Twenty-two Pages

DAILY WITNESS

Fair and Cooler.

Vol. L., No. 275. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1902. PRICE ONE CENT.

Colonial Institute Trafalgar Square London SW ENG

L... LICENSES.

L... Application ... of Mr. A...

...FERS NUM... Y, AND RENEWALS AND SIXT...

Mr. A. Archambault, secretary of the License Commissioners, has received no less than one hundred and ninety-eight applications for permits to sell liquors during the ensuing year. These comprise three new applications, thirty transfers and one hundred and sixty-five renewals.

Telesphore H. Leganiere, hotel; No. 113 Youville street.
Albert Lucas, hotel-restaurant; 5 Place d'Armes Hill.
Charles Gagnon, hotel; 319 Amherst street.
Rodolf Chevalier, restaurant; 319 Rachel street.
George May, restaurant; 174 Bleury street.
James Walker, restaurant; 531-532½ Craig street.
Edward Barrette, restaurant; 1207 Ontario street.
David Boud, restaurant; 186 Bleury street.
Amblaise Cartier, restaurant; 1025 St. Catherine street.
Arsene Bouchard, restaurant; 489-491 Craig street.
Joseph Clement, restaurant; 1652-1658 Ontario street.
Edmond Dallaire, hotel; 109 Commissioner and 1 Queen streets.
Jos. Dagenais, restaurant; 688-690 Ontario street.
Phillip A. Elliott, restaurant; 32a Aylmer street.
Fortunat Gaudreau, hotel; 544-546 Dorchester street.
Nazaire Gauthier, restaurant; 184 St. Lawrence street.
Ferdinand Larocque, restaurant; 107 Duluth avenue.
Ovila Lachapelle, restaurant; 211-217 Craig street.
Clement Lapointe, restaurant; 771-773 Ontario.
Celanite Larose, restaurant; 1207 St. Catherine, 120-124 Papineau.
Henri Labelle, restaurant; 259-261 St. Catherine.
Joseph Laporte, restaurant; 275-277 Visitation, 824 Lafortune.
Theodore Larue, restaurant; 405-407 Craig street.
Ferdinand Lachapelle, restaurant; 1657 St. Catherine.
Elzear Lamatourneux, restaurant; 1536 Ontario, 314 Sanguinet street.
John Krausman, restaurant; 80 St. James street.
Elizabeth Adam, restaurant; 482-484 Lagauchetiere street.
James McCally, restaurant; 1046 St. James street.
Alfred N. Monast, hotel; 1072-1074 St. Lawrence street.
Felix St. Vincent, hotel; 1177-79 St. Lawrence, 615 Marie Anne street.
Charles Perrault, restaurant; 1283-85 Ontario, 532 Amherst street.
Charles Desormiers, restaurant; 59 Champ de Mars street.
Arthur Tanguay, hotel; 58-60 Jacques Cartier square.
Joseph Tellier, restaurant; 2139 Notre Dame street.
Camille Thouin, restaurant; 205-207 Roy street.
Ulric Leclaire, restaurant; 1727 St. Catherine street.
Marie Lefebvre, restaurant; 197 Centre street.
William Ryan, restaurant; 397-399 Wellington street.
Edward Prophy, restaurant; 33-35 Aylmer street.
Narcisse Bourgeois, restaurant; 722-724 St. Catherine street.
Jules Chevalier, restaurant; 1286 St. Denis street.
Joseph E. Cardinal, restaurant; 393-395 Hibernia road.
Joseph Landry, hotel; 1267 St. Lawrence, 598 Mount Royal avenue.
Wilfred Methot, restaurant; 1389-1391 Ontario street.
Telesphore B. Moineau, restaurant; 476 St. James, 112 Inspector street.
George Pekin, hotel; 86-88 St. Lawrence street.
Bridget Prendergast, restaurant; 63-65 Centre street.
Louis Poire, restaurant; 1456 St. Catherine, 183 Montcalm street.
Emma Taylor, hotel; 583 Wellington, 207 Congregation street.
Ovide Tremblay, restaurant; 1445 Ontario, 332 Berri street.
Napoleon Trudeau, restaurant; 85-87 Manufacturers street.
Theodore Brisson, hotel; 139 Commissioners, 5 St. Jean Baptiste, 300 St. Paul street.
Joseph Nap. Tetrault, restaurant; 207-209 Mount Royal avenue.
Fabien Therrien, restaurant; 900 Ontario street.
Hubert Thibault, restaurant; 2631-2633 Notre Dame street.
Napoleon Tremblay, restaurant; 107 Youville, 46 St. Peter street.
Hormisdas Therrien, restaurant; 307-307a St. Lawrence street.
Edward Knox, restaurant; 623 Craig street.
Edward C. Bannon, hotel; 180 Mill street.
Alfred Clarke, hotel; 445-447 Craig street.
Joseph Charest, restaurant; 20 Bonsecours street.
Andrew W. Cusack, restaurant; 342 St. James street.
Herbert Fuerst, restaurant; 511 Craig, 2 St. Lawrence street.
Eugene Gegnon, restaurant; 676 Ontario, 338 Delorimier.
Albina Hotte, hotel; 60-64-66 Jacques Cartier square.
Alfred Henri, restaurant; 961 Ontario, 311 Papineau.
Roch Henri, restaurant; 1007 Ontario, 308 Champlain street.
Odilon Leroux, restaurant; 565 Craig street.
Napoleon Lalonde, hotel; 57a Chabolilez square, 2-4 Cathedral street.
Victor Bougie, restaurant; 231 Seigneurs street.
Alcide Godon, restaurant, 522-4, Lagauchetiere.
Elisabeth Feeney, restaurant, 99 Wellington, 85 Duke.
Ferdinand Michaud, restaurant, 53 Craig, 10a Gain.
Margaret Gilronan, restaurant, 893-5 Craig.
Catherine Martin, restaurant; 94 Wellington, 161 Duke.
Angelo Roncari, hotel; 33-5 St. Lawrence.
Camille Trepanier, restaurant, 565 Dorchester.
Calixte Parent, restaurant; 861 St. Catherine.
William Reardon, restaurant; 307 St. James.
Ovila Toupin, restaurant; 703 Craig, 2a Hermine.
William Knapp, hotel; 657 Chabolilez square.
Angelique Doun, restaurant; 47 Richardson.
Frank Murray, hotel; 582-4-6 St. James, 37 Cathedral.
James Sheridan, restaurant; 18 Chabolilez square.
Joseph Baton, restaurant; 496 Sanguinet, 420 Lagauchetiere.
George Clark, restaurant; 833 Craig street.
Mary Jane Davis, restaurant; 50 Victoria square.
Philippe Duval, hotel; 645-7 Notre Dame street.
Elzear Fortier, restaurant; 1296 St. Catherine, 123 Maisonneuve.
Arthur Dudemaine, restaurant; 1346 Ontario, 500 St. Andre street.
Alphonse H. Goulet, restaurant; 1570 Notre Dame street.
Thomas Lapierre, restaurant; 1297-9 St. Catherine street.
Patrick Lloyd, restaurant; 204 St. Antoine street.
Achille Leroux, restaurant; 1802 St. Catherine, 138 St. Elizabeth street.
Ulric Lachapelle, restaurant; 2505 Notre Dame street.
Rose Lalonde, restaurant; 1554-6 Notre Dame street.
Edmond Malo, restaurant; 1596 St. Catherine street.
John Meehan, restaurant; 171-171a-3 Ottawa street.
Homer Poullot, restaurant; 1253 Ontario, 621 Wolfe street.
Joseph Parker, restaurant; 53-53½ St. Antoine street.
Joseph Pullam, restaurant; 125½-127 St. Antoine street.
Napoleon Poullot, restaurant; 382 St. James street.
Joseph Schrieder, restaurant; 485-485a St. Lawrence.
George D. Fuchs, hotel; No. 595 St. James, 2 Windsor.
Toussaint Vian, hotel; 1256-1258 Ontario street.
Aime Beliveau, hotel; 131-3 Windsor, 22 Osborne street.
Joseph Aime Beliveau, restaurant, 1687-9 St. Catherine street.
Edmond Delcourt, hotel; 38 St. Paul, 22 Berri street.
Joseph Lamarche, restaurant, 63-5 Craig.
Adolphe Lapierre, restaurant, 65 Commissioner, 4 Jacques Cartier square.
Charles Lafleur, restaurant; 1982 St. Catherine.
Joseph Moreau, restaurant, 1570 St. Catherine, 249 St. Andre.
Olivia Montmarquette, restaurant, 539 Craig.
Charles Humberger, restaurant, 579-581½ Craig.
Elzear Normandeau, restaurant, 828-30 Charlevoix.
Thomas P. Stafford, restaurant, 96-8 Wellington, 160 Duke.
Treffle et Martin, restaurant, 1528 St. Catherine.
Napoleon Taillon, restaurant, 535-7 Charlevoix, 712 Mullins.
Louis Thouin, restaurant, 641-3 St. Hypolite.
Gaspard Thouin, restaurant, 802 Berri, 198 Duluth.
Stanislaus Arbour, hotel, 119-21 St. Lawrence.
Amedie Blondin, restaurant, 1407-9 St. Catherine.
Arthur Beauvis, restaurant, 268-268½ Craig.
Abraham Duperne, restaurant, 1992 St. Catherine.
Joseph Hebert, restaurant, 597 St. Lawrence.
Joseph Gariepy, hotel, 194-6 St. Lawrence.
John Mulcahy, restaurant, 214 William.
John Johnson, restaurant, 215 Commissioners.
Edmond Larue, restaurant, 1900-2 St. Catherine.
Walter Martin, restaurant, 108 St. Lawrence, 651 St. Charles Borromee.
Placide Roy, hotel, 10-12 Papineau, 72 Craig.
Albert Labbe, restaurant, 1272 Notre Dame, 35 Wolfe.
Lawrence Power, restaurant; 680-2 Dorchester street.
Henri Allard, restaurant; 401 Craig, 2 Sanguinet street.
Jules Colas, restaurant; 63 Commissioners street.
Wm. Hopkins, restaurant; 196-198 St. Patrick street.
Michael Hayes, restaurant; 615½ Craig street.
Narcisse Parent, restaurant; 161 St. Lawrence street.
Cathecine Ryan, hotel, 42 Dupre street.
Margaret Wilock, restaurant; 125 Congregation, 11-13 Favard.
Louis Labelle, restaurant; 1348a St. Catherine street.
Armand Amyot, restaurant; 961-3 St. Lawrence street.
Olivie Paquette, restaurant; 3 St. Lawrence street.
Edouard Fortin, hotel; 12-14 St. James, 66 St. George.
Theophile Bougie, restaurant, 719-21 St. Lawrence.
Alfred A. Ayotte, hotel, 1742-4 St. Catherine.
Urgel Crepeau, 722-4 St. Catherine.
Antoine Decarie, hotel, 103-5 St. Paul.
George W. Yuile, hotel, 10-12-14-16 Victoria.
Eustache Chenier, hotel, 463-5 St. James, 123-5 Inspector.
Patrick Cavanagh, restaurant, 48a St. Urbain, 148-52 Vitre.
Joseph Boyer, restaurant, 133-5 St. Dominique.
Dieudonne Bougie, restaurant, 2276 Notre Dame.

DE BEERS MINES

THE COMPANY'S PROFITS FOR LAST YEAR WERE LARGE.

Kimberley, Nov. 21.—The De Beers mines netted a profit for the year ending June 30 of £2,167,709. The directors' report, which was read at a meeting of the company to-day, showed that the output of diamonds realized £4,687,194, and that the expenditures were £2,524,485. The reserve fund exceeds £1,500,000, the company's interest outside the diamond field includes what the chairman predicted would be one of the best explosive factories in the world, which is being built at False Bay. He said he hoped the company would supply the Rand miners with explosives. The fruit farms of the company in Western Cape Colony are being developed under California experts.

TRENT VALLEY CANAL

IN 1903 THE WATERWAY WILL CONNECT LAKES ONTARIO AND HURON.

Ottawa, Nov. 22.—The Hon. Mr. Blair and Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals, returned last night from an inspection of Trent Valley and Welland canals. Speaking of the former, Mr. Schreiber says:—"This season we were simply finishing up contracts of the previous season, but in 1903 we will have the waterway finished from Peterboro' through to Lake Simcoe. There will then remain the stretch from Lake Ontario to Peterboro', and from Lake Simcoe up to Georgian Bay, the most important section of all.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER

RECEPTION TENDERED THE PREMIER AT HOT SPRINGS.

Hot Springs, Va., Nov. 22.—At the reception and tea tendered Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier and Sir William Mulock, by Mrs. Barton French, on Thursday, the following well-known people were guests of honor: Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard, Mrs. Cornelius Vandenbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Mrs. Robert Deforest, Miss Frances Howland, Mrs. Everard Strong and Mr. Trevor T. Park, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven, of New York; Mrs. Henry May, of Washington; Mrs. Jos. E. Willand, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia; Dr. Joseph L. Nichols, of Cincinnati, and many others.

The Premier began the baths and 'cure' here yesterday. All persons must take the cure only under a doctor's prescription, and the Premier has put himself under the care of Dr. Henry S. Pole, who has made a study of the waters here for thirty-five years.

FRENCH MINISTRY

GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED A PARTIAL DEFEAT LAST NIGHT.

Paris, Nov. 22.—The government sustained a partial defeat in the Chamber of Deputies last night on a Socialist proposal to grant amnesty for misdemeanors committed in connection with the strikes for which the proposers demanded urgent consideration. M. Trullot, the Minister of Commerce, in the name of the government protested against the vote of an amnesty in the case of the strike of the coal miners, which was not yet ended, and he asked the Chamber to refuse urgent consideration and to refer the proposal to a special committee. The House voted urgency for the measure by 311 to 244, but subsequently at the request of the minister it refused an immediate discussion for the proposal by 371 votes to 175, and referred it to a committee.

SHOT A COUNTRYMAN

THEN TOOK REFUGE IN THE AMERICAN LEGATION AT GUATEMALA.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The State Department has been informed that Godfrey Hunter, jr., son of the United States minister at Guatemala city, shot and killed William Fitzgerald, of Grand Rapids, Mich., to-day. Hunter has taken refuge in the legation, and an interesting question has arisen as to his exemption from arrest.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 21.—Wm. Fitzgerald was born here and was about twenty-seven years of age. Seven or eight years ago he drifted to Guatemala where he held different government positions. He is said by his relatives here to have been private secretary to the President of Guatemala for some time past. The last time he was in Grand Rapids was two years ago. At one time Fitzgerald was a parlor car conductor on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway.

THE DOUKHOBORS

HAVE BEEN OFFICIALLY EXCLUDED FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The Christian community of the Universal Brotherhood, at Crowsland, Assiniboia, Canada, have sought a home in this country, but have been officially notified that the community cannot settle on the government domain. The community, represented by Ivan Ponomareff and others, forwarded a letter to the President, asking for a refuge in the United States. The letter was referred to the Interior Department. Assistant Commissioner Richards, of the general land office, has forwarded a reply, announcing that they cannot settle on the public lands of the United States.

VACANCY IN YARMOUTH

THE LIBERAL CANDIDATE WILL BE MR. S. H. PELTON, K.C.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 21.—The Liberal convention for the election of a candidate to represent Yarmouth in the House of Commons was held this afternoon at Yarmouth. There was a good representation from all parts of the county. After the lists of delegates had been read, the nomination proceeded, and Sandford H. Pelton, K.C., was elected as the Liberal candidate. Mr. Pelton afterwards addressed the meeting.

FOR RECIPROCITY

THE DETROIT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HAS CALLED A CONFERENCE.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 21.—The Detroit Chamber of Commerce has completed arrangements for a reciprocity conference to be held in Detroit on Dec. 10 and 11. The committee of arrangements have assurances from Mr. John Charlton, M.P., of Canada; Mr. Cummins, Governor of Iowa; Mr. W. E. Stanley, Governor of Kansas, and several other prominent United States politicians that they will be present and deliver speeches on the question of reciprocity with Canada. Invitations have been sent to prominent people in all the states touching the Canadian border to participate in the conference, and it is expected that these states will be represented by at least two hundred delegates. This expectation is based upon the fact that competent persons believe that the northern frontier of states are now ripe for organization for a demand upon Congress for a reciprocity trade with Canada, that the press as a whole is in favor of fairer trade relations with Canada; and finally that Canada is willing to accept a fair trade offer.

LABRADOR.

MR. DICKIE SPEAKS OF THE SPLENDID PULP WOOD AND TIMBER RESOURCES OF THAT COUNTRY.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 22.—'There is a world of pulp wood in Labrador, and I consider it a better timber country than Newfoundland.' This is how Mr. Alfred Dickie, president of the Grand River Pulp and Lumber Company, expressed himself when asked for his opinion regarding the timber reserves of the far north. He added: 'There is a great lumber belt stretching from Labrador to the Rocky Mountains, and it only requires a railway or two to develop it. Canada would then have the greatest lumber country in the world. I have great faith in this industry, and although there are forests that are rapidly being depleted, there are still great stretches of virgin timber lands.'

BOSTON CANADIAN CLUB

THE HON. MR. SIFTON ONE OF THE GUESTS OF HONOR AT A DINNER LAST NIGHT.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 22.—In view of the general discussion in New England of the question of better trade relations with Canada and the need for the diffusion of information about the Dominion, the Canadian Club, of this city, held a most successful dinner last night at the Copley Square Hotel, at which the guests of honor were the Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, and the Hon. H. A. McKeown, of the New Brunswick executive council. The Hon. Mr. Sifton, in his speech, reviewed the development and progress of Canada.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL

CLOSING OF THE QUARANTINE STATION—MR. DAVID CUMBERLAND'S FUNERAL.

Quebec, Nov. 21.—The quarantine station at Grosse Isle closed for the season yesterday. Dr. Marcineau and staff arrived in Quebec by the government steamer 'Challenger.' The only patient in the station hospital was a child suffering from pneumonia, named Kanyer, who, together with his mother and two brothers, have been placed in the Jeffrey Hale Hospital, of this city, until the patient is sufficiently recovered to proceed to the destination of the party in the west.

The funeral of the late Mr. David Cumberland, manager of the Quebec branch of the Bank of British North America, took place this afternoon to the English Cathedral, thence to Mount Hermon Cemetery for interment.

AN OLD SOLDIER'S DEATH.

Brockville, Ont., Nov. 21.—On July 10 last an old British soldier named Edward Halland disappeared from his home at Andrewsville. Diligent search was made without finding any trace of him. Yesterday his skeleton was found in a swamp near that place. It is supposed that while temporarily deranged he wandered into the swamp, and, being unable to find his way out, died of exposure.

A DRUGGIST'S MISTAKE

CAUSES THE DEATH OF A MOTHER AND CHILD.

New York, Nov. 21.—A woman fifty-three years old and a child several months old died to-day from the effects of a dose of cyanide of potassium, apparently given by mistake by a druggist's boy. Mrs. Joua Vinterva, one of the victims, sent her seven-year-old granddaughter to a drug store to buy a mixture of castor oil and almond oil. Mrs. Vinterva took a large dose of the medicine which the child procured, and then gave a little to her seven months' old granddaughter. Mrs. Vinterva was dead in a few minutes, and the baby died in a hospital shortly afterwards. The druggist's boy, who is thought to have prepared the concoction, was arrested.

TRUTH WILL OUT

EVEN AMERICAN DOUBTERS NOW BELIEVE THAT HUMANITY WAS SHOWN BY BRITAIN IN THE WAR.

New York, Nov. 22.—The Tribune's London correspondent says Mr. Chamberlain had an easy case in taking up the all-judged appeal of the Boer generals to the civilized world, and he naturally presented the British side with lucidity and force. His correspondence with General Botha, published in detail in a parliamentary paper issued yesterday, presents evidence of the humane treatment of the Boer families in the concentration camps and magnanimity in dealing with the vanquished enemy. He naturally reflected the misleading statements made by the Boer generals in the anti-British appeal to foreigners. General Botha's replies were conciliatory rather than apologetic, and did not break the force of Mr. Chamberlain's powerful, if temperate, presentation of the case. The correspondence shows that the Boer generals welcomed the announcefent of Mr. Chamberlain's mission to South Africa, and offered to co-operate with him in effecting the reconciliation of the races. The correspondence is read here with satisfaction. The British people have felt that they have never had sufficient credit for conducting the war with a degree of humanity unparalleled in history, and in making the most generous peace ever known. The Boer generals, or rather Dr. Leyds, who misled them, have enabled Mr. Chamberlain to emphasize these facts.

THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS

DR. PARKIN'S MISSION TO OXFORD IS COMPLETED.

London, Nov. 21.—Dr. Parkin, having completed his mission to Oxford University to arrange the conditions on which those selected for the Rhodes scholarships will be admitted to the university, will sail for New York on the steamer 'Campania' to-morrow. He will be engaged for three months consulting with authorities in Canada and the United States with a view to furnishing the Rhodes trustees with information upon which to base a method of electing students.

New York, Nov. 22.—Competitive examinations incidental to the award of the Cecil Rhodes scholarships at Oxford for the State of Pennsylvania probably will be held in this city next May, says a 'Times' special from Philadelphia. It is said at least twenty students of the University of Pennsylvania will compete.

VENEZUELA PROTESTS

AGAINST BRITAIN SENDING A WARSHIP UP THE ORINOCO.

Caracas, Nov. 21.—The Venezuelan Government has strongly protested to Great Britain that the sending of the British sloop-of-war 'Fantome' up the Orinoco river is an infringement of Venezuela's sovereignty, it having been done without permission. Great Britain has not yet replied to the protest.

THE PARIS MYSTERY

UNITED STATES CONSUL-GENERAL TRYING TO UNRAVEL THE MATTER.

Paris, Nov. 21.—The investigation of Mr. Gowdy, United States Consul-General, into the shooting of Mrs. Ellen Gore on Wednesday, develops that Mrs. Gore was a pupil of the famous composer, Moszkowski. Her maiden name was Sinclair. She was originally from California, where she married Mr. Thomas Gore, of British Columbia. The couple moved to Mexico City, and became wealthy. They built an extensive apartment house in Mexico City, which they called 'Gore Court.'

Mrs. Gore travelled, studying music in Vienna, Antwerp and Paris, from the best masters. De Rydzewski was a pupil of Lassalle, of the Grand Opera, who speaks warmly of the gentleness and musical ability of his pupil.

The police are continuing the investigation. Gastinne Rennette, the expert armorer, will give an opinion on the wound, whether or not it was self-inflicted. Dr. Soquet has made an autopsy and transmitted his report to the police.

New York, Nov. 21.—It has been discovered that Mrs. Gore lived in Madison avenue, near Twenty-eighth street, in this city, until she went abroad, on the steamer 'Friesland,' on July 12. While here she obtained a divorce from her husband, who was an architect, and a man of wealth in Mexico. Mrs. Gore's only relative is said to be an aunt living near Oakland, Cal.

WELL KNOWN IN VICTORIA.

Vancouver, Nov. 22.—Very special interest in the reigning sensation of Paris is felt throughout western Canada, where Mrs. Ellen Gore, then only budding into womanhood, was some ten years ago or more a leader in both musical and social circles, her husband, Thos. Gore, being noted for his exploratory tours into the wilds of the Canadian north land, and holding the presidency of the Provincial Land Surveyors' Association. It was on a professional visit to Lower California that the young Canadian became acquainted with his future wife, he, too, being a vocalist of considerable ability. An acquaintance fostered by mutual love of music fast ripened into love and the marriage was solemnized at Los Angeles, after which Mr. and Mrs. Gore returned to Victoria.

WILL BE BURIED IN BOULOGNE.

Paris, Nov. 22.—Consul-General Cowdy has received a cable message from Mr. Butler, attorney, of Mexico City, regarding the disposition of the body of Mrs. Ellen Gore, whose death by shooting occurred on Wednesday. Mr. Butler telegraphed: 'Give the most kindly burial to Mrs. Gore.' Mr. Gowdy has accordingly arranged that the funeral shall take place on Monday. Many artists will attend. The burial will be in the cemetery at Boulogne.

The authorities, at the request of Mr. Gowdy, yesterday, prevented the burial of the body in the Potters' field.

ODESSA FREE FROM THE PLAGUE.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 22.—Odessa has been declared free from the plague, and export trade from that port is again permitted.

27,296

Signed Pledges Received to Date.

So great has been the recent demand for pledge blanks that we had to order another edition. Up to date, but including only the first mail this morning, twenty-seven thousand two hundred and ninety-six signatures to the pledge have been received.

OTTAWA COLLEGIATE.

A MEMORIAL OF THE OLD SCHOOL TO BE PREPARED.

Ottawa, Nov. 22.—The old boys of the Ottawa Collegiate Institute have decided to prepare a memorial volume to preserve the story of the school's development. It will be sixty years old in 1903 and of the seven principals who have had charge since 1843 five are still alive, including the founder, the Rev. Dr. Wardrope, of Guelph. The co-operation of all ex-students will be sought.

CHILI AND ARGENTINA

DECISION OF ARBITRATION COMMISSION SIGNED BY KING EDWARD.

London, Nov. 21.—King Edward signed the decision of the British arbitration commission in the boundary dispute between Chili and Argentina at Windsor Castle to-day.

NINTH LANCERS CASE

THE ACTION OF LORD CURZON WARMLY COMMENDED.

New York, Nov. 22.—The 'Tribune's' London correspondent says the energies of the House of Commons yesterday were devoted to the consideration of the case of the 9th Lancers, an affair which has been for days past the sole topic in the military clubs. It will be remembered that a native cook was found near the lines of the Lancers at Sialkot, in India, dying from injuries inflicted by unknown assailants whom the victim declared to be men of the regiment. Inquiries failed to detect the parties. Lord Curzon became interested in the case, with the result that the regiment, which is one of the crack corps of the British army, was publicly branded for having concealed the criminals, while all the leave of officers and men was stopped. Lord George Hamilton had a difficult task in the justifying of the action of the Viceroy, but he rose most adequately to the demands of the occasion, and when he sat down the sympathy of the House was almost entirely with the government. Lord Curzon, he pointed out, had, from the time he took office in India, exercised the whole of his great power and influence in impressing upon his countrymen that it was their duty to investigate outrages of this kind with the utmost promptitude and with as sincere a desire to bring home to justice the culprits as if a white man had been assaulted.

FEDERATION OF LABOR

ELECTION OF OFFICERS TOOK PLACE AT NEW ORLEANS TO-DAY.

New Orleans, Nov. 21.—The application of the Union Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners for the revocation of the charter of the Amalgamated Association of Woodworkers came up in the Federation of Labor convention yesterday. The two organizations cannot agree to amalgamate. Mr. Kidd, president of the Woodworkers, announced that unless the carpenters withdrew their men from a certain shop in Philadelphia, where the woodworkers went on strike, and carpenters took their places, the matter must be fought out in the convention. Speaker followed speaker, one accusing the carpenters and the next the woodworkers. The argument consumed practically the entire morning. Finally it was voted that the dispute between the original organizations be referred to a commission of five from each organization, and an umpire to be mutually selected, the commission to meet within sixty days.

FIRE IN CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 22.—Messrs. Herman Coepper & Co.'s malt house, at Elm street and Second avenue, was destroyed by fire early to-day. Several firemen were slightly injured by an explosion in one of the malt bins. Loss, $75,000, covered by insurance.

FAIR AND COOLER

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Nov. 22, 11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures:—Victoria, 48—42; Calgary, 44—16; Qu'Appelle, 42—16; Winnipeg, 40—30; Port Arthur, 40—32; Parry Sound, 48—44; Toronto, 55—46; Ottawa, 50—42; Montreal, 50—44; Quebec, 44—40, Halifax, 46—42.

Strong winds and moderate gales, shifting to west and north-west; cloudy to fair; a few light scattered showers to-day. Sunday fair and slightly cooler.

1613 Notre Dame street, Montreal, Nov. 22, 1902.—Readings by the Optical & Engineers' Supply Company's Standard Barometer at noon

Temperature. Max. Min.
To-day 56 48
Yesterday 54 40

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 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

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

BIRTHS.

HANNAH—At Girard, Ill., on Nov. 21, 1902, a son to Mr. and Mrs. James Ormiston Hannah.

MARSHALL.—At 865 Wellington street, on Friday, Nov 14, 1902, to Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Marshall, a son.

POLLOCK.—At the Congregational parsonage, Danville, Que., on Saturday, Nov. 8, 1902, the wife of the Rev. A. F. Pollock, of a son.

TAYLOR — At Indore, C. India, to the Rev. J. T. and Mrs. Taylor, on Oct. 20, 1902, a daughter.

MARRIED.

GREENAWAY—GIBBINS.—At the home of the bride, by the Rev. R. J. Treleven, Miss Fanny Gibbons, of Toronto, to Mr. Arthur J. Greenaway, general manager of Nash Regulating Valve Company, of Detroit, Mich.

ROWE—CUFF — At the residence of the officiating minister, on Nov. 19, 1902, by the Rev. A. Mackay, Lucknow, Mr. Jas. H. Rowe, Greenock, to Mrs. Charlotte Cuff, of Kinloss.

RYAN—M'EVENUE.—On Nov. 19, 1902, at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Toronto, by the Rev. J. M. Cruise, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Tracey, of St. Michael's Cathedral, Bronacha, daughter of Mr. John G. McEvenue, of the Winnipeg "Free Press," to John T. Ryan, son of the late Hugh Ryan, of Rosedale.

SPEARMAN — POOLER — At Hawkeye, Iowa, on Nov. 7, 1902, Fred. S. Spearman, M.D., McGill, to Olive L. Pooler, both of Hawkeye.

WALKER-JAYES.—On Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1902, at the residence of the bride's aunt, 725 Upper Cadieux street, by the Rev. J. Cattermole, Flora, daughter of the late Wm. Jayes, St. Anne de Bellevue, to Wm. Henry, son of Mr. S. Walker, Lachine, Que.

