c each.

100 Guns to be sold at 25c each.

Pop Guns to be sold at 7c and 30 cents each.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.



DOLLS' TRUNKS, complete with tray, lock and key, for our Xmas Sale. 15c, 25c, 50c, 60c and 75c.

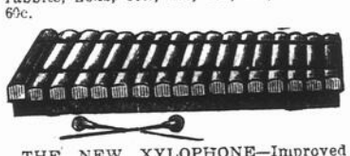
NOAH'S ARKS, complete with animals, only 5c, 8c, 15c, 25c, 50c.

GROCERY STORES, complete, for 75c, $1.85, up to $10.

BUTCHER SHOPS, complete, for 25c, 60c, $1.25, up to $2.50.

STABLES, complete, with horse and cart, 30c each.

TOY ANIMALS, such as cats, dogs, rabbits, hens, etc., 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c and 60c.



THE NEW XYLOPHONE—Improved style and special price. We will sell the 8 bar size complete, with hammers and music, for 65c.

BOOKS FOR JUVENILES — Picture Books, for 5c each; Chatterbox, 85c; Bible Stories, $1.00; Story Land, 25c; Mother Goose, illustrated in colors, 35c, and hundreds of others at special prices.

One Lot FIREMEN'S SETS, consisting of helmet, belt, breastplate, hatchet, bugle and whistle, never sold for less than $2; our Xmas Sale price, only $1.20 set.

IRON TOYS—A train with engine and awo cars, complete, worth 40c; our Xmas Sale price, 25c.

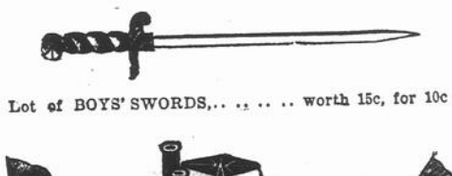
COAL CART, complete with driver and load of coal, worth $1.75, for $1.25 each.

CHARIOTS, with three galloping horses and driver, worth $1.75, for $1.25 each.

100 TOY ACCORDEONS, worth 25c; in this sale, 10c each.

500 DRUMS, worth 37c, to be sold at 25c each.

500 DRUMS, worth 68c, to be sold at 50c each.

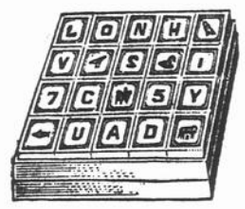


One Lot of BOYS' SWORDS,.. .. .. .. worth 15c, for 10c each.

WOODEN GUNBOATS .. .. 25c, 50c, 60c and $1.25

STEEL 'DEFENDER' SAIL-BOATS, in 3 sizes, 60c, 75c and 90c.

SAIL-BOATS .. .. at 10c, 15c, 25c, 60c and $1 each.



WOODEN BLOCKS, in boxes, ...for 10c.

Over 2,000 Horses, and Horses and Carts, of all corts and sizes,

Rocking Horses, this season's, at just about half the price of former seasons, and the display was never so large.

PUCKS—A line of hard rubber Hockey Pucks, worth 25c each; our Xmas Sale price .. ..15c each.

TIN STOVES, with cooking utensils, complete, only 10c each.

TIN KITCHENS, with stove and complete kitchen utensils for 75c each.

MAGNETIC FISH PONDS, worth 90c and $1.50, for 60c and $1.00 set.

MAGNETIC BOATS AND TOYS, at 25c, 30c, 35c, and 45c, worth double.

TOY TIN DOLLS' BATHS, from 15c, up to $3.30.

STEAM TOYS, and they all work.

Upright Engines, go by steam, from 30c to $3.10.

A Steam Railroad Engine for $1.15.

A Horizontal Engine for $1.25.

A Fire Engine for 75c.

A Steam Launch for 75c

A Steamboat for $5.75.

A Gas Engine for $7.25.

A lot of Steam Railroad Trains, complete with tracks, for $1.15, $2.50, up to $16.40.

We are also showing an Immense and Choice Assortment of

Xmas Books, Xmas Booklets,
Xmas Cards, New Year Cards,
Art Calendars, Etc., Etc.
Xmas Tree Decorations,
in all the Latest Novelties.

CANDIES! CANDIES! CANDIES!

Xmas Bargains in Mantles.
Xmas Bargains in Costumes.
Xmas Bargains in Furs.
Xmas Bargains in Dress Goods.
Xmas Bargains in Silks.
Xmas Bargains in Linens.
Xmas Bargains in Handkerchiefs.

Xmas Bargains in Gloves.
Xmas Bargains in Men's Furnishings.
Xmas Bargains in Boys' Clothing.
Xmas Bargains in Children's Dresses.
Xmas Bargains in Silverware,
Glassware, Chinaware, Etc.

Country Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

2343 St. Catherine st., cor. Metcalfe St. (Open To-night till 9.30 o'clock.) **Terms Cash. Tel. 3833.**

The Boys' Page.

Grandmother's Boy.

(Lena Tyack, in 'Sunday at Home.')

(Continued.)

Two or three weeks later she and grandmother were sitting, as they supposed, alone, for they did not know that Dick was curled up behind the curtain in the cushioned window seat with a book of fairy tales. He was so engrossed with the adventures of 'Puss in Boots,' for reading was not yet quite easy to him, that at first he did not notice what they wer saying, but at last he heard grandmother say :

'And the children must have a treat on Dick's birthday. I think you shall take them all out to Horton's farm for the afternoon, Barbara. The strawberries are ripe, they can have a good romp in the fields, and Mrs. Horton will get tea for you in her big arbor. Cook shall make some of her pretty little cakes for you to take. Don't you think they would enjoy that ?'

'I think it would be lovely,' said Barbara, and Dick's face grew rosy with pleasure behind the curtain, for he thought it would be lovely, too. 'But you must come with us, granny, dear.'

'No, dear, you will get on better without me. I want Dick to have a really good time with no grandmother and no nurse to spoil it.' Grandmother spoke playfully, but there was a sad tone in her voice which Barbara heard if Dick did not.

'Nonsense,' she said decidedly, 'nurse can be left at home, of course, but if you think I am going with those children by myself, while you stay at home by yourself, you are greatly mistaken. You can sit in the arbor with a book or have a chat with Mrs. Horton, while I play with the children, and the drive and the little change will do you good.'

Dick remained quiet in his corner and said nothing. The next day at tea time grandmother asked him :

'Do you know what day next Tuesday is, Dick ?'

'Dick's birthday !' exclaimed Molly, before the boy could speak.

'And I wonder what treat Dick would like,' went on grandmother. 'Have you been thinking about it, Dick ?'

Dick hesitated, his rosy cheeks became very rosy indeed, and the bright eyes that looked up in grandmother's face were even brighter than usual.

'What do boys in England do on their birthdays ?' he asked.

'It depends on the boy and the birthday,' answered grandmother, 'I once knew a boy who sat up in the hayloft and read "Plutarch's Lives" all day.'

'Didn't he have anything to eat all day ?' inquired Dick.

'Yes, he came down to dinner, and for tea he took up a slice of bread and some green apples.'

The children shouted with laughter at this novel way of celebrating a birthday.

'But about Dick,' said grandmother, returning to the question she had first asked. 'As his birthday is just in the strawberry time I thought perhaps he would like to drive out into the country to a nice farm I know. There is a big field where you could play, and there would be tea with strawberries and cream in the summer-house, and you could drive home in the evening. Will that do, Sonny, or can you think of anything you would like better ?'

'Who would go ?' asked Dick cautiously.

'Molly and Effie, of course, and Cousin Barbara, and would you like nurse to go ?'

'No,' said Dick, decidedly, 'she would spoil it all. It would be very jolly without her, though, thank you, grandmother.'

'And you may invite one or two others, if you like,' went on grandmother, 'the carriage holds five and I should think we could pack in six as you are all little people except Barbara. Would you like to invite Robin Morton and Bryan, or would you rather be just yourselves ?'

Barbara looked anxiously at Dick, who did not speak for a minute or two, but his eyes were fixed on his plate as though he could read his answer there. At last he looked up with flushed cheeks and eager eyes.

'I don't want Robin nor Bryan,' he said, slowly, 'but I would like to invite one somebody.'

'Well, tell me who it is. I dare say you may do it.'

Dick fidgeted in his chair. 'I don't want to tell you now,' he said. 'I want to write an invitation to the person my own self.'

'But tell me who it is first,' repeated grandmother, fearing she might be expected to entertain the postman or the gardener's boy. 'You see——'

'I don't want to tell you now, please,' said Dick again, 'but when I have written my invitation I will show the direction outside to Cousin Barbara and ask her if it may go.'

With this safeguard grandmother had to be content, and neither Molly nor Effie could coax Dick to reveal the name of his desired guest that night.

CHAPTER II.

The next day, after lessons, Dick begged Barbara to give him two correspondence cards and an envelope.

'The nice cards you use for parties, you know. I want two cards, in case I spoil one. And the ink, please, cousin, and a nice pen.'

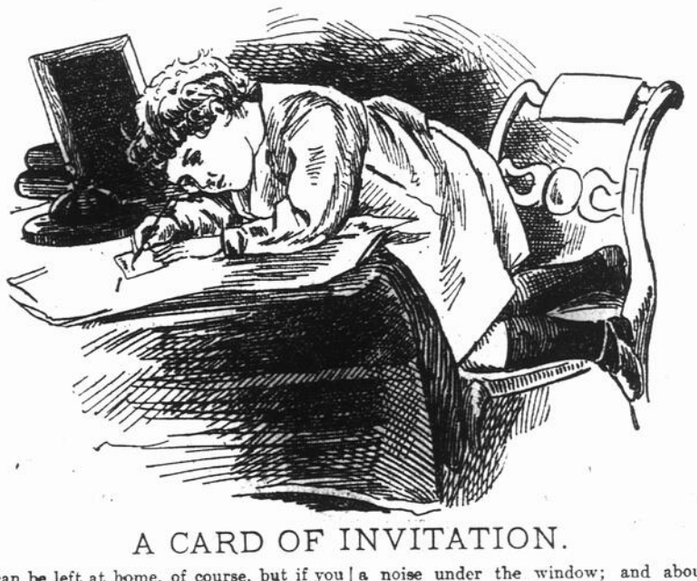
Barbara supplied the writing materials, also a large blue overall, to protect the clothes of the young scribe, and spread a newspaper under the inkstand.

'Now I want to be quite quiet for a long time,' he said solemnly, 'so please don't let Molly and Effie come in. They do interrupt me so, and I want to do something very important.'

Dick spent most of the afternoon in solitude. Once he came to the drawing-room to ask the way to spell 'strawberry,' and again to say that he never should get his writing done if Molly made such a noise under the window; and about tea-time he came to Barbara, a somewhat exhausted and extremely inky little figure, with his curly hair in wild confusion and his fingers very black. He held a card very gingerly by one corner, and asked her to tell him if it would do.

'I wrote it on a slate first, and then on the other card ; but it didn't come right, so I copied it on this,' he said. 'I found an old garden-party card of yours and put the same on, so I hope it is right, only I put 'Strawberries and cream and tea' instead of 'Tennis.'

Barbara took the card, which was covered with rather blotty writing in a large round hand,—



A CARD OF INVITATION.

GRANDMOTHER.

Mr. Dick Marlow,

At Horton's Farm.

Tuesday, July 7, 1890.

3 till 8.

Strawberrys and Cream and Tea.

R. S. V. P.

'I had to put "Horton's Farm," because we shan't be at home,' went on Dick anxiously. 'And there's a P.S. on the other side. There wasn't a P.S. on the garden-party one, but I hope it doesn't matter; and I couldn't get it all on one side, my writing is so big.'

Barbara turned the card over, and read on the reverse side—

P.S.—I want you reely. If you don't come there shan't be anny.—Dick.

'I think it will do very nicely,' said Barbara, 'especially the P.S.'

'And what does R. S. V. P. mean ?' asked Dick.

Barbara explained that they were the first letters of the French words which mean, 'Reply, if you please.' And Dick remarked that he thought they might as well put it in English, but that, as it was written, he would let it stay.

'And now I want a stamp,' he announced. 'I've got a penny. Can we go to the post-office after tea, Cousin Barbara ?'

'You need not put a stamp on,' said Barbara. 'If you do not want to give it to grandmother yourself, you can give it to Benson to put with the other letters when they come.'

Dick scorned this suggestion.

'It will look so poor without a stamp,' he said; 'just as if I couldn't reford a penny. People always post notes, or else send a servant with them. I haven't got a servant, so I shall post mine.'

'Well, I can sell you a stamp, so you need not go to the post-office.' But this obliging offer was also declined.

'I'd rather buy a fresh one,' said Dick, peeping into Barbara's purse, and surveying the stamps that it contained with decided disfavor. 'I shouldn't like to give grandmother a second-hand stamp.'

Accordingly, after tea, Barbara went down to the village post-office with Dick and Molly, and he requested to be shown 'some stamps.'

'What's that?' he inquired, kneeling on a high chair, and leaning over the counter to look into the stamp-drawer. 'I like those best. Don't you, Molly?'

'Those,' being three-penny ones, were beyond his means, and Barbara had some difficulty in persuading him not to borrow a penny from Molly in order to adorn his envelope with the stamp of his choice.

'Then, I shall have these,' he cried, pouncing on the half-penny ones, 'How much are they? A half-penny ? Oh, jolly! I can have two, and then Molly can stick on one. You want to, don't you, Molly?'

The stamps were bought, and triumphantly put on, though Molly was rather disappointed that hers had to be put on next to Dick's and not in a corner by itself, and then the invitation was solemnly posted. Dick ran back after it was safely in the box and looked in at the door.

'Mind you send that up to Grandmother with her other letters in the morning,' he said to the post-mistress. 'And be sure you stamp those stamps very black, and put a nice proper postmark on it.'

I do not think any invitation she ever received gave grandmother more pleasure than the card which came by the post the next morning, and to which Dick duly received an answer also by post.

'Now you know who I wanted to invite,' he cried, dancing about the room. 'I couldn't have told you then, you see, or it wouldn't have been a surprise. You didn't mind the P.S., did you, grandmother? Nurse said it wasn't proper, but I don't think she knows much, except how to mend stockings.'

The queer shiny look, that was like Effie when she was going to cry, came into Grandmother's eyes again; but there was a smile on her lips as she answered—

'It was quite proper, my Dick; indeed, it was the very best of all.'

It would take too long to describe all the delights of Dick's birthday. He was so excited at the thought of his picnic, that he could not even pay any attention to his presents or his breakfast, but danced about the room, crying—

'It's fine! It's fine! Hurrah, it's fine!' until Molly exclaimed—

'There's something living in this parcel, Dick; I'm going to look.'

'You mustn't,' shouted Dick. 'It's very ungentlemanly and wicked to open other people's parcels. Cousin Barbara said so.'

'I'm not a gentleman,' contended Molly, still playing with the string, 'so I can't be ungentlemanly.'

'Well, it's unladylike, and that's worse. Let my things alone, Molly.'

'Then, open them yourself,' said Molly, retreating as Dick came to his place.

The 'something living' proved to be a little round clock to put on the mantelpiece in Dick's bed-room, and after it had been duly admired, Grandmother suggested that the rest of the presents should be put aside until after breakfast.

'Because we have to have dinner very early, so as to start for the picnic,' she said; 'and if we make breakfast so very late, we shan't be hungry for Dick's nice birthday dinner.'

This was a serious consideration, so the children made haste with their bread and milk and the new-laid eggs that were a special birthday treat.

Horton's Farm, when they arrived there, after a most beautiful drive through flowery lanes, met with the children's unmixed approval; indeed, Dick paid it the highest of compliments, when he said that it was 'nearly as nice as Australia.'

'I did not know there was such jolly places in England,' he said, as he stood on the doorstep and surveyed the fields and garden that surrounded the house. 'I thought England was all roads with houses and little gardens.'

'But Grandmother's garden is not so very small, Dick,' said Barbara, 'and you have seen fields and lanes before.'

'Yes, but always with houses in sight,' said Dick, 'Now, we can't see any house except this one and those cottages, and I believe if we went a little way we wouldn't see any, and that's what I like, 'cause it's like Australia.'

Never was a guest more honored than Grandmother was by her little host. He was so anxious that she should be happy and entertained, that he would not leave her, and at last she had to insist on his going to play in the field while she sat in the summer-house.

'I think I'd better stay and take care of you,' he said, with a wistful glance at Barbara, who was standing outside in the sunshine, with Molly and Effie beside her.

'But nothing can hurt me here,' said Grandmother, 'and I want you to have a good time before tea. I am rather tired, so I will have a quiet rest.'

'But, won't you be lonely?'

'No; you will come back to tea presently, and Barbara brought a book for me to read, so I shall be quite happy.'

'And aren't you afraid of nothing?' inquired Dick. 'I thought women-people were always afraid of things when they were alone by theirselves.'

'No; I don't think I am afraid of anything just now,' said Grandmother, smiling, 'The sky is so clear I do not think it is likely to thunder, and—

'Are you afraid of thunder?' asked Dick quickly.

'I don't like it very much when I am by myself; but you could come back to me at once if a storm should come on, so run away, Sonny, and have a happy time.'

Dick made a sudden spring towards Barbara, violently ejecting Molly from her place, and claiming one hand, ''Cause it's my birthday,' and Barbara hardly had the heart to reprove him for being rough to his sister.

'I should say "please, Molly," she gently suggested, but Molly who had found a kitten and was making love to it called back that it did not matter.

'I am glad my Dick is being so good to his Grandmother,' said Barbara, presently, as she sat under a tree, making a daisy chain with Dick beside her, while the little girls crept about picking daisies.

Dick's face grew very rosy, and he flung himself into Barbara's lap, scattering the pink-tipped flowers in all directions.

'I love you best, Cousin Barbara,' he whispered, with a frantic hug, 'I love you ever so much best, but I am sorry for Grandmother, 'cause you said she hadn't got any boy, and I do want to be a gentleman like father.'

Barbara kissed him.

(To be continued.)

AN APPRECIATED TEACHER.

The following letter from one of the readers of the Boys' Page speaks for itself :—

To the 'Witness' :—

I am a pupil in the Glen School, one of twenty-three boys. Our teacher is Mr. Harland, who is our principal as well. He is very good and kind to us and we all think very much of him. Nov. 17 was his birthday so we subscribed to make him a present, and gave him a sterling silver napkin ring with his initials engraved on it. He seemed much pleased to receive it, and we were very glad to give it. We all hoped to see some account of it in the 'Witness,' but as nobody has sent it and as we wish to let Mr. Harland know how much we respect and like him, I said I would send this letter, which I hope you will publish in the 'Witness.'

I am, sir, your respectfully,

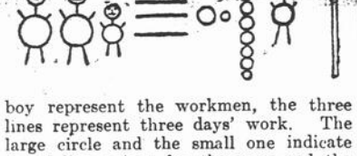
LILBURN G. MOIR.

RECEIPT IN SYMBOLS.

Here is a copy of the most remarkable receipt in America. It belongs to P. W. Thomas, of Chicago, by whom it was inherited from the original holder, his father, P. W. Thomas, of Rochester, N.Y.

The elder Mr. Thomas employed many foreigners, among them a family consisting of grandfather, son and grandson. They could neither read nor write. So at the end of three days' service they presented this bill.

The figures of the two men and the



boy represent the workmen, the three lines represent three days' work. The large circle and the small one indicate the dollar apiece for the men and the half dollar for the boy due each day. The seven large rings and the one small one represent the $7.50 due for the three days' work.

When they were paid they indicated that the end had come and that the transaction was closed by drawing the scaffold with the man dangling from it, a very vivid pictorial representation of finality.—New York 'Journal.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Women of experience in ordering coffee from their grocer are careful to specify **Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand Coffee,** which comes in pound and two-pound tin cans, knowing that satisfaction accompanies every can.

Thousands of refined people who know and appreciate good coffee endorse this famous brand. The signature and the seal of these well-known importers guarantee its excellence.

STORY COMPETITION

For One Gold and Many Silver Watches.

MANUSCRIPT TO BE ENTERED BEFORE FEB. 15.

The editor of the Boys' Page again wishes to draw attention to the story competition and to emphasize the fact that no story shorter than six thousand words can enter the competition, either for the gold or silver watches. Another fact to which we wish competitors would pay particular notice is that all manuscript for printers should be written on one side only of paper, cut into sheets about seven inches long by five inches broad, as this is the size of the copyholder on the linotype machines and it is therefore awkward to put larger sheets on.

We offer a solid gold watch for the best story containing not less than six thousand words, suitable for the Boys' Page, written by anyone.

All stories for this competition must be clearly written on one side of the paper only, marked,

'Competition Story,'

addressed 'Editor Boys' Page, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, and entered

Before Feb. 15, 1898.

Of the stories sent in for this competition, only those will be returned of which we cannot avail ourselves. We reserve the right to publish all others, but, excepting to the winner of the gold watch, we will give a silver watch to the author of every story, entered in this competition, which we use.

Watches offered in this competition will be carefully selected and will give great satisfaction to those that get them.

Any one wishing a sample copy of the 'Witness' containing this competition offer sent to a friend, may secure this by sending us a post card requesting one of these papers, and giving his friend's name and address in clear writing.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FROM INDIA AND CEYLON.

Best of Tea Value

ALWAYS PURE.

ALWAYS FRESH.

"Tetley's" TEAS

"From ANCIENT INDIA and SWEET CEYLON."

ELEPHANT BRAND.

Sold only in air-tight ½ lb. and 1 lb. packets, at 40c, 50c, 60c, 70c, $1 per lb.

Grocers who want their patrons to get the best should insist on their trying Tetley's Teas.

JOSEPH TETLEY & CO., London, Eng., and 14 Lemoine street, Montreal.

"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparation "LANOLINE"

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.

Toilet "Lanoline"

For Delicate and Sensitive Skins.

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Like the brilliant reputation of

IMPERIAL EMBROCATION,

That friend of Athletes,
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Rheumatism, Lumbago, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Cold in the Chest, Sprains and Bruises.

Recommended by the Leading Physicians.

Only 25c a bottle. All Chemists.

Mr. A. Jennings, of 52 King street, Montreal, writes: 'Having been troubled with Quinsy for a number of years, and getting no relief, I was recommended to try your IMPERIAL EMBROCATION, with the result that I am now perfectly cured, and will gladly testify as to its efficacy.' The passing he was brilliant.

IMPERIAL EMBROCATION CO., Box 516, Montreal.

"The Rolling Thing Before the Whirlwind,"

THE

Resurrection = Plant,

MENTIONED BY ISAIAH.

This Shrunken, Rounded Ball of Tightly Coiled-up Leaflets, Dry and apparently Dead, will live for hundreds of years without being planted or watered. When IMMERSED in tepid water one frond-like tip unfolds slowly outward, then another, and another, until in a short time the whole plant has resurrected, flattened out into a plate-like shape, and transformed into a Lovely Rosette of beautiful velvet green, fern-like moss, both odd and marvellous.

It will grow nicely if planted in a warm, moist, shady place, but being nearly or fully matured in size and growth when gathered, it need not be planted at all, as the plant will keep just as well in a trunk, or any other dry place in the house, for ages, in a perfectly fresh and healthy condition, and can be resurrected, at will, time and again, indefinitely, by being allowed to curl up and become dry, each time, after having fully opened out by water.

The most remarkable peculiarity of this plant is, that after being BOILED, it is still so sensitive to humidity that it will curl up and unfold in the same manner as when growing in its native soil.

These are entirely distinct from a small "Selaginella" grown in Mexico, incorrectly called the "Resurrection Plant."

It is one of the greatest of wonders in the plant kingdom: a rare and beautiful thing in the parlor, in the dead of winter, and a most interesting curiosity to all, at all times.

It is a very appropriate and convenient present for RE-MAILING to others. One plant mailed for 25 cents, three to one address, 50 cents. Wholesale prices on application.

FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED.

FOR SALE BY

S. S. BAIN, Nurseryman & Florist,

66 BEAVER HALL HILL, MONTREAL.

LITERARY REVIEW.

DISCOVERIES AT NIPPUR.

It is strange how the veil that shrouds the earliest history of civilization is being pushed further and further back, so that eastern peoples once unknown have won their established place in our reading of history 'from about 2300 B.C. onward, everything is reasonably accurate, for we have almost complete lists of consecutive kings of Babylon, and means of ascertaining their dates,' and the records of other kings whose exact dates are less easily determined are certainly centuries older. So we learn from 'Nippur; or Explorations and Adventures on the Euphrates' (Putnam's) an account by John Punnett Peters, Ph. D., of the 'University of Pennsylvania expedition to Babylonia,' in the years 1888-1890. The second volume of 'Nippur,' now on hand, tells of the success of the expedition when, after many difficulties, the explorers found a temple of Bel, whose local appellation was En-lil or the storm-god. A curious part of the temple is described as follows:—

A zigurat we knew from the work of sundry excavators, as well as from the descriptions of Herodotus, to be a sort of rectangular pyramid, consisting of a diminishing series of terraces set one upon the other each toward the edge and not in the centre of the one below. But what was the purpose of these singular structures, and whether, and in what way, they were connected with temples had never been definitely ascertained. . . . . Now the word ziggurat means nothing more than a peak or high place, a term familiar to every reader of the Old Testament in connection with the Hebrew practices of worship before the Babylonian exile. To the early Hebrew mind a mountain top, or an artificial high place, afforded a means of closer access to God. Precisely the same idea attached Babylonia to a high place or ziggurat. . . . Ziggurats were conventional representations of mountains, a survival of ancient, primitive, religious ideas. The ziggurat of the temple of Bel at Nippur, or rather the temple itself with the ziggurat as apex, was an artificial mountain, and the inscriptions found there inform us that the name of this temple was in fact E-kur, or Mountain House, while the ziggurat was called Imgarsag, Mountain of Heaven.

Axe-heads of opaque blue glass, apparently placed in the temple as votive offerings, show that glass-making was an art of very early discovery. Many utensils and ornaments were found at different depths in Nippur, some as much as thirty-seven feet below the surface. As it was (and is still) the Babylonian practice to raise one building over the ruins of another, without clearing the ground these finds belonged to different eras, often to be known by some inscription. Writings intended to be specially preserved were written twice, once on a clay tablet and again on a clay cover protecting the tablet.

We found a jar containing three tablets of the Hammurabi period while more tablets lay on the ground by the side of the jar. One could not but be reminded of the account in the thirty-second chapter of Jeremiah of the purchase by the prophet of the land of his cousin, Hanameel, at Anathoth, on which occasion the contract written on a case-tablet, that is, a tablet within and an envelope of clay without, was placed in a jar and buried in the earth.

Hammurabi is supposed to be 'Amraphel, King of Shinar,' one of the confederates of Chedonlaomer mentioned in Genesis in connection with Abraham's rescue of Lot. Sargon, or Sargina, the earliest king of whom anything is known, is said to have flourished about 3800 B.C., and he established a system of records connected with astronomical phenomena, intended to furnish guidance for the future in the matter of omens. He was thus in his way a literary character as well as a great warrior. He is said to have included the island of Cyprus among his domains. The curious coffins and burial customs of the ancient Babylonians are described by Dr. Peters at some length. The story of his discoveries is a notable addition to the literature of Assyriology. (W. Foster Brown, $2.50.)

VASARI'S 'LIVES OF THE PAINTERS.'

The Scribners publish in a neat edition 'Lives of Seventy of the Most Eminent Painters, Sculptors, and Architects' by Giorgio Vasari, edited and annotated in the light of recent discoveries by E. H. and E. W. Blashfield and A. A. Hopkins. Giorgio Vasari, an industrious painter and student, an exponent of 'the gentler virtues of the Renaissance,' wrote about the middle of the sixteenth century a long series of biographies covering the history of art during its most flourishing period in Italy. This, the most important work of the kind for students of art and history, was translated in 1850 by Mrs. Jonathan Foster. Her translation is the standard, her rendering of the Italian's style being very apt and pleasing. But there are occasional defects in the translation, and these, as well as the author's mistakes in historical data, are corrected in footnotes to the present edition. Much other information is supplied in the notes; for instance, Vasari gives a critical description of the chief works of each artist, and the editors tell us where each is now to be found, if in any well-known collection. An entertaining book for the general reader and invaluable to students. (W. Foster Brown, four volumes in box, $8.00.)

STATE CONTROL, OR FREEDOM.

'Industrial Freedom,' by David McGregor eMans, (D. Appleton & Co.), is a study of economic conditions in which the author shows that the burdens imposed by government do not tend as much as is often supposed to equalize the position of the rich and the poor. Taxes which have to be paid by large businesses may quickly lower the wages of its employees. Legacy duties fall heaviest on those families that have but little to spare. The works which are carried on by the government for the public good are not carried on economically. (On this count the author instances the post-office department of the United States Government and says that even in that distinguished branch of the public service the great express companies could excel the government's efficiency and economy.) Therefore, the socialistic remedy for poverty, by which the government would superintend all industries, is not a remedy from which any permanent good can be expected. By a careful setting forth of this position Mr. Means hopes to recall from a futile quest some of those whose interest has been drawn into the current of socialistic thought. In an introduction to this book the Hon. D. A. Wells says :—

The expense of government is a charge that the public must bear, but its limits are defined by experience, and the modern tendency to exceed them results in corruption and extravagance, which may in the first place be injurious to the rich, but which eventually causes suffering to the poor.

To turn aside after the ideals of socialism is thus directly productive of injury to the general welfare. It is also indirectly prejudicial, because the very best element in our society, that which is both conscientious and cultivated, is led to waste strength needed for important reforms.

($1.50.)

A CANADIAN POET ON THE 'GOLDEN TREASURY.'

Mr. Roberts, the Canadian poet, has rather a severe review of the 'Second Series' of 'Palgrave's Golden Treasury' in the 'Criterion,' of November twentieth. Of the first volume, in which Mr. Palgrave had the aid of the counsel of his friend Tennyson, Mr. Roberts declares that 'taken as a whole, it is so nearly perfect and in all ways so companionable, that it is never likely to be bettered or superseded. Familiarity with it means an effective equipment in English poetry. Indeed, Prof. Charles Eliot Norton is said to have declared that to educate a class in the right apprehension of beauty he needed no other text-book than Palgrave's 'Golden Treasury.'

Regarding the second series, he says : 'It is partial, unbalanced, hopelessly out of proportion and perspective, ever marked everywhere by personal bias.'

A collection containing twenty-three poems by Tennyson, fourteen by Browning, thirteen by Matthew Arnold and twelve by Rossetti cannot lack attractiveness; and obviously, when it fails, it does so by omission rather than by commission. Still, Mr. Palgrave has done some things for which sack-cloth and ashes were light penance. He has put in seventeen poems by Arthur O'Shaughnessy—a true poet, but by no means the master singer to claim such prominence—and only one by Walter Savage Landor. He has put in fifteen by Christina Rossetti and only one by Jean Ingelow, one by Thackeray, one by Sidney Dobell. Sir Lewis Morris is represented, while William Morris, one of the indisputable masters of Victorian song, perhaps the peer of the greatest, is utterly ignored. Coventry Patmore, with his teacups and his curates and his platitudes, has ten poems to keep his name from oblivion; but Stevenson, Fitzgerald, Dobson have never a line. William Barnes has twelve pieces of rather difficult dialect. Neither Macauley nor Robert Bridges, nor Philip Marston is allowed to appear. Ferguson, Wilton, Whitehead, Romanes, Kendall and the Duke of Argyll find here an immortality which I should be the last to refuse them. But there is nothing to suggest that the following, all at least as true poets as those just mentioned, and many of them possessed of a far more authentic gift, ever made music of the English speech:

Proctor, Praed, Frederick Locker, Meredith, Biddoes, James Thomson, Horne, Mumby, Edwin Arnold, Emily Bronte, Walter Thornby, John Leicester Warren, Buchanan, Blunt, Gosse and Lang. These names glare through their absence. Of course, in the case of Kipling, Watson, Sharp and others of the younger set, the omission is explicable on the score of youth. Not genius, but age, is essential in a poet. Ripeness is all.