DIED.

BALTZLY.—On Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1902, Louisa Gertrude Foos, widow of the late Benjamin F. Baltzly, of Lachine, Que., aged 64 years.

Funeral will take place on Saturday, Nov. 22, at 2 p.m., from her late residence, No. 17, 20th street, Lachine, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances kindly accept this intimation.

Ohio and New York papers please copy.

Blessed are the dead, who die
In Christ, their glorious Lord,
They ascend beyond the sky,
And gain their great reward.

BURRELL.—On Nov. 12, 1902, at Bothwell, Ont., of pneumonia, Christina, wife of the late Wm. T. Burrell.

Interred in Mount Royal Cemetery on Nov. 14.

CLARK — On Nov. 20, 1902, at his late residence, 70 Nassau street, Toronto, Alexander Clark, builder, native of Ross-shire, Scotland, in his 84th year.

CODD.—At Ottawa, on Nov. 20, 1902, Caroline Bradley, beloved wife of the late Henry Codd, in her 68th year.

CUMBERLAND — At Quebec, on Nov. 19, 1902, David Cumberland, manager of the Bank of British North America.

HERON — In this city, on Nov. 21, 1902, Annie Scott, widow of the late George L. Heron, aged 70 years.

Funeral private.

Toronto and Pembroke papers please copy.

HOWELL.—At his son-in-law's residence, 145 Creighton street, Ottawa, in his 70th year, Henry Howell.

MATHESON — At his late residence, Bedford Park, Toronto, on Nov. 19, 1902, Donald Matheson, aged 80 years.

MOORE.—At Picton, Ont., on Nov. 14, 1902, Emily, daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Moore.

POLLARD.—At her late residence, 436 Bourgeois street, Point St. Charles, on Nov. 21, 1902, Catherine McCuaig, widow of the late John Pollard.

Funeral will take place on Monday, the 24th, at 2.30 o'clock, to Grace Church, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances kindly accept this intimation.

Ontario papers please copy.

POLLOCK.—At the Congregational parsonage, Danville, Que., on Sunday, Nov. 16, 1902, Mrs. A. F. Pollock, née Bessie Hamilton, the beloved wife of the Rev. A. F. Pollock, and sister of the Rev. D. S. Hamilton. Thanks be unto God who gave her the victory.

WRIGHT.—At St. Lambert, on Nov. 22, 1902, Esther Wright, widow of the late J. T. Wright.

Funeral private.

Notices received too late for this page may possibly be in time for page 8.

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.

'Water Finds its Level.'—The best musical people throughout Canada are buying the prize medal Morris Upright Pianos. Assortment of twenty-five received at Leach's, 2440 St. Catherine street, sole agent for Montreal.

TEES & CO.,
Undertakers and Embalmers.
300 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.

Pianos and Organs by nearly every conceivable maker. Each instrument is in perfect order, guaranteed for five years, and full value allowed for same as part payment for a new instrument, should the exchange not exceed three years. Call early for first choice. Layton Bros., the Art Piano & Organ House, 144 Peel street. N.B.—Open Saturday evenings.

CENTS FOR SALE,
Apply at 'Witness' Office.

THE S. CARSLEY CO Limited.
Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street.
NOV. 22 1902.

HOLIDAY GIFTS
INTEREST EVERYBODY.

The Big Store puts on new beauty every day these holiday times. The good cheer of Xmas season blooms out in every nook and corner, and the whole store thrills and agitates with the inspiration of the season. You feel it, you breathe it under the atmosphere of Christmas greetings.

Marvellous Linen Selling

On Monday morning there will be a special sale of Fine Linens that will help careful housekeepers to large savings on most satisfying purchases of pure Linens.

Table Napery.

New Linen Table Cloths just in time for Xmas trade.

About 2 by 2 yards, $1.60, $2.15,
About 2 by 2½ yards, $2, $2.60,
About 2 by 3 yards, $2.40, $3.10,
About 2 by 3½ yards, $3.35, $3.85,
About 2½ by 3 yards, $4.30, $5.80,
About 2½ by 3½ yards, $6.25, $6.80,
Napkins to Match above Cloths.
Size 5-8 by 5-8, $1.80, $2, $2.25 dozen.
Size 3-4 by 3-4, $2.45, $2.75, $3.05 dozen.

Bath Towels.

White Bath Towels, red border, fringed.
13 by 31 in. .. .. 7c each
30 by 48 in. .. .. 24c each
Ecru Bath Towels, with fancy stripes, 20 by 45 in., from 15c up to 35c each.
Brown Linen Bath Towels, 25 by 52 in., pure Linen, 48c each.
Fancy Linen Bath Towels, 31 by 66 in., 95c each.
White Wash Cloths, 14 by 17 in., blue border, 6c each.

JACKET SALE BOOMING
WINTER JACKETS.
Almost Given Away

Crowded all week with hundreds upon hundreds of ladies, all eager to participate in this great QUARTER PRICE SALE of Ladies' and Misses' Jackets.

Exactly One-quarter Their Original Price.
FOR EXAMPLE
A $10.00 JACKET, FOR $2.50.

Every Ladies' and Misses' Short Jacket will be included in this great sale. The original Tickets will be found on each garment, with the sale price marked in blue pencil alongside.

A Week of Calendars and Cards.

Somebody has friends everywhere from Tokio to Golden Gate, from Montreal to Melbourne. Cards for distant friends should be purchased on Monday at The Big Store. Finest selection, lowest prices; fullest particulars for mailing, etc.

50,000 Cards, from 1c to $1.90.
10,000 Boxes of Xmas Cards, done up 6 in box, 10 in box, 25 in box, etc., ... 15c upwards
Mammoth Packet of Cards 50 new cards, only 23c
Calendars from Artistic Makers, all styles and grades, from 1c

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE POST FREE.

The S. CARSLEY CO., Limited,
1765 to 1793 NOTRE DAME ST. 184 to 194 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

Carpets, Linoleums, Rugs, Eastern Squares, Curtains, Draperies, Portieres, Furniture Coverings, Etc.,

All the Latest Importations. The Largest Stock in Canada to make your selections from.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

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

A Tragic Wreck

This is a description that fits many a gentleman's linen on its return from the laundry. The shirt, the collar, the cuffs—glossy indeed, but in complete disintegration. From all who have had this experience the

TROY LAUNDRY

invites a trial order and guarantees satisfaction. For St. Andrew's Ball and all other social events have your linen put in perfect order by the Troy. It will return your goods in a state of dazzling whiteness and the smoothness of polished marble; but it does more, it preserves them.

TROY LAUNDRY CO., 2 to 12 Inspector Street, Central Office, 580 Craig st. PHONE 3644.

$1.80 ROCKERS

We still have a few left of that last lot we got in. These are the $3.50 Rockers we are selling for

$1.80

These Rockers come in either polished oak, birch or mahogany, with embossed seat. This is really the best value ever offered for the money in Montreal. If you come in and see them you'll buy one.

Many Other Equally Attractive Chair Offerings.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, The Home Furnishers.
652 CRAIG STREET.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS!

Requisites for St. Andrew's Gathering!

FULL DRESS SHIRTS,
LATEST AMERICAN COLLARS,
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
FULL DRESS TIES,
SHIRTS FRONT PROTECTORS,
SILK HALF HOSE,
SILK GARTERS, SILK BRACES.

OPERA GLOVES.

Also a new line of FINE WHITE KID GLOVES, with Silk between the fingers that will prevent the hand from perspiring to a great extent. These Gloves are very popular in LONDON, PARIS and NEW YORK. All sizes, $1.25 pair.

LADIES' GLOVES
For Evening Wear

In KID, SUEDE, SILK, LACE; also a line of Long Silk Lace HALF MITTS.
16-Button Length SUEDE GLOVES, from $1.75 pair.
16-Button Length KID GLOVES, from $2.00 pair.

FULL LINES OF LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
OPERA CLOAKS, LACE FICHUS,
FANS AND FAN CHAINS,
TOILET ARTICLES,
ELEGANT PERFUMES,
SILK HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR, ETC.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
2241 and 2243 St. Catherine St., Cor. Metcalfe St.,
Terms Cash. *Telephone Up 2740.*

BEATTY'S
Ladies' 14 k. Gold Watch $19.50

Solid 14 k. Gold Case Watch, like cut, fitted with 15 jewelled Lever movement, for $19.50

Gold Filled, 14 k. Gold Filled Watch, case guaranteed for 25 years. Waltham movement. This is most excellent value at the price. $12.00

Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

D. BEATTY, St. Peter St, Montreal, Opposite Witness Office.

FOR GOODNESS SAKE
EAT HARRISON'S
Bread and Cake.
OFFICE . . .
1 Dunlop Place, Westmount
. . . Tel. Mount 386.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 22.

A MOCK MARRIAGE

MONTREAL GIRL ABANDONED IN CHICAGO.

A strange story of crime and suffering is given by the Chicago Inter-Ocean. It seems that a Montreal girl, Emelie Girard, 19 years old, fell in love with a Chicago man who was visiting the city, and consented to elope with him, after a secret marriage. The ceremony was performed by a friend of the man, whom the girl supposed to be a minister. They went to Chicago, where they lived in a hotel on Wabash avenue until the man told her he could not afford it, and that she must board with a woman friend of his, who would take good care of her. He took her to a house on Custom House Court, and left her there. She soon found that her marriage was invalid, and that she was a prisoner, and was told that as long as she behaved well she would be treated well. After five weeks she became seriously ill, and it became evident that an operation was necessary. To allay suspicion she was taken to a hotel, and thence to the Baptist Hospital, accompanied by a surgeon in the employ of the woman who had kept her prisoner. The surgeon refused to tell the hospital authorities anything about her, and the girl could not speak a word of English. The operation was a very serious one, and in the course of it, the girl seemed likely to die. The surgeon gathered up his instruments and left the hospital, leaving the hospital doctors to revive her if they could. This they succeeded in doing, but as she seemed about to die a Catholic priest was sent for, and to him she told her story. He informed the chief of police, who forced the keeper of the house where she had been confined to pay the hospital expenses and transportation for the girl and a nurse back to Montreal. As far as known, neither the woman nor any of the others implicated have been punished. The girl is disabled for life.

FREE LECTURES

WESTMOUNT COURSE, WINTER 1902-03.

A course of free illustrated lectures will be carried out during the present winter, under the auspices of a special committee. The Board of School Commissioners has made a grant to cover the expenses and the town council has given the free use of the Victoria Hall. Under special arrangements with the Montreal committee, the Westmount committee is able to avail itself of the well-known series of Bickmore lectures as prepared under the authority of the superintendent of public instruction for the State of New York. The lectures are useful in giving a clearer conception of the geographical features, economic resources and commercial development of the countries or provinces dealt with, and such a method of visual instruction has been found particularly helpful in the realization of facts previously unknown.

Should the present course receive the support expected, the committee will at once adopt the means of carrying on the work on a more extended scale.

The lectures, which are open to adults, will commence promptly at a quarter past eight o'clock, after which there will be no admittance. Ladies will be required to remove their hats before entering the hall.

Following is the course for 1902-3:—

Nov. 28.—The River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, illustrated by Bickmore slides. F. W. Kelly, B.A., Ph.D.

Dec. 19.—Newfoundland and Labrador, illustrated by Bickmore slides. Rev. E. I. Rexford, M.A.

Jan. 23.—The Coal and Iron Deposits of Canada, illustrated. Prof. F. D. Adams, M.A., Sc., Ph. D., etc.

Feb. 20.—British Columbia and Alberta, illustrated by Bickmore slides. Prof. D. P. Penhallow, M.Sc., F.R.S.C., etc.

March 20.—The Yellowstone National Park, illustrated by Bickmore slides. F. W. Kelly, B.A., Ph.D.

On an after Tuesday, Nov. 25, tickets for the course may be obtained upon application at the Westmount Public Library, or at the Academy. Admission by ticket only.

Special committee—Mr. Thomas Harling, school commissioner; Mr. Jas. Rodger, town councillor; Mr. W. B. T. Macaulay, principal of the Academy.

FROM CENTRAL INDIA

THE REV. DR. CAMPBELL TO PREACH IN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES TO-MORROW.

The Rev. Jas. Fraser Campbell, D.D., who went to India twenty-six years ago, is again among his old friends. He arrived in Montreal last Tuesday evening. Dr. Campbell has been laboring most of the time in Central India. In 1877 he started the mission work in Mhow, came home on furlough in 1884, and returned at the end of 1885. In the beginning of 1886 he planted the mission station at Rutlam, where he has since had his headquarters. Replying to questions, Dr. Campbell said yesterday: Rutlam is a city of thirty thousand people. There are no European residents except the few connected with the railway. We have a mission substation twenty-two miles north of Rutlam, called Jaora (pronounced Jowra), with twenty thousand people. The natives use the railway very largely. The third class carriage is generally crowded.

'Most of the mission field is on the table land of Malwa. All of our mission stations except one are upon this table land, and it was never known, so far as our history shows, to have been visited by famine before. Great numbers died, but the effect of the famine on the survivors, so far as the missions are concerned, is that the natives have a greater degree of confidence in the missionaries and their religion than they ever had before. This was shown in one way, that people who at the beginning of the famine of three years ago used to frighten the starving children from coming to us are now said, in the famine of one year ago, to have advised the children to come to us. Another thing, persons have been directed to Christianity and finally become believers through what they witnessed of Christian benevolence and through the gospel which they heard in connection therewith. Most of those who reside in the neighborhood of Rutlam are agriculturists.

'The last news I had from the western part of my long district is that there are two hundred now applying for baptism and kept back for further instruction. We are very particular about baptism and do not grant it unless the applicants show a genuine change and the effect of it upon their lives.

'The field is not fully occupied. We have at this time one minister for every half million natives. We are pressing earnestly for more men to be sent out at once. If they could send five hundred men it would not be enough. That would give eight thousand people to each minister. If they sent a hundred men it would mean that each minister would have to minister to forty thousand people.

'As to results, over three hundred were baptized during the last year. Most of those were famine orphans. The others were people who had been rescued in the famine of five years ago, and the famine of three years ago, and who were reached by the kindness of Christians and the consideration shown for them in their distress.'

The Rev. Dr. Campbell will preach to-morrow in St. Gabriel Presbyterian Church in the forenoon and in Stanley Street Church in the evening.

SYMPHONY CONCERTS

SERIES OPENED SUCCESSFULLY YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

The Goulet orchestra opened their sixth series of symphony concerts with a good performance in the Windsor Hall yesterday afternoon. In the face of many discouragements Prof. Goulet has brought his orchestra during the past five years to a most creditable state of proficiency and to-day all music lovers in Montreal know that a ticket for a Goulet symphony concert ensures them a musical treat. Then in the estimation of many people who have no love for the mere evening 'society' concert, the hour selected of 4.30 o'clock is very commendable as allowing them to attend in ordinary day dress for the sole purpose of enjoying the music.

The hall and gallery were well filled yesterday, and when Prof. Goulet, the conductor, appeared on the platform he was greeted with prolonged applause. With the exception of Grieg's Concerto for piano and orchestra, in which Miss Eva Plouffe was the soloist, the programme consisted wholly of orchestral music. Mendelssohn's 'Overture to Mid-Summer Night's Dream' was rendered carefully, but at times a little colorlessly, though the violins were heard to advantage. But by the time Beethoven's 'Symphony No. 4' was reached the orchestra had warmed up and they played the adagio (B flat major) with much verve. The dignified and solemn theme of the adagio (E flat major) immediately following, was performed with success. The orchestra brought out the dramatic effects in Litolff's 'Le Dernier Jour de la Terreur' with force and comprehension. Miss Plouffe's performance on the piano in Grieg's Concerto was masterly and brilliant and in the third movement especially, the 'allegro marcato,' piano and orchestra combined in producing a glorious roll of harmonious sound. Miss Plouffe received a beautiful bouquet of white roses and was recalled.

A DASTARDLY ACT.

Telluride, Col., Nov. 21.—Arthur L. Collins, general manager of the Smuggler-Union Mining Company, who was shot by an unknown assassin on Wednesday night at Pandora, died to-day. He was born in England thirty-three years ago. In consequence of the murder the mining company has closed its mines and mills indefinitely. The company employed between four hundred and five hundred men.

GENTS' IDEAL DRESS BOOTS

A large assortment to choose from at
STEWART'S
2295 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
237 ST. JAMES STREET.

The Nettleton Shoe

Is a gentleman's Shoe. Sold at
STEWART'S EITHER STORES,
2295 St. Catherine Street, or
237 St. James Street.

For Out-of-Doors

OUR WET WEATHER SHOES are made of the best material to withstand the dampness. WATERPROOF BUILT SOLES.

We carry a large assortment of Rubber Soled Boots for Ladies and Gentlemen,
AT STEWART'S.

Our Business

Is to sell Fine Footwear at popular prices.

$3.50, $5 and $6.

The best Shoes for the money,
AT STEWART'S

W. H. STEWART
2295 ST. CATHERINE STREET,
237 ST. JAMES STREET.

FIVE O'CLOCK TEAS have twice THE ECLAT if

"Tetley's" TEAS

"From ANCIENT INDIA and SWEET CEYLON."

Are Served to Our Friends.

OUR $1.00 line is a FIVE O'CLOCK SPECIAL. TRY IT NEXT TIME. At your grocers.

CARPETS and FLOOR COVERINGS.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS for next week in ODD LENGTHS of WILTON, AXMINSTER and BRUSSELS CARPETS. Some with and some without Borders to match. Also an immense range of TAPESTRY and INGRAIN Carpets in every conceivable design and coloring.

Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

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

SOBRIETY IS BEST

THE LESSON THAT HAS BEEN LEARNED BY AMERICANS EVERYWHERE THOROUGHLY WELL.

It is said that there is much drinking now as there ever was, but that men do not drink in the same way as of old; and that public drunkenness is now comparatively rare. Occasionally we see men upon the streets who are under the influence of liquor; but one might go from one end of Memphis to the other and not find a drunken man in a day's journey. Indeed, so rare has such a sight become in this city that it excites universal attention. The drunken man used to be a familiar personage. Now he is an object of curiosity.

Of course there are still plenty of men who take their daily allowance of liquor, but they do not hire a brass band or fire off a few bombs to advertise the fact. Men whose business permits of a certain amount of leisure are apt to be convivial; but it is observable that their conviviality is pretty well regulated. It is the rare exception when they cross the bounds.

The methods of modern business have much to do with the spread of temperance. Even if the head of an establishment is intemperate himself, he does not surround himself with inebriates. He knows that the details of his business require cool heads and steady hands; and he will insist that his employees shall be sober men. Sometimes he candidly declares that he will do the drinking for the entire concern. When the head of a business is himself a teetotaller he will probably insist still more stringently upon his subordinates averting their faces from the flowing bowl. He may tell them that he has no control over private habits, and that they are at liberty to drink as much as they please, but that if they do drink they shall not work for him. Modern business is entirely without sentiment. It objects to the drinking man, not on moral, but on practical grounds. The judgment of the drinking man is apt to be awry at times. Liquor will make a fool of a sage under certain circumstances; and a trusted employee might fail his employer at a critical time if he were addicted to drink.

Employees are learning everywhere that it pays to be sober. The steady fellow who can always be found, and when found is sober, is the man who wins out. There are any number of vocations which can be filled only by sober men. No railway in the world would think of intrusting a train to a drunken engineer. Drunkards would not be tolerated on the police force, in the postal service, or, indeed, in any business affecting the lives of people or requiring exceptional judgment and care. Of course there are successful men who drink; but, as a rule, it will be found that they drink discreetly and never overstep the bounds of moderation. Where they drink to excess, they are but the exceptions that prove the rule. The millionnaire, however, is master of his time, and, if he chooses to spend a part of it in riotous living, he can afford whatever loss such a course entails. He is in such a position that his business does not necessarily suffer when he blots out a few hours from the course of time.

The employee who begins by practising sobriety during working hours is apt to continue it after office hours. The after-dark jag is not conducive to easy labor the next day. Furthermore, the young man soon finds out that the pleasures of alcoholism are not up to the advertisements. Seen in the green light of the next day, they have a curiously unreal and fantastic effect. The humors of the cup are very much like the magnificent visions which one has in dreams. They cannot be remembered the next day. Perhaps to this general sense of disappointment are added a headache and a positive conviction that one has swallowed a mule by mistake.

Everything, therefore, conduces to sobriety in our day. The number of men who drink nothing at all is increasing. The men who drink know how to carry their liquor like gentlemen, and they drink wine or beer or whiskey very much as they drink their coffee or tea. It is not a 'drink' to them in the ordinary sense of the word; but a part of their daily allotment of meat and liquid.

One reason why alcoholism is decreasing is the explosion of several misconceptions regarding the use of liquor. Formerly it was thought that wine brightened the intellect; and that genius often lay dormant until set agoing by the sherry or the champagne. Possibly wine will unlock the lips of the taciturn man, and make him garrulous; but it is absurd to say that the wine has created the wit and produced the thought. It has simply beaten down the man's customary reserve and made him willing to speak what was in his mind. The capacity to say bright things must have existed and the bright things must have been there. The wine has merely opened the door. Many mythical stories have been told about men of genius writing sublime poems and delivering lofty orations when under the influence of liquor. It is all a mistake. No man on earth ever wrote anything that was fit to live when he was drunk. No orator ever delivered a speech possessing a particle of merit when he was drunk. Sometimes this has apparently happened; but the truth is that in some way the orator became suddenly sobered. Otherwise he would not have been able to think on his feet.

Another myth that has been exploded is the idea that moderate drinking is good for a person. Modern medical science has given this idea its quietus. It is said that 'a man is as old as his arteries,' and when the ossification of the arteries begins the end is not far off. Science now holds that constant indulgence in alcoholic liquor has a tendency to ossify the arteries. It was formerly held by medical science that if a person drank two drinks of whiskey a day it would be beneficial, for this much liquor could be 'digested,' as it were, without any harm to the system. Now, however, the habit of regular drinking even in moderation is condemned.

It is fortunate that medical science has reached this conclusion, because it is bound to act as a restraint upon the practising physician who has a fondness for drink. If there is any one who has no business drinking at all it is the family physician; and he cannot very well continue to be a drinking man in the face of the ban placed upon alcohol by medical science. The minister of the Gospel urges every one to observe the Ten Commandments, but he would not retain any parish long if it were known that he was a persistent violator of one of them. The physician must be held to a like account. If medical science condemns regular drinking, there is no excuse for the practitioner, and unless he can curb his appetite he might as well retire at once from his profession.

The conviction is becoming pretty general that sobriety is the best policy, and that drunkenness does not pay.—Memphis (Tenn.) 'Commercial Appeal.'

The Police Department of Athens, Greece, has forwarded a circular to the managers of all local theatres directing them to announce in their programmes whether their plays are such as ladies can properly attend.

OUR POORER BRETHREN

WITH WINTER SETTING IN THEY FLOCK TO THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION BUREAU.

'I have hardly time to think even,' said Mr. R. H. Lane, secretary of the Charity Organization, the other day when a 'Witness' representative called at the office.

In truth, Mr. Lane is a busy man these days. The assistant secretary, Mr. Louis E. Berthelot has been on the sick list, and with the snap of cold weather that arrived a week or two since, the indigents of Montreal flocked like sheep to the central office on Bleury street. With the milder weather then setting in, the numbers of applicants in person for work or assistance—amounting often in the cold days to eighty and a hundred in twelve hours—abated somewhat, but their visits on business men and private individuals, as an easy and possibly profitable way of passing their unemployed time only increased. The consequence has been incessant calls at the society's telephone for information regarding these begging individuals, or requesting that investigation be made into their circumstances, and the results forwarded to the persons whose aid is being solicited. Further business at the office consists in appointing and recording the assignments of Miss E. Baker, the official visitor, who investigates personally the domestic affairs of particular families and individuals, often making arrangements for the removal of sick bread-winners to the hospital, and meanwhile seeing that the children and dependents are fed and clothed and generally looked after.

More and more Montreal citizens are taking an active interest in this society (which is scarcely two years' old yet), and are realizing its value as an economic institution. Business men use the society, says Mr. Lane, as a man does his lawyer. They contribute so much to its funds and in return they expect and find it willing to save them all inconvenience by making investigations and advising them on the expediency of spending their money in answer to any particular demand for relief.

'And, by the way,' said Mr. Lane, 'I wish you would emphasize the fact that the Montreal Charity Organization is not a branch of some similar organization in England or the United States, but is supported and directed solely by the citizens of Montreal, who have in view the social betterment of the city along this line.'

Asked what he thought of the custom of granting licenses to people to beg on the streets, Mr. Lane replied that when it comes to dealing with the residuum of the people in any city, you must either have begging on the streets or provide an alms-house. Now, Montreal has no such institution, and in its place she has to keep to the custom of allowing begging on the streets.

'I know it is popular to condemn the City Hall authorities for granting these licenses, but I understand their position, and in any dealings I have had with them I have found them most courteous and willing to co-operate with the organization when possible. It is Montreal's way of looking after her poorest incapables. The thing is, of course, to guard against fakes getting the licenses.'

Mr. Lane had incidentally remarked that this was the first city he had to do with where there was not an alms-house and begging was licensed. His attitude, therefore, is that of a broad-minded man, able to see that certain conditions, owing to circumstances, may perforce obtain in one centre which can be dispensed with in another.

Touching the question of children musicians on the streets—a spectacle we are used to, and whose efforts continually harass our ears—Mr. Lane acknowledges they are a problem. In one family whose case he is considering, the children are the bread-winners for an incapable mother. Yet it does not seem right that at their early age this task should fall on them. Playing music on the streets by adults Mr. Lane considers a legitimate trade, and as a rule these 'musicians' make enough to live on.

Applicants for relief, it is to be noticed, tend to come to the bureau as a last resource. They will first apply to individuals, to church societies and to national relief boards. Many of them imagine that the charity organization is primarily interested in finding out their past sins. This is not the case. It merely wishes to get to the causes of poverty and relieve them as the best preventive of present poverty. These causes divide roughly into three classes. The first of these is financial.

A man may be engaged in a special line of work for twenty years, when through the shift of the industrial world and the use of new mechanical contrivances, he loses his position. If he is still to be a bread-winner he must be assisted in learning another trade or business.

The second cause of poverty is physical, and must be treated by a surgeon or doctor. Twenty years ago it would never have occurred to people that a wage-earner incapacitated by illness could be put in hospital, cured, and put on his feet again, his dependents meanwhile being looked after by a charitable body. The cost to the community is greater at the moment, but the danger of having the family indefinitely on its hands is averted.

The third cause of poverty is found in immorality and drunkenness, and here the minister and reforming agencies step in. It is always to be remembered that the Charity Organization is economic, and does not pretend to engage in purely religious or medicinal work, though it seeks to put degenerates in either respect in relation with the proper bodies.

To the question whether the organization officials are ever imposed upon, Mr. Lane replied with a smile that they, too, were not infallible. Their policy is to relieve first and investigate afterwards, and so, occasionally, they have discovered that they have given their time and assistance to some case where it should not have been demanded, or that they have been temporarily exploited to suit some roving gentleman's convenience.

'Montreal is a regular dumping ground for all the beggars in the province, and especially they flock in during the winter.'

There are plenty of rich and generous men here and when one mendicant has been assisted another quickly learns of it and feels he too should come in for anything going round. As an instance, in the last annual report the case is given of a gentleman for whom the Society investigated 48 appeals. Of these, 39 were found not to be in need. Such an example speaks for itself of the indispensable place such a society fills in a city circumstanced as is Montreal.

VOLUNTEER WORKERS.

The Charity Organization, far from regarding the real poor and those fallen on evil days, from no fault of their own, with the callous eyes we are wont to associate with any society that is designated 'economic,' recognizes their need of a sympathetic hand-shake and a friendly interest in their everyday life. It accordingly welcomes those who are willing under its surveillance to visit one or two families at intervals and act as a true friend to them—not giving money or clothes, but seeking to assist them in bettering their condition, by their own efforts, to have more hopeful views of life, and to bring up their children so that they shall be, at least, respectable members of the community. It requires great tact and sympathy, and a willingness to see other people's lookout on life in order to be a successful 'friendly visitor,' and many who offer themselves for the duty find they have not the essential gifts. Nevertheless the Organization claims to be able to make use of them in other ways if their interest in the work still continues. At present there are some seven or eight 'friendly visitors' working successfully with the Society, but there is need for many more.

K. B. W.

Colonial House, Phillips Square.

CHILDREN'S MANTLES.

We are showing the Latest Productions in Tweed and Eskimo Camel's Hair Cloth Effects

SILK UNDERSKIRTS.

A large assortment of Silk Underskirts in the Latest Shades and Lace Effects—suitable for Evening wear.

FASCINATORS.

In Silk and Ice Wool, all shades.

EVENING WRAPS.

Handsome Long Evening Wraps, in Lined Satin and Fur.

Ladies' and Children's Furs.

Every piece of Fur offered for sale is guaranteed to be as represented, and only the best that can be had is handled.

NOW ON VIEW.

LADIES' SEAL JACKETS,
LADIES' PERSIAN JACKETS,
LADIES' ASTRACHAN JACKETS.
LADIES' GRAY LAMB JACKETS,
LADIES' ELECTRIC SEAL JACKETS,
LADIES' NATURAL COON JACKETS,

ALSO

CHILDREN'S WHITE CONEY COATS,
CHILDREN'S GRAY CONEY COATS,
CHILDREN'S ICELAND LAMB COATS,
CHILDREN'S NATURAL OPOSSUM COATS,
CHILDREN'S FUR SETS (Muff and Collar),
CHILDREN'S SLEIGH ROBES,
HOODS, CAPS, RUFFS, MUFFS, BOAS, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,
MONTREAL.

A Good Style at Small Cost

Our NEW PLATINUM YORK CABINETS

MOUNTED ON LARGE WHITE MOUNTS,

$6.00 PER DOZEN.