Only the venial blindness of personal friendship can explain, in the face of such omissions as have been enumerated, the inclusion of four poems, of no superlative merit, by Frederick Tennyson, and not fewer than twelve by Charles Tennyson-Turner. The latter is a poet of genuine but extremely slender talent, and quite deserved to be represented by a sonnet or two. He does not well bear the distinction here thrust upon him.

What can be said of the critical discernment of a professor of poetry at Oxford who could omit such a poem as this of Stevenson's:

Under the wide and starry sky,
Dig the grave and let me lie.
Glad did I live and gladly die,
And I laid me down with a will.

'This be the verse you grave for me :
Here he lies where he longed to be ;
Home is the sailor, home from the sea,
And the hunter home from the hill.'

MORE CANADIAN VERSE.

'Songs of the Pines,' by James Ernest Caldwell, (Wm. Briggs, Toronto) is a book of poems on many subjects. They are not all about the pine woods, by any means, there are lyrics of the Christmas family gathering; of the sorrows of the sensitive heart of youth; of farm life, and of temperance sentiment; but the name, 'Songs of the Pines,' is justified in a musical little preface which describes the effect of the wind singing through the boughs, and continues.'

Such be the influence benign
Of these por murmurings of mine,
Borne from a long past summer day
When all the skies were gloomed and gray.

The quality of the poem, as is apt to be the case in a volume containing all of one author's efforts is very uneven. Many of the shorter pieces would be good for readings or recitations. The most ambitious thing in the book, and one of the most poetic, is 'Cecilia,' a tale of the Ottawa valley. Its flow of verse moves on with a certain degree of stateliness and contains many of the simple reflections that appeal to the mind of man everywhere, such as the following:

How dull lags time when anguish wears
Deep in the heart that lives and bears,
As though to watch with gloating eye
Its writhing in its agony !

And all creation's face appears
Unmoved by all its griefs and fears !
The shining sun hides not his face,
No cloud stops in aerial race.

The wind hath no new gentleness
To waft its comfort or caress,
The notes of gladness fro meach bird
Are by no depths of feeling stirred;
Though he the round of nature scan,
Man hath no friend so true as—man !

GIFT BOOKS.

'The Exploits of Miles Standish,' by Henry Johnson (D. Appleton & Co.) is a suitable gift-book for young people. It has the two merits of being well worked up from historical material and being an extremely readable romance. The early life of the soldier, his 'battles in Flanders,' and other experiences, are portrayed by the aid of 'historical imagination,' and the account of his life in the New World, is based on the records of the Plymouth Colony. The former leader of mercenaries had offered his services to the little band of Separatists who sailed from England in 1620. He had expressed no special sympathy with their religious convictions, but only with their wrongs. Some of the party were dubious about taking him, thinking he might be a Roman Catholic seeking to betray their interests. These doubts were, however, overcome, and as the only man of war among the peaceful saints of the Plymouth settlement he had a useful career, and one doubtless most agreeable to his adventurous spirit and active disposition. (Cloth binding, with colored picture on cover, $1.50.)

'Prisoners of the Sea,' by Florence Morse Kingsley, author of 'Titus,' (Copp, Clarke Co., Toronto), is a romance of the seventeenth century, and concerns French Huguenots, American Puritans and pirates. The mystery of the desert island turns out to be connected with 'the man with the iron mask,' whose identity is said to have been established by recent discoveries. It makes an exciting story and is good reading, though hardly a Sunday-school book, as the pirates and others sometimes express their sentiments with more freedom than would be desired in a Sunday-school.

FROM RAPHAEL TUCK.

We have received from the Raphael Tuck and Sons Company, a number of beautiful specimens of their publishing art. Prominent among the gift-books is an extremely handsome edition of 'Hamlet,' illustrated with a number of colored plates, by Harold Copping, as well as smaller black and white pictures by the same artist. The effect is new and striking. The only introduction is the facsimile of an autograph letter by Sir Henry Irving, accepting the dedication. Mr. Copping's interpretation of the melancholy prince is in itself of interest, as he gives Hamlet a younger and weaker face than the usual conception of his character would admit. Pretty children's books, containing art lithographs are 'Just One More,' and 'The Children's Hour,' both edited by Edric Vredenburg. Among the toy books in stiff paper are 'The Life of a Pony,' as told by Father Tuck, the 'Cock-a-Doodle-Do A B C,' 'The Six Swans,' and 'Pets.' The calendars this year show several novelties. In one called 'Friendly Greetings,' a cat and dog can be made to nod to each other. There is a little boat that can be rigged, and a pink cockatoo with the days of the month covering its extensive plumage. There is the usual variety of calendars with floral designs and literary quotations. James Russell Lowell and Oliver Wendell Holmes have each their calendar as well as the standbys, Tennyson, Browning and the bible. Some of the smaller calendars have a specially dainty appearance. The Christmas cards have a good deal of gilt about them and old-fashioned bells, flowers and lace, are their chief adornments. We notice a few in which artistic taste is more evident than in others. A favorite with humorists will be the design of sleek and comfortable pigs in charge of bags of gold.

PERIODICALS.

'The National Review' (Edwin Arnold London), edited by L. J. Maxe, has in its October and November numbers, ten papers, by specialists, on the 'Silver Question,' the editor being a bimetallist. Mr. Arthur Steadwell treats of the 'Canadian Enigma,' in the October number, with the conclusion that Canada is likely to cause some disappointment to the Cobden Club. Mr. Jessop, has a cricket article, and Capt. May treats of 'Future Naval Warfare.'

With its issue of Nov. 11, the 'Evangelical Churchman,' the oldest and best of Anglican weeklies in Canada, takes another step in advance and comes to its readers in a new suit of paper and typography. It contains a portrait and sketch of the Archbishop of Canterbury, together with an article from his pen on 'The necessity of study for the clergy.' The Rev. Dyson Hague, M.A., writes of a visit to Canterbury; Rev. H. J. Cody, M.A., continues his valuable notes on 'The Church in the Motherland.' A missionary to the North-West Indians writes about 'The kind of missionary wanted.' There are a score or so of bright editorial notes and comments. Book and Magazine reviews and a batch of the latest church news from all quarters. (Bryant Press, Toronto, $1.50.)

LITERARY ITEMS.

Spurgeon's life is about to be issued in four volumes at forty-two shillings, and in shilling monthly parts.

Tennyson's memoirs by his son is likely to be the most interesting of modern biographies. Its readers will become familiar with the leading notables of the past fifty years, including Her Majesty Queen Victoria, whose letters show her to have been a sincere friend of the poet. Proof sheets of the correspondence between the Queen and Lord Tennyson were submitted to Her Majesty.

'The Silence of God,' by Robert Anderson, C.B., LL.D., assistant commissioner of the London police, is said to be worthy of the deepest attention of ministers of churches.

The Rev. Dyson Hague's 'Church of England Before the Reformation' is highly spoken of by those competent to give an opinion upon the subject in England. Mr. Hague—a son of Mr. George Hague, of this city—is now a professor in Wycliffe College, Toronto. Mr. Hague is also the author of a little work, 'Ways to Win,' admirably fitted to be helpful to Christian workers.

'Twenty-six Years of Missionary Work in China,' by Mrs. Stott, will be read with great interest by all who recently met that lady as she passed through Canada.

'The Private Papers of William Wilberforce' have been many years in coming before the public yet they will be welcomed as throwing light upon the men and the history of a past century, and give a better insight into the inner life of one of the noblest men that ever sat in the House of Commons.

The National Temperance League (England) has issued a pamphlet on the questions 'Did Jesus Christ make and drink intoxicating drink ?' and 'Does God's word sanction the use of intoxicating drink ?'

The editors of the 'Magazine of Art' and the 'British Medical Journal' are Jews.

'Creed and Conduct' will be found of special value for ministers and thoughtful Christians. It is an epitome of Christian doctrine and conduct from Dr. McLaren's (of Manchester) published sermons. The chapters are not sermons, but a gathering from many sermons of the Doctor's teaching on the subjects treated of. It would be a useful book for young men. The selections and arrangement have been made by the Rev. George Coats, by Dr. McLaren's permission.

FEARFUL CHINESE LAW.

The statement that a lad of eleven years of age had been arrested at Kinkuei for accidentally causing the death of his mother, and that this child had been sent under custody to Soochow to be there imprisoned until sentenced to death according to Chinese law, has unfortunately been fully corroborated by a trustworthy foreign resident of Soochow. Under the Draconic law of China, when a parent has been killed no circumstances of intention or of age are permitted to interfere with the infliction of the penalty, which is that of lingch'i, or slicing by the ox-eared knife, followed by decapitation by the executioner's heavy two-handed sword. Any mitigation of this cruel custom would be considered by the Chinese as aiming a blow at the fundamental principal of filial duty which is supposed to be the groundwork of their code. No doubt even an appeal to the Emperor would be in vain, for any atempt to change the law in the case of this unfortunate youthful matricide might endanger the dynasty itself.

THE FUTURE KING OF ROUMANIA AND HIS SISTER.

'Black and White.'

Little Prince Carol of Roumania, grandnephew of King Charles of that country, will, in the ordinary course of things, some day ascend the throne of that country. He is the only son of the present heir-presumptive of Roumania, Prince Ferdinand von Hohenzollern, a nephew of King Charles, who is a young man in his thirty-third year, and who married Princess Marie of Edinburgh. Prince Carol was born Oct. 15, 1893, so is just four years of age. His little sister, Elizabeth, is but three years old, having been born in 1894.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHISKEY AND MORPHINE HABITS.

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LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

A COMPARISON WITH NONCONFORMIST BODIES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of Nov. 13 Mr. Stephens quotes some figures purporting to show the relative position of the Church of England to the dissenting bodies. Among the most remarkable are those relating to Sunday-school scholars, 3,103,285 of whom he credits to Dissent and 2,529,813 to the Church, making a total of 5,433,098 for 1896. Unfortunately for himself and his argument he has overlooked two important facts. In the vast majority of cases Anglican children do not attend Sunday-school after reaching the age of fourteen. That is the first fact; and the second is that it is a very usual thing for adult Dissenters to continue at Sunday-school as learners. So that if these figures are of the least use as a comparison they must refer in the case of the dissenting scholars to children between the ages of five and fifteen, as it is between those ages that Church children attend Sunday-school. How can they be used justly as a comparison when the Church scholars are children and the Dissenting scholars include a very considerable number of adults? Possibly half of them are adult members, or 'communicants' who have already been enumerated under that heading.

Will Mr. Stephens maintain after a moment's reflection that there were in 1896 in a population of about 30,500,000 in England and Wales, 5,433,098 children between the ages of five and fifteen who attended Church and Dissenting Sunday-schools? That is to say, more than one-sixth of the population, or more than seventeen and a half percent of the whole population. Remember these figures do not take into account Roman Catholic and Hebrew children between those ages, nor the vast number of slum children and other neglected creatures of the same age yet unreached. One can see at a glance that the figures relating to Dissenting scholars must include a very large proportion of adults, as such a percentage of children between five and fifteen is impossible. Where, then, is the value of the comparison? The same tactics were adopted to discredit us in Wales in 1895.

Mr. Asquith stated Dissenting scholars as 515,728 and the Church scholars as 145,419 (which, by the way, was an under-statement of 21,000 as regards the Church children), making a total of 661,147 (without taking in the 21,000 innocents he did away with). The absurdity of the figures as a comparison was shown when it appeared, on examination of the census returns, that there were only 340,000 children in all Wales between the ages of five and fifteen, and of these the Church actually had 166,419. ('Church Times,' July 19, 1895.) It also turned out that the total of 515,728 Dissenting scholars was made up of figures relating to a different year for almost every sect. Allow me to advise your correspondent to beware of the statistics furnished by political dissenters like Dr. Clifford.

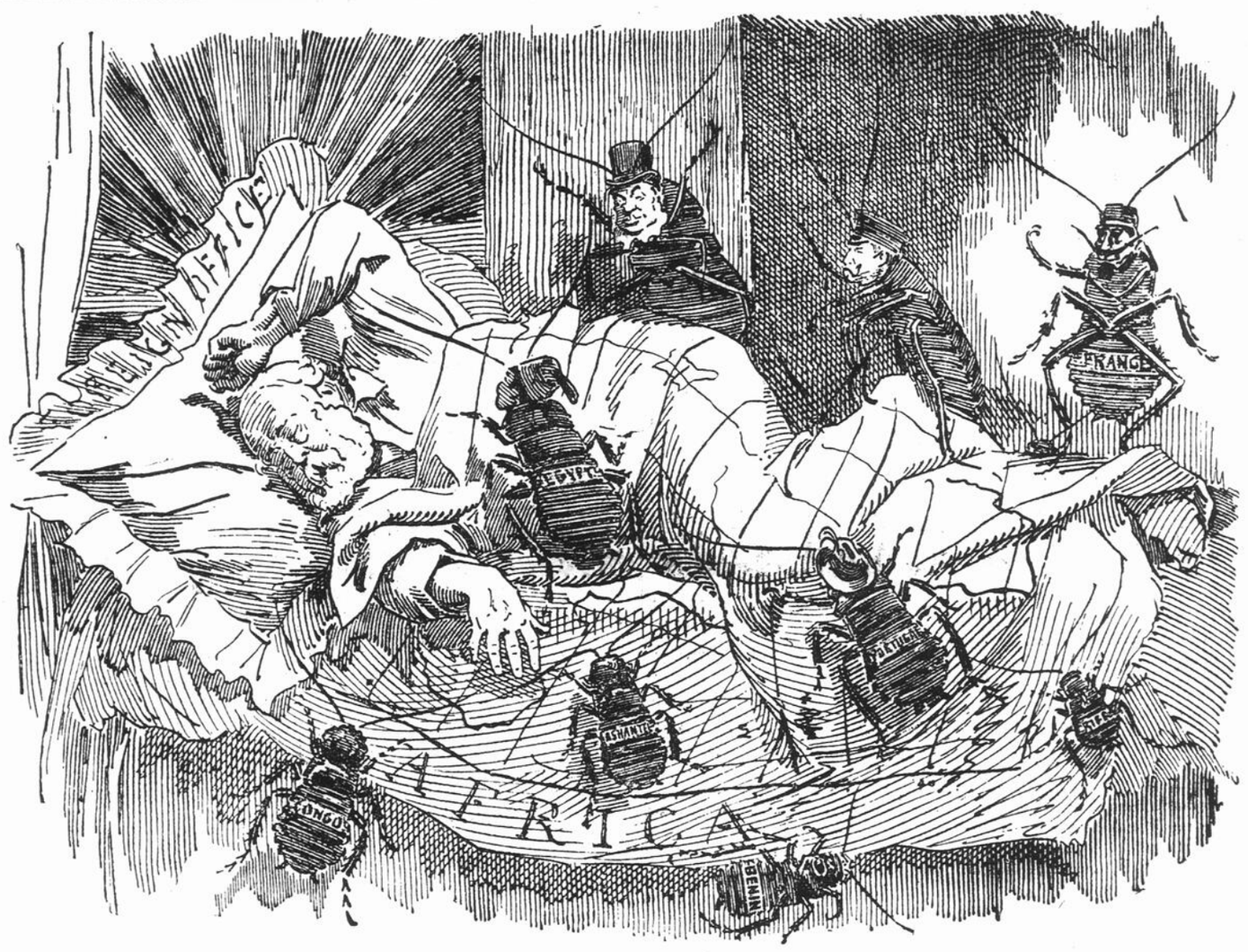
Mr. Stephen also states that the ten leading Protestant denominations provide 7,610,003 sittings (how scrupulous about that odd three), as against 6,778,288 provided by the Church, so that I suppose he virtually claims about a million more sittings if we allow for the smaller sects. I must remind your correspondent that religious bodies are not composed of sittings, and if Dissent has one million more sittings than the Church it is very likely Dissent has two millions of empty sittings. I shall give my reasons for thinking so presently. I must remind Mr. Stephens that the religious census of 1851 gave the Church forty-two percent of the total population, of which total population only seventy-five per cent were reckoned as being worshippers, and to all the other religious bodies it gave thirty-three percent. The Church claimed the estimate was made on principles which were unfair to her, and has repeatedly asked for a fair enumeration, but the factious opposition of political dissent has hitherto prevented her request being complied with. The census of 1851 succeeded a period of apathy on the part of the Church and one of unexampled growth on the part of the sects. But the forty-six years which have elapsed since then have been noted for the zeal and activity of the Church in every direction, as well as for her rapid increase in numbers, all of which have never been paralleled in her history.

According to a parliamentary return published in 1893 the Church spent in the twenty years just then ended £20,531,402 in church building and restoration, to say nothing of what was spent during the twenty years previous, for which I have no figures. And this only took notice of sums over £500. ('Church Times,' Jan. 27, 1893.) The Church spent this money in providing churches because she had the worshippers to fill them and in planting churches in neglected districts unprovided with church accommodation, which churches she has succeeded in filling. And yet she halts not, but continues to press on to provide for the spiritual wants of the people in places yet ill-supplied with churches. Her services are frequent and her churches crowded. She does not complain of surplus room but rather that she has to strain every nerve to meet the demands made upon her for accommodation.

The Church in Wales and Cornwall is supposed to be weakest, and Dissent all powerful. A glance at Dissent in Wales will therefore afford a fair index of what it must be in many places elsewhere. The following words are from a speech made at Shrewsbury on April 13, 1890 or 1891, (I am not quite sure as to which date), at a conference of Welsh Dissenters:—'It was nothing less than a scandal to their common faith to see in a seaside place, in a street only about thirty yards long, four chapels, any one of which would accommodate all the congregations.' The same speaker stated that he saw the congregation coming away from the opening service of a new chapel, and it numbered thirteen persons. ('Church Times,' March 24, 1893.) The parliamentary committee of the Welsh Calvinistic Assembly, in 1895, gave the Church sittings in Wales as less than 450,000, and Dissenting sittings as more than 1,100,000, in all 1,550,000 sittings, which, I presume, did not include Roman Catholic accommodation. As the population of the four Welsh dioceses was only 1,776,405 in 1891, of which a considerable number must have been children in arms, (actually 90,791 under two years old), and children too young to attend service, to say nothing of the non-worshipping population, I think your readers will see at a glance how absurdly over-seated Wales is. ('Witness,' June 25, 1895.) The 'Golewad,' the organ of the Calvinistic Methodists, for Dec. 27, 1884, gives statistics showing 'that there are chapels with accommodation varying from three hundred to five hundred sittings, where the members are but from twenty to forty.' ('Story of the Church in Wales,' page 68.) I have before me a list of seventeen chapels, the seating accommodation in which totals 5,099, but whose membership only totals, for the whole seventeen, eight hundred and seventy-two. In the majority of these cases the debt is nearly equal to the cost of building, but as long as the interest is paid the investor is generally satisfied. The multiplication of Welsh chapels is not due so much to religious activity as to an inability on the part of the worshippers to live at peace with each other, which finally ends in the formation of new congregations. If your correspondents wish to learn of the acquirement of Dissenting chapels, in the poor districts of the large cities, by the Church when Dissent can no longer maintain them: if they wish to hear a few of the candid admissions of Dissenters as to failure: if they wish to learn of the increase of the Church in Cornwall, where the population is actually decreasing, or of sixty-one places in Monmouthshire alone where there are no Dissenting chapels; or if they wish for the records of some confirmations at which a goodly proportion of the candidates had just left Dissent, I can give them enough particulars to satisfy them. Possibly, if I had time, and the 'Witness' space, to devote to an examination of the other figures given they might not appear so conclusive as your correspondent imagines them to be.

L. STONE.

Montreal, Nov. 28, 1897.



A GUILDHALL NIGHTMARE.

'Africa was created to be the plague of the Foreign Office.'—Vide Lord Salisbury's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet, Nov. 9.—'Punch.'

IS METHODISM DECLINING IN ENGLAND.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I am sure you will kindly allow me space to reply to the Rev. Mr. Taylor's last letter on the above subject. He complains of being 'dragged into a disagreeable correspondence,' etc. The fact is, he made statements with regard to English Methodism which were very inaccurate. They had no foundation whatever in fact. Then he finds it disagreeable to have his inaccuracies exposed. He says that my letter was a 'peculiar specimen of special pleading.' Now, sir, I simply set down the statistics of the British Conference, from the official minutes. I did that carefully and correctly. The subject needed no special pleading. The statistics given were sufficient to set forth the utter fallacy of Mr. Taylor's contention as to the decline of Methodism. A church which has increased its membership at the rate of 4,230 per annum, for over forty years; and its Sunday-school scholars by 11,000 a year; which is building 130 new churches, and spending over a million and a half of dollars annually upon those buildings is not declining. Why Mr. Taylor persists in his contention with such facts before him it is hard to understand. 'The wish must be father to the thought.'

The rev. gentleman tells us that he did not see the reports of the Methodist Conference.

Sir, he ought to have seen them. A man who sets up to enlighten the Canadian public as to the condition of Methodism in England; and who does not deign to look into one of its official records, must be regarded as somewhat presumptuous. As a rule, it is very helpful to a man to acquire some definite knowledge of a subject before writing on it.'

I observe Mr. Taylor states that, 'every word he quoted was from official sources.' I propose to examine that statement.

He gives a quotation from the 'Methodist Times.' That paper was for many years a bitter enemy to the Wesleyan Conference. It was started as such. Of late it has discontinued its opposition; and is edited in part by a Methodist; minister. But, let me assure Mr. Taylor, it is no more an official organ of the Methodist Church, than the London 'Times,' or the 'Daily Telegraph.'

Surely Mr. Taylor must be a man of sufficient intelligence to know that a newspaper paragraph is not to be taken as official testimony.

Then we have a quotation from a Rev. Dr. Barrett, said to be 'an eminent Methodist minister.' I have the official list of Methodist ministers' names, in the minutes of the British Conference. I cannot find any Dr. Barrett in that list. I will not contradict Mr. T.; but, would ask him respectfully on what circuit Dr. Barrett is laboring and of what he is Doctor?

There is something very remarkable about the quotation from Dr. Barrett. It is this. It does not refer to Methodism at all. He simply says 'The Nonconformists are falling behind,' without mentioning Methodism; and this statement about Nonconformists is set forth as being an official declaration of the decline of Methodism.

It is a long time since I ever read in any public journal such a piece of slipshod argument.

The truth is, Mr. T has collected a few miscellaneous and somewhat irrelevant scraps of newspaper paragraphs written adversely to Methodism. He has put them together—made a letter out of them; and labels them as being official documents to prove that Methodism is declining.

There is another point in his communications to which I invite special attention. He does not attempt to support his statements by statistics of any kind. If his assertion be true that Methodism is declining, let him give us the figures. Are its missions, its finances, its membership, its schools, decreasing in numbers? What is the amount or percentage of the decrease?

I contend, Mr. Editor, that the rev. gentleman should be prepared to give definite answers to such questions as these, when he asserts that Methodism is declining. But he knows full well that he can do nothing of the kind.

Mr. T takes exception to my statement that the Wesleyan Methodist Church in England was the one organized by John Wesley himself. If John Wesley did not organize it; can Mr. Taylor tell us who did?

The gentleman informs us in closing that he 'longs and prays that Methodism and the Church of England may be one organically.'

As a brother minister, and kowing a good deal more of Methodism than he does, I will take the liberty in closing to give him a word of counsel. It is this. That he abstain henceforth from these misrepresentations of Methodism. His statements as to its decline are not in harmony with truth and fact: and, therefore, they are offensive to Methodist people. It would be well for him to learn to 'speak the truth in love,' with regard to Methodism; and then go to prayers for organic union.

G. G. HUXTABLE.

Montreal, Dec. 2, 1897.

METHODIST MISSIONS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Some little time ago a correspondence appeared in the 'Witness' over a resolution moved by myself and carried in the Montreal Methodist Conference. The burden of said resolution was 'that we earnestly recommend to the Missionary Board a more encouraging policy towards our home missions.' That action was not taken to lessen the interest in foreign work but to call attention to the urgent and pressing needs of our home work and the straitened circumstances of our missionaries upon our home fields. I was much pleased to observe that at the meeting of the General Board in Halifax, and as reported in the 'Christian Guardian' of Oct. 20, Dr. Sutherland moved, and Dr. Williams seconded, 'That to meet the absolute necessities of the work, be it resolved that such additional amount be added to the appropriations already made to home missions as will bring up the average to seventy-two percent of the basis of salary, etc. So that a more encouraging policy is being inaugurated already. I trust the annual conferences and our people will support this movement heartily.

I have been interested in the discussion of the foreign and home work by the great Methodist Missionary Society of the United States at its board meeting just held in Philadelphia. They disbursed last year $1,130,169.11. There was no wish to reduce the amount given to foreign but a strong purpose to take better care of the home work and the home missionary. Another element also entered into the able discussion, viz., 'Women's Societies.' Bishop McCabe said 'he liked the women's societies but believed there was a steady division going on dividing the church, etc., but we should teach that the first allegiance of our members is to the parent missionary society.' When discussing the home and foreign work Bishop Fowler said 'he believed in foreign missions, but he believed in the United States. The only cure for the government of our great cities was the gospel. He did not believe we were doing enough for our own great cities.' Dr. King agreed with Bishop Fowler. Dr. Chaffee said 'he knew many in the home work supporting their families on three hundred dollars a year.' Bishop Goodsell at this point claimed that the work abroad was more prosperous than the home work. 'Then,' said Dr. Hodgetts in reply, 'we should do more for the home field; for helping the home mission is helping the foreign, for they soon contribute toward the foreign.'

Bishop Fowler in speaking to his resolution to advance the appropriations of the home work, without cutting down the appropriations of the foreign work, said:

I am convinced we are not doing our duty to the home work. We are to save the foreign nations by foreign workers. If every Christian in this land were to go to China, that would not be much more than a supply. We pay $1,100 a year to some of our missionaries who could not get more than $500 at home. We must not distinguish between them. In foreign lands we want to have a few great centres, and from them send out men of the country to evangelize the land. Now let us turn and look after these multitudes at home. We have a great host of baptized pagans in this country. A part of our work should be by all kindness and in every sort of gospel magnetism to convert and save them.

Dr. Chaffee in continuing the discussion upon the appropriations, said:

There is no more reason why you should call home the foreign workers because of a cut, than for calling back the home workers on the frontier under similar circumstances. We don't call them home, but take the blood right out of their hearts, and they stay on the work with their wives and families.

Dr. King thought:

It was possible to economize abroad as well as at home. The salaries of foreign missionaries are luxurious as compared with the home missionaries.

And so the discussion went on and resulted in a more careful and liberal oversight of the home work. Canada is attracting more attention to-day than any other country on this globe. Thousands upon thousands will flock to these shores this coming spring. Smile if you will, but the Dominion of Canada is destined to become the moulding power on this North American Continent. We cannot do too much in upholding the hands and work of our home missionaries in newly formed centres of trade and industry and out on the front among the sparsely settled districts of this new land. I am strongly of the opinion (I do not claim infallibility) that we must from certain centres in China and Japan push our foreign work with native talent and with all our might as a church seek more earnestly to keep up with the growth of our great Dominion by a still more liberal policy towards our home missions and missionaries.

MANLY BENSON.

Montreal, Nov. 22, 1897.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I am loth to ask you for a little space in answer to 'Farmer's Son's' letter of last Saturday. His first paragraph perfectly agrees with every point I made in regard to a minimum salary for teachers. I said that 'ability, supply and demand should control the salaries of teachers,' as in every other kind of labor. He says he cordially supports 'Farmer' in his opinions that it would be absurd and unjust that minimum salaries should be fixed by law.' However, in his second and third paragraphs he 'dissents most vehemently' against the factor of a domestic servant being compared with that of a teacher. In doing so, I took up the line of argument used by those who claim that 'teachers ought to receive a larger salary;' that 'even domestic servants receive as much as teachers do, and according to the showing of 'F. S.' they are sometimes worth much more. I for one shall not object to their getting what they are worth, upon the same principle as that I wish applied to the teachers, namely, that ability, supply and demand shall control; observing, that the scarce or necessary always obtains the higher price regardless of the cost of production. Then, 'F. S.' will take note, is a full answer to his second paragraph. His remarks anent the quack are also aside of the question; but even here the common principle controls, for the public will not employ a quack until he shows more ability than the 'skilled doctor,' and consequently the supply of quacks will exceed the demand, and their labor have no money value.

I begin to doubt whether 'F. S.' understands much about elementary education; he speaks of the cost, etc., of 'teachers spending two, three or four years at the academy, one or two at the normal school, and four at college.' Most people know that is not necessary to a teacher of an elementary school. Again, he suggests to 'make laws making it an offence to employ an untrained teacher.' He will find that law in Sec. 1959, R.S.C., 'All persons, etc., shall employ as teachers, such persons only as are provided with diplomas, on pain of losing their share of the grants, etc.,' but for his enjoyment I may allude to another section of the law which blunders as far in one way as he does in the other. In Sec. 1962, s. s. R.S.C., he will also find the extent of education requisite to secure a diploma. 'For teachers of elementary schools such qualifications as will enable them to teach with success, reading, writing, the elements of grammar, geography and arithmetic as far as the rule of three inclusive.' If 'the high officials of the educational world of this province' would apply themselves to having that section and half a dozen others just as absurd, eliminated from the school law they will advance the interests of the province. If they will put the law into force 'that no teacher shall be employed who has not obtained a diploma' and that the standard of education required from teachers in the parishes be much higher, they will be doing a good work, but not by 'advocating legislation by which the minimum salaries of teachers shall be fixed by law.'

His remarks anent the teachers and school-houses are misleading. He is certainly not correct with regard to either in the Eastern Townships (in my last I gave an illustration which very generally prevails), and as certainly not as regards school-houses in the French parishes, as they are there built in the same style and comfort, as the dwelling houses of the ratepayers. I am in the unique position of being able to stand on my farm with each foot in a different township, a different county, and a different judicial district. On the one side of the boundary line dwell a people as well educated as in any country in the world, and on the other side of the gulf it is next to impossible to constitute a council or board of school commissioners who can read and write; and in many cases, even the mayors and chairmen fill those positions contrary to law. Will 'Farmer's Son' tell us why that difference? But no blundering. I fulfilled the duties of school commissioner over forty years ago, and in the course of business have travelled over many of the townships and parishes and will ask leave to again correct him. It is an interesting question, and well worth consideration by 'the high officials of the province.'

'Farmer's Son' says 'the Protestant committee are doing all in their power to secure more money for elementary schools, and better pay for better teachers;' thus, they are against the principle of ability, supply and demand being applied. That committee was previously blamed as being the means of taking away every vestige of interest from the parent in the education of his family, except the privilege of paying taxes. By law there are no regular public sessions of the school commissioners. They can hold close sessions. Can, and sometimes do, through a species of wire-pulling, engage teachers that are not suitable to the age and standing of the majority of the scholars, can appoint managers for the schools, etc., all without the ratepayers' knowledge or consent; and in this instance it will be found that the committee will succeed in saddling the province with more debt for the enjoyment of others. It is said 'the jackall is the lion's provider' and the lion being the larger, gets the larger share. Did 'Farmer's Son' ever hear of a Jesuit Estates bill?

FARMER.

Trenholmville, Que.