Wm. Notman & Son, 12 and 14 PHILLIP SQUARE.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Good Advice. — So many extraordinary and improbable facts about baldness, growth of the hair, etc., are published every day that before believing in these cures as impossible as they are miraculous, we would earnestly advise our readers to consult the remarkable Memoirs to the Academy of Medicine, Paris, on this subject, by Mr. Louis Dequéant, the discoverer of the microbe of baldness. Besides purely hygienic advice these memoirs explain the causes of baldness, of all affections oif the scalp and hair, the means of preventing, avoiding and curing them, as well as the means of restoring grey hair to its natural color without the use of dyes. These memoirs, together with a description of the anti-alopecic brushes and combs may be had on application to Mr. L. Dequéant, pharmacist, 38 Rue de Clignancourt, Paris, or at Deury's pharmacy, 1683 St. Catherine street, Montreal.

To Cure a Cold in a Day—Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Weekly Calendar.

BAZAAR

IN CONSERVATORY HALL, FORMERLY BRAMAN'S HALL
(Corner of St. Catherine and McGill College Ave.)
under the auspices of
The Ladies of Dominion Square Methodist Church, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28th and 29th, FROM 3 to 10 P.M.
His Worship Mayor Cochrane will open the Bazaar at 3 p. m. Friday.
Admission - - - - - - - - 10 Cents.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

GRAND BAZAAR
—IN AID OF THE—
Montreal Homoeopathic Hospital,
WINDSOR HALL,
SATURDAY, Nov. 22nd.
Fancy Work, Dolls, Cake, Jam, Candy, High Tea.
Music by Prof. Hume's Orchestra and Pupils.
Admission 10 cents From 2 till 10 o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Dominion Square.
MEETINGS FOR MEN. — SATURDAY, 3 p.m., Song Service. Short address by Mr. ABNER KINGMAN. Others take part. Topic—"Homage without Obedience."
SUNDAY, 3 p.m., Young Men's Bible Study. Subject—"Abraham and Lot. The man of faith and the man of sight." Leader—D. A. BUDGE, Secretary.
SUNDAY, 4 p.m., Men's Meeting. The Rev. Chas. A. SYKES, B.A., will speak. Special music.
Every man heartily invited. Strangers welcome.

Art Association,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.
ART ASSOCIATION CLASSES,
PAINTING CLASS.
A Painting Class (from the Draped Model) will be held on Wednesday and Friday afternoons, from 2 to 4 o'clock, commencing November 5th.
The Advanced Art Classes are held every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings from 9.30 to 12.30. The Class Rooms are open daily for study.
For particulars apply at the Gallery.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23.

RALLY DAY
—OF—
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH SUNDAY-SCHOOL
SUNDAY, NOV. 23rd.
While Everybody is invited, all who have ever been members of the school are especially asked to be present
Evening Theme—"The Sin, Peril and Hope of our Country."

OLIVET CHURCH
(Baptist).
The PASTOR,
Rev. J. L. GILMOUR, B.A.,
Will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Communion at the close of Evening Service.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH,
Corner Western and Oliver Aves.
Rev. E. W. HALPENNY,
Secretary Prov. Sunday-School Union.
Will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
STRANGERS WELCOME. SEATS FREE.

AT ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
Corner of Mance and Milton,
The pastor, Rev. H. G. RICE, B.A., B.D.
Will preach both Morning and Evening.
Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Theme at 7 o'clock—
'With Christ in God.'

MEN'S OWN,
CALVARY CHURCH, GUY STREET.
SUNDAY, 23rd Nov., 3 p.m.
Speaker—H. M. TORY, M.A., B.D., Professor Mathematics, McGill University.
Soloist—Mr. W. GAYNER.
We had a fine meeting last Sunday—all enjoyed it. We want all men to come that can When the place of meeting is too small we will get a large one.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.
11 a.m.—HARVEST HOME SERVICE,
Preacher:
Rev. CHAS. A. SYKES, B.D.
Theme—'The Amplitude of Divine Generosity.'
7 p.m. Preacher—
Rev. J. W. GRAHAM, B.A.,
who will also report at both services on the present state of the Debt Relief Campaign.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

BAR OF MONTREAL.
NOTICE.
The Members of the Bar of Montreal, having been invited by their Lordships, the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, to attend the Court of Appeals on Monday, the 24th inst., on the occasion of the visit of Their Excellencies the Governor-General of Canada and Lady Minto, I am directed to request your attendance, in costume, in the Court of Appeals, on the above date, at 10.30 a.m.
Montreal, 21st Nov., 1902.
HENRY J. ELLIOTT,
Secretary Bar of Montreal.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY.
A Special Meeting of the Society will be held in the St. Andrew's Home on TUESDAY, November 25th, at 8 p.m., to consider the question of a donation to the Charitable Fund of the St. Andrew's Society, and also two resignations received.
J. T. MITCHELL, President.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

TO MUSIC LOVERS
The Treat of the season will be the Piano Recital at Windsor Hall, next Tuesday Ev'g. at 8.15, by Mr. S. Stratford Dawson, assisted by Mr. R. Cecil Bethune, baritone. Prices $1.00 & 50c., all reserved. Tel. Up 1414 for seats.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

BENGOUGH
TAYLOR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Cor. Papineau Ave. and Logan St.
FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 28th, Tickets 25c
Under the Patronage of
His Worship Mayor Cochrane.
ASSOCIATION HALL, Y.M.C.A. BUILDING
DOMINION SQUARE.
GRAND CONCERT,
In Aid of the
GRACE DART HOME FOR THE AGED
ON
FRIDAY Evening, November 28, 1902.
At 8.15 o'clock.
—ARTISTS:—
Miss EDITH BETTS, Soprano.
Mr. O. STEWART TAYLOR, Baritone.
Mrs. F. E. McKYES, Elocution.
Miss EDITH McNEECE, Pianoforte
Mr. ERNEST EARL, Violin.
Mrs. FRANK CLARKE, Contralto.
Mr. RITCHIE BELL, Tenor.
Mrs. PARRATT, Harp.
Miss GERTRUDE MOODIE, Mandolin.
Mr. E. O. THICKE, Elocution.
TICKETS—Reserved Seats, 50c, and $1.00. Admission 25 cents.

ANNUAL
SCOTCH CONCERT
—OF—
ST. GABRIEL CHURCH,
In LECTURE HALL of the Church,
FRIDAY EVENING, 28th Nov.
Leading Local Talent.
ADMISSION. - - - 25c

FUTURE MEETINGS.

GRAND SALE OF WORK
Under auspices Ladies' Aid Society.
TAYLOR CHURCH,
Corner Logan street and Papineau avenue,
DEC. 3, 4, 5.
OPEN AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
COME ALL. BARGAINS. Admission, 5c

PEANUTS VERSUS INSOMNIA.

The peanut cure for consumption is widely known and believed in. Now a Roxborough man comes forward with a peanut cure for insomnia. He says of it: 'I had been a poor sleeper for five years. Violent exercise, drugs and other remedies had given me no relief. Finally, at the suggestion of a vegetarian, I tried the peanut. I put beside my bed a bag of peanuts, newly roasted, shelled and salted, and on my first attack of insomnia I ate fifty, masticating them very thoroughly—giving, in fact, twenty-five chews to each nut. While taking this large dose I felt a gradual drowsiness stealing over me, and as soon as the dose was ended I fell asleep. Since then I have always kept fresh peanuts by me at night. They have never failed of their effect, and I have noticed, furthermore, that my attacks of insomnia have decreased from an average of eight a month to two.'—Philadelphia 'Record.'

FIRST TO VACCINATE.

Should one be asked who discovered that smallpox could be prevented by vaccination, he will at once answer Dr. Jenner, yet an epitaph was recently discovered which seems to indicate that he was not the first to employ inoculation as a preventive of this disease. The epitaph is engraved on a stone in the cemetery at Maltravers, in Dorset, England, and it reads as follows: 'Sacred to the memory of Benjamin Jesty, of Downshay, who died April 16, 1816, at the age of seventy-nine years.

'He was born at Yetminster, in this county, and was an upright and honorable man; moreover, he acquired a wide reputation, since he was the first who used cow-pock for the purpose of vaccination. Thanks to his powerful intellect, he was enabled, in 1774, to make successful experiments in this direction, and among those whom he inoculated were his wife and his two sons.'

Dr. Jenner, it is said, did not make his first experiment until 1796, whereas Jesty, according to the epitaph, experimented successfully in 1774—twenty years earlier.

There are some fifteen thousand Chinamen in Cuba and since the island became independent there is no law to prevent their going there from China or elsewhere.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, $3.00; Weekly Witness, $1.00, with reductions to clubs; World Wide, $1.00, including postage for Canada, Newfoundland, United States, Great Britain and foreign countries; Northern Messenger, thirty cents; 10 copies to one address and over, twenty cents per copy, postpaid in each case, to United States, Newfoundland and Canada, excepting Montreal. For Great Britain, add $1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 52c on Northern Messenger; $2.60 on Daily Witness.

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

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

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

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1902.

The total amount of money subscribed outside Great Britain in response to the appeal of the Boer generals for funds to enable the Boers to reëstablish themselves on their farms was a little under six hundred thousand dollars. This includes the hundred thousand dollars subscribed by a member of the United States Steel Trust. Out of this sum it is understood that two hundred thousand dollars are to be handed over to Mr. Kruger to recoup him for advances he made to support the Boers in the field during the war. It is hardly probable that this disposal of it will please the contributors. They will be surmising as to how much of the remainder is to be seized in like manner to repair the fortunes of leaders. As a cash materialization of European and American sympathy with the lost cause it is a beggarly showing. After all the noisy demonstrations of pro-Boer feeling in Europe, it looks very small in comparison with the British parliamentary grant of fifteen million dollars, which General De La Rey, in his speech at Brussels, described as 'a beggar's pittance.' Evidently the pro-Boers were more inspired by hatred for Britain than by love for the Boers or they would have been more generous with their contributions. This is a valuable experience of the worth of that foreign sympathy which was the chief inspiration of the Boers in continuing the war, and one which they would do well to ponder over while pulling themselves together on their farms.

The increasing importance of Montreal as a financial centre is shown in the bank clearings, which advanced from $546,606,148 in 1894 to $889,436,915 last year, or nearly sixty-three percent in eight years. The figures for this year, however, already exceed those for 1901, the total for the ten months to the end of October being $917,926,186 and if the increase is proportionate the total for the year should be near the thousand million mark. The banner month of the year so far was October, when the clearings were $107,943,949, and the next most active month was April, when they amounted to $106,427,525. The smallest monthly clearings were for February and they then amounted to $74,009,109. Toronto, too, has increased the amount of her clearings at a rapid rate. For the first ten months of this year they amount to $674,500,000, compared with our $917,926,186; last year they were $599,395,671, and $342,001,717 for 1896, showing that both cities are making astonishing material advancements. These facts are more than usually interesting just now, when the Bank of Montreal and the Molsons Bank are about to call their shareholders together for the purpose of increasing the paid-up capital and other matters, and when the expansion of the circulation calls for the same action on the part of some of the other banks. They show that the increase of business alone fully warrants the carrying out of this policy, and this conclusion is further reinforced by the great increase in the bank clearings of other big Canadian cities. The clearings at Winnipeg alone show an increase of from $60,602,644 in 1894, to $134,199,033 in 1901.

Of all styles of headgear the silk stovepipe hat, though the most absurd in appearance, has remained longer in vogue than any other. Yet, if we are to believe the hatters, it is at last passing out of favor. In New York, they say, its use is almost exclusively confined to Tammany leaders, East Siders and show agents. Even at funerals it is only worn by a few, though still affected by up-town church-goers. The same change of fashion may be noted in all cities and may be said to date from the day that King Edward appeared in public with a 'Fedora.' But now that it has fallen in favor, all sorts of charges are made against it. It is a cause of baldness, headaches and various kinds of brain troubles. It is unsuitable to the rush and scramble of modern life. It requires a 'Prince Albert' coat, as the frock is called in the United States, for only men in certain callings have the courage to appear with it in combination with a 'shooter,' which is their name for the sack. Still, it must be confessed that, unpicturesque as it may be, it sets off and completes a man's attire as no other style of hat can. It has been in vogue for more than a century. Even Turkish and Chinese styles have been revolutionized while it has held its own. It must pass away, but it promises to take longer in its passing than even the old three-cornered tile of former generations. In Bellamy's dream of the future co-operative commonwealth, the plug hat survives and flourishes, a relic, preserved by masculine taste of a bygone civilization. The seer was probably mistaken, for of all symbols of conventionality the stovepipe hat is the most conventional. The broad-brimmed soft felt hat, the most sensible and comfortable of all hats, is largely replacing the stiff plug, and is likely to do so more and more.

THE VOTER'S DUTY.

A very serious crisis in the history of Canada is approaching in the vote to be taken on the fourth of December on the question whether the Liquor Act of the Ross Government shall become law. Whether the act shall or shall not be brought into force is of the very greatest importance; of still more import is the way the people shall deal with a solemn responsibility laid on them by the right of self-government which they enjoy as a free people. He who will not do his duty at the polls has no right to good government. The moral side of any act is the great one, and, come law come no law, every voter will have to give account to his country, to his conscience, and to God, of how he acts with regard to it. The man who drives ten miles, or, maybe, walks, to cast a vote will never again be indifferent to the great fight that is being waged against his country's worst enemy. If all who are opposed to the traffic register themselves on the right side there will be such an enlisted army as no government will ignore in its dealings with the question. We see no reason why the vote required to pass the law should not be polled. Let every man vow that if it is not it will not be his fault, and the thing is done. Those temperance people who say, it is no use, they are sure it cannot be done, should take a lesson from the liquor men. They certainly cannot hope to poll such a vote; yet they are working with might and main to poll at least all the votes they can. They realize that, whatever the immediate result, the votes will be counted and will tell. The liquor votes will no doubt count for as much on the lists as the temperance votes, but, with the politicians, the temperance votes will count for much more. The politician knows that there are a hundred wrong ways for getting a vote for liquor, and getting the voter to the poll, while on the other hand, every temperance vote may be counted on as a proof of unbiassed conviction and personal patriotic devotion. At the time of the national plebiscite the government in estimating the result openly discarded the liquor vote altogether and based their refusal to act on the fact that the temperance vote did not indicate enough of zeal on the side of prohibition to make the working of the law a success. Let the temperance men remember that, come what will, every temperance vote will count, and that temperance votes not polled will count for as much, if not more, against the temperance cause than the liquor votes that may be polled. So well do the liquor men understand this that, hard as they are working for votes, they are busying themselves much more with schemes for frightening the temperance voters at the last moment from the polls. There are fearful bugbears of boycotting and lost business. We have even heard of a milkman who intends to 'funk' his vote because he has been threatened with boycott. He doubtless understands his own business, but we should think if there was anybody who had nothing to lose at the hands of the liquor man and everything to gain by the stopping of the liquor business it was the milkman. But just imagine a man so lean-souled that he would not fight his country's greatest foe because he might lose the custom of a tavern or two. If in the material world a man was unwilling to fight for his home against an invader whose custom was to carry the young people into slavery he would be called a dastard and a poltroon. If he refused because he lost the business of some sympathizer with the enemy he would be called the beast of men and it would be considered fit retribution if his own children were offered for sale at the auction block in the invader's country. It is said that every kind of ledger influence is being used by the liquor interests to swell the funds by which they hope to purchase the defeat of this law. Not only have the trades directly and indirectly interested all over the country been imperatively assessed, but businesses whose interests are tremendously on the side of having a sober people have been got at and while not allowing their names to appear on the subscription lists or the subscription to appear in their books, have, under terror of what may happen, conveyed substantial subscriptions to the pro-liquor fund. The more money put into this fight by the liquor interest the less the moral value of every vote they poll and the more despicable will appear the votes of which they prevent the polling.

THE SCHOOL BILL.

The Balfour school bill is being forced through the House of Commons and will then be dressed to taste in the House of Lords, whose only limitation in making it reactionary will be the fear of its reaction against the Balfour Government. The Free Church people—that is the name used for themselves by those whom the Church people speak of as Dissenters—are leaguing themselves to resist the school rates which are, under the bill, to be levied for the support of Church schools. They think if the government has to proceed as a rule to distraint in order to collect this tax it will soon give way, as did the rates which the Quakers of the last generation met in the same way. This determination is being come to, presumably, for conscience sake, without regard to the question whether it is good tactics or not. How far it is good tactics remains to be seen. Unless the Nonconformists adopt it pretty generally the effect may be to cause a division in their ranks and mutual recriminations which will throw a large number of them into practical alliance with the government. Dr. Horton pointed out that nothing would justify such resistance to government except the clearest conviction that the act demanded was wrong. Not everywhere, moreover, could the working of the act be called a grievance. In a place, for instance, where there was a Church school, a Roman Catholic school and a common school, all supported from the rates of the Free Church people, were free to assume that their taxes were those that supported the non-sectarian school.

Probably the majority of the Church people who favor this measure are with Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who, in his political outlook, is a typical John Bull squire, in regarding the Dissenters who oppose the bill as a lot of disingenuous and wrong-headed people who are too silly or too wicked to see that the bill is a great boon to them, as Mr. Balfour says it is, or are dishonestly appealing to religious prejudices to injure the Conservative government. What, they say, can be the honesty of talking of a grievance when they all know that no one is required under the bill to subject his children to any religious teaching that he does not like? This is a piece of the incapacity which characterizes the Teuton, including the Anglo-Saxon, for putting himself in the place of anyone else but himself. The English Dissenters are not concerned about the Church teaching in the schools. What they have resented is Church practices, and chief of all the tendency to treat everybody outside of the Church with contumely. The Methodist farmer or tradesman will not trouble himself at all about how much catechism may be imparted to children who are not his, but he does resent with his whole nature being called upon to send his children to a school, and being forced to support a school, where the whole atmosphere will encourage their surpliced companions to point them out as little Methodists and to make them think of their parents as belonging to an inferior and despised caste. The whole situation was summed up by the 'Westminster Gazette' in a cartoon in which Mr. Balfour was introduced in the person of the excellent Mr. Barlow of Sandford and Merton presenting a pony called 'Education' to his middle-class pupil, Harry Sandford, while the aristocratic Tommy Merton looks on enjoying the joke. 'I am making you a gift of a pony, Master Sandford,' he says, 'and as he is yours you will, of course, pay for his grooming and keep, but Master Merton will have the exclusive privilege of riding him.'

CANADIAN TRANSPORTATION.

Our correspondent, 'St. Lawrence,' shows very clearly in his letter to-day that some of those who talk the most about Canadian transportation are very imperfectly seized of the facts of the case. To listen to those who wail so loudly because some of the North-West grain reaches the seaboard by way of United States routes, the uninitiated would certainly not imagine that any United States grain reached the seaboard by way of Canadian routes. Nevertheless, the true position is that of the crop of last year about nine million bushels of Manitoba wheat were shipped by United States ports, compared with about eighteen millions of United States grain shipped via Canadian ports. This shows that we shipped about a hundred percent more of United States grain by way of Canada than the United States shipped Canadian wheat by way of her ports, and the disparity would be very much greater if we had, like the United States ports, open navigation all the year round, or if we purchased more merchandise from England. If we purchased more from England more ships would come here and more grain would be taken away on the return cargo, as it does not pay a vessel to come here light and load up with grain. As the season of navigation is so short after the harvesting of the North-West crop, about six weeks, in fact, the quantity of the grain that can reach here is necessarily restricted; but of the winter's accumulation Montreal exports a large proportion. The bulk of this is exported during the first six weeks of open water, and from about the middle of June to the end of September the St. Lawrence depends upon United States products to supply the ships. We should therefore suffer infinitely more if the United States were to divert this traffic than the United States would if we were to prevent any Canadian grain from reaching Europe via her ports. Let us do all we can to improve our route and lessen the cost of transportation this way, as well as to invite return commerce by reducing a tariff made to keep it out, but to think we have a grievance, is puerile. As for the want of Canadian ships on the great lakes, of which we have heard so much in connection with bonusing ship-building yards and plants, 'St. Lawrence' asserts that the trade to-day generally admits that there is sufficient tonnage to take all the North-West wheat that is offering to come this way, and that an increased number of Canadian vessels are being built to meet the increased demand that is expected next year. An important point to remember, too, is that Canadian trade cannot at present keep our lake fleet employed throughout the whole of the season of navigation, and that an appreciable part of it depends for several months on United States business. A bonused fleet, therefore, would not only be able to compete unfairly with vessels now running, but would likely give up some of the bonus to United States employers in the guise of cut rates. We agree with our correspondent's conclusion that once the waterways are made safe, Canadians are capable of dealing with the natural transportation requirements of this growing country, and that eleemosynary government assistance is not required.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

So respectable a journal as the New York 'Evening Post' some time ago published an article upon the Alaska boundary, commencing, 'A process of myth-making by reiteration has for several years been in progress in Canada regarding the question of the Alaskan boundary, and bids fair to produce, sooner or later, serious consequences.' It went on to say: 'It is unquestionable that the public in Canada, including many of the more intelligent and influential classes, has been for several years assiduously supplied with articles on the boundary which, notwithstanding their essential falsity, have created a body of opinion with which, mistaken as it is, it will be difficult to deal.' This is reversing the facts, a process which the 'Post' should leave to the hoodlum newsmongers of Seattle. The 'Post,' however, admits that 'a somewhat similar state of mind, exhibited by a less well-informed body of Americans, was noticeable in south-eastern Alaska in 1899, when the temporary boundaries of the modus vivendi were laid out near the head of Lynn Canal. Such subjects offer gold mines for the sensational press in either country, and so the evil grows.' The 'Evening Post,' however, acknowledges that 'Congress, in ignoring for session after session the settlement of a question which was bound to produce international irritation as the Alaskan country becomes better populated, has incurred a grave responsibility. Our Canadian cousins have a just right to complain of this, however wrong they may be in some other matters.'

The 'Evening Post,' however, which is one of the most temperate journals in the United States, dogmatically declares that that country will not submit the Alaskan boundary to an ordinary court of arbitration, because certain phases are adapted for arbitration and others are not. It concludes:—'When a little experience has been had of the workings of The Hague Tribunal, it may prove that justice, and not political influence, will be the guide of that body.' 'An international supreme court is sad-

'ly needed and this one, as yet untried 'in any really momentous question, 'may fill the role. If so, the boundary 'question may be carried there with 'general approval. Until then a mas-'terly inactivity may be more prudent.' In other words, the United States is encouraged to act the part of the bull-dog until it can choose a tribunal to its mind, seeing that of which it has hitherto been the boastful champion is pretty certain to give judgment against it. It goes on to say: 'At any 'rate, some means should be taken 'of informing the general public of 'the ascertained facts without excep-'tion; a knowledge of which in this, as 'in many other cases, would do much to 'abate the bitterness of argument.' The 'Witness' has given the public these facts on many occasions, and we consider that they make the strongest case for Canada. Quite strong enough, indeed, to warrant their submission to the same form of tribunal that was good enough for the United States in the Alabama case, and that last country took advantage of Britain's isolation at the time of the Armenian slaughters to insist upon her submitting to it in the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary dispute, under the menace of war.

Among others who have joined in the discussion recently has been the New York 'Tribune,' and that respectable newspaper is much more extreme against giving Canada any right of hearing than is the 'Evening Post.' The 'Tribune,' indeed, published a letter a few days ago, from Mr. Frederick W. Seward, presumably a descendant of the Seward who, in order to injure Great Britain, purchased Alaska from Russia. He shows to what extreme length some 'United Staters' will go to misrepresent the case. Mr. Seward's argument, indeed, when analyzed, comes to this, that if the question were a dispute over a few acres or square miles of wild land, perhaps frozen, the United States would not worry over the matter and presumably would arbitrate, but

What is the Lynn Canal? It is a great estuary, broad and deep, like the lower Hudson or the Delaware. It traverses Southern Alaska, and is the chief artery of commerce. It is the thoroughfare by which all traders, miners and travellers reach the valley of the Yukon, unless they make a two thousand mile voyage around by the ocean. What is the harbor that the Canadian schemers covet? It is one of the most important strategic points on our Pacific Coast. It is a deep, wide, semi-circular basin, safe in all weathers, open to navigation all the year round, with easy access to the sea, large enough to float not only trading craft, but the cruisers and battleships of the British navy. It is surrounded by mountain heights, which, when fortified, would render it impregnable.

Not only large enough to float trading craft, but the cruisers and battleships of the British navy. Note the malignant dragging in of this sentence for the purpose of arousing the suspicions of the 'Eagle.' But the following is even more wanton in its wickedness, and even the writer must be assured of its absurdity and falseness, however much he may be blinded by chauvinism and malignity against Britain and Canada. He affirms:

In a word, what they want is to establish a naval and commercial port for Great Britain, resembling Gibraltar or Aden—and to establish it in the heart of an American territory, at the head of its inland navigation! The power owning such a stronghold might well claim to dominate the North Pacific. It would cut Alaska territory into two parts, with British forts and custom houses between, controlling their intercourse with each other and with the outside world. Compared with such a stronghold Esquimalt or Halifax is of minor consequence. That port is the objective point that Canadian schemers are working for. That is what they hope to extort from us by threats or cajolery. They know what they are about; apparently we do not; at least, they hope so. So they muddle the question with specious pretences of harmless purpose, by which to 'outwit the Yankees.'

After raising up this monstrous bugbear entirely out of his own diseased imagination—a matter, moreover, which has nothing whatever to do with the interpretation of the Anglo-Russian treaty, and indeed implies a determination, if need be, to trample on that—Mr. Seward proceeds to threaten us. 'When it was made part of the questions between Canada and the United States to be settled by the Joint High Commission it brought that commission to a sudden check.' But, 'if persisted in it will do more than that. It 'will tend to break up the present era of 'good feeling between the two branches 'of the English-speaking race—an era so 'full of promise for both nations and for 'the whole civilized world.' But if Mr. Seward's idea of friendship is correct, that of the wolf and the lamb must be raised to a higher rank than that of Damon and Pythias. It reminds one of W. S. Gilbert's humorously lugubrious 'Yarn of the Nancy Bell,' and the cook's conclusion, mistaken as it happened, that 'You can't cook me, while I can and will cook you.' Because we are asking for our rights under a process of settlement regarded by the United States as specially her own, Mr. Seward declares that the Canadian statesmen who are pressing the question 'are blind leaders of the blind. They are like children playing with fire. They do not 'realize the far-reaching consequences of 'the conflagration they are trying to kindle. For it is not to be believed that 'the American people, when roused to an 'understanding of the question, are ever 'going to acquiesce in the construction 'of a Gibraltar in their own waters by 'any foreign power. American patience 'is great and American good nature is 'proverbial, but even these have limits.' We do not hesitate to characterize this pernicious stuff as a deliberate attempt to arouse, by means of the most fustian lies, the worst passions of the people of the United States. That such a newspaper as the 'Tribune' should have given it space, and indeed inspired it to some extent by its writings, is a disquieting fact. Apart from Mr. Seward, if our 'whole claim is so preposterous and absurd,' it is safe to say that the United States would have itself desired arbitration long ago. We published an editorial of two columns' length containing the principal points in dispute. So far as we know, every Canadian newspaper has hitherto dealt with the facts of the case dispassionately, but some of the United States organs of public opinion have acted very differently. We shall beware of entrance to a quarrel.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

Ottawa, Nov. 21.—The Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World will apply to parliament next session for an amendment to its charter enabling it to undertake insurance by way of sick and funeral benefits to its members.

The Canada Permanent and Western Mortgage Corporation will ask power next session from parliament to lend money on the security of or to invest in the debentures, bonds, paid-up stocks and the securities of any British or foreign incorporated company.

The Central Ontario Railway is asking parliament for amendments to its charter to rearrange the bonded indebtedness of the company to enable the bondholders to vote in lieu of the shareholders and to authorize the sale of the railway.

Under the Companies' Act the following new companies have been granted federal incorporation.

'The World' Newspaper Company, of Toronto, with a capital of $300,000, to conduct the Toronto 'World,' and the Toronto 'Sunday World' and to acquire the newspapers published by the 'World' Newspaper Company of Toronto, and other publications. The applicants are Messrs. W. F. McLean, M.P., Mrs. W. F. McLean, Alfred Wood, Henry Goss, and James Baird, all of Toronto.

The People's Gas Supply Company, with headquarters in Ottawa, and capital of $20,000. The applicants are Messrs. Herman H. Pitts, William McGillivray, H. W. Cole, Harold Green, and John F. Orde, all of Ottawa.

The H. D. Metcalfe Company, with capital of $100,000, to deal in grain and to engage in the transportation of same. The applicants are Messrs. H. D. Metcale, Charles P. Metcalfe, John Riley, J. R. and Herbert H. Snowdon, of Montreal.

The Yukon Hardware Company, with capital of $75,000 and headquarters in Dawson. The applicants are Messrs. Roderick Chisholm, Dr. Alfred Thompson, Dr. Horace E. Norquay, Alexander J. Gillis and Newman A. Fuller, all of Dawson.

CALEDONIAN SOCIAL.

The second of this society's musical socials was held in Drummond Hall last night, when several hundred members and friends attended. A programme of exceptional merit was prepared by Messrs. R. A. Aitken and F. E. Noble, and it was thoroughly enjoyed by the large audience. Among those who took part were the Misses Clara and Edith Russell, Miss M. Campbell, Miss Meyers, Messrs. Arch. and Wm. C. McAllister, Wm. Johnson, Angus Fraser, Robert McGlaughlin and Charles Mearns. The president during the evening made the announcement that the next lecture in the literary series would be delivered in the St. Andrew's Home, on Friday evening, Dec. 5, when Mr. Alexander Fraser, of Toronto, will speak on the 'Mission of the Scot in Canada.'

MUSIC IN MONTREAL.