IMPERIAL ZOLLVEREIN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your leader of Nov. 17, under the head of 'Imperial Zollverein,' you describe the trade proposals made by Mr. Chamberlain, to the Premiers of Greater Britain, as statesmanlike, and on the whole fair as between all parts of the Empire. I fully agree with you in that statement, and I would like very much to see one good reason given for Sir Wilfrid Laurier's refusal to accept Mr. Chamberlain's offer. Sir Wilfrid professes to be a free-trader, and here was an opportunity to widen the area of free trade. He also posed as the friend of the farmer and here was offered him a policy that would have been of immense advantage to the farmer. He claims to be an imperialist, and yet refuses a policy that

...ave strengthened the bonds of ...pire. The excuses which you make ...good enough to justify him. ...n perfectly sure that an imperial ...n would have increased the dis... other nations feel toward ...Britain and her colonies? I have ...collection of a time when we ...preferential privileges in the British ..., and instead of adding to the ... our neighbor it made him ...able. Instead of studying how ... irritate us it was what ...do to oblige us. That was the ... from 1843 to 1846, when these col... free trade with Great Britain, ... United States had to pay a twen... duty. During that period this ... was a better market for American ...eet and wheat than New York or ... Those products were admitted ... markets, and shipped to Great ... as colonial products, and as such ... markets free of duty. An ... zollverein, if experience is worth ... would make foreign nations ... friendly instead of more unneigh... Then are you perfectly sure that ... but freetraders would have approv... such a policy? I am quite confi... I have heard staunch protec... advocate such a policy, and upon ... conditions that Mr. Chamber... There are plenty of pro... who favor an imperial zollver... as Mr. Chamberlain proposed, ... would oppose to the utmost of their ... such an arrangement with the ... States. Why they would do this ... Mr. Chamberlain's policy ... improve the condition of our farm... by giving them a remunerative mar... whereas such an arrangement with ... United States would be of very little ... to our farmers, and would be ... to our manufactures. 'The un... competition' of the British ... under an imperial zollverein ... not injure our manufactures of ..., or agricultural machinery. Neither ... harm our manufactures of leath..., or those of boots and shoes, ... those of rubber boots and shoes. The ... of carriages and sleighs ... not feel the competition of the ... manufacturer, neither would the ... of agricultural implements ... machines. Our nail manufac... would hold their own and so would ... paper and pulp factories. There is ... manufacturer of the above commo... but would hold up both hands for ... zollverein such as Mr. Cham... proposed, and every farmer, his ... children included, would do the ... Your fear that the farmers would ... a direct necessitate di... taxation is an insult to his intelli... I would like very much if a ple... could be taken upon the question ... zollverein, as proposed by ... and rejected by Sir ... I would be willing to have the ... of direct taxation joined to it, ... I am sure it would be the most ... question that was ever submitted ... voter. I wish that you would, or ..., see your way to explain to your ... that it was not Sir Charles Tup... scheme which Sir Wilfrid rejected, ... statesmanlike policy of Mr. ...lain. And although it may not ... ideal system it is head and shoul... beyond any policy that has been ... The revival in business which ... in the price of wheat has ... is an excellent pointer to show ... an imperial zollverein would do for ... British Empire.

J. K. GILMAN.

November, 1897.

THE SPARROW.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I now regret, after reading your editorial strictures on my humble lines addressed to the sparrow, which had the honor of appearing in a recent issue of the 'Witness,' that I should have made such a general and sweeping statement with regard to the treatment accorded to our brave little bird. I was actuated by a desire to describe faithfully what appeared to me to be the truth, gathered from observations made more directly in the locality in which I reside, but extending, as well, over other portions of the city and outlying districts. I must admit that I have unwittingly asserted in general what should have been asserted only in particular. This is a fault which a person is very liable to commit when one side of a question or thing is brought so very much more prominently before one's personal sphere of vision than the other side. Of course, I know that such an argument as this has just as little foundation in fact as if a person who had never seen any but black men in his life were to assert that there were no white men (himself excepted).

The ivy-clad walls of St. Luke's Church, near which I reside, forms a paradisical retreat for a great number of these brave little birds, but not even the sanctity of the edifice is sufficient to protect them from almost daily molestation during the summer, especially, by boys, big and small. The wanton cruelty of these boys is excusable in a certain sense, but the indifference with which men pass by these boys while engaged in this cruel sport is not excusable, and bespeaks anything but a sympathetic friendship for the birds. And, of course, the same indifference is noticeable while they (the birds) are being stoned of otherwise molested on the streets. I have not yet been fortunate enough to observe any one prove himself a friend of the sparrow by interfering and putting a stop to such conduct.

Again, I have seen not a few men take an apparent delight in doing the same kind of thing, but by the more destructive and scarcely less cruel means of the gun. I have seen them shot in the city commons and out in the fields, everywhere, such conduct being prompted in some cases, perhaps, simply out of sheer revenge for the absence of better game, but in most cases, I am afraid, simply for the delight it affords the destructive faculty. Observations such as these were not confined to any particular place, but were noticed in a great many places. The sparrow should find a friend in every one, old and young. He should not have a single foe. If he possessed no other good quality but his bravery that alone should entitle him to claim our admiration and warmest sympathy.

Your very respectful and obedient servant,

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—At a meeting at Glasgow lately the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain is reported to have severely criticised the American system of party government on the 'spoils system,' thus:—

'The success of the British system and the failure of the United States were to be found in the different ways in which officials were treated. It was necessary, in order to have the best possible officials, that they should be 'irremovable, except for gross proved offences," they must be "selected absolutely without regard to their political opinion and must be paid the market price for their services."'

He did not probably know that we in Canada suffer from the same cause as much as the Americans do, and far less ability to endure it. Until the last Dominion election I constantly exposed the expensive and inefficient officials of the Tory government, and protested to my friends that they had only to vote independently for once and we would have a cleaner administration; but now I am confounded by observing the very opposite results, and am taunted by my political opponents for my credulity. We have seen not only the old unnecessary officials got rid of, but most efficient and trustworthy men of long service dismissed also; and, to make matters more shameful, they are replaced by men who have passed no kind of examination and who are mostly quite ignorant of their duties. It will be found that there are quite as many feeders at the public crib as ever there were, and while the expenses will be at least equal to what they formerly were, the service will be much less efficient. For instance, at Brandon the customs collector was summarily dismissed to make room for the former provincial member of parliament, a farmer with nothing but his partyism to recommend him; postmasters have been changed in spite of the petitions of residents that they should be retained; but the most iniquitous of all changes are to be found in the offices controlled by the Minister of the Interior. A well-known pugilist and pawn-broker of Winnipeg has lately been appointed to an important position at Skaguay, and a livery-stable keeper has been constituted inspector of mines! The business of the immigration office is in the hands of a Winnipeg lawyer, although he is quite ignorant of foreign populations or their languages.

Many such undesirable appointments have been made, and the expensive chaos that will result will astonish the world.

WILLIAM G. KING.

Wawanesa, Man., Nov. 22, 1897.

THE CARE OF SPECTACLES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') —

Sir,—An experienced oculist often remarks that a great many people injure their sight by not keeping their glasses bright and polished. They allow dust and perspiration to accumulate upon them; then they are dim and semi-opaque, and the eyes are strained with trying to look through them.

It is not an easy matter to keep glasses well polished. One man has put himself on record as saying that the only cleaner he found satisfactory was a bank note of large denomination. Whether the size of the note or the quality had anything to do with its efficacy he did not state, and we do not know; but, certain it is that a piece of tissue paper is the finest and smoothest article easily obtainable with which to polish a spectacle lens.

T. W. HENNAH, M.B.O.A.

Montreal, Dec. 2, 1897.

HULLO, OT NOT!

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Will you kindly publish the open letter below, and assist the solution of an 'aughtical' question.

Montreal,, Dec. 1, 1897.

Dear Central,—As one of a great host of people who depend upon your grace and skill every day for communication with our friends, permit me to address a few words to you on a question of importance, viz.: — Shall we say aught, or naught, when we seek a cypher at your hands? Unless we can invent a new word to indicate that mysterious quantity, or smash the dictionary makers' theory to pieces, aught is something, and naught is nothing.

It would save you and me a good deal of time if we had the matter settled and done for. This has often happened in my experience. When I have called for one, naught, naught, seven, for example, Central repeats interrogatively 'One, aught, aught, seven!' In the next case I try the aught, aught, and am badly snubbed by hearing naught, naught! perhaps with enough of emphasis to mark my digression from the line of propriety.

This letter is not written to point you out as the sinner in this particular, far from it, for the trouble is widespread.

In fact, even in our high schools and colleges, one could easily find fault on this score, for teachers and taught say naught, or aught, for naught every hour of the day, and pass on, with none to condemn.

Now, Central, you can do an important work in the direction indicated, and do it quietly and effectually, and it only remains for you to decide which of the two forms is correct, and impress upon every one who calls for numbers with a cypher or more in them the fact that naught is nothing and aught is something.

Yours with best wishes,

OISO.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Notices.

Province of Quebec, District of Montreal.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 372.

Delphis alias Adolphe O'Borne, of St. Vincent de Paul, district of Montreal, instructor of masonry. Plaintiff.

VS.

Stanislas Pepin, of St. Joseph of the River of Prairies, said district, farmer, Defendant.

The Defendant ordered to appear within one month.

Montreal, 3rd December, 1897.

WILL BRUCE,
Deputy Prothonotary.

3

Board of Revisors.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The City of Montreal, by their undersigned Attorneys and Counsel, hereby give notice that on TUESDAY, the fourteenth Day of December inst., at the Court House of this city, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon as Counsel can be heard, they will, by and through their said Attorneys and Counsel, present to the Superior Court, practice division, in and for the District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, a petition calling upon the said Court to choose and nominate, in virtue of the Act of the Legislature, 57 Victoria, chap. 56, S. 7, three persons, who shall compose the Board of Revisors of the said City of Montreal, to perform such duties as are imposed by the law upon the said Revisors.

ROUER ROY,
LEANDRE J. ETHIER,
Attorneys for said City.

City Hall,
Montreal, December 3rd, 1897.

3

ADVERTISEMENTS.

KARN'S HALL.

2362 St. Catherine Street.

2362 St. Catherine Street.

For several months past the contractors have been busy putting into shape our new home at 2362 St. Catherine street, which has been expressly built to suit our large and growing business.

We will occupy these premises on MONDAY next,

when the public is cordially invited to be present and inspect the magnificent equipment of Musical Instruments we have especially ordered for this occasion, both from our own factory in Woodstock, Ont., one of the largest and best equipped on the continent, and

Chickering & Sons, of Boston,

the recognized Premier Piano Manufacturers of the United States. The stock will leave nothing to be desired in the way of Musical Art. It will be economy on the part of the public to look over this aggregation before they make their musical purchases.

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100 feet deep, 40 wide, with a 28-foot ceiling, making one of the best halls for its purposes in Montreal. The Hall has been especially built to provide convenience and accommodation for the better class of Musical Entertainments. It is well lighted, easy of access and exit, and will be found a most desirable hall of entertainment. For dates and terms the undersigned may be addressed.

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will occupy part of the building, and, by establishing Saturday Afternoon Recitals, to which the public are freely and cordially invited, KARN HALL will be made by its promoters the centre of Musical Culture in Montreal. In the course of a few days there will be placed in the Hall a KARN-WARREN Three Manual Electric Action Pipe Organ for concert recitals, teaching purposes, etc., when an entertainment suitable to the occasion will be provided the public.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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No Name on Earth so Famous —No Name More Widely Imitated.

No name on earth, perhaps, is so well known, more peculiarly constructed or more widely imitated than the word DODD. It possesses a peculiarity that makes it stand out prominently and fastens it in the memory. It contains four letters, but only two letters of the alphabet. Everyone knows that the first kidney remedy ever patented or sold in pill form was named DODD'S. Their discovery startled the medical profession the world over, and revolutionized the treatment of kidney diseases.

No imitator has ever succeeded in constructing a name possessing the peculiarity of DODD, though they nearly all adopt names as similar as possible in sound and construction to this. Their foolishness prevents them realizing that attempts to imitate increase the fame of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Why is the name 'Dodd's Kidney Pills' imitated? As well ask why are diamonds and gold imitated. Because diamonds are the most precious gems, gold the most precious metal. Dodd's Kidney Pills are imitated because they are the most valuable medicine the world has ever known.

No medicine was ever named kidney pills till years of medical research gave Dodd's Kidney Pills to the world. No medicine ever cured Bright's disease except Dodd's Kidney Pills. No other medicines has cured as many cases of Rheumatism, Diabetes, Heart Disease, Lumbago, Dropsy, Female Weakness, and other kidney diseases as Dodd's Kidney Pills have. It is universally known that they have never failed to cure these diseases, hence they are so widely and shamelessly imitated.

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10

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No. Pulleys.	Diam.	Face.	Bore
3	5¼ in.	2½ in.	1⅝ in.
1	12 in.	3⅛ in.	1⅞ in.
1	12 in.	6 in.	1¼ in.
1	14 in.	12 in.	1 7-16 in.
1	13½ in.	6½ in.	1 15-16 in.
1	13¾ in.	3½ in.	1¼ in.
1	15¼ in.	7½ in.	1 15-16 in.
1	16 in.	4 in.	1⅜ in.
1	16 in.	6 in.	1 15-16 in.
1	16 in.	8 in.	1 15-16 in.
1	17 in.	8 in.	1 15-16 in.
1	1 in.	⅞ in.	23- in.

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1	16¼ in.	10 in.	1 15-16 in.
1	24 in.	4½ in.	2 7-16 in.
1	16 in.	4 in.	27-16 bushed to 1⅝ in.
1	16 in.	6 in.	2⅛ in. " " 1¾ in.

IRON CONE PULLEYS.

1	4 speeds	14 in. to 6½ in.	27-16 in. bore.
1	3 "	6 in. to 4 in.	1¼ in. bore.
1		in. to 4 in.	1⅝ in. bore.

DODGE WOOD PULLEYS.

Diam.	Face.
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SCRAPS.

VALIANT MUSICIANS.

The heroic performance of the piper of the Gordon Highlanders at the storming of Dargai a few days ago, maintained in splendid fashion the noble traditions of the Highland pipers in battle. As the Gordons stormed the heights, one of the pipers who was playing at the head of the battalion, fell, shot through both ankles. But in spite of his wounds he sat up, continued his pibroch, and played his comrades on to a most splendid victory. It is said that he is to receive the Victoria Cross for what he did. If he does get that coveted distinction it will seldom have been better won.

The piper of the Gordons, in doing what he did, was following the example of pipers in battle before him. Music has on many occasions helped the troops of Britain at a critical time to win a victory. Witness the achievement, a century ago, of the old 14th Foot—now the West Yorkshire Regiment—at the storming of Famars. The defending Frenchmen were driving back the stormers, to the strains of the 'Ca Ira,' the air of the Revolution.

The officer commanding the 14th, seeing that his men were being worsted, rushed to the front, ordered his own band to strike up the 'Ca Ira,' and shouted, 'Come on, lads, and we'll beat 'em to their own tune!' The French tune was played by the English bandsmen, the 14th dashed forward, and Famars was captured.

It was a piper of the old 79th, now the Cameron Highlanders, who performed such a prodigy of valor at Quatre Bras. In the thick of that fiercely-contested fight, Piper Kenneth Mackay, while his regiment was forming square, stepped outside the bayonets, and continued to play the popular tune, 'Cogadh na Sith.' More than three hundred of the officers and men of the Camerons went down, killed our wounded, in the battle, but Mackay, although he marched round and round the forming square, escaped uninjured, went through Waterloo, and subsequently, with other chosen Highlanders, appeared in Paris during the Occupation by the Allied Forces, before the Emperor of Russia, to give His Majesty an opportunity of examining the Highland dress and equipment.

When, in the old days of war in Scotland, there was to be a clan raid, the piper, on the eve of it, played the tribe's battle-tune, to arouse his clansmen to vengeance. The spirit of this custom was kept up at Waterloo.

'Our two distinguished Highland corps,' says Sir Walter Scott, 'the 42nd and 92nd, were the first to muster. They assembled with the utmost alacrity to the sound of the well-known pibroch, "Come to me and I will give you flesh," an invitation to the wolf and the raven for which the next day did, in fact, spread an ample banquet at the expense of our brave countrymen, as well as of their enemies.' The 92nd is now the 2nd Battalion of the Gordons; the 42nd, it is almost needless to explain, being the Black Watch.

A piper of the 71st (now the 1st Battalion Highland Light Infantry) was as brave at Vittoria as was Kenneth Mackay at Quatre Bras. He, too, inspired his comrades with the music of his pipes, on which he played 'Up, an' waur them a,' Willie.' The 71st did 'up,' and largely owing to the encouragement of the pibroch, the regiment added 'Vittoria' to its already long list of battle-honors.

What the battle-pipes did at the relief of Lucknow all the world knows. It was then that Pipe-Major John MacLeod, of the 93rd—now the 2nd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—played amid the strife with as much coolness as if he had been walking round the officers' mess-tent at a regimental festival.

But the case which most closely resembles that of the piper at Dargai, was George Clark. He was a piper of the 71st, and at Vimiera was so badly wounded that he could not join his comrades in the pursuit of the enemy. But, like his successor of the Gordons, he 'continued to tune his pipe to the sound of victory.' There was no Victoria Cross in those days, but the deed was not forgotten, and in 1809 Clark was presented with a Highland pipe for his conduct in the battle mentioned.