The Montreal Conservatory of Music, which was founded in 1893, by Mr. C. E. Seifert, the director, has issued an artistic and interesting booklet. In addition to detailing the advantages offered for the study in all branches of instrumental and vocal music at this institution, as well as provision made for professional instruction in the theory and history of music, the booklet contains the biographies and portraits of the great masters in music. Hints are also given to music students on the best way to conduct their studies. A number of medals are offered yearly for competition.

TAYLOR CHURCH.

Messrs. Thos. Rodgers, J. A. McPherson, Warren Dow, and P. Fitzpatrick, having been elected to the eldership of Taylor Presbyterian Church, will be ordained by the Rev. Prof. Scrimger at the evening service to-morrow. The kirk session at present is composed of seventeen elders, but the members of the church are scattered over such a large area that the present staff find it difficult to visit their districts properly, and the addition of four will lessen the difficulty in some measure.

A TEMPERANCE SERMON.

The Rev. Dr. Amaron will preach a temperance sermon on Sunday evening at St. John's French Presbyterian Church. At the close of the service an opportunity will be given to the people to sign the pledge. Reference will be made to the referendum campaign in Ontario and the seriousness of the issue. The ladies of the church are preparing for a social and sale on Dec. 12. The pastor and congregation are putting forth an effort to wipe off the balance of debt remaining and are encouraged in their endeavor.

HOSPITAL BAZAAR.

The bazaar for the Montreal Homoeopathic Hospital opens in the Windsor Hall this afternoon.

CHARTER AMENDMENTS

THOSE SUBMITTED TO THE FINANCE COMMITTEE ARE FAVORABLY RECEIVED.

Some of the proposed charter amendments were laid before the Finance Committee yesterday afternoon. One of them is intended to prevent the apportionment of small assessments over miles of streets. The committee came to the conclusion that the present plan is cumbersome and unreasonable, and it was decided to have the clause re-drafted to cover the objections raised.

With reference to the commitment of children to the Montfort Institution, Ald. Chaussé was not in favor of one constable deciding whether such and such a child should be sent to Montfort or not. It was explained that some system had to be put into practice, and the present one worked very well.

Ald. Lavallee, on behalf of the Incineration Department, asked for money to purchase horses, but as the Finance Committee claimed that they had no money to spare, there was no discussion.

I. C. R. TELEGRAPHERS.

It is understood that the telegraphers of the Intercolonial Railway, who have been formulating demands for some time past for an increase of wages which would place them on a parity with their confrères of the Grand Trunk and C. P. R., will be granted an increase which will be graded according to the amount of work to be done at each station. There will be, as a rule, for the future no work on Sunday, but should that be necessary there will be double pay offered for the same.

The conference began at Ottawa, and was continued at Montreal. Mr. Pottinger, the general manager, said yesterday that he had not been following the matter, and Mr. Price, the general superintendent, had left town, but the information referred to came from one of the I. C. R. employees. It would appear that no increase has been granted the telegraphers on the I. C. R. for many years, notwithstanding the fact that the operators on the Grand Trunk and the C. P. R. preferred their claims, through the power of organization, and had them conceded.

CONGREGATIONAL COLLEGE.

A fund of $500 is being raised for the library of the Congregational College, partly to buy the books immediately needed, and partly to form a permanent fund. Over $400 has already been subscribed. The students' home mission concert last night was very successful. Solos were rendered by Miss Longridge, Miss Murphy, Miss Joyce, Mrs. Onimer, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Roose, Messrs. O'Hara, Lister, Moule, Brown and Mosin; piano solos by Miss L. Lister and Miss E. Murphy; recitations by Miss Thompson, Miss O'Hara and Miss E. Osborne. The Misses and Mr. Somers played and the Kimmer Kazoo Band performed.

A BALLAD CONCERT.

A ballad concert, to which Her Excellency the Countess of Minto has graciously consented to lend her patronage, will be given for St. James Methodist Church on Dec. 15, in the Association Hall of the Y. M. C. A. The programme will be rendered by Mrs. J. T. L. Maggs, soprano; Mrs. Landry, contralto; Mr. F. Adams, of the Royal Academy of Music, tenor; Mr. W. A. Curry, bass; Prof. Goulet, solo violinist; Mr. Horace W. Reyner, Mus. Bac., director and accompanist. The concert is organized by Mrs. Maggs.

TOOK HIS OWN LIFE.

A despatch was received in the city yesterday that F. A. Burrows, of 349 Sanguinet street, had shot himself in Detroit. He was not known at the address given. It is said that he came from New York to Montreal some months ago, and worked in the C. P. R. offices, until last Thursday, when he said he was going to New York. He was about 18 years old, and was an actor, having been in the Weber & Fields Company. He is said to have been a brother of Marie Burroughs, the actress.

TORONTO COAL

BRITISH CARGOES TO BE ADMITTED FREE OF DUTY.

Some days ago an offer was made to coal men in Montreal to take the five thousand tons of Welsh Admiralty coal ordered by the city of Toronto from Wales off their hands, as it was believed Toronto would not require it. Montreal men declined the offer, understood to have been $5,000. The coal was at that time afloat and was then expected to arrive in a few days. A Toronto despatch yesterday announced that the commissioner of customs had instructed the collector at Toronto to admit the coal free. This was a concession asked by Mayor Howland some time ago, and will be a saving of something under thirty cents per ton. Enquiry at the Custom House here yesterday showed that the coal which arrived in port a few days ago is going through to Toronto in bond in barges of the Montreal Transportation Company. With open weather it will reach Toronto in a few days.

FORFEITED HER PEARLS.

New York, Nov. 21.—Judge Adams, in the United States District Court to-day directed the jury to find for the government in the case of Mrs. Ida Harison Dulles, from whom a $26,000 pearl necklace was taken on her arrival from Europe some months ago. Judge Adams said that Mrs. Dulles failed to comply with the requirements of the customs service and to declare the pearls, and that, therefore, they should be forfeited. The seizure was made by a special agent of the Treasury Department. Mrs. Dulles in her defence, said she intended to declare the necklace, but that she desired to consult her husband on the steamship dock before doing so. While she was talking to her husband the treasury agent stepped up and asked her to hand him the necklace, which she was wearing at the time.

Advertisements.

NO CONTRACT TOO LARGE

for us to handle, nor TOO SMALL to receive careful attention—we will supply one towel a day or one thousand, and both contracts would receive the same careful attention. Why not phone your order now? UP 2601, 2602.

TOWEL SERVICE DEPT.

THE TOILET LAUNDRY CO., LIMITED, 290 GUY ST.

WM. DANGERFIELD,

(ESTABLISHED 1837)

CANADA FIRST PRIZE Fashionable Boot and Shoe Manufacturer. Always on hand, a large and well assorted stock of Men's, Women's and Children's Fine Hand-Made Boots and Shoes. Fine Hand-made Custom Work a specialty.

Bell Tel. Main 1562 1671 NOTRE DAME.

SHIPPING NEWS.

BAVARIAN AT HALIFAX.

The Allan line SS. Bavarian, Capt. McNicoll, arrived at Halifax yesterday afternoon with passengers and a general cargo.

A SALVAGE AWARD.

London, Nov. 22.—The Admiralty Court has awarded the Harrison line steamer Scholar $18,000 for salvaging the American line steamer Belgenland. The Belgenland, which left Philadelphia on July 6, for Liverpool, broke her shaft on July 9. Three days later the Scholar, from Galveston to Liverpool, sighted her and took her in tow, the two vessels reaching Halifax, N.S., on July 19.

NOTES.

The Allan line SS. Corean, from Glasgow, docked at Boston at 1 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

The Allan line SS. Norwegian, from Boston for Glasgow, arrived out on Friday morning, having lost one sheep out of her shipment of live stock.

The Allan line SS. Tunisian sailed from Moville for Halifax and St. John, N.B., at 1 o'clock on Friday afternoon, with 66 cabin passengers, 89 intermediate, and 350 steerage.

SS. RAMORE HEAD.

The Head line SS. Ramore Head, Captain D. Smith, sailed from Montreal this morning with general cargo for Belfast. The steamer will call at Quebec to complete her cargo.

COALING AT SYDNEY.

Sydney, N.S., Nov. 22.—Arrived: Catalone, Glover, Montreal; Louisburg, Gould, St. John; Damara, Gorst, Halifax; Mystic, Abbott, Montreal; Nethergate, Prossen, Halifax; Siggen, Snevig, Baltimore; Polino, Lachance, St. John's.

Sailed: Britannic, Neilsen, Montreal; Damara, Gorst, Liverpool; Louisburg, Gould, Quebec; Activ, Olsen, London; Nethergate, Prosser, Brow Head.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Manchester Shipper, 2540, F. Mann, Furness, Withy & Co.; Windmill Point.

Iona, 2085, W. Cummings, R. Reford & Co.; King Edward Pier.

Sicilian, 3970, J. Fairful, H. & A. Allan; Allan Wharf.

Birmingham, 2612, J. Felkins, Furness, Withy & Co.; Jaques Cartier pier.

Indiana, 2503, R. Gundry, Furness, Withy & Co.; Jacques Cartier Pier.

Melville, 4391, W. Symonds, Elder-Dempster & Co.; King Edward pier.

Teutonia, 1962, P. Runker, Furness, Withy & Co.; below Sohmer Park.

Belfast, 2137, J. Boal, R. Reford & Co.; Windmill Point.

Marina, 3322, D. Taylor, R. Reford & Co.; Ltd.; Jacques Cartier Pier.

Manchester Commerce, 2424, J. G. Baxter, Furness, Withy & Co.; Jacques Cartier Pier.

Bengore Head, 1619, R. E. Phillips, McLean, Kennedy & Co.; Windmill Point.

Monterey, 3489, J. Williams, Elder-Dempster & Co.; Windmill Point.

Montfort, Cross, Elder-Dempster & Co., moored at foot of Berri street.

PATENT REPORT.

Messrs. Beaudry & Brown report the following patents and trade marks obtained by Canadians in the United States:

Benjamin Menard, Farnham, trap valve; Francis N. Denison, Victoria, combined electric log and speed recorder; John D. C Caldwell, Vancouver, vehicle bell; Wm. J. Dobbin, Morris, grain drill; John D. Caldwell, Vancouver, shingle edging machine; Wm. McKeue, Nepawa, pneumatic stacker; the Semi-Ready Clothing Company, Montreal, coats, vests and trousers.

Mr. Owen N. Evans, Solicitor of Patents and Expert, Temple Building, reports the following patents granted to Canadians:

United States—713,616, grain drill, W. J. Dobbin; 713,642, lifting jack, R. O. Hopkinson et al; 713,753, combined electric log and speed recorder, F. N. Denison; 713,767, pneumatic stacker; 713,954, vehicle bell, J. D. Caldwell; 714,006, trap valve, B. Menard; 714,098, shingle edging machine, J. D. Caldwell.

Canada—78,137, rail joints, H. Cartwright; 78,143, gasoline burners, F. W. Warner; 78,144, grooving machine for sheet metal ware, J. Montpetit; 78,145, combined baby carriage and sleigh, D. Mackenzie; 78,150, children's go-carts or chairs, C. Rocheleau; 78,169, grain doors, C. A. House et al; 78,172, automatic decoupling attachments, L. Boivin; 78,173, process and apparatus for effecting electrolytic decomposition, E. A. Sueur; 78,175, nebulizers, J. N. McKim; 78,176, inhalers, J. N. McKim; 78,190, lawn mowers, F. M. Wolf et al.; 78,203, boilers, F. Alexander; 78,206, cultivators, J. W. Mann; 78,211, steam boilers, D. W. Robb; 78,212, cattle guard for use at P. R. crossings, F. Culham; 78,213, car brakes, F. X. Berube; 78,224, hay forks, Wm. Richmond et al.

OBITUARY.

New York, Nov. 21.—Mr. George W. Eyer, who was joint author, with Denman Thompson, of 'The Old Homestead,' died in Brooklyn last night. He was born in New York in 1845. He wrote 'The Sunshine of Paradise Alley' and 'The Two Sisters,' a melodrama.

London, Nov. 22.—Mrs. Le Breton, the mother of Mrs. Langtry, died to-day at her home on the Island of Jersey.

DR. J. A. FERGUSON.

Dr. J. A. Ferguson, who recently received the medal of the Humane Society for his heroism in rescuing a patient at the burning of the Ste. Agathe sanatorium, died on Thursday of consumption. Dr. Ferguson was born at Easton's Corners, near Saxth's Falls, in 1873. He graduated in medicine at McGill in 1896, and shortly afterward his health began to fail. He spent some time in the Gravenhurst sanatorium, and afterward was surgeon on an Elder-Dempster ship. He had to give up this on account of ill-health, and became superintendent of the Ste. Agathe sanatorium, where he contracted consumption. After the fire he lived with his brother, Mr. H. Stuart Ferguson, at 8 Cliff street, Ottawa, where he gradually grew worse, and died. The funeral took place yesterday morning, the body being taken by train to Irish Creek for interment. Dr. Ferguson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Ferguson, of Easton's Corners, are still alive, as well as two brothers, one in Ottawa and one in Montreal, and a sister, Mrs. P. H. Shaver, of Nepean street, Ottawa.

Prof. Grant,

Refracting Oculist.

1st HONOR PUPIL OF DR. BUCKLIN, M.D.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of

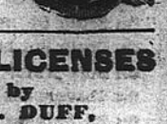
H.R.H. Prince of Wales,
H.R.H. Prince Arthur,
H.R.H. Princess Louise.

The Bishop of London, Eng.
The Bishop of Montreal,
The Bishop of Ontario.

Dr. Evans, London, Eng.
Dr. Crichett, London, Eng.
Mr. Pillischer, London, Eng.

Sight Tested without extra charge.

HENRY GRANT & SON,
2172 St. Catherine St.



MARRIAGE LICENSES

Issued by

JOHN M. M. DUFF,

107 St. James Street and 36 Drummond Street.

Preferential Duty CARDS.

Tables showing computed rates of duty at 25 p.c. and 35 p.c., also deduction of 1-3 preferential duty.

Printed on Cardboard, 15c each.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO.,

Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers

1755 & 1757 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

New Crop

OATMEAL and ROLLED OATS, BREAKFAST CEREALS in Variety, FAMILY and PASTRY FLOUR.

BRODIE & HARVIE,

10 & 12 Bleury Street.

Good Cooking Tends To Family Harmony. Use

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

The Standard in 7 Canadian Homes. Sold Everywhere.

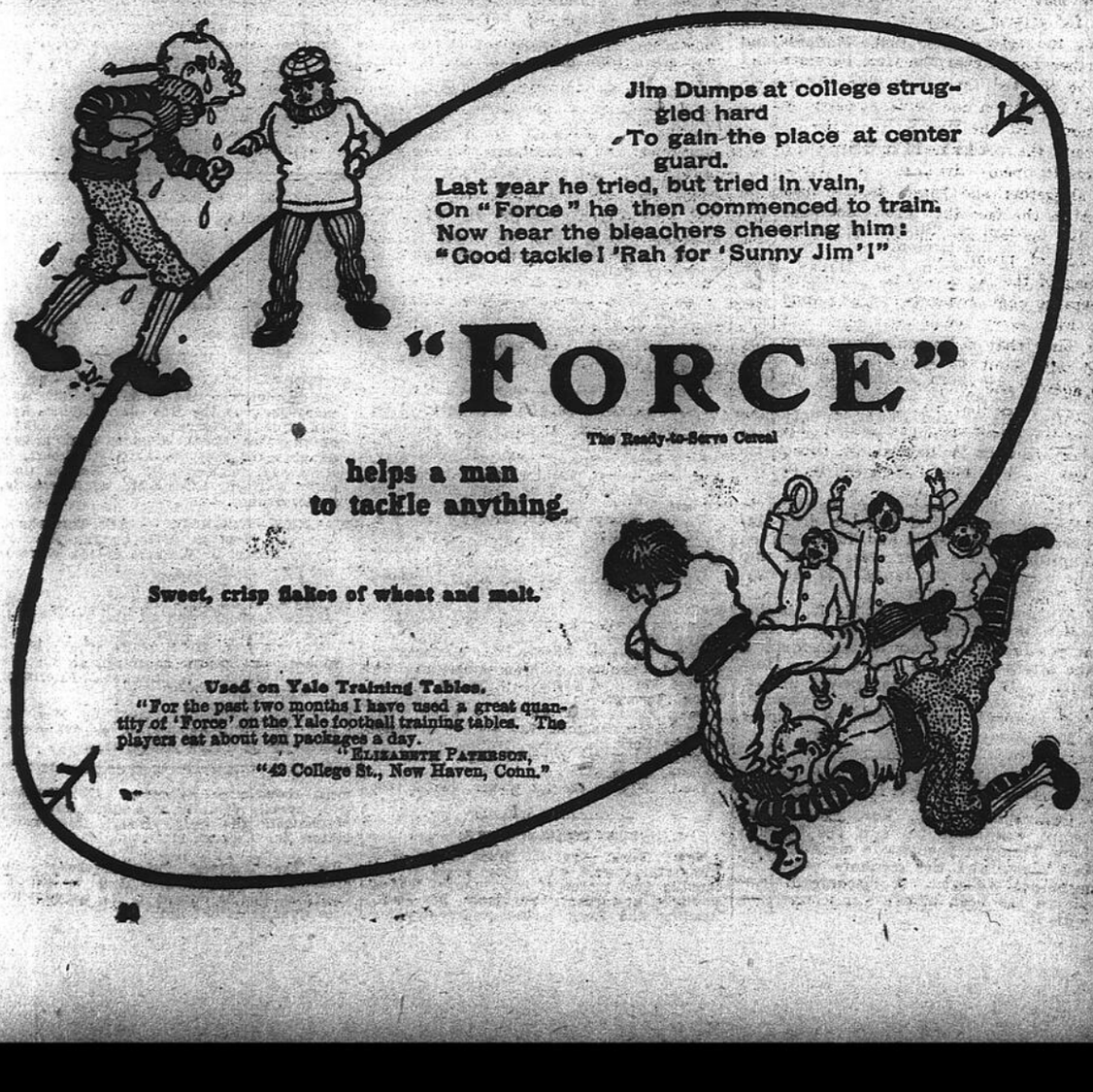
MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MONEY TO LEND.

Cushing & Barron

NOTARIES & COMMISSIONERS,

Merchants Bank, Main Entrance, 205 ST. JAMES STREET.



THE PLIGHTING STONE OF LAIRG.

While in Toronto this summer I visited the galleries of the Archaeological Society, and was there privileged to behold a curious relic of surpassing interest to Scottish people. This relic is none other than the famous plighting stone of Lairg, which is supposed to date back to the days of the Druids, but has, strangely enough, been allowed to leave its original home in Scotland. Through a round hole at the top of this stone thousands of young couples have shaken hands and plighted their troth. At one time marriages at the plighting stone without the offices of a clergyman were recognized by law. Scotchmen may well regret that such an interesting and valuable relic has been allowed to leave their native country, but they may congratulate themselves at least that in Canada it is yearly visited by thousands of men and women in whose veins the blood of old Caledonia runs strong.—Roy Carmichael Allog.

When the census was taken in Dublin sixty-six cases were discovered where more than ten persons were living together in one room.

Advertisements.

HAMILTON'S

Great News for the Children.

We have just received our first communication from Santa Claus, in which he states that, as in former years, he is awfully busy getting ready his load of Toys, Dolls and Games for our store

As he will not arrive for some time yet, he very thoughtfully sent us a few of his latest photographs, instructing us to have them placed throughout the city, so that the girls and boys would get an early view of the old gent before he comes in person to "The Magnificent Electric Beaucage" we're having erected for him in our store. Following "Santa's" instructions we have decided on Tuesday next to have his photographs posted in the following places so that the children throughout the city can see his familiar and pleasant countenance:

On Notre Dame St., near Iberville.
On Notre Dame St., near Guy.
On Wellington St., near Bridge.
On Centre St., near Richmond.
On Craig St. near St. Denis.
On Craig St., near Shaw.
On Dorchester St., near Guy.
On Sherbrooke St., near Crescent.
On St. Antoine St., near Richmond.
On St. Denis St., near Duluth.
On Bleury St., near Craig.
On Park Ave., near Milton.
On St. Cathkrine St., near Drummond.
On St. Catherine St., near Fort.

CHILDREN LOOK OUT FOR
Santa Claus Photographs
ON TUESDAY NEXT!

P. S.—Due notice will be given the children in a few days as to the date of Santa Claus' coming to our store.

The Formal Opening of Our Toy Department takes place on TUESDAY NEXT,

When we invite you and the Little Folks to visit our Great Display of

TOYS, DOLLS AND GAMES!

We have now on Exhibition the Biggest and Best Selected Stock of

XMAS CARDS, CALENDARS AND BOOKLETS

shown in the city, from the least expensive to the Best.

TO OUR OUT-OF-TOWN CUSTOMERS who find it difficult to procure Artistic Calendars, we have these at from 5c, increasing up to $2.00 each. Send us the name and address of the party you want them sent to, inscription if any, and we will MAIL THEM FREE OF CHARGE. We charge you for the Calendar only, nothing for postage. Leave selection to us.

THE HAMILTON COMPANY

St. Catherine and Peel Streets and Dominion Square.

SINGER, the Shoeist,

No 124 St. Lawrence St.,
CORNER LAGAUCHETIERE.

Has Special Bargains for SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY, in

BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, &c.

MEN'S GOODYEAR WELTED BOX CALF BOOTS, extension sole, worth $4.00, Special Reduced Price for these three days, $2.99.

LADIES' GOODYEAR WELTED BOOTS, extension or single sole, worth $3.50, Special Reduced Price for these three days, $2.49.

RUBBERS—Men's, from 50c up; Ladies, from 35c up; Boys, from 40c up; Misses, from 30c up; Children's, from 25c up. Also FELT OVERSHOES and other Winter wear. All good quality.

Anyone mentioning this Advt. will receive a Bottle of Polish Free. Hope you will come for this and also take advantage of our Great Bargains.

SINGER, the Shoeist,
124 ST. LAWRENCE STREET.

A DARING 'HOLD-UP.'

TRAIN HELD, EXPRESS SAFE BLOWN UP AND RIFLED OF A LARGE SUM.

Davenport, Ia., Nov. 22.—The westbound St. Joseph & Kansas City express on the Rock Island road, was held up at 11.30 o'clock last night three miles west of this city, by masked bandits, who cut off the express and baggage cars, forced the engineer to run two miles up the track, blew up the through express safe with dynamite and escaped with their booty. The amount obtained from the express car is not known, but as this train generally carries a heavy shipment it is presumed the sum is considerable. At daylight this morning no definite clew to the robbers had been obtained, but the police forces of Davenport, Moline and Rock Island, together with a corps of railway detectives, were on the trail. According to different reports there were twelve or fifteen in the gang, the robbery evidently having been carefully planned.

The train, which was due to leave here at 10.38 p.m., was thirty-five minutes late, and pulled out for the west after a short halt. It had just passed through the suburban village of Rockingham, on the outskirts of the Rock Island Railway yards, when the engineer saw a red lantern on the track and brought the train to a stop. As he slowed down, two men sprang on the footboard of the engine and covered him and the fireman with revolvers. While the engine crew was thus kept quiet others of the gang menaced the crew and passengers in the coaches. One of the bandits uncoupled the express and baggage cars from the rest of the train and then the engineer was ordered to pull out. Two miles west of Rockingham there is a stretch of heavily timbered country, and in this the engineer was ordered to stop. The bandits blew up the through safe with dynamite, using an extremely heavy charge. The noise of the explosion was heard in Davenport. After wrecking the safe, the robbers mounted the engine and ran down the track. It was reported that they left the locomotive at a small station called Buffalo, and escaped in the darkness.

Beyond these meagre details, which were brought to the city by the flagman of the express train, who ran back as soon as the train was stopped, and impressed a switch engine in the yards to bring him to the city, the facts of the hold-up are not definitely known.

The train was the fast west-bound express, which left Chicago at 6.05 last night and which runs through to Fort Worth, Texas, via St. Joseph and Kansas City. After a delay of two hours it proceeded west. So far as known no one was injured.

Chicago, Nov. 22.—At the Rock Island offices, in Chicago, early to-day, it was said that only meagre details of the hold-up had been received. It was not possible to learn what amount of money, if any, was in transit in the express car.

THE HUMBERT SWINDLE.

A SYNDICATE OF CREDITORS HAS BEEN FORMED TO HUNT DOWN THE FUGITIVES.

Paris, Nov. 21.—The creditors of the Humberts, the swindlers whose operations ran into millions of dollars, despairing of their capture by the French police, have formed a sort of Sherlock Holmes syndicate to hunt the fugitives. They are determined to pursue them even if the chase takes them to a country with which France has no extradition treaty. The members of the syndicate are wealthy, and will not spare money in their efforts to have the culprits arrested, although they do not anticipate recouping anywhere as much as they will expend. Their object is to get even with the swindlers. As a preliminary they have set aside 100,000 francs as a reward for the person who arrests the Humberts, or for the person giving information that will lead to their arrest.

BERLIN FESTIVAL.

THE EMPEROR WILL BE CHAIRMAN, AND M. PADEREWSKI WILL PLAY.

Berlin, Nov. 22.—Paderewski, who said he would never appear again in Berlin after his concerts of seven years ago, because, he claimed, the musical critics were unfair, is disposed to set aside his resolution and partake in the international musical festival of October next. The Emperor William has accepted the chairmanship of the enterprise, and the Foreign Office will invite the rulers of the principal states, including President Roosevelt, to lend their names as members of the honorary board.

STREET CAR ACCIDENT.

SIX PERSONS SERIOUSLY INJURED AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Nov. 22.—A traction car on the Avalon line, city bound, jumped the track at the corner of Jackson and Fremont streets, Allegheny, early to-day, dashed over the curb, and was overturned. There were about thirty-five persons aboard, and all were badly shaken up or more or less hurt, but only six were seriously injured. They were taken to the Allegheny Hospital. All will recover. The accident was caused by the failure of the brake.

MR. DREXEL'S DAUGHTER DEAD.

London, Nov. 21.—Mr. Anthony J. Drexel's nine-year-old daughter died to-day at Wytham Abbey, near Oxford, of appendicitis. Sir Frederick Treves and other great surgeons were telegraphed for by Mr. Drexel, but none of them could go to the Abbey. An operation was performed at midnight, but the child did not survive it.

TRAPPIST SISTERS.

Quebec, Nov. 21.—The Rev. Dom. Antoine, mitred priest of the Oka Trappists, arrived in Quebec this morning, accompanied by ten sister Trappistines, of whom Sister Ludgards is Superioress. The sisters are going to reside at St. Romuald. Their beginning will be most humble and they will live for some time in a farmer's house. These nuns are all from the south of France and only reached America last Monday. Their work is manual, and they live in seclusion all the time.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. Traverse is visiting friends in Pembroke.

Dr. Lacombe, M.P.P., was in Quebec yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. D. Legare, Quebec, are in the city.

Mr. W. M. Jarvis, of St. John, N.B., is in Montreal.

Mr. W. A. Vantassel, Montreal, is in Kingston visiting friends.

Dr. Charles Vipond returned yesterday from a trip to Europe.

The Hon. Mr. Duffy, Provincial Treasurer, was in the city yesterday.

Dr. and Mrs. George Fisk, of Montreal, have been visiting Mr. N. C. Fisk at Abbotsford.

Mrs. W. T. Ramsay, who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Gordon Osler, left yesterday for Hamilton.

Mr. A. J. Shulman, city passenger and freight agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Buffalo, N.Y., is at present in Montreal.

The Rev. Dr. J. Fraser Campbell, of Central India, will occupy the pulpit of Stanley Street Presbyterian Church tomorrow evening.

Miss Muriel Hunt, of Toronto, has returned home from an extended visit with relatives and friends in Montreal, Ottawa and Glengarry.

Capt. W. Logan, of the SS. 'Iberian,' which went ashore on Red Island on Oct. 30, left for the Old Country to-day. The 'Iberian' is still in Quebec undergoing repairs.

Mr. P. Macdonald, assistant auditor of the Canadian Express Company, leaves at the end of the present month for England, where, after taking a month's rest, he will leave for Johannesburg South Africa, to join his brother in business.

Among the arrivals at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, yesterday were Mrs. A. E. Morse, Mrs. Mortimer B. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. De Blois Thibaudeau, Mrs. E. B. Greenshields and Miss Greenshields, and W. Hanson, Montreal.

Mr. James Ross reached home this morning from Lindsay, where he had been opening the memorial hospital, which he presented to the town in recognition of the early connection of Mrs. Ross with the place.

Mr. George Hannah returned on Thursday from New York, where he officially announced the resignation of the Rev. Dr. McWilliams as pastor of the American Presbyterian Church, in this city. This having been accomplished, the special committee appointed to find a successor can now proceed.

Lady Minto and Lady Eileen Elliot, accompanied by Major and Mrs. Maude, visited the Science Buildings of McGill yesterday morning. The visit was quite an informal one, and the vice-regal party were shown several interesting experiments by Dr. Bovey and Professor Cox.

Lady Lacoste will give a tea on Monday, in honor of Lady Eileen Elliot.

Mrs. Rubenstein, Sherbrooke street, gave a pleasant tea on Thursday for Mrs. Gillissie, of Ottawa, who is her guest. The hostess received in black velvet, with blouse of pale blue crepe de chine, trimmed with cream lace. Mrs. Gillissie wore black silk grenadine. The decorations in the tea-room were of smilax, white chrysanthemums and red carnations, the candle shades being of red.

One of the pleasant incidents of the return of the Rev. Mr. Cruikshanks and Mrs. Cruikshanks from their wedding tour a few days ago was a present from the congregation of Montreal West Presbyterian Church of a beautiful writing desk to the pastor. Mr. Cruikshanks was greatly pleased at so excellent a mark of the congregation's kindness, and replied briefly to Mr. Geo. Paterson and the other friends who met him on his return home.

CITY ITEMS.

The Natural History Society meets on Monday evening. Prof. MacBride will read a paper on 'Studies of the life history of the Sea Urchin.'

Pasquale Cotiqone, an Italian from Montreal, was killed by a train at the Sarnia end of the St. Clair tunnel yesterday.

The death of Francois Beauchamp, the roofer, who was killed by falling off a building, has been certified to by Coroner McMahon as accidental.

Mrs. Mary Ann Dewar, twenty-nine years old, was found dead in her bed at her home, 92 William street, this morning. The body was taken to the morgue.

The G. T. R. train from Portland to Montreal struck and killed a deer between Windsor Mills and Richmond on Thursday. The deer was loaded into the baggage car and brought to the city. It weighs 240 pounds.

Etienne Bisson, the G. T. R. brakeman who had his legs cut off by a train at St. Johns yesterday morning, died in the afternoon at the Notre Dame Hospital. An inquest was opened to-day.

Mr. Weston R. Gates, the evangelist, died yesterday in Asheville, N.C., after a long illness.

AN OGDENSBURG INCENDIARY.

Ogdensburg, N.Y., Nov. 22.—An attempt was made to burn the Ogdensburg Terminal Company's elevator here last night, and the contents valued at a million dollars. A discharged employee has been arrested in connection with it.

'VARSITY WON DEBATE

McGILL'S STYLE WAS GOOD, BUT MATERIAL POOR.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 21.—In the intercollegiate debate held here to-night between McGill and 'Varsity, the latter won on the affirmative of the question, 'That the attempted secession of the Southern States was not justifiable.'

'Varsity won on material and the use of it, while the umpires preferred the McGill men's style. McGill was represented by W. S. Johnson and M. B. Davidson; 'Varsity by J. N. Lorser and W. H. Vance.

C. P. R. TRAINMEN.

Mr. McNicoll, general manager of the C. P. R., said this forenoon that conferences were still proceeding with the committee repesenting the conductors and trainmen, and with such good results that he expected a very early settlement of all the matters in dispute. There never had been any thought of trouble, all the conferences had been amicable in tone, and there would speedily be a settlement.

MOVEMENTS OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES.

Lord and Lady Minto will pay an official visit to the Montreal Court House on Monday next at 10.30 a.m., and will be received in the Court of Appeal by the judges and members of the Bar.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A man named Allan Watson, a retired storekeeper, living at White Station, near Huntingdon, was accidentally shot yesterday while handling a gun which he had been using for hunting purposes. The trigger got caught in some bushes, the gun went off, and the charge lodging in the man's shoulder, proved fatal.

JUMPED FROM THE TRAIN.

The crew of the Central Vermont train arriving yesterday at the Grand Trunk Station from Boston, reported that a man on board, who appeared to be mentally afflicted, and who was in charge of a relative who was bringing him to Verdun Asylum, jumped out of the window, fell beneath the wheels, at White River Junction, and was crushed to death. The crew of the train did not know his name, and as all the men returned last night to Bosotn, the local representatives of the company were unable to supply any information as to the connections of the deceased.

A SUDDEN DEATH.

Mr. George McBean, of the firm of A. G. McBean & Co., grain dealers, died suddenly yesterday, at 380 Metcalfe avenue, Westmount, where he was living with his aunt, Mrs. McBean, widow of the late George McBean. He was a son of the late Archibald McBean, of Winnipeg, and nephew of Mr. A. G. McBean, senior partner of the firm. He was forty-two years old, and unmarried. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning to the C. P. R. depot, and interment will be in Winnipeg.

THE NINE-HOUR DAY.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 21.—After a long and hard fight by opposing factions yesterday, in the convention of the National Founders' Association, in session here, it was decided that the question of the nine-hour day for employees is not a national issue, and must be decided locally. It was also voted to form a national agreement with the Iron Moulders' Union of North America in regard to the wage scale, which it is desired to make standard.

EXCHANGE AND MART.

During the week ending Nov. 21 the Granby Smelter treated 4,998 tons of ore, making the total amount treated to date 560,066 tons.

Ashcroft, B.C., Nov. 21—The Point Claim mine, situated close to Stanley, in the Cariboo district, has a record of 56¼ ounces of gold from one pan of dirt, valued at $982. This was panned out by W. G. Fry, one of the owners, last Thursday, in presence of A. Macpherson, R. McRuchanan and others. It was not taken from different parts of the face, but from a piece of ground that a gold pan would cover. This is one of the largest amounts of gold ever taken from one pan of dirt in Cariboo.

Grand Forks, B.C., Nov. 21.—J. N. Greenshields, K.C., Montreal, was here to-day on his way to Victoria, where he will meet his principal, D. D. Mann, in connection with negotiations with the government respecting the building of the Canada Northern Railway. Mr. Greenshields stated that the second furnace at Boundary Falls will be in operation about Dec. 15. A third furnace will be built, and in operation before Feb. 15. Mr. Greenshields is enthusiastic over the future of Boundary Falls.

The Ottawa Clearing House statement for the week shows: Total for week ending Nov. 20, 1902: Clearings, $2,082,221.14; balances, $594,625.67. Corresponding week of last year: Clearings, $2,041,929.21; balances, $459,697.31.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Toronto, Nov. 22.—Wheat, No. 2 red, 69½c east or middle freights. Goose, 65½c for No. 2 east. Spring, 67c for No 2 east. Manitoba wheat, 86c for No. 1 hard, and 84c to 84½c for No. 1 northern grinding in transit.

Flour, ninety percent Ontario patents, $2.70. Manitoba flour, $4.10; Hungarian patents, $3.90, strong bakers, track, Toronto.

Mill feed, shorts, $17; bran, $13.50, Manitoba mill feed, $20; shorts, $18, bran, Toronto.

Barley, 45c for 3 extra, 42c No. 3 east.

Rye, 49c for No. 2 east or middle.

Corn, 50c new Canada, track, Toronto; 45c old Canadian yellow; American new quoted 57c, and old No. 2 yellow 65c on track, Toronto.

Oats, 32c to 32½c for No. 2 white east; 31½c middle freights, and 32c low freights to New York.

Oatmeal, $4 for cars of bags, $4.10 for barrels, track, Toronto.

Peas, 72½c to 73c for choice, No. 2 east or middle.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, Nov. 22, Wall Street—The transactions were on a large scale at the opening, and prices of some shares tended strongly upwards, particularly St. Paul, Reading and Rock Island preferred, which were about a point better. The Pacifics were heavily dealt in at a slight gain, but Manhattan was quiet though fractionally better.

On the Montreal Stock Exchange the openings were generally firm to strong. Canadian Pacific opened at 131, an advance of a quarter of a point.

Advertisements.

33% DIVIDEND

paid by the Mexican Plantation Association, 1609 Title and Trust Building, Chicago, Ill. Oldest of its kind in Mexico. ESTABLISHED 1897. Has 6,000 shares, or acres, planted to permanent crops, rubber, cocoa and vanilla. The Association's contract is like an insurance policy—in case of death the money is refunded. 28 deaths have occured since 1897. These shares will now be resold. For full particulars, address as above.

Westmount Corner Lot

A fine corner lot, with fifty feet frontage on Dorchester street, and about 157 feet on Greene avenue, making 7,804 superficial feet, every foot of which can be used to advantage. For sale at a low price.

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.,
MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING,
205 ST. JAMES STREET.

FOR SALE

Cote St. Luke Road

Large Brick House, about 30 feet front; all modern conveniences; fine view; easy access to electric cars. Good stable and shed.

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.,
Second Floor, Merchants Bank Building.

Financial.

T. W. RAPHAEL & CO.
Established 1860.
Flour, Grain, Mill Feed, etc., Wholesale.
Quotations given for Gluten Meal in Car Lots to all points.

EDW'D T. TAYLOR & SON,
Insurance Brokers and Agents. . . .
MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAG
45 St. Francois Xavier St. Tel. M. 2309

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY
(Limited.)
FIRE RISKS ONLY.
Temporary Offices—71 St. James S.
E. P. HEATON, Manager.

MARINE INSURANCE
BOND, DALE & CO.,
80 St. Francois Xavier St. Montreal
General Agents for leading British and Continental Marine Insurance Companies.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS work by the day; is a good laundress. 62 Hermine street.

WANTED, BOY FOR OFFICE, ABOUT 15 years old, living with parents. Apply in own hand-writing, S. 360, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL AS HOUSEmaid; references required. Apply mornings and evenings, 116 Mackay street.

WANTED, AT ONCE FOR ONE WEEK, 2 or 3 energetic lady canvassers; pay liberal; work pleasant. Address CANVAS, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, A SHOE TRAVELLER FOR Eastern Ontario; must have experience and connection. Address M.D. 70, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, LAD FOR WAREHOUSE, about 18 years old; must be strong, active, and willing to work; good chance for advancement; must have references.

BIRTHS.

FERGUSON.—At Chestnut Cottage, Cumberland, Ont., on Nov. 17, 1902, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Ferguson, a son.

STEPHENSON.—At Montreal (Verdun), on Thursday, Nov. 20, 1902, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Stephenson.

Ottawa, Toronto and Halifax, N.S., papers please copy.

MARRIED.

SWITZER—TAYLOR.—On Nov. 19, 1902, at the residence of the bride's mother, Aylmer, Que., by the Rev. Jas. Taylor, Aylwin, Que., Margaret Patterson, daughter of the late G. O. Taylor, and granddaughter of the late A. G. Cuthbert, of Ridgeway, Pennsylvania, to Eugene Constant Switzer, C.E., E.M., of Newcastle, Pennsylvania.

WALKEM—WORROD. — At Tottenham, Ont., on Nov. 19, 1902, by the Rev. P. Nicol, Robert J. Walkem to Ida Worrod.

DIED.

McBEAN.—Suddenly, on Nov. 21, 1902, George McBean, son of the late Archibald McBean, of Winnipeg.

Funeral from 380 Metcalfe avenue, Westmount, on Sunday morning, at 8.30, to C.P.R. Station, Westmount. Interment at Winnipeg.

STACEY.—At Comber, Ont., on Nov. 16, 1902, Mr. William Stacey, sr., 87 years, formerly of Beech Ridge, Que.

WANT ADS.

FOR THE 'WITNESS' may be left with WM. DRYSDALE & CO., Booksellers and Stationers 2lt8 St. Catherine street.

Or with E. TURNER, Grocer, Point St. Charles' 601 Wellington street, West of Subway.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH TARIFF.

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

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

Personals. Agents Wanted. — 25 WORDS FOR 50 CENTS.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

Postage Stamps will be Accepted.

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

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

Employment Wanted.

AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG LADY DESIRES a position as companion or mother's help; can sew well; highest reference can be given. Address D. 28, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, FURNACES, VICINITY OF Bleury and Craig streets; city references; strictly temperate. GARDENER, 10 St. Monique street.

WATCH REPAIRING

In all its branches, at lowest prices for good work. All work warranted. P. W. WOOD, 15b Bleury street.

SOFT COAL HEATING.

Engineer, holding first-class Engineer's Certificate, will up in the use of soft coal in factory and house furnaces, will instruct furnace men; examine heating apparatus thoroughly, for $1.00 fee. Address, ENGINEER, 'Witness' Office.

Entertainments Given.

R. McGLAUGHLIN, ELOCUTIONIST and Humorist. Open for concert engagements. For terms, address P.O. Box 2234. 27

Rooms to Let.

TO RENT, A VERY LARGE FRONT room, suitable for one or two gentlemen. For further particulars address 16a Park avenue.

TO LET, PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, with board, overlooking Jesuit grounds, for two of quiet habits; English family. 21 St. Edward street.

Pupils Wanted.

DRAWING AND PAINTING, ETC. LESsons by a professor from Paris, France, pupil of Benjamin Constant. P. DE LAUNAY, 69 Fort street.

Bargains.

FOR SALE, HEINTZMAN & CO. Upright Piano, $275; cost $450; $25 cash and $10 per month; large size Cabinet Grand, handsome ourl walnut case. Tone, action and appearance equal to new. A good bargain. C. W. LINDSAY, Limited, 2366 St. Catherine street, Montreal.

FOR SALE, FIVE COAL STOVES, large and small; cheap. Apply to 529 City Hall avenue.

FOR SALE, STEINWAY UPRIGHT Piano, $350; $50 cash and $10 per month; cost $750; large size Cabinet Grand, 7 1-3 octaves; one of the maker's best Upright Pianos; fully guaranteed and looks like new. A rare chance. C. W. LINDSAY, Limited, 2366 St. Catherine street, Montreal.

FOR SALE, TWO-HORSE ELECTRIC Motor, good as new, low price. No. 15B Bleury street.

FOR SALE, A GENUINE CHICKERING Piano, sweet tone and in perfect order; original cost $600. Our price to-day $125, payable $5 per month. Apply LAYTON BROS., The Art Piano and Organ House, 144 Peel street. N.B.—Open Saturday evenings.

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION, Kindling $2.00; Cut Maple, $3.00; Tamarac Blocks, $2.00; Mill Blocks, $1.75, cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, Richmond Square. Bell Telephone Up 2553. 26

FOR SALE CHEAP

Wood's Time Clock, 50 numbers. Also large stock of Blank Books, Journals, Ledgers and Day Books and General Office requisites.

THE TIMMIS-NOBLE CO., Importers, Wholesale and M'fg. Stationers. Printers and Lithographers, 776 Craig Street, - - - Montreal.

Property.

FOR SALE, CLARK STREET LOTS, 2 at $300, 3 at $325; corner St. George and lane, 50 feet front, $800. 628 Park ave., 6 to 7 p.m. 19

Do You Ever Borrow Money?

IF SO, WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS. Whether you want to borrow $10 or $1,000, whether you want it one month, six months or one year, come and talk it over with us; we can save you money. No loan is too large; none too small to receive our careful attention.

YOUR FURNITARE, PIANO, ORGAN, HORSE, WAGGON, ETC., can be used as security. No removal of goods. No enquiries among your neighbors. No publishing your transactions.

WHY TROUBLE YOUR FRIENDS For the loan of a little money when you can borrow from us on one hour's notice, and so cheap? Because we guarantee our rates the cheapest in the city, and have made the terms within the reach of all. That's why our old customers are borrowing of us from time to time.

MONTREAL LOAN & BROKERAGE CO., Room 204, New York Life Building, Cor. St. James St. and Place d'Armes Sq.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, FIRST-CLASS WAIST AND Skirt Hands; constant work. Apply 118 Tupper street.

WANTED, an Office Boy. Apply to REDDY & REDDY, Notaries, Imperial Building, 107 St. James street.

WANTED, JUNIOR CLERK FOR WHOLEsale Warehouse. Apply in writing, stating age and qualifications, to LYMAN, SONS & CO., P.O. Box 1352, Montreal.

TEN DOLLARS INVESTED IN YOUR own home will give you employment the year round. Write GLASGOW WOOLLEN COMPANY, Toronto, Canada.

WANTED, AGENTS FOR CHURN; makes butter in one minute. Territory Free. BAXTER CHURN CO., Hamilton, Ohio.

WANTED, GIRLS TO DO EMBROIDERY work; accustomed to make flossed anchors. Apply to MISS GUILBEAULT, care H. Vineberg & Co., Clothing Manufacturers, 4 St. George street.

WANTED, OPERATORS AND Finishers on children's coats; steady employment and good wages; no work on Saturday. Apply to MISS GUILBEAULT, care of H. Vineberg & Co., Clothing Manufacturers, 4 St. George street.

WANTED, MATERNITY NURSE FOR the latter part of January and first of February; must have some hospital training; willing to take charge small flat; family of two; state references and terms, to M.T., 60, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BOY FOR MACHINE SHOP; one who has had a little experience on lathe. 15B Bleury street.

WANTED, STRONG YOUNG MAN, with steady habits to look after boiler and keep factory clean; must have fireman's certificate. Call at CANADIAN COMPOSING CO., 587 Beaudry street.

WANTED, A PROTESTANT FEMALE Teacher, holding an elementary diploma, for Britonville School, County Terrebonne; salary, $17 per month; board, $6 per month; term, five months. Apply to WM. BOYD, Sec.-Treasurer, Britonville, P.O., Que.

WANTED, YOUNG GIRL AS HELP IN private family; good home to right person. Apply 163 St. Timothy street.

WANTED, BOYS TO LEARN WHOLEsale business; one for warehouse, one for office; mention where educated, etc., and if any knowledge of shorthand, to WHOLESALE, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, MAN KNOWING JUNK Business, for canvassing and negotiating business; must be capable and sober and have good references. WILCOCK, 25 Common street.

WANTED, A BOY ABOUT 15 FOR INdoor service. Apply after 7 p.m. at 211 Drummond street.

WANTED, IN CITY BOARDING SCHOOL young girl as helper for kitchen work. Apply P.O. Box 114, Westmount, Que. 19

GIRL WANTED, FOR BINDERY Work. Apply at the 'Witness' Office, 672 Craig street.

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

AN ENERGETIC MAN CAN EARN FROM $15 to $18 a week selling our goods; large demand. Write for particulars. C. F. FEGAN, Fenwick, Ont. 22

WANTED, AT ONCE, GIRLS FOR COLlar boxing and Laundry Dept.; also girls to learn blouse folding. Apply to Mr. WILLIAMS, Standard Shirt Co., Delorimier ave. 8

To Let.

TO LET, SELF-CONTAINED HOUSE, with four-stall Stable and Coach House. 490 Laval avenue. Immediate possession. Apply to 529 City Hall avenue.

TO LET, SELF-CONTAINED COTTAGE, ready for occupation, with all modern conveniences, situated Burton street, Westmount. Apply to CAMPBELL & GILDAY, 309 St. James street.

TO LET, BASEMENT, IN GOOD Locality, partly furnished; moderate to suitable party. Address A.P., 'Witness' Office.

TO LET, GROUND FLOOR OF THE Brick encased shop, No 16 Little St. Antoine street, near St. James street; suitable for residence; rent, only eight dollars. Apply to C. OUSHING, N.P., Merchants Bank Building, 205 St. James st.

HOUSE TO LET, ON FAVARD STREET, desirable self-contained dwelling, 7 rooms, bath and w.c., hot water and Daisy furnace, only $15; immediate possession. HAYDEN & VEITH, Room 607, Temple Building, 185 St. James street.

TO LET, SHOP, CORNER BUCKINGHAM avenue, near Guy street. Apply to 5 Buckingham avenue.

OFFICES TO LET, ST. PETER STREET, between Merchants Bank and 'Witness' Office. Apply at 'Witness' Office. 7

Wanted.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, LADIES' and Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Furs, Carpets, Household Furniture of all descriptions, Pictures, Paintings, Musical Instruments, Firearms, Bicycles. Best prices paid. Address MAX FRANK, 493 Craig street. P.O. Box 423. Formerly of 539 Craig street. 15

WANTED, FOR CASH, OLD COLLECtions of Postage Stamps. Also in large quantities, Canadian, Newfoundland and West Indian Stamps. Revenues also purchased. 189 Peel street, Montreal.

NOTICE.

Take notice, that on MONDAY, the first day of December, nineteen hundred and two, at THREE of the clock in the afternoon, at number one hundred and sixty-eight (168) Visitation street, in the City of Montreal, shall be sold by auction to the highest and last bidder, the movable effects belonging to the Estate of the late Joseph Galipeau, in his lifetime of Montreal, contractor, consisting principally of clothes and wearing apparel.

At Montreal, this twenty-first day of November, nineteen hundred and two.

JULIE GALIPEAU, Testamentary Executrix NAP. THEORET, Notary.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Methodist Churches.

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

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

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

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Fairmount ave. and Mance street, Montreal Annex. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, St. Charles Borromee st. Rev. T. G. Williams, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning preacher, the Rev. B. B. Brown; evening, Rev. A. C Hoffman.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH, on Marlborough street, near Notre Dame. The Rev. W. Hilance, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Regular evangelistic service on Wednesday evening at 8. Seats free. All are cordially invited to do good and get good.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Berri and Mount Royal ave. Rev. W. S. Lennon, B.A., B.D., pastor, will preach at both services. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. E. L. of C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Seats free.

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

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Lagauchetiere and Plessis streets. Rev. E. W. Crane, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sabbath school and Bible class at 2.30 p.m. C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH—Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach. Subject in morning: 'Amos, the shepherd-prophet.' Sunday-school at 3 o'clock. E. L. of C. E. at 8. Wed yw 3 o'clock. Monday, pastor's class at 3. E. L. of C. E. at 8. Wednesday, prayer-meeting at 8. Friday, Junior Society at 4.15. C. E. Bland, pastor.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH.— Rev. C. E. Manning, pastor. Sunday services: Morning at 11 o'clock; evening at 7 o'clock. The pastor will preach at both services. Subject for the morning: 'The Life Free From Care.' Evening subject: 'The Slime Pits of Siddon.5 A special sermon to young men. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

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

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, cor. St. Catherine and City Councillors streets. The Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A., the Rev. Chas. A. Sykes, B.D., pastors. 11 a.m., Preacher, the Rev. Chas. A. Sykes, B.D. 7 p.m., preacher the Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A. Morning Sunday-school at 9.45 a.m. Afternoon Sunday-school at 3 o'clock. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m., in the church parlor.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy streets. Rev. Thomas Grimth, M.A., Ph.D., pastor The pastor will preach to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject: 'The old treating system.' Evening subject: 'A manly purpose and what became of it.' Sunday-school and Bible-classes and Bible Study Circle at 3 p.m. Dr. Robins, of the McGill Normal School, will address the Brotherhood at 3. E. L. of C. E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Public service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Friday at 4.30 o'clock. Junior Brotherhood and class meeting on Sunday morning at 10. Strangers always welcome.

Point St. Charles Churches.

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

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, cor Wellington and Liverpool sts. Rev. J. R. Webb, pastor. Sunday, Nov. 23, 1902. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strangers cordially welcomed.

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

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, Presbyterian—Corner Wellington and Bourgeois streets. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. C. E. on Monday, at 8 p.m. (Wednesday service at 8 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sermon to mothers at 7 p.m. Rev. E. A. Mackenzie, B.A., B.D., pastor.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH.—Point St. Charles. Class-meeting at 9.30 and 10.30 a.m. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Junior E. L. of C. E. at 4.15 p.m. Senior E. L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited to all of the above services. Rev. D. Winter, pastor.

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

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. Pastor, the Rev. W. R. Harvey. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject: 'The Triumphant March og Christianity.' Girls' Company will meet on Wednesday evening at 7.15. Boys' Brigade, Monday, 7.15. Senior Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8. Prayer and praise meeting on Wednesday at 8. Literary and Debating Society on Thursday at 8. Junior C.E. on Friday at 4.30.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

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

MELVILLE CHURCH, Westmount—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

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

MAISONNEUVE CHURCH (Presbyterian) —Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CALVIN CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner Notre Dame and Seigneurs sts. Sunday, Nov. 23, 1902. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

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

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

WESTMINSTER CHURCH (Presbyterian) Atwater avenue, near St. Antoine street—Services will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting. Christian Endeavor Society after Sunday evening service. Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, 369 Clarke avenue, Westmount.

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

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

STANLEY STREET CHURCH, near the Windsor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m The pastor will preach at both services. The Sunday-school and pastor's Bible-class at 3 p.m. 8.15 p.m. Chinese S. S. Monday, 8 p.m., Christian Endeavor Society. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8. Strangers cordially invited. Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor.

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

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Drummond and Dorchester sts. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Prof. Ross, D.D., will preach at both services. Morning subject: 'The Epistle to the Colossians.' Evening subject; 'Christ's Bondservants.' Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

INSPECTOR STREET CHAPEL, (Presbyterian) — Services on Sunday, Nov. 23, 1902, will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Y. P. Society of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Gospel and prayer meeting on Tuesday and Friday at 8 p.m. All strangers in the city will be cordially welcomed and shown to seats. Evangelist John Currie, pastor.

TAYLOR CHURCH (Presbyterian), cor. Papineau ave. and Logan st. Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject of morning sermon: 'Spiritual Life; its conditions of growth.' Prof. Scrimger will conduct the ordination service at 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor Society, Monday at 8. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Pastor's Bible class for young men at 3 p.m.

CHALMERS CHURCH, corner of Prince Arthur and St. Lawrence streets. Special Anniversary services, both morning and evening. The Rev. Principal Maggs, D.D., LL.D., will preach at 11 a.m., and the Rev. C. Colborne Heine, B.A., the pastor, at 7 p.m. There will be special music at each service. Chinese Sunday-school at 9.45 a.m. English Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Devotional meeting on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. All are welcome. C. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH (Presbyterian), St. Catherine street. The Rev. J. Fraser Campbell, D.D., of Rutlam, India, will conduct divine service at 11 a.m. and the Rev. Robt. Campbell, D.D., at 7 p.m. Subject of evening discourse: 'The things behind.' Phil. iii., 13. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Mr. I. T. Trebitsch will address the Bible-class at 3.15 p.m., on Mission work among the Jews. C. E. meeting and Bible reading on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester st.—The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor. The pastor will officiate at both services. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Bible class at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening service at 8.15 p.m. Ladies' Aid and Dorcas Society on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30 p.m. King's Daughters' Sewing Circle on Tuesday at 10.30 a.m. Ladies' Missionary Auxiliary first Tuesday of the month at 4 p.m. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles st.—Point St. Charles. Rev. C. A. Doudiet, missionary. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 6.30 p.m.; Sunday-school at 2 p.m. Sewing class on Friday at 3.

Avis de Culte Public.

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

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

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

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

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

EGLISE ST. JEAN, coin des rues Ste. Catherine et Cadieux. Culte le dimanche à 11 a.m. et à 7 p.m. Réunion de prières le mercredi à 8 p.m. Ecole du dimanche et classe biblique à 3 p.m. Calvin E. Amaron, D.D., pasteur, 287 rune St. Charles Borromee.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Church of England.

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

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

ST. MARY'S CHURCH (Church of England) Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Children's service 3 p.m. Rev. H. Jekill, B.A., rector.

RICHMOND SQUARE MISSION, corner of St. Antoine street and Richmond square. Sunday-school at 9.30 a.m. Bible-class at 3.15. Service at 7 p.m. Seats free. E. T. Cocker, lay reader, in charge.

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

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, corner St. Denis and Marie Anne streets. Seats free, and unappropriated. 11 a.m., the rector. 3 p.m., Sunday-school. 7 p.m., the Rev. John Douglas, B.A. Rev. Canon Evans, M.A., rector.

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

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, corner of Champlain and Dorchester streets. All seats free. Rector, the Rev. W. W. Craig, B.A. Holy Communion at 8.30 a.m. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Principal Rexford, M.A. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher, the rector.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Vinet streets. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector. Rev. A. C. Ascah, Rev. J. S. Ereaux, assistants. Morning service, 11 a.m.; preacher, the Rev. A. C. Ascah; evening service, 7 p.m., preacher, the Rev. J. S. Ereaux. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

ST THOMAS CHURCH, Notre Dame st. 11 a.m., morning service; preacher, the rector 3 p.m., Sunday-school and Bible-class. 7 p.m., evening service; preacher, Rev L. N. Tucker, M.A., secretary to the General Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada. Rev. Canon Renaud, rector.

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

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

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE corner Bishop and St. Catherine streets. Rev. Canon Ellegood, M.A., rector; Rev. H. A. Brooke, M.A., assistant. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Morning service at 11 a.m.; preacher, the rector. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. H. A. Brooke. Strangers welcome and shown to seats at 11.05 and 7.05.

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

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL — The Venerable Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal; Rev. F. J. Steen, M.A., vicar of Christ Church Cathedral; Rev. H. T. S. Boyle, M.A., assistant. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service; preacher, Rev. Prof. Abbott-Smith, M.A., B.D. 7 p.m., Cathedral service; preacher, Mr. Boyle. All seats free at 7 o'clock service. Sunday-school and Bible classes in Synod Hall at 3 p.m. Vicar's Bible class for men in Chapter House at 3.15 p.m.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, corner of St. Urbain and Prince Arthur streets. Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon. Subject: 'The greatest force in the world.' 3 p.m., Bible-classes for men and women. 7 p.m., special service and sermon. Subject: 'The Christian's greatest need.' Preacher at both services, the rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

Right Rev. James Carmichael, Coadjutor Bishop of Montreal, rector.

Twenty-sixth Sunday after Trinity.

11.05 a.m., morning prayer. Preacher, Rev. Dyson Hague.

3 p.m.—Sunday-school and Bible classes.

7.05 p.m.—Evening prayer. Preacher, Bishop Carmichael.

All strangers and non-seatholders entering by front door at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., will be directed to seats before divine service begins.

Tuesday, Confirmation class, open to all, at 3 p.m.

Wednesday, divine service, 8 o'clock.

Friday, teachers' meeting at 2.30 p.m.

JEWISH MISSION OF THE LONDON SOCIETY, 374 Lagauchetiere street. Meetings for Jews are held every Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7.30 p.m. Reading room open all day I. T. Trebitsch, missionary.

Baptist Churches.

THE BAPTIST TABERNACLE, No. 1926 St. Catherine street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor, the Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., will preach at both services. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Osborne and Mountain streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

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

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

CHURCH NOTICES

Baptist Churches.

NORTH BAPTIST MISSION, 390 Duluth avenue, two doors west of St. Lawrence street. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m. Every Thursday, at 8 p.m., prayer and praise service, led by the Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A. All cordially invited.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, formerly Grace Baptist, corner Western and Olivier aves. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. E. W. Halpenny, Secretary Provincial Sunday-school Union, will preach at both services. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. B.Y.P.U. service on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer and praise service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

Congregational Churches.

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

AMHERST PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, cor. Amherst Park and Belanger streets. A. R. Schrag, pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Pastor will preach at both services.