Tel-el-Keber furnishes us with a recent instance of what the pipes can do in battle. The terrible strain of the night march over the desert and the waiting order for the march to assault was almost too much for many of the officers and men to bear. But when at last the command was given the British troops carried everything before them.

The Camerons took a leading part in charging the trenches. Lieutenant-Colonel Leith, commanding the regiment, waved his sword, shouted, 'Come on, 79th!' and to the scream of the pipes the men broke into a double line and charged, cheering as they ran. It was while daylight was breaking and the clash of steel and the crack of rifle rang out over the silent desert that Pipe-Major Grant cheered his comrades on to victory by playing enthusiastically on his pipes, 'The march of the Cameron men.'

FUNNY FINES.

Some very extraordinary fines have from time to time been imposed upon offenders of all ranks and degrees of offence, but perhaps the following are the more conspicuous.

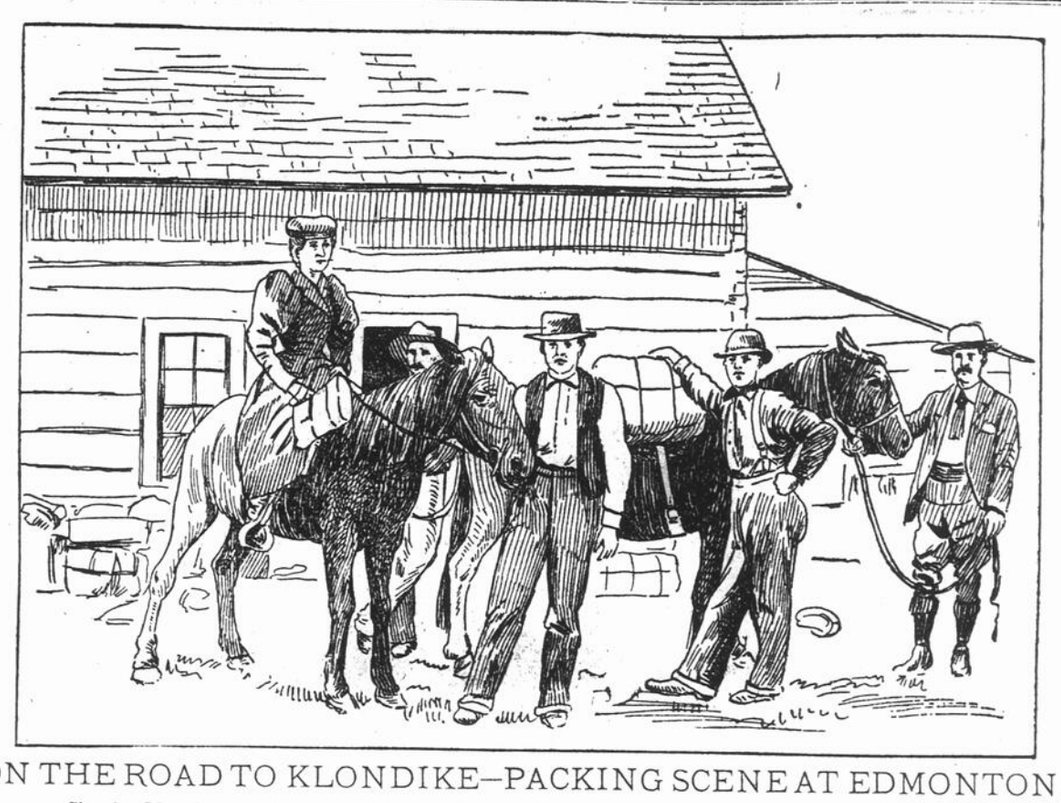
For instance, in Italy there is a law which inflicts a fine of £100 on any circus proprietor whose performance does not include every item mentioned on his programme, as it is considered that the public is misled by omission of items announced for presentation, and that the penalty is therefore deserved.

In Scotland there are various temperance hotels where any visitor returning home after midnight is subjected to a fine of 1s, and the same custom exists in several small hostelries in Wales.

In a certain well-known detective agency in the West end of London, the management have instituted the very praiseworthy practice of fining any member of the staff who indulges in strong language. For each offence a certain penalty is exacted, and at the end of the year the total amount collected goes to a charitable institution.

In a very large drapery establishment in one of the northern towns, any young lady who is discovered wearing what is called a 'fringe,' is at once mulcted in a small fine, and should the offence be repeated, the amount of the fine is doubled. This seems rather an arbitrary penalty, but as the young ladies know the rule on the subject, there is small excuse for those who disobey.

In Paris there is a club composed almost exclusively of Frenchmen, who possess so great a detestation of Germany and Germans, that any member who ever makes the slightest reference to anything Teuton is liable to a considerable fine. It seems rather hard, perhaps, on the unwary ones, for few men can speak for any considerable time about art, literature, or science without at some time or other making a reference to German authorities, but all the same the rule exists, and as far as the writer knows, it will remain as long as the club endures.

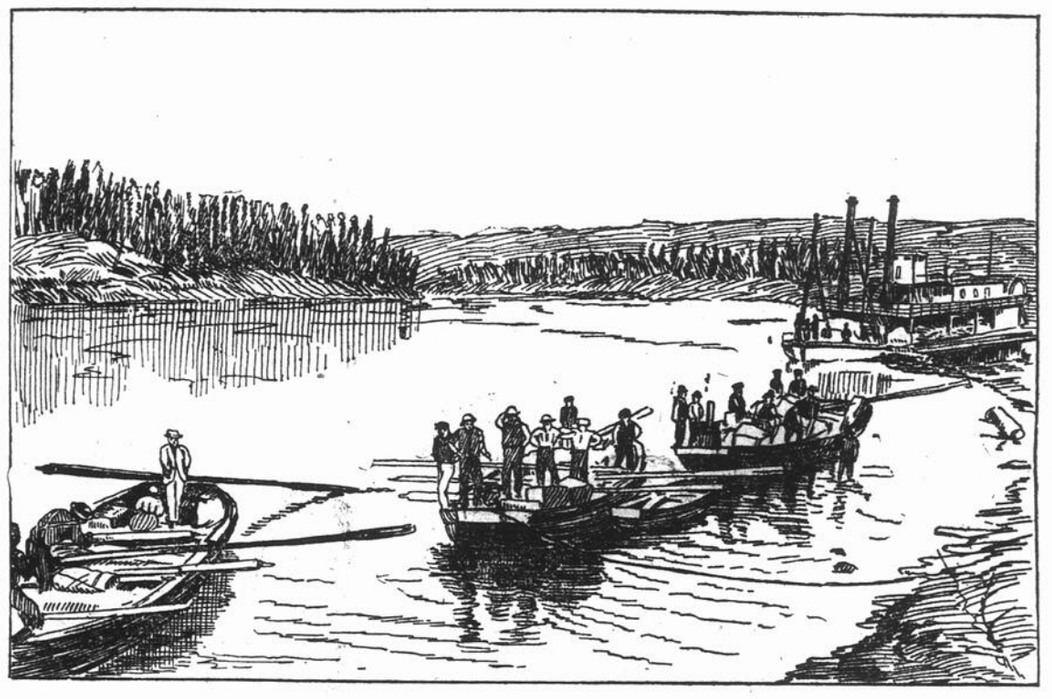


ON THE ROAD TO KLONDIKE—PACKING SCENE AT EDMONTON.

Showing Mrs. Garner, the first woman to undertake the land journey to the Yu kon.—'Black and White.'

Klondike still continues to be the most discussed spot upon the whole face of the globe, and it is likely to develop into one of the best known, for the enterprise of the modern press is quite without limits, and already there are hundreds after copy no less resolute and energetic than the men who seek after gold.

It seems quite likely that the all-Canadian route to the Klondike by way of Edmonton is to become the most popular. Already there are six or seven projects for railways to the Klondike, but time will yet show whether one starting from Edmonton will become an accomplished fact or not. Already men skilled in mining and used to travelling in difficult country are en route from Edmonton, preferring to leave the White and Chilcoot passes, with all the disagreements of the United States customs thrown in, to the tenderfeet and impulsive who, to judge from the published accounts, have been having far from an easy and pleasant time of it in endeavoring to reach their Ultima Thule.



ON THE ROAD TO KLONDIKE.

LEAVING ATHABASCA LANDING FOR THE GOLD FIELDS.—'Black and White.'

FROGS FOR COOLING.

I was called to visit a boy, six years old, suffering from typhoid fever. The child's head was completely wrapped over with a large white sheet, and as I looked at it this enormous white envelope seemed to be on the move. Whilst I was surveying this covering there crept from under it a small frog which quietly sat over the child's left eye. It seemed quite content. I immediately called the mother's attention to it, and requested her to take the beast away, thinking that it had crept there as an intruder. 'Oh, no!' said the old lady, 'a doctor recommended that a lot of them should be kept to the head to keep it cool.' Seeing the head covering still on the move I raised it for curiosity, and in a second out jumped about twenty other frogs, and away they hopped in all directions.—A doctor's letter to 'The Lancet.'

PASSING AN EXAMINATION.

A charming anecdote is told of Prof. D'Arcy Thompson, the expert sent by England to investigate the seal question. While conducting examinations at an English university, he learned that one of the students to be examined, a young woman who was a candidate for a degree, was so timid and so nervous that it was likely she would not do herself justice, and he was asked to make allowance for this. Prof. Thompson asked to be presented to her before the hour for the examinations, and after meeting he suggested that, as they had a few moments at their disposal, he would be pleased to have her show him about the museum. She gladly assented to this, and they spent a delightful half-hour; when the dreaded time approached the nervousness of the young woman became apparent. Finally she summoned courage to ask when the ordeal would take place. The conclusion of the story is obvious—Prof. Thompson told her the dreaded hour was over. While they sauntered about the museum he had put her through a rigid examination, she had answered his questions brilliantly, and she received her degree.—Boston Transcript.'

A SERF'S FORETHOUGHT.

Count Scherematef, an immensely wealthy and powerful Russian noble, who lived in the early part of this century, had among his serfs a man named Schalouchine, who had amassed an enormous fortune. He had offered as much as $250,000 for his freedom, but in vain. One day Scheremetef gave a dinner-party, and to his disgust there were no oysters to begin the banquet with. 'They were not to be had at any price,' replied the steward. At that moment Schalouchine was ushered in among the guests, and Scheremetef bullied him as usual 'Your freedom indeed,' 'you cannot have it if you offered a million of roubles. A million, pshaw! a few dozen oysters would be worth more than that to me at this moment.' 'Do I understand, then, my lord, that you would grant me my freedom if I procured them for you?' 'Yes,' was the answer. Schalouchine had brought a barrel of oysters, having heard of the dinner. The deed of freedom was immediately signed, Schalouchine took his place among the guests, and his descendants are not only the wealthiest bankers in Russia, but were ennobled about a quarter of a century ago.—'London Illustrated News.'

PAWNSHOP ROMANCES.

It is not often that a person takes Bank of England notes to a pawnshop and requests a loan on the same; but this is what a woman virtually did at one of those establishments not very long ago. It came about in this way:

A man and his wife, in needy circumstances, rented three rooms in a dingy court of a crowded city, and let one of them to an old fellow of stingy habits, who was reported to have at one time seen better days. After a while the old fellow sickened and died, and the man and his wife, in virtue of a little rent outstanding, took possession of his goods and chattels, consisting of a few rickety chairs, one or two bed things, and a coat that appeared to have a little wear left in it.

The chairs and bed-furniture were sold to extinguish the rent-arrears and pay funeral dues, but the coat the man elected to keep, ostensibly in memory of the departed one, but really because he happened just then to be sadly in want of a change of apparel to wear on Sundays as other men did.

The man's wife had little money to manage with, and that little, received on Saturday night, was most gone by Tuesday or Wednesday morning. In order to eke out the rest of the week, she (following the plan adopted by many people similarly situated) had recourse to the pawnshop, and, unknown to her husband, 'ran in' his Sunday coat at the beginning of every week, redeeming it when she received her pittance on Saturday night in time to smooth out the creases ready for use the following day.

Through constant handling, the pawnbroker got to know this coat; and one day, observing that it was beginning to show signs of decay, he hesitated about making the usual advance. It's about done for, you know,' he said to the woman, with a shrug of his shoulders, 'and I really can't lend money on it any longer. Look here! The inside's coming into holes already!'

To prove his words he turned the garment about and began to pull at the lining in a shaky spot. As he did so the material gave way, and from the rent that was made a five-pound note dropped out, and then another, and another, to his and the woman's great surprise, until a dozen of them lay on the counter before their astonished eyes. Thus unconsciously had the woman been taking bank notes to the pawnshop week by week, and getting a few shillings advanced on them.

A pawnbroker was once the means of getting a nice little property restored to its rightful owner. A kind but rather eccentric old lady was the owner of a large number of houses, which brought in a respectable yearly rental. She was without a known relative in the world, and there lived with her a young girl whom she had adopted as a child, and of whom she was remarkably fond.

'When I die I shall leave all that I have to you,' she had more than once said in her simple way to this girl, and the young woman was generally looked upon as her certain heir. One day the old lady walked into a pawnshop close to where she lived, and producing a small locked ebony casket, asked for an advance of ten shillings upon it. The pawnbroker, surprised at such a person requiring a loan, but aware of the lady's eccentric ways, took the box and handed over the desired amount of money.

The statutory time passed away without any application being made to redeem the article, and the pawnbroker, concluding that the old lady set no value on the box, put it on one side, with the intention of including it in his next sale of unredeemed pledges. A little time later the old lady died from the effects of the contraction of a chill.

Everybody at once expected to find the young lady succeed to her property, but to the general surprise no will could be found, though search was made high and low for it. That one had been executed in the girl's favor was a known fact, but whether the old lady, in a moment of pique or eccentricity, had destroyed it, was a point none could settle. No will could be found, and it daily became more and more apparent that, lacking relatives, the property would revert to the Crown and the young lady be left penniless. In this state of affairs it occurred to the pawnbroker to force the casket in his charge, which he did, and at the bottom among some valueless papers, discovered the lost will, duly signed and attested.

An erring young man was once restored to friends and fortune through the instrumentality of a pawnbroker, with whom he had pawned almost everything he possessed. It was in the pockets of one of his garments that the pawnbroker happened to discover a paper which revealed the truant's identity, and enabled him to communicate with his relatives, who had been advertising for him in all quarters, but in vain.

The owner of a pawnshop once brought off a happy marriage between a customer and a lady admirer. The customer was a musician in reduced circumstances, and the lady admirer the owner of a prosperous drapery business opposite the pawnbroker's door. The pensive air and pallid cheeks of the man as he stole cautiously into the entrance beneath the three brass balls touched the sympathetic heart of the woman as she gazed at him from her shop opposite, and the quick eye of the pawnbroker took in the situation at a glance. With a dexterity that comes only of business resource, he arranged an accidental meeting of the parties, and the accidental meeting led to another that was not accidental, and the end of it was that one day the two people went into a church and came out again man and wife.

WORTHY OF AN IRISHMAN.

In the old duelling days no man could live in Ireland long without 'burning powder.' A Frenchman located in that lively country had been out until he was getting tired of the 'divarsion.' He never would shoot at his antagonist, however, and had luckily escaped being seriously hit himself. Finally he was called out by a lame man, and went, of course. The duelling ground lay beside the public road, where a large mile-post told the distance to Dublin. The man with the game leg drew the stand next to the post, and asked as a favor that he be allowed to lean against it when he shot. This was granted by his polite antagonist, and the principals were ordered to take their positions, when the other one said:

'Gentlemen, I have granted the request of my antagonist to lean against that mile-post while he shot, and now I have a favor to ask. Would the gentleman object to my leaning against the next post?'

This put all the lively Irishmen into such a burst of merriment that the fight was immediately postponed, and the lame man hopped over to shake hands with the first Frenchman who had ever said anything funny.

A VOLUNTEER'S DISCHARGE.

'One of the greatest and most amazing grievances that volunteers suffer,' says an English paper, 'is the great difficulty experienced by the majority in getting their discharges made out and signed on leaving the force. It is distinctly laid down in the volunteer regulations that a certificate of discharge, signed by either the commanding officer or adjutant, should be given, on request, to any volunteer who voluntarily quits the corps.'