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational) — Guy street, above St. Antoine. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.. The Rev. Prof. Creelman will preach in the morning, and the pastor in the evening. Y.P.S.C.E., Monday, at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Seats free.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH; corner of St. Catherine and Stanley streets. The Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Professor W. H. Warriner, D.D., will preach in the morning, and the Rev. Principal Hill, D.D., in the evening. Everybody welcome.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Congregational), corner of Clarke and Western aves, Westmount. The pastor, the Rev. Wm. Murroe, will occupy the pulpit at both services. Morning subject: 'Hindering the Gospel.' Evening subject: 'The Cost of Character.' A cordial invitation is extended to strangers.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH — corner of Mance and Milton streets.—Rev. H. G. Rice, B.A., B.D., pastor. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Evening theme: 'With Christ in God.' Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Young People's Society of King's Daughters and Sons, Friday evening at 8. Special service of praise each Sabbath evening at the opening of the evening worship.

Undenominational Churches.

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

HENRY J. DART'S MISSION, 110 Delorimier ave. Bible-class at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Everybody welcome.

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

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, Nov 23, at 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Venerable Archdeacon Norton, D.D.

CHURCH OF NEW JERUSALEM, cor. Dorchester and Hanover streets. The pastor, the Rev. E. Gould, M.A., will preach to-morrow morning at 11. Public cordially invited. Seats free.

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

GOSPEL HALL, 239 St. Antoine street, corner Guy street. Christians meet simply in the name of the Lord every Lord's Day, at 11 a.m. for the breaking of bread. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Gospel meeting at 7 p.m. Tuesday, 8 p.m., for prayer.

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

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 696 Dorchester street—Union prayer meeting, open to ladies, every Thursday morning from 10.30 to 11 o'clock. Business meeting for members every Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Y.W.C.A. Circle of the King's Daughters, second and fourth Thursdays of every month at 3 p.m. Service and Bible reading every Thursday evening from 7 to 7.30 o'clock. All young women are cordially invited to each and all of these services.

SALVATION ARMY—Public services will be held in the S. A. Temple, 24 Alexander street, on Sundays at 7 and 11 a.m.; and at 3 and 7.30 p.m. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 p.m. Children's meeting on Sunday at 10 a.m., and Saturday at 3 p.m. A holiness meeting is conducted on Friday nights, and the 'Band of Love' meets in the Temple on Wednesday night. Ensign Habkirk in command. At Point St. Charles, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets, public meetings are held on Sunday at 3 and 7.30 p.m. Also each week night, except Tuesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock. Captain McGee in command. Gospel services in French, at No. 477 St. Lawrence street, on Sunday at 3 p.m., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights at 8 o'clock. Ensign N. Cabrit in charge. At the 'Lighthouse Shelter' (formerly Joe Beef's), Common street, public meetings are held on Sundays, at 11 a.m., in French; 3 p.m., in English, and on Wednesday night at 8 o'clock, in English. Capt. Parsons in charge.

Lutheran Churches.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, 129 St. Dominique street. Sunday, Nov. 23, 26th Sunday after Trinity. Service at 11 a.m. Preacher, the pastor. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Rev. F. Riedel, pastor.

It is a traditionary custom in the Marlborough family for each Duke to present a Blenheim spaniel to the Duchess when she enters Blenheim Palace for the first time as its mistress. The story from which this custom had its origin is that during the Battle of Blenheim a spaniel followed at the heels of the great Duke throughout the day, never leaving him until victory was assured, and the Duchess, the famous Sarah Churchill, in memory of the incident, forthwith adopted the spa

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

Commandant Viljoen has told an interviewer at Leeds that he had offered his services, as a new and loyal subject of the empire, for service in Somaliland.

Wrexham Parish Church, one of the 'seven wonder of Wales,' has just been restored at a cost of £10,000, and during the present week thanksgiving services are being held therein.

The famous Manor of Abney, in Derbyshire, is announced for sale. It belonged at one time to William Perevil, of Scott's 'Peveril of the Peak,' and has not changed hands once in five hundred years.

At the village of Swanscombe, Kent, a manse for the minister of the Congregational Church is being built by the free labor of young men who are associated with the church, and who are also connected with the building trade.

An expert of the British Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, who has been studying tuberculosis in cattle, reports that the disease is extremely prevalent in the English herds, especially in those high-grade cattle which are bought from time to time for breeding purposes.

Lord Methuen, speaking at a complimentary dinner in his honor at Corsham, said he thought he knew the British soldier well enough during the time of his service, but he did not know all the good qualities he possessed until he served with him in the war. If he possessed bad qualities, they were forgotten.

The city of London recently carried out the old feudal custom of paying some horseshoes, with nails for fixing them, together with some severed fagots, to the King's Remembrancer, as land rentals due His Majesty the King. This custom and manner of paying two particular 'quit-rents' has obtained for 667 years.

The scheme of underground telegraph wires, which it was promised should be laid in all the principal storm centres between London and Scotland, is now stated to have practically reached completion. The post-office authorities hope that now the complete severance of telegraphic communication between London and Scotland will be a practical impossibility.

The Lord Mayor of London has remitted to the Colonial Secretary a further sum of £5,000 from the Mansion House fund for the relief of the sufferers in St. Vincent, especially to meet cases arising out of last week's volcanic disturbances. The Lord Mayor has also made a grant of £1,075 to the relatives of the ten men lost in the steamship 'Roddam.' This sum is in addition to about £1,300 raised in other quarters.

Some three years ago the Poplar Board of Guardians purchased a site at Shenfield, Essex, for the erection of new schools for the children under their care. Pending the completion of the plans, etc., the Board decided to utilize the land for farming purposes. Altogether the year's balance-sheet shows that the farm has been worked at a profit to the ratepayers of the Union of £300 4s.

With the object of competing with the electric tramways the North Eastern Railway Company has placed an order for a number of large four-cylinder petrol engines to develop 100 horse-power each, to be utilized for the propulsion of light and frequent trains on local branches. Before committing itself to the electrification of its line, the company proposes to try the petrol engines as an alternative means of traction for lighter traffic.

At St. James Hall, Manchester, Diavolo came to grief again in attempting to 'loop the loop.' He had come down the slope which commences higher than the roof, and in this lightning-like fashion had negotiated the roof of the loop, but in the descent his bicycle skidded, and came within three or four inches of the edge of the track. A tremendous effort on the part of the rider to recover his position ended in the machine and his own padded figure being upset and rolling down together. The accident caused a great deal of excitement in the crowded audience.

The 'Daily Mail' had a number of telegrams and 'express letters' despatched from various post-offices in London with a view to discover which was the quicker form of communication. The result was surprising—for in eight cases out of twelve the letter which cost 3d reached its destination in Carmelite street before the 6d telegram, although in each case both letter and telegram were handed in at the post-office at the same time. One of the races ended in a dead heat, and three others were narrowly won by the telegrams.

An inquest was recently held in Pentonville Prison, London, on a prisoner named Domenico Rossi. Dr. Syme said the prisoner was in good health when admitted, but complained of illness on Oct. 24. He was admitted to the hospital, and died three days later. The post-mortem examination showed that the brain was studded with bladder worms, or the eggs of the tapeworm. They had eaten holes in the skull, and had been there for years until they got to a vital part. There were fifty eggs in all parts of the brain. One had burst, and had set up inflammation of the brain. Death was due to compression of the brain. It was a mystery, and was the most singular case he had heard of. A verdict of 'Death from natural causes' was returned.

On its last voyage from Liverpool to New York the White Star liner 'Cevic' carried a number of animals consigned to Messrs. Bostock's menagerie. One of these, a large Polar bear, escaped from its cage on the lower deck, and caused much excitement on board. Firearms were discharged to frighten the animal, and efforts were made to corner it with a rope, but it eluded all pursuers and careered indiscriminately about the ship. After exploring the two cattle decks the bear climbed into a forecastle bunk occupied by a sick sailor, who was considerably scared by his unexpected visitor. Finally the animal found a refuge in another bunk, and stretched itself out comfortably at full length, no one daring to approach it. Ultimately, however, it was secured and put back in its cage.

SCOTCH.

Large quantities of fish are being consigned from Aberdeen to South Africa, as many as 2,000 boxes being sent in refrigerators every week.

Aberdeenshire was visited by extraordinarily severe frost recently, and great destruction has been done to crops. Ice half an inch thick formed.

A statue erected at Ayr to the memory of officers and men of the Royal Scots Fusiliers who have fallen in recent wars, was unveiled on Nov 1 by the Earl of Eglinton.

Owing to the greenness of the grain on farms on the Lammermoors cutting had not made a start on Oct. 31, and as there is no possibility of its ripening farmers will be heavy sufferers.

Ayrshire farmers have a curious experience this year. They are called upon to cut and put in corn, thrash hay and lift potatoes at one and the same time—a state of matters that is quite exceptional.

It is claimed for the Cathcart Circle railway that it gives the cheapest railway travel in the world, with the exception of one in Siberia, which gives a hundred-mile journey for a shilling.

The other day Mr. Wills, expert water-finder, visited Langholm and found thirteen different springs at depths varying from thirty to a hundred and fifty feet, and yielding from three hundred to a thousand gallons of water per hour.

A committee has been formed for the purpose of placing in St. Giles's Cathedral a memorial to John Knox. It is intended that this memorial should take the form of a large mural monument containing a statue of Knox, and the assent of the board of management and their approval of the finished design have been obtained.

By the death of Dr. William Alexander, at Dundonald, Glasgow University has lost its oldest living graduate. The Doctor, who was 87 years of age, took his degree of C.M. in 1832, 70 years ago, when only 19 years of age, and followed up this success two years later by passing as an M.D.

The discovery of an autograph poem of Burns is an event of no little interest at this time of day. Mr. Maurice H. Trueman, of Barnes, writes to the literary journals to say that he has found among the papers of an old library the MS. of 'Adown winding Nith I did wander.'

A fire has destroyed the extensive sawmills of Messrs. Park, Dobson & Co., Leith. The works covered over twelve acres of ground, and the fire spread over half that area. The fire burned until morning, the firemen being powerless to save the mill, which was completely gutted. Numerous stacks of timber and much valuable machinery was also destroyed. The damage is estimated at £35,000.

Colonel Malcolm, C.B., of Poltalloch, has lent to the Glasgow Corporation Museum Collection his valuable mounted specimen of the great auk, a bird which has become quite extinct within the memory of persons yet alive. From the coasts of Scotland the creature disappeared earlier than the year 1822, and the last recorded of the species was killed on the Icelandic coast in 1849. Only about seventy skins of the great auk and a similar number of eggs are known to exist, and on the rare occasions when they come into the market the eggs commonly bring about £300, whilst the birds hardly ever change hands.

An oak was planted by Provost Whitelaw, Musselburgh, on a vacant piece of ground near Loretto gate, as a town memorial of the Coronation of King Edward. There was a large attendance of the public. The Provost having made a warmly loyal speech, and expressed the hope that the weather and the small boys of Musselburgh would spare the tree, planted it, and his cry of 'God Save King Edward' was a signal for cheering and the playing of the National Anthem by the Musselburgh and Fisherrow Trades Band. A hedge of privet was then planted round the tree, and the whole inclosed in an iron railing. Afterwards the Town Council and their guests adjourned to the council chambers, and carried through a toast-list at a cake and wine banquet.

The buildings in Kelvingrove Park, Glasgow, erected by the Corporation as an Art Gallery and Museum, have been opened as a civic property by Lord Provost Chisholm. Councillor Shearer, chairman of the Museums and Galleries Sub-Committee, proposed a vote of thanks to the benefactors of the institution. Not many months ago, he said, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, accused the Scottish people of doing nothing to foster art interests in their midst. The £700,000 contributed by the benefactors of that institution was the answer of Glasgow, and he made bold to say no other city in the Empire outside London could present such a record. The motion was adopted.

IRISH.

Mr. Robert Gazeby, of Belfast, is the first Irish working man to receive the Commission of Peace for that country. He is a flax-dresser.

The Irish Viceroy's new yacht, which he is to race in Irish waters next year as a member of the Dublin Bay Sailing Club, is to be built at Kingstown, Dublin.

One of the finest specimens of ancient Irish art is now to be seen in the Dublin Museum. This is the 'Cross of Congo.' It dates from earlier than 1150. It measures two feet six inches in height, and one foot six inches broad. It is made of oak, with copper plates laid on, ornamented with elaborate Celtic designs.

The death has taken place at Lynn, about three miles from Mullingar, of a farmer named James Farrell, who had attained the extraordinary age of 107 years, having been born in May, 1796. Mr. Farrell, who retained his faculties almost up to the last, was well known, and up to about four years ago was constantly to be seen in Mullingar transacting business.

At a conference of the Mid-Tipperary branches of the United Irish League it was resolved to stop the Templemore Staghounds hunting over the farmers' lands, as several of the members of the hunt had actively supported the landlord policy and helped to prevent a conference with the tenants, and also because the hunt had not protested against the coercion policy being carried out in the country.

A daring act, performed by Mr. W. S. Johnston, of Recarson, Omagh, who is a missionary, has received recognition from the Czar in the shape of a presentation of a gold cigarette case with the Imperial Arms engraved on it. Mr. Johnston in 1900 acted as interpreter to a Russian naval officer, who understook the task of delivering to the Chinese commander the decision arrived at by the allied admirals to take possession of the Taku forts.

Major Paul Aloysius Kenna, of the 21st Lancers, who is one of the officers selected for special service in Somaliland, holds, in addition to the Victoria Cross, which he earned by conspicuous gallantry in the famous charge of his regiment at Omdurman, the Royal Humane Society's certificate for diving off the quay at Dublin into the Liffey to save a man from drowning in 1895. He entered the 21st Lancers by way of the 2nd West India Regiment, and was in India and Egypt.

The design for the Dufferin Memorial at Belfast has now been decided upon, and includes a canopy supported by Ionic pillar. The base on which the statue of Lord Dufferin will rest will have four panelled faces, on two of which there will be figures, emblematic of Canada and India, and on the other two the name and title of the late nobleman. The statue will be in bronze, and Lord Dufferin will be robed as a Knight of St. Patrick. Mr. F. W. Pomeroy is the sculptor, and the memorial, which is to cost £5,000, will be provided with a site in Donegal square.

The latest returns of the Department of Agriculture regarding swine fever in Ireland continue to compare very satisfactorily with the corresponding figures for previous years. From the beginning of the current year to the Nov. 11 the total number of outbreaks of swine fever reported amounted to 150, as against 206, 195, and 298 during the same periods of 1901, 1900 and 1899 respectively. Up to the same date there have been slaughtered this year, as diseased or exposed to infection, 2,970 pigs as against 3,620 last year, 3,230 in 1900, and 5,437 in 1899. The latest returns show that during the week ending Nov. 11 three fresh outbreaks occurred in Cavan, Dublin, and Galway, and that 21 animals were destroyed as diseased or exposed to infection.

The statement made by Mr. Arnold Forster in the House of Commons that ships of war will visit Belfast Lough from time to time when the interest of the naval service permits has been received with a great deal of satisfaction, though his remark that the Lough is not considered suitable as a permanent station for a guardship has given rise to some controversy. As a harbor, there is no doubt the Lough is almost perfect, for vessels are protected by the hills from gales blowing from almost every direction, the water is deep enough to float vessels of the largest tonnage, and the anchorage is also excellent. The fact that some half-dozen warships will shortly visit the Lough, conclusively proves the anchorage is safe, so that it is difficult to understand why the same water is considered unsuitable for a guardship or training ship.

Prof. Johnston read a paper on the subject of peat at the industrial conference in Cork. He stated that the peat bogs of Ireland cover some 1,600 square miles, or about one-sixth of the surface of the country, and contain fuel equal to 1,200 million tons of pit coal, the average depth of the bog being 25 feet. In giving an account of the nature and mode of action of the best peat litter, he stated that an enquiry into the botanical and economic composition of the bogs of Ireland was very necessary. He urged, with a view to the utilization of the bogs as sources of litter, of peat-fibre material for manufacturing purposes, of artificial peat fuel, and also with a view to the reclamation or improvement of bog land for agricultural purposes, the creation of three bog experimental stations to the west, centre and south-west, the formation of a peat society or association with a periodical devoted to the interests of the peat industry; and the development of a peat division in the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland consisting of experts capable of guiding the work of the experimental stations and of keeping those interested in touch with developments abroad, illustrating his remarks by what he had seen of such government work in Bavaria.

Advertisements.

PNEUMONIA ATTACKS THE FIRELESS CITY.

Scarcity of Fuel and Lack of Heat Cause Grip, Colds, Bronchitis and Pulmonary Ills to Increase.

The use of "Seventy-seven," Dr. Humphreys' Specific, breaks up Colds, Grip, Influenza, Catarrh, Pains and soreness in the head and chest, Cough, Sore Throat, General Prostration and Fever, and prevent Pneumonia.

"77" consists of a small vial of pleasant pellets—fits the vest pocket.

Advertisements.

Peculiar To Itself

In what it is and what it does—containing the best blood-purifying alterative and tonic substances and effecting the most radical and permanent cures of all humors and all eruptions, relieving weak, tired languid feelings, and building up the whole system—is true only of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

No other medicine acts like it; no other medicine has done so much real, substantial good, no other medicine has restored health and strength at so little cost.

"I was completely run down, troubled with headaches and dizziness and pains in my back. I could not sleep and had no appetite, and medicine did not do me any good until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla which gave great relief and in a short time entirely cured me." MRS. L. WINTERTON, Orangeville, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

Advertisements.

Continuation of Our Special Sale

WALL PAPERS.

All the Latest Patterns in a Superb Variety of Designs, and very artistic colors.

SPECIAL LINES Wall Papers, value 6c and 7c, for 3c.

GOLD WALL PAPER 6c up. VERY RICH BORDERS, only 1c a yard. Our assortment offers an extraordinary choice of the most beautiful kinds. **Variety, Quality and Low Prices**, are what we offer to all interested and tasteful persons. Also a complete assortment of

HARDWARE STOVES FURNACES HEATERS.

We do all kinds of work in **Painting, Whitewashing, Papering, &c.** Visit us before giving your orders elsewhere.

O. CAUCHON, 324 ST. LAWRENCE ST.

GAITERS AND LEGGINS

FOR MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN.

Largest stock in the city and made to order. Fit guaranteed.

G. H. FEATHERSTON

2371 St. Catherine St.

You can always get the best at Chapman's.

TO DIP OR NOT TO DIP

that is the question, whether 'tis better to curse both low and deep at that pen and holder, or by getting a reliable fountain pen, to take arms against this inconvenience and end the worry. To buy, to keep—no more, but now and then to fill with ink, and yet with one fell swoop to say we end the scratch and blot, and the thousand ills that steel pens bring a man to. To buy, to keep, aye there's the rub, which pen to buy?

Buy the "McGill" pen, 14 karat gold pen, iridium point, new style cap and holder, equal to most pens at $2.50. Price complete, $1. Large size at $1.50.

Only to be had at

CHAPMAN'S BOOKSTORE

2407 St. Catherine street.

N.B.—Sixth year of manufacture.

. . The Time of . .

OVERCOATS

Fur Lined and Trimmed in Mink and Muskrat, with Collars in Natural Otter and Persian Lamb.

PRICES: $70, $80, $100, $150 and $200.

You will find these at

JOS. LAMOUREUX & CO'S,

. . Merchant Tailors . .

1615 ST. CATHERINE STREET, Corner St. Hubert Street.

BERMALINE BREAD.

Why it is Superior To Ordinary Bread.

In the manufacture the Bread is put through a particular process before firing, and by the action of Bermaline, the starch contained in the flour is reduced to a minimum. The Diastase of the malt is made to act upon the insoluble starch, and to convert it into soluble dextrine and sugar, a change which is absolutely necessary as a part of the business of digestion. Thus a Bread is supplied so prepared that a part of the work of digestion is already done, and is therefore more nutritious than ordinary Bread. Ask your grocer for it.

Manufactured only by

W. & J. S. WYLIE,

Tel. Up 1409. 228 Bleury Street.

Enjoy Health and Long Life

..... BY USING .....

TOWNSHEND'S PURE BEDDING

Cheapest and Best. Renovating and remaking old bedding a specialty.

G. E. TOWNSHEND,

Son of the Late J. E. Townshend.

BEDDING SPECIALIST

368 St. James Street,

Tel. Main 3014. Near Old Stand.

A GUARANTEED CURE For All Forms of Kidney Disease.

All retail Canadian Druggists are authorized to give the following guarantee with every 50-cent bottle of Dr. Pettingill's Kidney-Wort Tablets, the only remedy in the world that positively cures all troubles arising from weak or diseased kidneys:—

"Money cheerfully returned if the sufferer is not relieved and improved after use of one bottle. Three to six bottles effect astonishing and permanent cures. If not relieved and cured, you waste no money."

If your Druggist cannot supply Dr. Pettingill's Kidney-Wort Tablets, send money to Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain street, Montreal, Que., and tablets will be sent post-paid to your address, subject to above guarantee.

Advertisements.

MOONEY'S

We handle nothing but first quality rubbers, try a pair of **MAPLE LEAF**, the best made.

We Give Trading Stamps.

J. A. MOONEY & CO.,

Corner Alexander and St. Catherine Sts.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

(*Sunday Arrangements Omitted*)

Corrected to NOV. 19, 1902.

N.Y. Central trains leave Windsor Station

For Malone, Utica, Albany and New York, 8.25 a.m. daily except Sunday, 7.00 p.m. daily.

For Valleyfield and intermediate points, 9.25 a.m. except Sat. and Sunday, 1.35 p.m. Saturday only, 5.10 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Arrive as follows

From New York, Albany, Utica and Malone, 9.21 a.m. daily, 9.20 p.m. daily except Sunday.

From Valleyfield and intermediate points, 8.20 a.m. daily except Sunday, 9.35 p.m. Saturday only, 2.40 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday.

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

Corrected to NOV. 19th, 1902.

For Toronto, Hamilton, 9.30 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily.

For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 8.30, 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m. daily except Saturday, 7.45 p.m. daily.

For Boston, etc., 9.00 a.m., 7.45 p.m. daily.

For Sherbrooke, 8.30 a.m., 4.30 p.m. Sherbrooke, St. John, N.B. and Halifax, N.S., 7.25 p.m., Saturdays excepted.

For Newport, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., and 7.45 p.m. daily.

For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, 5.15 p.m. (except Saturdays and Sundays) Saturdays, 1.30 p.m.

For Chicago, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, Buffalo, 9.30 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily.

For Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 10.05 p.m. daily.

For Ottawa, 8.45 a.m., 9.40 a.m. daily, 4.00 p.m., 10.05 p.m. daily.

For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 9.40 a.m. daily

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 8.15 a.m. daily, 8.35 a.m. (except Monday), 11.55 a.m. and 7.05 p.m., 9.15 p.m.

From Boston, 8.15 a.m. daily, and 9.15 p.m.

From Sherbrooke, 8.25 a.m. except Monday, 11.55 a.m. and 7.05 p.m.

From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., 8.35 a.m. daily except Monday.

From Toronto and West, 7.35 a.m. daily, and 7.15 p.m.

From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie and Ottawa, 8.00 a.m. daily.

From Vancouver 6.30 p.m. daily.

From Ottawa, 8 a.m. daily, 11.45 a.m., 6.30 p.m. daily, 7.00 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station:

For Quebec, 8.30 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 11 p.m. daily.

For Joliette and St. Gabriel, 8.30 a.m., 5.10 p.m.

For Ottawa, 8.20 a.m., 4.45 p.m.

For St. Eustache, 4.30 p.m.

For St. Jerome, 9 a.m. (1.45 p.m. Sat. only) 5.30 p.m. and 6.20 p.m., except Saturdays and Sundays.

For St. Agathe, 9 a.m. Tues. and Thurs., 5.30 p.m.

For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations, 8.30 a.m., 9 a.m., 4.30 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 6.45 p.m. (6.20 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday). 1.45 p.m. Sat.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, 6.20 a.m. daily, 2.10 p.m. and 6.20 p.m., Ottawa 12.35 p.m., 10.30 p.m., St. Jerome, 8.30 a.m., 9.50 a.m., 7.05 p.m., St. Lin 8.30 a.m., St. Eustache, 9.30 a.m., 7.05 p.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel 8.50 a.m. and 6.20 p.m.

WM. F. EGG,
City Pass. Agent, 129 St. James street.

Telephone, Main, 3703.
Telephone, Main 3703.

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

Corrected TO OCT. 19, 1902.

7.00 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Massons Springs, Chambly, Farnham, Waterloo.
7.15 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Pt., New York via D&H.
7.40 a.m.—Brockville-Kingston, Toronto, Valleyfield.
8.00 a.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke, Portland.
8.00 a.m.—Chambly, Marieville, Farnham, Waterloo.
8.30 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and O. A. & P. S. Ry.
9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Buffalo.
9.01 a.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
11.00 a.m.—New York via D. & H.
1.35 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington, White River Jct.
4.00 p.m.—Huntingdon and Ft. Covington.
4.10 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield.
4.15 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Island Pond and Arthabaska.
4.45 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Hemmingford.
5.00 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, Granby, Waterloo.
5.15 p.m.—Brockville and intermediate stations.
5.15 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Que., Sou. Ry. points.
6.00 p.m.—St. Johns, Chambly, Marieville and St. Hilaire.
6.05 p.m.—St. Albans, Burlington.
7.35 p.m.—New York via D. & H.
8.00 p.m.—Toronto.
8.00 p.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke and Portland.
8.40 p.m.—Boston, Springfield and New York, via C.V.R.
10.30 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station:

7.00 a.m.—Portland and Quebec.
7.05 a.m.—New York, Boston and C.V.R.
7.15 a.m.—New York via D. & H.
7.30 a.m.—Chicago, Detroit and Toronto.
8.35 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe and Q. Sout. Ry. points.
8.50 a.m.—Fort Covington.
9.51 a.m.—Waterloo, Farnham and C.V.R. points.
9.05 a.m.—Rouse's Point.
9.50 a.m.—Brockville.
11.30 a.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
1.00 p.m.—Island Pond, Sherbrooke, Arthabaska.
1.55 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, White River Jct.
3.15 p.m.—New York via D. & H.
4.30 p.m.—Massena Springs.
6.00 p.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto.
6.35 p.m.—Waterloo, Farnham, Chambly.
6.50 p.m.—Quebec, Portland.
6.55 p.m.—Toronto.
7.15 p.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
7.35 p.m.—New York via D. & H.
8.10 p.m.—Boston via C.V.R.
10.15 p.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.

Suburban Train Service.

For Lachine—7.40, 8.30, (9.30 Sun. only), 12.10, 1.30 (Sat. only), 3.55, 5.15, 6.00, 9.00, 11.55 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—7.40 a.m., 3.30 a.m., 12.10 except Sat. and Sun., 1.30 p.m. (Sat. only), 4.10, 5.15, 6.15, 8.00, 10.30 (Vaudreuil only), 11.25 p.m. except Sun.

For Dorval—7.40, 8.30, 12.10 noon, ex. Sat. and Sun. 1.30 (Sat. only), 3.55, 4.10, 5.15, 6.15, 8.00, 9.00 11.25 p.m., except Sun.

For St. Paul—8.40, 9.20, 8.40 a.m., 12.15, 5.17, 6.21 p.m.

For Ste. Lambert—5.45, 7.00, 7.05, 7.15, 8.00, 8.05, 9.01, 11.00, 12.10, 1.35, 4.00, 4.15, 4.45, 5.00, 5.15, 6.05, 6.30, 7.35, 8.00, 8.40 p.m., 12.30 p.m. Fri. only.

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

Intercolonial Trains leave Bonaventure Depot as follows:

For St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Campbellton, Moncton St. John, Truro, sydney and Halifax, noon daily except Saturday.

For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Quebec and intermediate stations, 7.40 a.m. daily, except Sunday.

For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Quebec and intermediate stations, 11.45 p.m. daily except Sunday.

For St. Lambert, Beloeil, St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Nicolet and intermediate stations, 6.30 p.m. daily except Sunday.

For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, Trois Pistoles and Rimouski at 7.45 p.m. Saturday.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Depot as follows:

From Halifax, Sydney, Truro, St. John, Moncton Campbellton, Quebec, St. Hyacinthe, daily except Monday at 8.30 p.m.

From Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations at 10.00 p.m. daily except Sunday.

From Nicolet, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, Beloeil, St. Lambert and intermediate stations at 10.30 a.m. daily except Sunday.

J. W. BRYSON,
City Pass. Agent, 143 St. James st.
Telephone Main 615

The Food System The Source of Life

Any Derangements of Liver or Kidneys That Interfere With Digestion and Assimilation of Food Rob and Deplete the Body.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

It matters not how good your appetite, how you relish your food or how much you eat, so long as there is anything to interfere with proper digestion and assimilation of the food by the body, strength and vigor will gradually decline and weakness and debility take their place.

The most frequent cause of disordered digestion is sluggish action of the liver, kidneys and bowels. The whole alimentary canal, through which the food passes on its way through the body, becomes choked and clogged, and the system is poisoned and diseased.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have been marvellously successful in exactly this class of disease, principally because they act directly on the kidneys, liver and bowels, regulating and invigorating their action, and restoring them to health.

Mr. E. Beauchamp, fireman at No. 15 Fire Hall, Point St. Charles, Montreal, Que., states:

'I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills as a laxative and for backache and kidney and liver troubles, and have found them very satisfactory. They were prompt in relieving the pains in my back and seemed to build me up wonderfully. I have much pleasure in recommending these pills to any one affected with kidney or liver troubles, and believe that as a laxative there is nothing to equal them.'

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

REMARKABLE ARMY CUSTOMS.

(London 'Titbits.')

The Army possesses many customs, all, or nearly all, of which have special meanings. Some are observed in commemoration of various brilliant feats of arms, while others serve to keep green the memory of honorable associations connected with the regimental history.

For instance, the Norfolk Regiment always play 'Rule Britannia' before 'God Save the King.' The figure of Britannia is the badge of the regiment, and was given to them by Queen Anne for their splendid service during the War of Spanish Succession. The regiment thus upheld the honor of Britain, and was rewarded for it by Queen Anne allowing them to wear the figure of Britannia on their breastplates.

The anniversary of the Battle of Inkerman, on Nov. 5, is kept by the 3rd Grenadiers and the Coldstreams. Crowds usually witness the relieving of the guard at St. James's Palace. The King's colors of both battalions, borne by lieutenants, are decorated with laurel leaves in memory of those slain, belonging to the battalions, in that great victory. Apropos of the Coldstreams, their name preserves the memory of the famous march of Gen. Monck from Coldstream in 1660 to restore King Charles II.

The elephant which one sees on the buttons and caps of the Connaught Rangers is in remembrance of their valor during the terrible Indian Mutiny. Out of respect for General Wolfe, the East Yorkshire and Loyal North Lancashire Regiments wear a black worm in their lace; while the anniversary of the Battle of Ramnuggur, 1848, in which the 14th (King's) Hussars defeated an outnumbering force of Sikhs, is still observed by the former as one of merriment.

The King's Royal Irish (the 8th Hussars) is the only regiment allowed to wear their swords suspended by a sword-belt over their right shoulder, the usual method in similar regiments being around the waist. This mark of distinction they earned by their valor at the Battle of Saragossa, when they captured the belts of the Spanish cavalry.

The 'Fighting Fifteenth' earned their name at the Battle of Villiers-en-Couche by defeating a strong force of the enemy. Their official name is the 15th (King's) Hussars, and five years later—viz., in 1799—the King granted the soldiers the honor of decking their helmets with scarlet feathers.

There is one regiment who do not drink the King's health at mess, namely, the 7th Hussars, this peculiar privilege being accorded them by a King of England who, one night when dining with this regiment's officers, is said to have declared that the loyalty of the 7th was sufficiently known without their drinking the Sovereign's health.

Every night when the warder of the Tower locks the doors and gates he approaches the guard house, and this curious ceremony is gone through: the guard turn out, and forthwith the sentry challenges the warder:—

'Halt! Who goes there?'

The warder stops, and replies: 'The keys!'

Sentry: 'Whose keys?'

Warder: 'King Edward the Seventh's keys.'

Sentry: 'Pass King Edward the Seventh's keys.'

The warder and sentry advance, halt, and then the former shouts 'God Save King Edward the Seventh.'

The guard present arms, and officers and men say together, thrice, 'Amen, amen, amen.'

HOW THE CHINESE INDEMNITY IS COLLECTED.

The Hangchau correspondent of 'The North China Daily News,' of Shanghai, gives an account of the extraordinary manner in which the officials in the wealthy province of Chekiang collect the amount of the international indemnity, payable by China to the various powers, which is allocated to that province. Chekiang's share of the indemnity is $1,400,000. 'Under cover of collecting this amount,' says the correspondent, 'the officials have strained every nerve to collect all the additional taxes they can in every direction. At first, when the amount of the indemnity was fixed, there was a cry that the amount was too large; officials, merchants, scholars, and people all doubted if it could be raised. Yet now, after a few months, there is a result anticipated by no one, for the whole province has increased its tax receipts for the year by over $4,000,000.' The figures given show that the increase in the likin alone gave $1,400,000, or the whole amount payable for indemnity; the increase in the salt revenue was $900,000, the yield in the increment to taxes all round $600,000, in the tax on pawn shops and other businesses $800,000, in that on wine in a single district $300,000, in the house tax $400,000, and proportionate increases in less important taxes; in fact, more than three times the amount due for the indemnity has been collected for the purpose, and the people are told by the officials who extort these sums from them that it is all because of the aggression and greed of foreigners, and thus the hatred of the Chinese is created and fostered. On the whole matter the editor of the Shanghai journal observes that the figures form a curious commentary on the appeal of the Chinese Government to be allowed to pay in silver. Although it may be primarily a question of internal taxation in China, it becomes the business of Europeans also when the Chinese people are falsely told that the exactions are the consequence of the extortionate demands of foreign powers. 'If this is the case in a rich and contented province like Chekiang, what will be the certain result in poorer provinces where drought and famine have already made the people ripe for turbulence and riot?' It is suggested that the foreign Ministers in Peking should protest against the conduct of the provincial officials, and get it changed, otherwise 'those who predict another outbreak against foreigners within a period to be measured by months, not by years, will be justified by the event.'

ZOLA.

CURIOUS REVELATIONS OF HIS TASTES AND INTIMATE LIFE.

I have been taken through Zola's town house. He seems to have had a presentiment that he would be killed in his bed at night. To secure himself against murderous burglars he had a forged iron grating of a beautiful design placed across his bedroom in order to isolate the part in which he slept from the rest of the apartment. The structure of the bed rendered it impossible for any one to hide under it. Zola himself kept the key of the wicket in the grating, he fearing that if he left it about a duplicate might be made. The bed is ponderous grandiose, and wholly out of proportion and harmony with the somewhat meagre architecture of the house. It must have been made long ago for some Italian magnifico's palace, and is misplaced in a building constructed by a stingy bourgeois. But Zola had no sense of harmony and proportion. He felt what was handsome in isolated objects and revelled in their beauty.

The fireplace which sent out his stealthy murderer is low—very low—and narrow, but surmounted by a mantel of the richest carved marble. One sees in it the work of the facile Italian chisel that plays with technical difficulties. The columns supporting it had been tall, but Zola caused them to be shortened to fit his ugly little fireplace. Imagine a giant with his nether limbs cut off a little above the knee, and your fancy will present you a point of comparison with this once superb mantelpiece. An Italian holy water font and a Madonna and Child are among the bric-a-brac of this museum bedroom, which is one to frighten sleep away. But, though extremely superstitious in an Italian way, Zola had no Catholic feeling, and felt no veneration for the numerous virgins in marble faience, wood, or in pictures that adorned his house. He possessed one attributed to Botticelli. The whole collection was Italian.

As to his superstitions, he feared the curses or ill-will of other human beings, and shivered when he thought of their possible occult effects. He dreaded the evil eye, and stood in awe of gypsies, with whom he had in some way connected himself in his evil days. He took care not to terminate or begin a work on Friday. Zola, nevertheless, should be regarded as a free thinker, so far as hypersensitiveness to impressions admitted of freedom of thought. With his extreme nervousness, he had a singularly thick skin. This came perhaps from his independence of sociability and from his finding when alone plenty of company in the creations of his brain. I do not think him a great artist, or a great philosopher, but a great prose lyrist, and a prodigious creator of human types. All his characters sprang out of his early impressions. In his early life he used to help his mother when pushed by want of money. She took the family linen to a lavoir to wash it. Zola went there with it, and carried away a store of impressions that form the most telling chapters of 'L'Assommoir,' and in that way laid the foundation of his fortune.—London 'Truth.'

BIBLE LIGHT.

HALLOWED THINGS.—PART IV.

5. Hallowed Persons. To hallow, or set apart persons is God's work. When He slew the first born of Egypt, He hallowed to Himself the first born of Israel. (Num. iii., 13). But how? By the death of a substitute, redemption by blood. (Ex. xii., 3-13). Believers are now the sanctified of God, redeemed by the blood of a substitute, the first born Son of God, the first-begotten from the dead, the proof and pledge of redemption to life of every sinner who believes or trusts in the shed and sprinkled blood. Jesus was sanctified, set apart as the passover lamb. (Jno. x., 36). His setting apart in accordance with the Father's will, was His own free act, in order that all believers might be truly set apart, (Lu. xxii., 42; Jno. xvii., 19). By which will we have been sanctified, set apart, through the offering of the body of Jesus Christ, once for all. (Heb. x., 10; I Cor. i., 2). Offered once for all sinners, for all time. There needeth no other, no more offering. The duty of the sanctified one now is to purge himself from all evil, that he may be a clean vessel for the Master's use. (II Tim. ii., 21). Now I commend you to God and to the word of His grace, which is able to build you up and to give you the inheritance among all them that are sanctified. (Acts xx., 32).

Advertisements.

FREE BOOK

If you were drowning and some one threw you a line, you would grasp it; if you were starving and some one brought you food, you would seize it; if you are sick and some one offers you a book that will lead you back to health—why not take it? Perhaps you are sick—perhaps you are suffering from that depressing disease, Constipation. If you are, some one does offer you a book and it is FREE. It is Dr. Sproule, the eminent English Specialist, who offers you this book, the result of years of study, a book that has brought hope to thousands. It deals with the causes of Constipation and its effects on the mind and nerves, and it tells of its treatment. It is fully and finely illustrated with pictures and truthful drawings of the organs affected by Constipation, as they appear in a healthy and in a diseased state. It shows why you suffer, and best of all, that you can be cured. When Dr. Sproule wrote this book

On Constipation

he did it for the sake of humanity. The best proof of this is that he does not sell it—he gives it away. All that you need to do is to write for it, and Dr. Sproule, who has been well termed "the friend of humanity," will send it. He will be glad to present it to you as he has to so many others, with the sincere wish that it may be as beneficial in your case as it has been with those who have received it before. Address Dr. Sproule, English Specialist, 7 to 13 Doane street, Boston.

A MILLION PORES IN THE SKIN TO DRINK IMPERIAL EMBROCATION IN.

That is how the body breathes. There is a homely old saying that nobody ever dies except for want of breath. There is more truth in this than most people think. Breathing means more than is generally imagined. The lungs are not the only organs with which we breathe. The whole body breathes. This is not a figure of speech. It is an actual fact. Hence the great value of

Imperial Embrocation

as an external cure for many aches and pains. Rub this wonderful liniment in freely, it will penetrate the body and cure many ills, such as

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Chest Colds, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Croup, Bruises, Strains, Sprains, Stiffness, Soreness, Muscular Pains, Tired Back and Limbs.

Leading physicians recommend it highly. A large number of grateful people have sent us voluntary testimonials. All first-class druggists sell Imperial Embrocation.

ONLY 25 cents FOR A LARGE BOTTLE.

A Very Choice lot of Engravings, Etchings and Photogravures, both plain and colored.

MAKE VERY SUITABLE PRESENTS

Also a complete line of framings on hand! "Good Goods at fair prices."

Call and See us JOHNSON & COPPING, 2480 ST. CATHERINE STREET. (Cor. Stanley St.)

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

MAKE SHAKY NERVES FIRM. MAKE WEAK HEARTS STRONG.

They build up the System, renew Lost Vitality, give Nerve and Brain Power, improve the Appetite, make Rich Red Blood, dispell that Weak, Tired, Listless, No Ambition feeling and make you feel full of Life and Energy.

They are a sure cure for Nervousness, Nervous Prostration, Palpitation of the Heart, Brain Fag, Faint or Dizzy Spells, Anæmia, Sleeplessness, After Effects of La Grippe, Shortness of Breath, General Debility or all troubles arising from a run down system.

Price 50c. per box or 3 boxes for $1.25, all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

HIRAM JOHNSON
494 St. Paul st.
Importer, Exporter & Wholesale dealer in Raw and Dressed Furs.
A large stock of Persian Lamb, Grey Lamb, Sables, Minks, Martens and all kinds of Dressed Furs always on hand.
Cash paid on consignments of Raw Furs, and Skins and Ginseng.

Wanted— A Fair Exchange.
Your Bank Paper for its equivalent in choice patterns and colorings of
WALL PAPR.
JOHN MURPHY,
Painter and Decorator,
ST. CATHERINE STREET,
Opposite Victoria.

Professional.

R. A. DUNTON, B.C.L.
NOTARY, Etc.,
TEMPLE BUILDING, 185 St. James Street
FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT.
MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

ARCH. McGOUN, K.C.,
IMPERIAL BUILDING
Tel. Main 1918. Room 81.

SMITH, MARKEY & MONTGOMERY
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.,
TEMPLE BUILDING,
185 ST. JAMES STREET.
ROBT. C. SMITH, K.C. FRED. E. MARKEY.
GEO. H. A. MONTGOMERY.
WALDO W. SKINNER.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS
OWEN N. EVANS,
TEMPLE BUILDING. MONTREAL.

PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS,
FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.,
Canada Life Building, Montreal.
Also Toronto, Ottawa and Washington.

Advertisements.

ARMSTRONG BROS.,
ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS and STEEL LETTER CUTTERS.
Manufacturers of Steel, Brass and Rubber Stamps, Burning Brands, Cow Brands, Shoe Manufacturers' Stamps, Seals, Jewellers' Stamps, Brass Signs, Door Plates and Memorial Tablets.
BELL TEL. MAIN 4722. 315 St. James St.

BEDDING HOUSE, Estab'd 1869
G. J. TOWNSHEND, Sole Proprietor of the Business of the late J. E. Townshend, has removed to 2504 St. Catherine St., corner Crescent, where he will Manufacture, Renovate and Repair Spring Beds and Bedding of every description at short notice. Lowest Prices. Work guaranteed. Tel. Up. 2453.

IF YOUR SILVERWARE Need REPAIRING OR REPLATING
Call for our prices, we will give entire satisfaction
ROYAL SILVER PLATE CO.,
40 St. Lambert Hill.

IS YOUR HAIR TURNING GRAY?
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 promotes new growth, producing a healthy growth, full of life and health. The clear, pure liquid makes a superior dressing, equal to any 50c or $1 preparation. Only 25c a bottle. For sale by all Druggists, or at
A. D. MANN'S,
Corner Mountain and St. Antoine streets

JUST RECEIVED
From London, England, Dendy Sadler Etchings, Colored and Plain. Braun Clement Carbons from Paris, after Corot, and new Art Heads, artistically framed, for Christmas and Wedding Presents. All work guaranteed. Old Frames Re-gilt as good as new,
W. M. HOPE, Art Store,
2255 St. Catherine St.

A. I. RICE STUDIO,
2261 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
Photographic work in every line.
FALL STYLES NEW AND UNIQUE.
Telephone Up 2479.

TREMBLAY & RIENDEAU,
Wholesale and Retail
Lumber and Timber Merchants,
Offices 144 St. Lawrence St., cor. Ontario, and 2409 Notre Dame St., Richmond St., Corner Basin.
Yards Wood and Coal, 2409 Notre Dame St.
BELL TEL.—Main 4553. East 2340.

The LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., Limited,
Mills at Keewatin and Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.
CAPACITY, 3,500 BARRELS DAILY.
Eastern Office:
No. 10 C. P. R. Telegraph Building, St. Francois Xavier St.

OSCAR HURTUBISE,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR
109 Mansfield Street.

DOWNHAM & HASTINGS,
Office—Tel. Up. 2786.
ELECTRICIANS, 46 Beaver Hall Hill.
ELECTRIC HOUSE WIRING A SPECIALTY.
Electric and Gas Fixtures. Work of all kinds neatly executed. Electrical and Mechanical Bells and Annunciators installed and Repaired. Also Telephone work of all kinds. All orders promptly and personally attended to. Night Services—Tel. East 939.

R. G. SALLOWAY,
Carpenter,
Work Shop, 122 Bleury St. Residence, 27 Belmoral St
Office Fittings, Doors, Windows, Blinds and Glass Partitions made to order.
JOBBING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY DONE.
Estimates Furnished. Double Windows painted and repaired, ready for putting up.

P. SCOTT,
PAINTER & DECORATOR,
LATEST STYLES OF DECORATIONS & SIGNS
General Repairing of Woodwork, Plastering etc.
Office, 249 CRAIG STREET, cor. Amherst.
C. ROUSSEL, Manager.
331 AMHERST ST. - - MONTREAL.

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

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

JOHN GRANT,
CARPENTER & BUILDER,
Shop—636 St. Lawrence St.
House—241 St. Dominique St.
Jobbing of every description. Orders promptly attended to. Estimates furnished.

FRED. BARLOW,
PLUMBER, GAS and STEAM FITTER,
ELECTRIC WIRING A SPECIALTY.
443 St. Lawrence Street.

MATTINSON & POPE
PLUMBERS,
798 Dorchester St.
Furnaces Cleaned and Repaired.
Tel. Up 1913. Night East 226

J. HENRY JONES.
PRACTICAL DECORATOR and PAINTER.
48 Beaver Hall Hill.
Handsome Window Shades to Order, Paper Hanging, Etc. All orders promptly and personally attended to. TEL. UP 2796.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

'BOY, TAKE OFF YER COLLAR.'

('American Agriculturist.')

Father raised up us boys kinder mild-like an' easy;
'All wuk an' no play' wan't no part of his creed.
We tended the huskin's an' raisin's an' trainin's
An' hed as much fun ez a youngster c'd need.
As for me, I wus lazy-like, wrapped up in dressin',
An' prinkin' an' postin' an' tlen my head,
An' father most allus w'd smile an' say nothin',
But I reckon I knew that he meant what he sed
When he'd come in an' holler:
'Son, take off yer collar,
Get on yer old clothes an' come down to the shed!'

It might mean the woodpile wus needin' attention
Er grindin' the scythes, gettin' ready for hay;
Er it might be most anything else you c'd mention,
But it allus meant work for the rest of the day.
An' I allus felt, somehow, that workin' an grubbin'
Come more natch'ral an' wasn't worth grumblin' about,
When I hed on my overalls, cowhides an' jumper,
An' the duds I'd put on when I heard father shout
From the medder an' holler:
'Son, take off yer collar,
Get on your old clothes right away an' come out!'

I'm older consider-ble, now, an' don't worry 'bout sparkin' an' prinkin' an' dressin' ter kill.
I've worked purty hard on these rocky old acres—
Hed fun, too, a plenty, an' suppose al-lus will.
But when I drive up ter the village ter barter,
An' see youngsters a-loafin' around in my view,
A-crackin' cheap jokes, an' a-boastin' an' blowin',
I keeps my mouth shet, but I own up ter you,
I'm just itchin' ter holler:
'Boy, take off yer collar,
Get in yer old clothes—show us what you can do!'

Lever's T-2 (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other soap powders, as it also acts as a disinfectant.

Persistent Promoter — 'You can't see where there's any money to be made in opening up that new tract near the car shops? Let me show you. It's easy.'

Capitalist, backing off—'Yes; it's probably a good deal easier than I am.'—Chicago 'Tribune.'

Every pen made by Macniven & Cameron, Ltd., is separately examined by experienced hands, and any found defective are discarded. Waverley Works, Edinburgh.

Auntie, to little Tommy, who has just returned from his first day at school — 'What did you learn?'

Tommy—'Didn't learn anything.'

Auntie—'What did you do?'

Tommy—'Didn't do anything. There was a woman there who wanted to know how to spell "cat" and I told her.'

AS USUAL.

'Good morning, sir,' said a stranger, accosting Rip Van Winkle, as the latter came down out of the mountains from his twenty-year sleep, 'and how are you feeling this morning?'

'I am feeling bad—very bad,' replied Rip in the usual grumbling way of mankind; 'why, I never slept a wink all night.'—Boston 'Post.'

THE EXCEPTION.

Attorney—'Ignorance of the law excuses no one.'

Client—'Except, of course, a lawyer.'—'Town and Country.'

Gennine Castoria always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Maude—'Which would you rather be—rich or handsome?'

Clara—'Well, I'd like to be rich also.'—Chicago 'Daily News.'

Children Cry for CASTORIA.
Children Cry for CASTORIA.
Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Advertisements.

FURNACE FLUE BRUSHES, CHIMNEY SWEEP BRUSHES, RADIATOR DUSTERS, HEARTH DUSTERS.
ULLEY'S BRUSH WORKS,
26 VICTORIA SQUARE—Tel.
Carpet Sweepers Repaired. Tel. M. 870.

SPORTING COMMENT OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Free Open Air Skating Rinks Discussed by the Mayor at Length.

BEACONSFIELD GOLF CLUB ANNOUNCES ITS NEWLY ELECTED BOARD OF OFFICERS

Annual Meetings of the Y.M.C.A. Snowshoe and Hockey Club Held Last Evening

DIRECTORS OF THE VICTORIA SKATING CLUB IN SESSION—ANNUAL MEETING OF CANADIAN RUGBY UNION — METROPOLITAN GOLF CLUB OFFICERS—LOCAL RUGBY CLUBS.

At a recent meeting of the supporters of a local football team assembled in convention to discuss the welfare of the club the following statements were made in a moment of enthusiasm for the game.

'Gentlemen,' said the speaker, 'something must be done to add interest to the game. I regret to acknowledge that in recent years, despite our efforts to wound, maim and kill, the sport has dwindled in public favor in this city. No doubt this is because of the interest in the number of wars, and the familiarity of the public with injuries from that cause; also because of the growth of the automobile fad. Hence, I say, we must do something to put more ginger in the game. The point is, what shall we do?'

Here a shaggy haired fellow arose in the rear of the hall and begged for a hearing.

'Gentlemen,' he said, 'I represent the Russo-American society of anarchy, and am also an enthusiastic football player. It occurs to me that if the ball were filled with dynamite instead of air it would——'

But the rest of his remarks were simply drowned in a furious explosion of mad applause.

Speaking about football conventions reminds one of the many amusing incidents that are to be met or heard of at practically every sporting meeting.

'I beg to call the meeting to order,' says the chairman, 'and I thank you all for your presence here to-night.' (Applause.)

'Gentlemen, the secretary will now read the minutes of the last annual meeting.'

Of course, the secretary is next heard from in a tone that resembles the scraping of a street car on a narrow track.

'Gentlemen, with your kind permission and attention for a few minutes the secretary will now read the annual report.'

The secretary reads his report, during which time more than one-half the members go to sleep or talk anything else than the business of the evening.

Finally, the document is concluded, much to the relief of every one, and in order to show the worthy secretary that there is no ill-feeling, he takes his seat amidst thunderous applause sufficient to turn the head of a politician.

To a disinterested spectator who has followed association and club meetings for a number of years, the question arises, will the same routine of procedure, inaugurated practically since the time of Noah, ever cease to exist as the recognized rule in conducting athletic conventions. Who will be the chairman to give us a live and entertaining code to govern and conduct like assemblies?

Would it not be in the interests of any club to have its meetings conducted in a more entertaining manner than that of following the same old rule or form from month to month or from year to year.

This is merely a suggestion, and is deserving of consideration for future action of gentlemen who should have brains enough to formulate a new idea in the way of conducting meetings, and consequently making the time of the members spent at the session much more interesting and agreeable from every point of view.

There is often too much valuable time taken up by useless discussion and debate. Here is an example: at an annual meeting of a hockey club held not many weeks ago in this city the president of the club was appointed to the office without opposition.

Naturally, he was overcome with emotion at such an unexpected compliment paid him by the meeting, and in reply, said:

'Gentlemen, I thank you all from the bottom of my heart; for years I have followed the game of hockey with interest, and it has always been my one ambition to be president of your club; now that ambition has been gratified, and I cannot find words to express my thanks.'

Now what do you think of such a speech? Is is possible that any man can honestly and consciously make such a statement and mean every word he says? It does not seem possible from the very fact that if it is the only ambition one may have to be president of this or that club or association; then such an ambition is easily attained. Then thanking a meeting from the bottom of his heart for quietly electing him chairman. Well, well, is it not easy to please some people?

Still this sort of nonsense is going on daily, and at every meeting where gentlemen receive official appointments, and to use the latest phrase, would it not be well to in future 'cut it out.' The man of few words is generally the man of deeds, and this has proved the case in many of our local organizations.

The present widespread movement among football players in Canada as regards a radical change in the Canadian Rugby football rules is almost as interesting to Americans as to their northern cousins. The Burnside rules, which, of all others suggested, seem best to please Canadian players, are simply modified or slightly altered copies of the American rules.

The American rules have been changed, and pretty thoroughly revised each year since the introduction of the Rugby game into the United States, and the revisers have each year congratulated themselves that their regulations were very near a standard of perfection, but dissatisfied players, or devotees of the grand stands, or a shocked clergy, have each year found flaws which must be remedied.

None of these questionable regulations have been embodied in the Burnside rules, which, putting them briefly, call for 12 men to a team; a 'snap-back' system, and a 'downs' system. The two latter are fundamental rules of the American game, and ones on which its success has been largely dependent.

By the adoption of these rules the Canadian game will so nearly approach the American as to almost merge with it. And this is what I am leaning up to. If a compromise could be effected between the Canadian and American rules, it would be a grand, good thing for football, on this side of the water. For instance, a series of international games each year between teams representing All Canada and All America, or the crack teams of the leading universities, would arouse tremendous interest, and do the sport itself an immense amount of good. This cannot be brought about suddenly, however, and, many rivers of discussion and debate must be forded before the safe shore of mutual agreement can be reached.

It is a dangerous thing to invade an enemy's country when you leave your own very much unprotected behind, and if in my words to follow I criticise the Canadian game too severely it is not because I am blind to the fact that the American game is equally open to criticism.

I think, for instance, that if the American game was as open as the Canadian, more kicking and end running and fewer mass plays, it would be fully as interesting for spectators, and much less dangerous to players, besides giving the light man more of a chance; in short, making the game one which does not depend so much on 'beef,' brute force and momentum.

One of the worst features of the Canadian game, to my mind, is the throwing of the ball from touch into the midst of a scrambling mob of players, any one of whom may grab it without reference to its former possession, or as to who captured it. This play is absolutely babyish, besides depending entirely on pure luck.

The rule, too, which allows a man to kick a ball at any time whether lying on the ground, or wherever it may be placed, as long as it is on-side, is faulty, for luck is here again an important factor. The short, quick punts, and returns of kicks, however, I consider splendid, especially as this kind of work develops quick, accurate kickers, much more than does the American game; in fact, some of the Canadian games I have seen, the quick and cleverly handled kicks, made when the kicker was apparently only inches from the charging tacklers, were a revelation to me. There are men in the United States who can do this trick, but they are few and far between.

Perhaps, however, to an American, the most glaring faults in the Canadian game are the apparent lack of system, team play, and concerted interference, which, with a wide range of signals, make the American game one of almost military precision and strategy.

To put it in the language of the day, the Canadian game has a rather 'loose and careless' effect.

Nobody seems to know where the ball is going, and any man starts a little game of his own at any old time he feels like it, without regard to what his team mates are doing.

There is nothing prettier in the world to see than a dashing end run behind superb interference; one after another of the opposing tacklers going down before the blockers until the last man is out of the way, and then run with the ball, free himself from the bunch, and darts across the line.

This system of concerted team play, however, as I intimated before, has been used too much in the United States as a means for perfecting mass and centre plays. If compromise rules were adopted something should be done to regulate this.

Of course, I have not dealt fully with the thousand and one little differences in the American and Canadian rules, and in fact to satisfactorily settle these would take a committee of experts many sessions, but I fully believe that the Canadian colleges would not regret adopting the modified Burnside rules, which they agreed upon not long since, although I think a twelve man team, as originally proposed, would be much better than a fourteen. There are too many men on the field, especially from a spectator's point of view.

In closing, I would point to the fact that Canada and the United States have already become affiliated in almost every other branch of athletic sport.

The Canadian games of hockey and lacrosse are becoming more popular every day in the United States; the American game of baseball is gaining a strong foothold in Canada, while in tennis and track games, our athletes meet on a common ground.

Football, king, we might call it, of all these sports, should surely not be left in the lurch.

LACHINE SNOWSHOE CLUB

The Lachine Snowshoe Club have prepared for themselves a fine programme of entertainment and sport for the season about to commence, and they have been greatly encouraged in their efforts by the addition of seventeen new members to their list. They purpose opening their season with a ladies' euchre competition which will be held in the Prince of Wales Hotel on Wednesday evening next, and will be for the members and their lady friends exclusively. It is the intention of the club to thoroughly renovate their quarters on 27th street, and provide various amusements, besides keeping the rooms open to members several nights in the week; in fact, altogether to have a comfortable and enjoyable season. But the sporting side of the programme is not left out, as intermingled with the many entertainments are several races and tramps and the new blood to be introduced in the former events will surprise many, and no doubt will add to the splendid reputation which this club ha salready won on the snowshoe field.

IRISH ATHLETES

IN NEW YORK CITY WILL COME UNDER MR. SULLIVAN—COMING TRACK EVENTS.

Now that the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, says a New York despatch, is practically out of athletics, and there seems to be no future for the club in an athletic way Mr. James E. Sullivan, who was captain of the track athletics of that organization, has decided to become a member of the Great New York Irish Athletic Association, and will in the future direct its affairs athletically.

At a meeting of the club held on Thursday evening Mr. Sullivan was elected as chairman of the athletic committee. The officers selected for 1902 were: P. J. Conway, president; Colonel D. C. McCarthy, vice-president; Thomas J. Cummins, treasurer; M. Sullivan, financial secretary; John J. Healy, recording secretary; Jas. Sullivan, chairman of the athletic committee.

Board of directors—Daniel Cohalan, John Scott, Peter Curran, Daniel Dillon, John S. Bannon, Patrick Fenn, Thomas J. O'Sullivan, Denis Gilroy, Philip Coffey and P. J. Farrelly.

Mr. Sullivan, secretary of the A.A.U., said that the reasons for joining the Greater New York Irish A.A., were that he felt confident that the club could be made the leading amateur organization of the country. It has grounds near the heart of the city, and its main purpose will be to encourage amateur athletics. A competent trainer and trackman will at once be secured.

The Association has secured Madison Square Garden for the afternoon and evening of Saturday, Dec. 27, and will hold a monster carnival of athletics. This will be the first winter meeting ever held by the Greater New York Irish A.A.

The events are as follows:

Fifty yard novice, 880 yard run, handicap; 60 yard run, handicap; interscholastic team relay race for the championship; special 60 yards, 300 yard run, handicap; one mile run, handicap; 3 mile run, scratch; running hop, step and jump, and running high jump.

BEACONSFIELD GOLF CLUB

The New Links at Pointe Claire will be One of the Finest in Canada

GROUNDS TO BE READY FOR PLAY EARLY NEXT SUMMER—NEW OFFICERS ELECTED.