It is reported that a similar grievance exists among Canadian volunteers

THE FEET OF THE YOUNG MEN.

(Rudyard Kipling.)

Now the Four-way Lodge is opened; now the hunting winds are loose—
Now the smokes of Spring go up to clear the brain—
Now the young men's hearts are troubled for the whisper of the Trues—
Now the Red Gods make their medicine again!
Who hath seen the beaver busied? Who hath watched the black-tail mating?
Who hath lain alone to hear the wild-goose cry?
Who hath worked the chosen water where the ouananiche is waiting,
Where the sea trout's jumping, crazy for the fly?

Here we go—go—go away from here.
On the other side of the world he's overdue.
The road is clear before you when the old Spring-fret comes o'er you
And the Red Gods call for you!

Sing the wet sail arching through the rain-bow round the bow,
And the one the creak of snowshoes on the crust;
And the lake-side vigil, where the bull-moose leads the cow,
And the one the mule-train coughing in the dust.
Who hath smelled the wood-smoke at twilight? Who hath heard the birch-log burning?
Who is quick to read the noises of the night?
Let the others follow with the others, for the young men's feet are turning
To the camps of proved desire and known delight!

Do you know the blackened timber—do you know that racing stream,
With the raw, right-angled log-jam at the end;
And the lines of sun-warmed shingle where a man may bask and dream
To the click of shod canoe-poles round the bend?
It is there that we are going with our rods and reels and traces,
The silent, smokey Indian that we know—
The couch of new-pulled hemlock, with the starlight on our faces,
For the Red Gods call us out, and we must go!

Do you know the shallow Baltic, where the seas are quick and short
Where the bluff, lee-boarded fishing luggers ride?
Do you know the joys of threshing leagues to leeward of your port
On a coast you've lost the chart of overside?
It is there that I am going, with an extra hand to bale her—
Just one single 'long-shore loafer that I know.
He can take his chance of drowning, while I sail and sail and sail her,
For the Red Gods call me out and I must go?

Do you know the pile-built village where the sago-dealers trade—
Do you know the reek of fish and wet bamboo?
Do you know the dripping silence of the orchid-scented glade
When the blazoned, bird-winged butterflies flap through?
It is there that I am going with my camphor, net and boxes,
To a gentle, yellow pirate that I know—
To my little wailing lemurs, to the palms and flying foxes,
For the Red Gods call me out, and I must go!

Do you know the world's white roof-tree—do you know that windy ridge
Where the baffling mountain eddies chop and change?
Do you know the long day's patience, belly-down on frozen drift,
While the head of heads is feeding out of range?
It is there that I am going, where the boulders and the snow lie,
With a trusty nimble tracker that I know.
I have sworn an oath to keep it on the horns of Ovis Poli,
And the Red Gods call me out and I must go!

Now the Four-way Lodge is opened—now the smokes of Council rise—
Pleasant smokes, ere yet 'twixt trail and trail they choose—
Now the girths and ropes are tested; now they pack their last supplies,
Now our young men go to dance before the Trues!
Who shall meet them at those altars—who shall light them to the shrine,
Velvet-footed, who shall guide them to their goal?
Unto each the voice and vision: unto each his spoor and sign—
Lonely mountain in the north-land, misty sweat-bath 'neath the Line—
And for each a man that knows his naked soul!

White or yellow, black or copper, he is waiting as a lover,
Smoke of funnel, dust of hooves, or beat of train—
Where the high grass hides the horse-man, or the glaring flats discover—
Where the steamer hails the landing, or the surf-boat brings the rover—
Where the rails run out in sand-drift . . Quick, ah heave the camp-kit over!'
For the Red Gods make their medi-cine again!

And we go—go—go away from here!
On the other side of the world we're overdue!
'Send the road is clear before you when the old Spring-fret comes o'er you,
And the Red Gods call for you.

SANTA CLAUS ARRIVED AT THE KLONDIKE.

WHY BIRDS' EGGS VARY IN COLOR

I have often wondered why Mr. Wallace never adduced birds' eggs as examples of recognition colors, where, it seems to me, he might have made a better case. It is a well-known fact that birds occasionally lay in one another's nests, and from what I know I am inclined to think that this most often happens between birds whose eggs are plain or closely similar in markings, so that a mistake might be excusable 'as between friends.' The supposition that the varied colorings are serviceable in enabling the owners to recognize their property would account for the whiteness of eggs laid in dark holes, where no markings could easily be noticed, and would give a reasonable explanation of the individual variety, within specific or tribal likeness, which characterizes all eggs. However near alike they may seem to our eyes, doubtless a mother-bird would be capable of selecting her own out of a hundred jumbled together, so that, on the whole, this theory seems to me much more tenable than the other one.

I do not believe, however, that the coloration of the eggs of birds is truly explained by either of these hypotheses, however much nature may utilize the existing facts in the apparent direction of either, and even though I am willing to admit freely that the influences of natural selection may have been, here and there, instrumental in bringing out this or that color or pattern. I believe, on the contrary, that these colors and patterns are a by-result of peculiarities of organization as intimate as is the microscopic structure of the shell, and that if natural selection is to get credit for it at all, it is only so far as protective colors or marks may sometimes have followed as secondary, or accidentally correlated, 'product,' the tendency to produce instinctively colored plumage. In other words, there is a constant relation between the pigments that paint the feathers and those that paint the egg; sometimes they are suppressed altogether (but where the birds often lay highly colored eggs, as in gulls), sometimes they produce a similar effect, giving the eggs the general tone of the mother's plumage, as in the ptarmigan, quail, woodcocks, grouse, partridges, owls, whippoorwills, shore-birds, and others; and sometimes they produce upon eggs a color or effect entirely different from that of the parent's plumage. It must not be forgotten that the tint of a pigment applied to an egg-shell might be widely removed from that of the same pigment dyeing a feather; and it is also necessary to remember that many plumage colors are not pigmentary at all, but purely optical effects of interference of the light reflected. Such is the case with the burnished back of the turkey, the jewel-like brilliance of the humming-bird's throat, the glittering green of trogons, and so on, and it is noteworthy that perhaps all the birds thus gorgeously apparelled lay white eggs.

It is justly believed, indeed, that in the begining all birds produced white, unspotted, soft-shelled eggs, following the rule of the reptilian class, from which birds have no doubt arisen. How the change toward a hard and differently shaped shell and the addition of colors came about, we may never know. It is the great obstacle to this line of investigation that almost no historical evidence is in existence, or is ever likely to be; and yet in the past is hidden, no doubt, the key to the problem oology now presents when approached by the evolutionist.—Ernest Ingersoll, in 'Harper's.

A WOMAN'S FIGHT WITH A LYNX.

To catch a lynx by the hind leg and beat out its brains with a potato masher is a feat which few would care to attempt. Miss Chloe Doan, of Santa Barbara County, Cal., has accomplished the hazardous feat. One morning she was called from the kitchen of her father's house on his ranch near Santo Marco by her younger sister, who had gone out to see what was causing an unusual disturbance among the chickens. Taking a gun from the wall she went into the chicken coop, and to her astonishment saw a lynx walking leisurely away with a plump pullet in his mouth. The young woman took a hasty shot at the animal, wounding it, but not seriously. The dogs appeared upon the scene at the sound of the gun, but soon got enough of Mr. Lynx. After a desperate struggle the dogs gave up, and Miss Doan took another shot, further crippling the intruder. Another fight occurred, during which Miss Doan conceived the idea of killing the lynx all by herself, and, accordingly, beat off the dogs, grabbed the lynx by one hind leg, and dragged it into the house, where it soon revived, and again showed fight. She looked around for a weapon, but seeing nothing in sight except the potato masher she grasped it and soon put an end to the struggles of the wounded animal. She is being praised all over the country for her brave act.—Victoria (B.C.) 'Times,' Nov. 26.

YOUNG COREANS IN LONDON.

Dr. Henry S. Lunn having been appealed to on behalf of four young Coreans who had arrived in England with an introduction from the Corean minister to Washington, the Hon. Pom. K. Soh, writes as follows to the 'Christian,' concerning them:

Their story was an exceedingly interesting one. They had travelled from Corea to the United States with the hope of being under the protection and guidance of Mr. Soh. A sudden change of ministers put an end to all their prospects in America, and left them in some difficulty with regard to the future. In this emergency, they had determined to venture again upon the seas, with the hope that in Europe they might find means of pursuing their studies under more favorable conditions.

Mr. Greene, Miss Hughes and myself, together with Major Wyndham and Miss McLean, constituted a small committee, and succeeded in raising a sufficient amount, with the very generous assist-

ance of friends, to send them to Harley House, Bow. Dr. Grattan Guinness felt that it did not come within the scope of that institution to educate them at the expense of his organization, unless they had definitely embraced Christianity, and had dedicated their lives to missionary work, and it was therefore necessary to pay the cost of their maintenance, which Dr. Guinness placed at the lowest figure he could.

It is impossible for me to overstate the very satisfactory way in which these young men have conducted themselves during the time that has elapsed since they went to Harley House. Not only have they given systematic attention to their studies, but they have also shown themselves eager to understand the scriptures, and to become possessed of such a knowledge of Christian truth as should enable them on their return to Corea to influence their countrymen to embrace the Christian religion. Their names are Mr. H. B. Yer, Mr. H. J. Yee, Mr. B. S. Yee, and Mr. B. K. Im, and their ages are from nineteen to twenty-five The following letter, recently written by Mr. H. B. Yer to Mr. Greene, and, of course, in no sense intended for publication, will sufficiently indicate how real has been their advance not only in the knowledge of our language, but in that highest knowledge which, though hidden from the wise and prudent, is ever revealed to those who are willing to become as babes.

Harley College, Bow road,
London, E., Oct. 6, 1897.

Dear Guardian Mr. Greene,—I feel I must excuse myself, because I had been so negligent in writing to you for a long while. As you know, I went together with my friends, to Hoddesdon, and spent all our holidays there for three months. And we had known several Christian friends there were often read the bible and prayed to God with us, to ask for awaking up our deep drowsiness from the bed of sins into the true way by the spiritual action of God. I believe that he is now listening my daily prayer, to make me understand clearly in his true knowledge which we read it day by day. I do desire to gain nothing but the use of true life which Jesus Christ has given to all of us; it is because for myself, and for whom else, I feel I must love my native land more than any other country. Because I am Corean, how can I love her? I can really love her nothing but training the people of hers into the true religion of Jesus Christ as much as possibly can, it is because my own duty.

We had come back to Harley College last Saturday, and attended many meetings began from last Monday till Tuesday, which spoken by Dr. Guinness and some other gentlemen, for the prayers of beginning to open this college. And we have begun our studies from this morning. I suppose all of us must stay here till next Christmas, as Mrs. Macknight had made an arrangement with Dr. H. Guinness before she went shall come to see you and Mrs. Greene as soon as I can. Please remember me to Mrs. Greene with my kind regards. I am always praying to God for you and Mrs. Greene, with all my heart. I send you two texts which I heard from Dr. Guinness last night. II. Corinthians ix., 8, and Luke xxii., 29.—Hoping you are very well always, believe me, your faithful pupil ever.

HINN B. YER.

The opportunity thus afforded of training four members of leading Corean families in Christian truth, is one of which every friend of missions will be quick to perceive the value. One of these young men is a blood relation of the present royal family, and all four of them are likely to occupy positions of great importance in their native land on their return. It will be obvious at once how great will be the gain to missionary work amongst the fifty millions in that country, who are now in great spiritual darkness, if these young men can be sent out there prepared in all simplicity to use their high social position for the furtherance of the gospel of Christ.

THE MISTRESS OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

The author of the series of letters giving 'The Inner Experiences of a Cabinet Minister's Wife,' the first of which appears in the December 'Ladies' Home Journal,' gives some frank glimpses of Washington official life. She says of a President's wife:—

'The worst of living in the White House is the lack of privacy and room. The first lady in the land is about the hardest worked woman in America in many ways. The present lovely incumbent has more leisure than most of those who have occupied the place, because she knows no more about the domestic arrangements than if she lived in a hotel. Everything is turned over to a housekeeper, who does not even report to Mrs. President. The President's wife has not the luxuries or conveniences of ordinary rich people living in large cities. Her quarters are circumscribed, and she is besieged by reporters, especially during the first year, while the mere reading of her letters received every day is a heavy tack, although she has a secretary to help her out. This Mrs. President does not even receive the reports of the head steward, the chief official servant of the household. It is said that he went to her not long ago to ask her advice about getting rat poison to kill the numerous rat and mice occupants of the White House (be it said in shame to the nation) and she told him his province was to keep everything unpleasant hidden from her—from rats to ghosts. That settled Mr. Steward.

'The President's wife cannot for one moment relax the vigilant eye she is compelled to keep on her every word, look and action, except when she is asleep. She is the central figure for gossips not only of one city, but of the whole United States. If a woman were not circumspect in this position, social conditions would soon become more topsy-turvy than they are at present at the capital, it seems to me. She must throw her youth behind her, or lock it up in her heart, while she inhabits the White House. Of course, they do entertain one or two guests at a time at dinner or luncheon very often, but the great dinners are state affairs at which the precedence of individuals seems to be the chief consideration, and the occasions are formal almost to the extent of being stiff and uncomfortable to an easy-going person like me.

'Mrs. President suffers from some of the same trammels of etiquette and conventionality endured by the crowned heads of Europe. For that matter, all prominent state officials and their families lose their personal freedom somewhat as soon as they take office. Imagine Mrs. President walking down town for a morning's shopping, or dropping in on a friend to visit, to 'set a spell,' as Aunt Jin used to say! I miss my friends more than anything else in Washington. There is not a single place in the city where I can go informally.'

INKERMAN MEN IN BOSTON.

The spirited and gallant manner in which some ex-British soldiers observed the anniversary of the battle of Inkerman in Boston this present year (Nov. 5) may fairly awaken two feelings: one of regret that these English soldiers are living under a foreign flag, one of delight that the flag under which they choose to live is that of a country in which their own language is spoken and which the vast majority of the people sympathetically glory in the events of that great day in 1854. Men of the 62nd Regiment, of the 17th Lancers, of the Scots Guards and of other British regiments were there to recall memories of that great contest, and United States soldiers, volunteers and veterans shared with their English comrades in the delights of the day. It was natural at such a gathering that 'The charge of the Light Brigade' should be read and that 'Annie Laurie' should be sung; and it was gratifying, too, that the poetry of at least one American writer should not be forgotten, for one of the prime pieces of the evening was Bayard Taylor's 'In the trenches before Sebastopol.'—St. John (N.B.) 'Globe.' Dec. 1.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

P. E. Layton & Bro. wish to call the attention of the public to the fact that the Evans Bros'. pianos now contain the wonderful orchestral attachment by the use of which the harp, mandolin, zither, etc., can be imitated, and many other beautiful effects produced. The attachment also saves the hammers from wear, and these instruments cost no more than other high grade Canadian pianos. As we intend moving into new premises the beginning of the new year we are desirous of clearing out our present stock; therefore large discounts will be given on all instruments purchased from us during the next two or three months. Special attention is called to some good second hand pianos by Behr Bros., Steinway, Knabe, Evans Bros., Emerson, Nordheimer, etc. Prices as low as $50. Terms to suit all. P. E. Layton & Bro., warerooms 148 Peel street. N.B.—For the Christmas trade, three magnificent Behr Bros. Pianos, in fancy woods, direct from New York.

NELSON'S NEGLECTED MONUMENT.

A Love Story.

('Leslie's Weekly.')

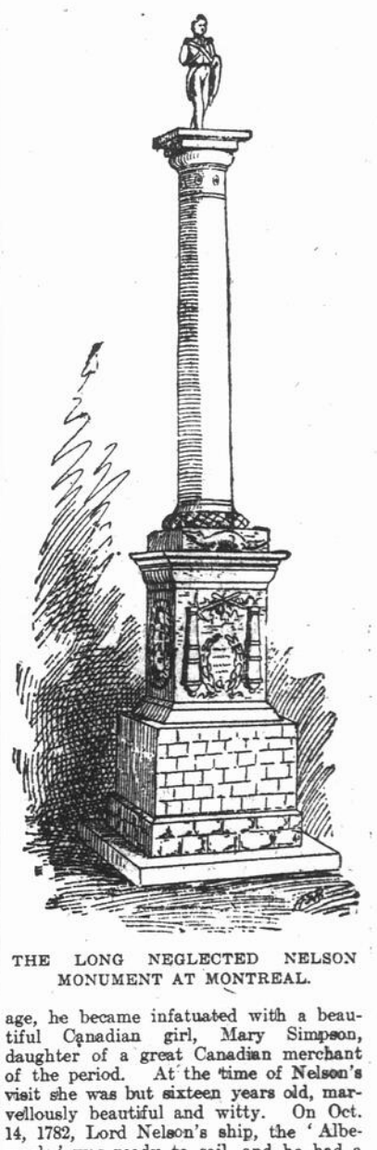
On Jacques Cartier Square, in old Montreal, stands a monument erected to Britain's greatest naval hero, Lord Nelson, who annihilated the combined navies of France and Spain at Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805, and died amid the thunders of his mightiest victory.

This monument has been an offensive reminder to the French Canadians for many years, and consequently has been allowed to fall into very bad repair. An attempt was made to blow it up at one time, and the gaping crevices and shattered stones have never been restored, as the English had no desire to fan to life the slumbering French-Canadian prejudice. No tribute of respect, nor attempt to protect it from vandalism, has been made by the Montreal authorities for years, and not until the last anniversary, the past month, has Nelson's memory been recognized by decorating the Jacques Cartier Square monument. The Army and Navy Veteran Association this year imitated the custom prevalent at the Trafalgar Square monument in London, and decorated the Nelson monument at Montreal with four flags, one of a royal standard entwined with the tri-color of France, the two others being Union Jacks, above which was hung a wreath of white immortelles; while at the base was a huge bouquet of carnations, chrysanthemums, asters, and ferns.

The change of sentiment in respect to the Nelson monument is due to the premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who is a French-Canadian, and who was Canada's representative at the Queen's Jubilee, a marked feeling of liberality and cordiality having sprung up between the two nationalities since his return from England.

A pretty little romance gives Nelson's memory a sentimental interest in Canada.

During his service at Quebec, in 1782, when he was but twenty-four years of



THE LONG NEGLECTED NELSON MONUMENT AT MONTREAL.

age, he became infatuated with a beautiful Canadian girl, Mary Simpson, daughter of a great Canadian merchant of the period. At the time of Nelson's visit she was but sixteen years old, marvellously beautiful and witty. On Oct. 14, 1782, Lord Nelson's ship, the 'Albemarle,' was ready to sail, and he had a very sad and tender parting with Mary Simpson, and went down the St. Lawrence to board the man-of-war. The next morning arrived and the 'Albemarle' did not heave anchor, and Captain Nelson was seen coming back to Quebec in a boat. A friend of Nelson's, a man prominent in Quebec at the time, espied him and asked him what had happened. Nelson is quoted as having said: 'I find it absolutely impossible to leave this place without again waiting upon her whose society has so much added to its charms, and laying myself and my fortune at her feet.' Nelson's friend protested against such a rash act, and told him that, 'situated as you are at present, your utter ruin will inevitably follow.' 'Then let it follow,' replied Nelson, earnestly, 'for I am resolved to do it.' But despite his intentions the stronger will of his friend prevailed, and he was fairly carried back to his ship and forced to leave behind the girl he loved; and it was many years before he gave up the hope of possessing her, for Nelson never returned to Canada, and Mary Simpson died in spinsterhood.—Edwin Wildman.

AFTER THE BATTLE OF DARGAI--GORDON HIGHLANDERS CARRYING DOWN KILLED AND WOUNDED GURKHAS FROM THE SCENE OF ACTION.

—London 'Graphic.'

The friendship between the Highlanders of the British army and those hard-fighting, smart little men, the Gurkhas, has existed for a long time. It began, very possibly, at the time of the Mutiny in 1857, when Highlanders and Gurkhas met together and fought side by side for the first time. Certain it is that the friendship between the two distinguished corps was thoroughly cemented in the Afghan wars of 1878-81, and has continued during the various military expeditions engaged in by the Indian Government since that date in which the Highlanders and Gurkhas have taken part. Warmer than ever has the friendship been displayed in this last frontier war between the men of the two races, so dissimilar in appearance and yet so similar in tastes when it comes to fighting. Rudyard Kipling, in his story of 'The Drums of the Fore and Aft,' speaks of this same friendship and one has only to look over back volumes of the 'Illustrated London News' and the 'Graphic' to see illustrations depicting the way in which the Highlanders and Gurkhas exchanged amenities during the Afghan and other wars. Before the Gurkhas came within the sphere of British influence these hardy little mountaineers gave the British troops much trouble of the same kind that they are now meting out, on behalf of their Empress-Queen, to the Afridis, who seem by this time tired of trying conclusions with the British forces.

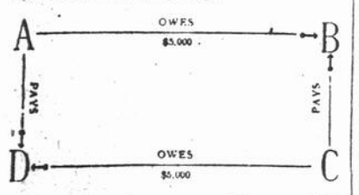
INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE.

HENRY D. PARMELEE IN 'BUSINESS.'

A most important question, and one of interest to all business men, is that of foreign exchange. It is strange that there seems to be so much mystery attached to this very simple expression, and yet it is so vaguely understood by many who use the term in their everyday life that an explanation of the operations which are implied in its meaning may not be out of place in 'Business.' After it is analyzed and freed from certain abstrusities, which seem to have clung to it in the past, it seems quite simple.

Exchange is the term applied to the settlement of accounts between persons living far apart and separated by natural boundaries. Foreign exchange and domestic exchange practically imply the same operation, but the one which we will take as an example is foreign or international exchange. For the sake of an illustration we will say that an American, A, owes an Englishman, B, five thousand dollars, who, without bills of exchange, will be obliged to send the money which, in foreign trade, is always gold. This, of course, implies the expense of transportation, which, for large sums of money, is quite an item. Now, instead of sending the money, which he would have to do under ordinary circumstances, he finds an American, D, who has money due him from an Englishman, C, and we will say that it is an equal amount, five thousand dollars. To obviate the transporting of specie, A pays D, and C pays B, and thus the transaction is completed. The claim which D has upon the Englishman, C, is put in the form of a written order directing C to pay B, the creditor of A.

This is practically all there is to a bill of exchange, the operation being readily seen from the following:



Very often, in commercial usage, bills of exchange originate in a different way, for example: a merchant sends wheat to England, but does not care to wait until the wheat arrives in England before he gets his money, so he makes out a bill, which, if he can present sufficient collateral, some broker accepts for him; the broker in turn sends it to his correspondent in England, who takes it to the man who purchased the wheat, and gets it cashed as soon as the wheat arrives. The American merchant pays a small sum for the use of the money he receives before the delivery of his goods, which is the broker's commission. The whole process is based upon an instrument of credit, the bill of exchange. The Englishman, B, sold woollen goods to A, so that A and C are the debtors, and their debts are measured in dollars and in pounds, which, in either case, are based upon gold, the standard and measure.

To sum up, we will say that D goes to the broker and says: 'I have sold C five thousand dollars' worth of goods, and they have been shipped. Here is the bill for those goods, which I wish you would buy.' Under certain conditions, which we will explain later, the broker buys the bill in hopes that he may soon sell it. A comes along and says: 'I owe an Englishman, B, five thousand dollars; have you any bills which I can buy?' The broker says: 'Yes, I have a claim upon C for just that amount.' A buys it and sends it to B, who in turn takes it to C and presents it; C recognizes his indebtedness to D, and pays it. Of course, just exactly this operation never occurs, but it is an analysis of an ideal transaction used simply by way of explanation.

The question of the rate of exchange is a very important one, and needs to be explained now. This form of credit instrument has a value apart from its representative value. It is a commodity, and, like all commodities, depends for its value upon the law of supply and demand. When there are a great many bills of exchange offered for sale, their value falls; that is, the broker will not give quite as much for them when he can procure all he wants as he would if there were only a few of them. When the offerings are many it simply indicates that a country is exporting largely and not importing; on the other hand, when bills of exchange are only a few in quantity, a broker will be willing to give a larger amount for them because the demand is great, and he is able to sell all he may get. This in turn indicates that the country is importing more than it exports. The supply and demand of bills of exchange determines their value as a first condition, and has a relation to the exports and imports of a country. At a time when imports are heavy and exports small, the demand for bills is quite large, and, of course, the natural result is the supply is small; in that case the exchange is high. As explained before, all foreign exchange must be paid in gold. The Englishman sends over pounds, and the American sends dollars where exchange is not used.

The expression 'par of exchange' simply means the relation between the gold value of an English pound and an American dollar. The English sovereign, the coin which is equal to a pound, contains 123.274 grains of gold eleven-twelfths fine, in pure gold, therefore, 113.016 grains; the dollar contains 25.8 grains, nine-tenths fine, or in pure gold, 23.22 grains. To ascertain the number of dollars contained in a sovereign or a pound, it is necessary to divide 113.016 by 23.22. The result obtained is 4.866, so that 4.86 3-5 dollars is the par of exchange. Some have asked why $4.44 2-5 is called the 'old par of exchange?' It is simply this, that in 1834 the gold dollar contained 24.75 grains, therefore the par of exchange was smaller, but this need not be taken into consideration at the present day. The only thing to be considered in computing the par of exchange is the amount of pure gold contained in the coin. If it were possible for all men who owed money in England to send that money at any time without expense, there would be no necessity of bills of exchange; in other words, $4.86 3-5 would always remain the par of exchange, but in transporting gold to and from this country there are risks involved and expenses incurred.

The reason why A was anxious to buy a bill from the broker was that he did not care to incur the expense of sending gold, which would, most likely, cost him more than the premium to be paid in the form of a broker's commission. He does not do this unless the broker's commission is less than the expense of sending gold, hence we will see that the limit which foreign exchange can reach above par is the actual cost of transporting the gold. A merchant would always make a foreign payment by sending gold provided he had to spend his time in running about to find another merchant with foreign credit. What we gave as an example in the beginning of the article never really happens in a large community, for it would be very seldom that a man would be able to find another with precisely the same amount of foreign credit as his indebtedness to some foreign creditor. What he does, of course, is to go to a broker. In the case of the merchant who sold his wheat and then drew a bill which he in turn sold to a broker who bought it and sent it to his London correspondent, we must assume, which is almost always true, that the American broker has a stock of gold in the keeping of an English broker, his correspondent; therefore, all he does is to forward the bill to be collected. A broker may sell exchange to whomsoever he wishes up to the amount of his credit with his foreign correspondent. He does not sell the bill he bought, but deposits it with his correspondent, and draws his own cheque, which is 'exchange.' Whenever the stock of gold held by the correspondent of the American broker becomes low, and it is not easy for him to buy bills, exchange rises. The outflow of specie may be caused by exchange rising just a little, but the competition between brokers naturally keeps exchange from rising much above the cost of transporting gold. If the quantity of bills offered for sale is very large, the rates of exchange will fall. We all noticed this past year, when exchange was quoted very low, that is, at 4.82 in this country, that large amounts of gold were imported. It is ordinarily supposed that England pays us in the fall for goods which we export, namely, cotton and wheat; and we pay England in the spring for finished goods, and thus it very often occurs that during the spring of the year exchange in America is high, but during the fall it is low.

Many men who read the newspapers for information upon the rates of foreign exchange do so with one idea, principally to ascertain the condition of trade, as exchange is very much like the steam gauge on a locomotive, and indicates to those who thoroughly understand its operation, the condition of the country's trade. A bill of exchange is one of the many forms of credit instruments which are so largely used in the commercial relations of the modern world. One does not often think of the great expense and unnecessary waste of wealth which is involved in the transportation, to and from, of gold or bullion in payment of debts. The bill of exchange obviates our sending large sums of money to England in the spring only to be returned here in the fall. By its means the trade balance of two countries is easily adjusted, and clerks and accountants are given employment rather than ocean steamship lines.

TWO RELICS OF 1690.

While laying a drain for his garden on Wednesday, a Parkgate farmer had occasion to cut a trench through his barn, and in doing so, disturbed the long sleep of an individual, who had been secretly laid there many years before. The remains are undoubtedly human, and were interred after the old barn had been erected, so that there is no doubt that the owner of these bones was one of that long list of 'lonely folk,' who have from time to time been 'cut off unseen and hid in sudden graves.' Close by, the same spade turned up a halfpenny of James II., dated 1690.—Wrexham (Eng.) 'Advertiser,' Nov. 20.

JACQUES CARTIER'S SHIPS.

A VOICE FROM OVER THE SEA.

(Quebec 'Daily Telegraph.')

We have received the following interesting correspondence from the Isle of Wight, for publication:—

Sealands, Spring Vale, near Ryde, Isle of Wight, 29th June, 1897.

My Lord,—May I presume to hope that your Lordship will accept as my excuse for troubling you with this letter the interest I feel in the subject. Reading in the papers to-day an account of the annual 'Dominion Day' dinner, when so many Canadians and friends of Canada were assembled, brought to my mind the old familiar air 'Vive La Canadienne,' and the suggestion that perhaps your Lordship would be so kind as to inform me where I can obtain information about the details of Jacques Cartier's discovery of Canada. I have in my possession a small piece of wood which may have formed part of the vessel 'La Petite Hermine,' in which the discovery was made. In the autumn of 1844 I was going through the bush near the River St. Charles when I came upon a habitant, who was clearing a brook which ran through his clearing. He had laid bare the outline of a small ship, or barge, and was puzzled to imagine how it came to be buried there. I cut off the small piece referred to, took it into the city and showed it to several cullers and other professional judges of timber, who all pronounced it to be 'le chene rouge Francais,' this made the matter still more puzzling, as only British vessels came to Canada previous to the alteration in the navigation laws in 1848. The skeleton vessel became the subject of much speculation, and was for some time on exhibition in the suburb of St. Roch's until the memorable fire of the following summer swept it all away.

Doctor Fisher, of Quebec, delivered a lecture, of which I fear it would now be impossible to obtain a copy, and of which I have but a vague recollection. In it Jacques Cartier's first voyage up the St. Lawrence was described, his reception by the Indians, etc., etc., and the sensation he created on his return to France by his reputed discovery of a country in about the same latitude as France, with a tropical climate! The lecturer gave some details of a second expedition, when the adventurous navigator was accompanied by some other ships, and proceeded as far westward as the Island of Montreal, where they experienced the unexpected rigor of a Canadian winter, were blocked up by the ice of enormous thickness for many months, and suffered great privations; during that terrible time some of the men died, and when the spring came it was feared that there was not sufficient of them left to work the ships across the Atlantic, and 'La Petite Hermine' was so much crushed and damaged by the ice that on reaching the point at which Quebec now stands, it was resolved to run her ashore in the Bay of St. Charles. It was surmised that during the intervening centuries the water may have receded, and a forest grown over the spot, and that the vessel in which Canada was discovered was again brought into the light of day in 1844.

If the authenticity of my relic can be proved, it may be thought sufficiently interesting to deserve a place in some museum.

I have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient servant,
S. R. CARNELL.

To the Most Noble the Marquis of Lorne, K.J., G.C.M.G., M.P.

(Copy.)

Kensington Palace, W.,
June 30, 1897.

Dear Sir, — I am much interested in your account of the finding of the boat. I have sent your letter to Sir J. Lemoine, Quebec, who will be the best able to answer it.

With regard to histories of Canada, the best is by Dr. Kingsford.

Parkman has also written much on early Canadian history.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
LORNE.

THE CASTLE OF CHILLON.

A Zurich correspondent of the London 'Times' writes:—A rather amusing incident occurred at the last meeting of the Cantonal Council of Vaud, when a member—M. Vulliet—complained that the workmen engaged in restoring the dungeon of Bonnivard had effaced the marks of his footsteps around the pillar to which the prisoner was chained. M. Neaf, the surveyor of the works, was able to show that these marks were not authentic, but had been renewed every few years, the last renewal taking place in 1892. The dungeon pavement is now shown as it was in 1532, when Bonnivard was imprisoned in the castle.

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