The 'Witness' is in a position to-day to publish for the first time the exact personnel of the newly-elected board of officers of the Beaconsfield Golf Club. These gentlemen were appointed at a recent meeting of this new and ambitious club, and are as follows: President, Benjamin Tooke; vice-president, F. Bacon; secretary-treasurer, T. P. Bacon.

Committee—Messrs. J. G. Borthwick, J. W. Blair, A. E. Oughtred and W. E. Bolton.

The Beaconsfield Golf Club is one of the latest organizations of its kind organized in the Montreal district during the past summer, and if indications are a criterion of what may be expected regarding the final success of the club there is every reason to believe that its future will be a most successful and enjoyable one in every respect.

The property of the club is situated at Pointe Claire on the lines of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways.

The grounds contain about one hundred and twenty acres of land, with an additional fifteen acres leased from the Grand Trunk Railway System.

All the work that it was possible to do this autumn has been done, and it is expected that nine holes will be in order early next summer, and although all efforts are concentrated in getting the line holes below the track ready, considerable work has been done over the entire property, and this winter all the bunkers on the eighteen hole course will be built.

The contract has been given to increase the accommodation in the temporary club house, which will be ready early next spring, and will contain ladies' and gentlemen's sitting-room, one large locker room, a dining-room, with other accessories necessary for the reception and comfort of the members.

A NEW CLUB HOUSE.

Later on a large new club house will be erected with all the improvements of the present day.

As the club does not wish to overcrowd its membership for the present at least, the limit has been placed at fifty, in addition to the shareholders. At some future date it is the intention of the club to increase the membership to two hundred, besides lady members.

The grounds, when completed, will no doubt comprise the prettiest links in Canada. The officers and members of the club are enthusiastic, and there is no doubt but that many pleasant hours will be spent each day, and many an exciting match will be played from time to time on the beautiful links at Pointe Claire.

Y.M.C.A. SNOWSHOE CLUB

ANNUAL MEETING LAST NIGHT LARGELY ATTENDED— PROSPECTS FOR SEASON BRIGHT.

The annual meeting of the Y.M.C.A. Snowshoe Club was held in the Association Board room. Very interesting and satisfactory reports were read by the retiring officers.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Hon. President—C. T. Williams.
President—N. L. Martin.
Vice-President—Howard Murray.
Secretary-Treasurer—F. M. H. Cushing, Y.M.C.A. Building.
Captain—Thomas M. Barrington.
First Lieutenant—E. Greenwood.
Second Lieutenant—E. A. Desisiets.

It is expected to have larger turnouts of Y.M.C.A. snowshoers than ever this winter, and many very pleasant tramps are anticipated.

The following from the annual reports may prove interesting:

Gentlemen,—A complete report of all that took place at our many very pleasant meetings would take up too much of your time. I will just recall some of the most prominent events.

The first tramp took place on Dec. 6, 1901.

On Jan. 3, 1902, we were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Murray. This tramp brought us clear over the two mountains.

The next event was the drive to Montreal West.

On Jan. 24 our record tramp was held. It was a record breaker in many ways. The turnout was the largest on record. The Misses Thompson were our hostesses on this occasion.

The Misses Shaw entertained us on Feb. 14.

On Feb. 28 we visited the home of Mr. C. C. Holland, on the Westmount Heights. I need hardly say anything about this meeting, as those who were fortunate enough to be there have not by any means forgotten the exceedingly pleasant evening's entertainment.

On April 3 the annual 'at home' of the club was held.

In the foregoing I have tried to show what was done, and if the past is any indication of the future, we may expect almost anything from the club in the coming season.

Before closing, I wish to thank you all for the very helpful way in which you carried out all the suggestions in regard to manner of conducting the tramps, and if they were at all successful it was only due to the members an doffcers of the club working for the same end.

Wishing you every success in the present season, I now retire in favor of a more capable officer, who will hold this office this year.

A. E. SMAILL, Captain.

Prospects for the coming season with the Y.M.C.A. Club are exceedingly promising, and the members anticipate another successful and pleasant winter.

FREE SKATING RINKS

Mayor Cochrane Would Favor Them Under Certain Conditions.

OPINION EXPRESSED THAT IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO CONDUCT THEM SATISFACTORILY.

The question of establishing free open-air skating rinks, especially in the North and East ends of this city, has from time to time been discussed in certain quarters, but it is the consensus of opinion under prevailing circumstances that much difficulty would be met with in properly regulating and managing the proposed rinks. Still it is a question, and it remains to be seen whether or not such an innovation would not prove a success, and be heartily welcomed by those who would be most likely to enjoy such civic privileges. For instance, it has been suggested that the city could easily turn into skating rinks several of our parks and commons throughout the city, and that one or two men could be placed in charge to keep them in order and regulate the attendance during the winter season as dictated by the civic authorities.

Of course, this would involve a certain extra expense on the city treasury, which no doubt would receive opposition at the hands of our civic fathers.

While it is admitted on all sides that the idea of free rinks for poor children is a good one, if properly carried out, it is argued that more than those entitled to the privilege of using the rinks would be present, and that the most needy would in nine cases out of ten fail to receive the full enjoyment out of the innovation.

Nevertheless, the absolute need of such rinks is felt, but owing to the uncertainty of success, it is difficult to predict their acceptance under civic rule. How many little ones throughout Montreal to-day are enabled to enjoy Canada's greatest and healthiest winter pastime owing to the absence of the necessary funds to pay for the privilege of skating on a private rink.

The 'Witness' would be pleased to hear from those interested in this matter, so that we can better judge of the feeling among those who would be most benefited by the innovation.

THE MAYOR INTERVIEWED.

Mayor Cochrane, in speaking of the question of free skating rinks for the poor children of our city, heartily favored the idea, 'but,' said His Worship, 'it would be simply out of the question to obtain civic assistance at the present time, as you know we have not a dollar to spend, and if we had is it not possible that we would clean up our streets?

'I am heartily in sympathy with any move or undertaking that will tend to make happy in any way the life or conditions of the poor of Montreal, and I can assure you that nothing would give me greater pleasure than to put my name down for a certain sum if a subscription was started among our citizens for the maintenance of the proposed free rinks, and it is really the only way, to my mind, that would tend to make it possible to have the rinks opened at different points throughout the city; as I said before the Council cannot afford to vote a cent to the project.'

'Probably it might be possible to get permission from the Harbor Commissioners to have a rink made on the inlet on the harbor front near the Customs House. It is an excellent and convenient place for a rink.'

'If the citizens would subscribe sufficient money to cover the expenses throughout the winter of maintaining the free rinks it would be possible to have them, and I think there are gentlemen in this city if they are appealed to who would not hesitate to give assistance to the proposition.

'While the idea is a good one, I am afraid there would be considerable difficulty entailed in regulating the attendance, and other features of interest in managing the rinks. To-day, the entrance fee to different private skating rinks throughout the city is within the reach of every skater, and as regards my own auditorium, I have always instructed my employees to never turn a poor child away from the doors, but to allow it free access to the ice.'

MR. SMITH SPEAKS.

Mr. F. Percy Smith, secretary of the Victoria Skating Club, said:

'The idea cannot be too highly commended. There is no winter pastime as healthful and invigorating as skating. Montreal is the natural home for skating in America, and we should not be behind other cities in popularizing the sport.

'There are several difficulties, however, which will have to be overcome. The very poor for whom the rinks are intended probably have no skates nor even boots to put them on. In such a cosmopolitan city as Montreal the rough element would be a serious problem, unless only young children were admitted.

'Considering the cost of maintaining such rinks, the question naturally arises, is the object for which this money is to be devoted in the best interests of the poor of Montreal?'

VICTORIA SKATING CLUB

RINK TO OPEN TO MEMBERS ON DEC. 6 NEXT.

The directors of the Victoria Skating Club held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, at the St. James' Club, Dorchester street, when business of immediate interest to the club was discussed. Dr. Yates, the president, predicted a successful season for the rink, and after considerable business was finally settled it was decided that should the weather prove favorable the rink will be open for the reception of members on Saturday, Dec. 6 next. This is considered an exceptionally early date for the opening, but the management is determined to give the members a long and enjoyable season.

The rink is being overhauled and renovated, and the members of the steel will be glad to hear that things at the old 'Victoria' this season are expected to be exceptionally bright and enjoyable.

The prices of membership are unchanged, and the subscription books will be open in a few days, when the energetic and ever popular secretary, F. Percy Smith, will be pleased to welcome old members as well as those wishing to join the rink for the first time.

THE NEW AUDITORIUM.

The question of the new Victoria Skating Rink was under discussion yesterday afternoon, and it is learned that the project has been advanced one more step in preparation for erection. It is expected that the plans will be submitted to the directors about the middle of December, and they will be posted in the old rink for inspection and suggestions from members. At any rate it is promised that the new Victoria rink will be in every respect a skating auditorium of the most modern design, with probably an allowance made for the playing of hockey matches, and the reception of a large number of spectators.

WRESTLING CONTEST

The next athletic event of importance to take place in town will be the wrestling match between Heslip and George Kennedy. After the good showing the latter made against Max Wiley, this competition should attract a good deal of attention. It takes place on Dec. 12. Kennedy learned a lot in his last encounter, and he is not a slow young man to learn.

PAST RUGBY SEASON

The past Rugby football season, so far as local teams are concerned, has been most gratifying as regards finances, but to our city clubs their success on the field has been unsatisfactory. It is exceedingly regrettable that a city the size and importance of Montreal cannot do better than accept defeat from year to year at the hands of the other teams comprising the Quebec Rugby Union. There must be something wrong for we have as strong and reliable players in Montreal as there are to be found in other cities. Yet our success on the gridiron is generally second or third best, and we must accept the 'laugh' from towns not a quarter the size of our own city. Can it be that we have too many teams in Montreal? This feature may have something to do with weakening us on the football field. Yet there are sufficient Rugby players resident here to support and maintain three winning senior teams, if we include McGill.

Then why are the colors of our city teams continuously lowered. This is a question that is deserving of serious consideration at the hands of our local football enthusiasts, and, if possible, try to solve the mystery for the future, and let us see if Montreal Rugby honors cannot be brought to the front next season.

However, there is one satisfaction in knowing that the McGill boys have won for the first time the senior championship of the Intercollegiate Rugby Union, while the Westmount Juniors have brought to their club the highest honors in their particular series. Both achievements are worthy of congratulations.

CANADIAN RUGBY UNION

ANNUAL MEETING TO BE HELD ON DEC. 20.—MR. HERBERT MOLSON FOR PRESIDENT.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Rugby Union will be held at Toronto on Saturday, Dec. 20 next.

There is considerable business of special interest to the union that requires immediate attention, and no doubt the coming session will be a most important one in every respect.

Mr. Herbert Molson, of this city, at present occupying the office of vice-president of the union, will be elected president for the ensuing year.

Mr. Molson has associated himself with the union for many years, and he has always proved an indefatigable worker. His election as president of the union will no doubt prove a popular and judicious appointment.

Mr. Molson said last evening that so far as he personally was aware there was no trouble existing between the union and the Ottawa city Rugby teams as a result of last Saturday's championship match, played at the Capital. He expressed the belief that it is the report of some irresponsible party.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

Association football has been taken up at McGill by some enthusiasts. It is late in the season but the boys are enthusiastic. Rugby at the campus has ceased till next year, and the exponents of the Association game have, therefore, a fair field to display their prowess.

BOON WILL CAPTAIN

THE CHAMPION MONTREAL HOCKEY TEAM AGAIN THIS WINTER—NEW PLAYERS TO JOIN CLUB.

It will be pleasing to the members and supporters of the champion Montreal hockey team to learn that 'Dicky' Boon will, in all probability, captain the famous seven again this season. The brilliant work of Captain Boon and his little men of iron last season is still fresh in the history of the hockey world, and it is needless to state that every effort is to be made to retain the honors so decisively achieved last winter, and to retain if possible the much coveted Stanley cup, now in possession of the winged wheel club. The appointment of Mr. Boon as captain of the team has not as yet been officially announced, but it is understood that he is the man for the position as the boys will hear of no other selection.

There is a rumor that Blatchford and Foley, of the Stirling Hockey Club, will be out with the champions this season, and that one or two more prominent players whose names are withheld for the present, are to wear the blue and white on Arena ice this winter. The champions give every prospect of having a fast and aggressive team as they fully realize the hard work that is before them if they must successfully defend the championship.

EUCHRE

The fourth week in the Military Euchre League leaves the different teams in the following positions:

	Won.	Lost.
Field Battery	0	4
Garrison Artillery	3	1
1st P.W.F., 1st team	1	3
1st P.W.F., 2nd team	2	2
3rd Vics.	2	2
5th Royal Scots	4	0
65th Regt.	1	3
A.M.C.	3	1

There will be a progressive euchre match at the Royal Scots' Armory this evening, open to all members of the regiment. Prizes will be presented after the match. The Royal Scots team entered in the Military Euchre League have so far not lost a game.

ADELPHI WINS.

The Canada Switch and Adelphi met last night, when the Adelphi won by a score of 60 to 53. This put the Adelphi Club in first place in the Pastime Euchre League.

THE NEW 'SHAMROCK.'

London, Nov. 22.—Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenger for the 'America's' cup, the 'Shamrock III.' has begun to take form in Denny's yard at Dumbarton, and the few persons who have been privileged to see her have an opportunity to appreciate how far Fife has departed from the conventional cup racer model. Fife has gone in for a boat easier in form, with less power and with less frictal surface than the 'Shamrock I.' and the novel manner by which these ends have been secured is indicated by the fact that instead of following the obvious methods of cutting down the sea measurements, the new boat will actually outclass the first challenger in some important dimsensions.

The most striking feature in the measurements of the new boat is the fact that she will draw 26 feet 6 inches, exactly one foot more than the 'Shamrock II.' Her length on the loadwater line will be 89.5 feet.

TOO MUCH CARELESS GOLF

Accidents Follow Failure to Observe Etiquette at Games.

PLAYERS IGNORANT OF RULES— WHAT TRAVIS HAS TO SAY OF HASTE IN PLAY.

Accidents on the links have become so frequent within the last month that the game of golf is likely to be classed among the dangerous sports. To be sure, the victims are rarely, if ever, killed, as happens every year in the more strenuous sport of football, and there has been but one clearly defined evidence of suicide this season, when a Montclair golfer, who had lost so many balls that his anger could not be controlled, struck another player over the head with his cleek. The benefit of golf, which forces a player to exercise all the good nature there is in him, has, fortunately, not been seriously impaired, and with the exception of casual outbreaks, it is not likely that much of the rough element will ever be allowed to enter into the game.

'Carelessness and failure to observe the etiquette of the game,' were the reasons given by a Montreal golfer this week as the prime causes of accidents. 'Of course,' he continued, 'an unavoidable accident may occur in golf as in everything else, but the rules and little formalities of the game have been arranged with such care that accidents are bound to be very few and far between if players will only observe the proprieties of the links.'

There may be excuses for not being posted on all rules of the game. Some of the points that arise are so very fine indeed that golf committees have often been non-plussed when asked for a decision. Nearly every month disputed questions are being referred to the Royal and Ancient St. Andrew's Golf Club, of Scotland, for final judgment. If golf committees sometimes make mistakes about the rules it is no wonder that individuals often show a painful ignorance of them. The excuse, however, does not hold good when it comes to the etiquette of golf.

The etiquette of golf has been formulated for many years into eleven simple, rudimentary regulations of the game. These are not rules in the proper sense of the term, but rather regulations of conduct and politeness which have been recognized almost since the birth of the game as necessary to its proper enjoyment. Most of them are so self-evident that they would appeal naturally to any player with ordinary common sense, but so flagrant are the violations that many clubs now print the etiquette of golf on the backs of the score cards. This is an excellent plan, for in the rush of business and sport it is often true that a man never learns the rules of a game until he is actively engaged in it.

As the player walks forward he invariably looks back to watch his opponent drive. Should the ball suddenly shoot off at an angle the advancing player is in danger of being struck.

There is no golf rule on this point, but etiquette demands that after driving the player should stand a few feet in the rear of his opponent, waiting until he drives, and then together leave the tee. The nervous hurry which so many players evince when on the links causes this courtesy to be overlooked hundreds of times every season. It shows lack of respect to one's partner, or opponent, for this dashing on ahead grows extremely irritating.

Another violation of etiquette and which is almost certain to lead to accidents, is the eagerness of many golfers to play before those in front have advanced beyond all possible danger of being reached by the balls driven by the pair in the rear. The rule in this respect is: 'No player shall play from the tee until the party in front have played their second strokes, and are out of range, nor play up to the putting green till the party in front have holed out and moved away.'

This rule is so simple and necessary for the safety and comfort of the game as almost to cause surprise that it should be needed at all. Yet it is, perhaps, the one most frequently broken. It is an actual insult to the players ahead for those behind to show such haste as to drive in their very midst or endeavor to hurry them along by incessant cries of 'fore.' Common politeness will generally lead a couple of slow-playing novices to allow a more expert couple to pass, but no pair has a right to pass another unless one of the forward players has lost a ball. In this case, if the ball is not speedily found, etiquette requires that the rear players may pass. A three ball match, however, must always give way to a single match or a foursome, and if a match loses its distance more than one clear hole on those in front, the pair coming behind may pass, on request being made.

In speaking of the lost ball etiquette, when the course is crowded and players following close upon each other, Walter J. Travis, the other day said: 'A circumstance that forces itself upon one's notice is the different behavior between our cousins and ourselves in the case of a lost ball. They interpret more literally than we do the rule that a ball shall not be considered as lost until five minutes shall have elapsed in its search, and give you a reasonable opportunity of finding it, which, when you come to think of it, is only right and proper. How is it with us? The very instant you are found to be in search of a lost ball you are greeted with the warning cry of "fore" from the party behind, who exultantly quicken their pace in feverish desire to pass before you should discover the lost ball. Sometimes it happens that the ball is quickly found, and then ensues a mad scramble for the green.

'It's a gentleman's game, anyway,' concludes Mr. Travis, but too often the exhibition given by apparently respectable clubmen on the links is such that would place them far beyond the pale of polite society if similar methods were adopted in other walks of life.

Other points of etiquette that should be more carefully observed are that bits of turf cut or displaced by a stroke must be at once replaced, and that silence should be observed while a player is about to make a stroke. The annoying talkative person is always found in the gallery at every big championship, and audible comments of any sort are extremely irritating to a player whose nervous tension is already keyed up to its highest pitch in the ordinary chances of the game.

METROPOLITAN GOLF CLUB

HELD ANNUAL MEETING LAST EVENING TO ENGAGE A NEW PROFESSIONAL.

The annual meeting of the Metropolitan Golf Club was held last evening in the Windsor Hotel, and certainly, judging from the reports presented and the large number of members present, the club, which plays over the historic links on Fletcher's Field, seems to be in better shape than ever it has been before, for now there is greater vitality displayed, and a proof of it was that when a notice of motion to reduce the fees came up, it was promptly voted down by a large majority.

Another sign of progressive prosperity was the decision arrived at to engage a

new professional, which will be done when a suitable man is found.

To the regret of all the members Dr. Finnie felt obliged to retire from the presidency, although in the future, as in the past, he will spend his best endeavors in forwarding the interests of the club.

The new officers elected are:—
President—T. McC. Hutchison.
Vice-president—W. C. Hodgson.
Secretary—G. Brock.
Treasurer—Capt. Love.
Green committee—Dr. Finnie, A. Purcell, J. E. Hutchison.
Executive committee—C. H. Alves, E. A. Barnard, Jas. Henry, A. M. Oughtred, J. Gardener, E. H. Botterell, W. E. Blackader.

STRATHCONA AND M.A.A.A.

Lord Strathcona has subscribed $1,000 to the new M.A.A.A. club house. This makes subscriptions unsolicited reach the sum of $2,700.

Y.M.C.A. HOCKEY CLUB

The annual meeting of the above club was held in the Association rooms last evening, with a very large attendance. The secretary's report showed a very prosperous year. Election of officers for the ensuing season resulted as follows:—
President—A. L. McConnell.
Vice-president—G. A. Gatehouse.
Secretary-treasurer—G. Pape.
Assistant secretary-treasurer—C. A. Chipchase.

HARVARD-YALE GAME

All indications point to the fact that the largest crowd that ever witnessed a similar contest will be present at the Harvard-Yale football game to-day, and many who have come from a long distance will be unable to procure seats.

Both teams are in the pink of condition, but Yale supporters are very confident that their team will win by a comfortable margin, and even go so far as to say that Harvard will not score.

All doubt has been removed as to the eligibility of Glass, the big Yale guard, and he will surely appear in the line-up to-day. Harvard supporters, however, are not a bit disheartened, and will cheer their team to the last ditch.

COMMERCIAL

MONTREAL TRADE.

Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. says to-day:—"The present week will witness the last of the ocean-going steamers at Montreal for the season, but though the close of navigation is near at hand, and the country roads are in very bad shape, there is as yet no very apparent diminution in the general trade activity. Dry goods retailers report excellent sales on fair days, and wholesalers in this line are seemingly quite well satisfied with the trade that is doing. Most of them are preparing for stocktaking, and profess to look for results better than the average. In groceries there is active despatch of goods by river steamer and rail, and brisk demand is still being experienced for heavy metals and hardware. Stocks of pig iron are very low, with a good many enquiries from outside points, and it is feared that some of the smaller foundries will be seriously incommoded owing to the difficulty in getting supplies. There is only a small quantity of Summerlee iron on the wharf, and practically no Carnbroe or Eglinton, while Canadian furnaces are still behind on orders. Continued firmness is shown in nearly all lines of merchandise. In refined sugars there have been two sharp advances of 10 cents a cental each, and further stiffening of the market is looked for. Dry goods buyers just returned from Europe report very strong markets, the advance in fine woollens being particularly pronounced. In bar iron an advance is daily expected.

'District failures for the week are eight in number, including one country contracting firm, with liabilities of $90,000, and a city manufacturing firm with liabilities of $45,000.'

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Edinburgh, Nov. 19.—Messrs. John Swan & Sons' weekly report on the live stock trade says:—The number of fat cattle on offer this week has been rather less. An active trade has been experienced for all descriptions of bullocks, and prices on an average nearly £1 a head higher. Fat cows met a quieter trade at a slight reduction. Sheep have been generally a good show, and the demand has been slightly better, prices all over from 1s to 1s 6d a head dearer. Fat lambs, if of good quality, also experienced a slight rise. Fat calves in small supply, and exceedingly dear, while pigs have maintained previous prices. A fair number of store cattle on offer, anything nice meeting a good demand at prices just the turn higher than last week. A few secondary cattle have been left unsold. Store sheep generally a very different class, the better descriptions selling dear, at a shade higher than they were a week ago, but no advance. Milch cows a smaller show, and very dear. Quotations:—Top price of best cattle per live cwt., 42s 6d; current from 37s to 39s. Mutton to 2¾d per lb.

London, Nov. 19.—Beast supply, compared with Monday last, showed increase of 350 head. Owing to larger arrivals from midland counties trade ruled slow, with slight decrease in value. Little demand for fat butchering cows, and fat bulls also met less enquiry. Arrivals—6 Scotch, 240 Irish, 46 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 1,606 midland, home and western counties, 18 Devon. Increase of 370 in sheep market. Trade decidedly firmer for all grades, especially for any choice descriptions. A few exceptionally good lambs, some of the best offered this season, cleared early at higher rates. Calf trade nominal. Pig trade not worth noting. Quotations—Beast, 2s 9d to 3s 10d; sheep, 3s 8d to 6s; lambs, 6s 8d to 7s 4d per 8 lbs. Total supply—Beasts, 1,950; sheep and lambs, 6,420; calves, 10; pigs, 5.

Newcastle, Nov. 19.—Number of cattle yesterday, 2,040; sheep, 6,063; calves, 76; pigs, 1,148; shade firmer trade. Quotations: Prime heifers, 7s 8d to 7s 9d; steers, 7s 3d to 7s 6d; second class, 3s; coarse and inferior, 5s 9d to 6s; pork, 6s to 10s; sheep, 5d to 8d; veal, 5d to 8d.

Salford, Nov. 12.—At market yesterday: Cattle, 2,593; Stronger demand. Sheep, 7,334; trade a little better. Calves, 142; choice fat ones in good demand. Quotations:—Cattle, 5d to 6¼d; sheep, 6d to 3⅛d; calves, 5d to 7⅜d per lb.

BUTTER.

Manchester, Nov. 12.—The supply of Danish and Swedish was larger yesterday, and there was a better tone generally. The demand for Danish continued steady at former rates, and there was more activity for Danish and Swedish of finest makes, secondary qualities meeting with little attention. Irish creamery butter was dearer. More demand for Russian butter, and pale and perfect lots of Canadian found ready buyers. Quotations:—Finest Danish and Swedish, 117s to 119s, with higher prices for contract dairies; choicest Finnish and Dutch, 103s to 110s; finest Irish, 103s to 110s; Canadians, 103s to 105s.

Cork, Nov. 11.—Firsts, 89s; seconds, 82s; thirds, 76s; fourths, 73s. Superfine, 95s; fine, mild, 84s. Choice boxes, 85s. In market, 250—Fresh A, 95s; B, 84s.

Limerick, Nov. 12.—Choicest centrifugal creamery in strong demand yesterday for kiels at from 102s to 104s; and boxes 96s to 100s. Secondary bought briskly from 92s to 94s. Stale or foddery butter hardly saleable.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Toronto, Nov. 21.—Seventy-six loads in to-day, including 1,063 hogs, 364 sheep and lambs and 12 calves. Export cattle, choice, 5¼c to 5½c; do., medium, 5c to 5¼c; do., common, 4½c to 4¾c; do., bulls, 4c to 4½c; do., cows, 3¾c to 4c; butchers' cattle, choice 4½c to 4¾c; do., medium, 3½c to 3¾c; do., common, 2¾c to 3c; feeders, short keep, 4c to 4¼c; do., medium, 3¾c to 4c; stockers, 3½c to 3¾c; milch cows, each, $30 to $55; ewes, 3¼c to 3½c; bucks, 2½c to 2¾c; culls, $3 to $3 each; lambs, $3.50 to $3.75; calves, $2 to $10 each; hogs, singers, 6¼c; lights, 5 1-8c off cars. Export cattle and buechers' cattle firm. Milkers selling well. There are a lot of inferior kinds on the market. Choice milkers in demand. Sheep steady; ewes not wanted; culls dull. Lambs steady; all sold.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500, including 500 western; market slow. Good to prime steers, $5.75 to $6.80; poor to medium, $3 to $5.50; stockers and feeders, $2 to $4.60; cows, $1.40 to $4.50; heifers, $2 to $5; canners, $1.40 to $2.40; bulls, $2 to $4.50; calves, $3.50 to $7; Texas fed steers, $3 to $4; western steers, $3.50 to $5. Hogs—Receipts, 33,000; left over, 8,674; market, 10c to 15c lower; mixed and butchers, $5.90 to $6.30; good to choice heavy, $6.30 to $6.45; rough heavy, $5.90 to $6.20; light, $5.95 to $6.20; bulk of sales, $6.10 to $6.20. Sheep—Receipts, 12,000; sheep steady; lambs steady to lower. Good to choice wethers, $3.50 to $4; fair to choice mixed, $2.60 to $3.50; native lambs, $3.50 to $5.25.

CHEESE BOARD.

Cornwall, Ont., Nov. 20.—The final meeting of the Cornwall cheese board for the season was held this afternoon, when 1,156 cheese were sold at 11⅞c; J. A. McRae, for Hodgson Brothers, and J. Walsh, for James Alexander, were the purchasers. This evening, in the Rossmore House, the active members of the cheese board were entertained at a banquet by the business men of Cornwall. R. A. Pringle, M.P., was chairman. Among the speakers of the evening were Prof. J. A. Riddick, of the Department of Agriculture; Col. R. R. McLennan, D. F. McKinnon, J. G. Snetsinger, R. Marmour, Mayor D. Derbyshire, and many others. About 150 sat down to the festive board. The banquet was one of the best ever held in Cornwall.

Brockville, Ont., Nov. 20.—At the meeting of the cheese board held here to-day 1,990 boxes were registered, of which 1,290 boxes were white, balance colored; 11⅝c offered; nice sold, salesmen holding out for 12c.

MANHATTAN ABSORBED.

New York, Nov. 20.—The 'Herald' to-morrow will say: 'It was definitely stated in official quarters last evening (Thursday), that the control of the Manhattan Railway Company has passed into the hands of the Inter-Borough Rapid Transit Company, more familiarly known as the Subway Company. An official statement to this effect will possibly be issued within a few days. Negotiations having this object in view have been secretly carried on for some weeks. Yesterday (Thursday) they reached a stage where the success of the scheme was assured.

The consolidated company will control and operate 97¾ miles of road, situated in the Greater City of New York, and covering practically all the available franchises not possessed by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

BONDING FLOUR MILLS.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 20.—The Washburn-Crosby Milling Company, of Minneapolis, bonded its Humboldt mill today for an indefinite period, to grind nothing but Canadian wheat.

The bond demanded by the customs officials and given to-day is for $50,000.

The custom heretofore prevailing was to ship the grain of the Canadian North-West bonded through the United States to Liverpool. The grinding of the grain in Minneapolis, instead of in England, will create a great saving in the expenses of transit to Europe.

A bond of $30,000 was also given at the customs house to-day by the Great Eastern Elevator Company of Minneapolis, for the storage in Minneapolis of Canadian oats. This grain eventually will be ground into oatmeal in this state, and in some mill

Cornwall, Ont., Nov. 20—The final meet- export business.

COUNTERFEITER SENTENCED.

Toronto, Nov. 21.—At the Police Court to-day, Gentile, alias Clemente, the Italian counterfeiter, captured here after a long chase through the United States by New York detectives, was found guilty. On the lesser charge of making foreign coins, Gentile was given the limit of three years in the penitentiary. For making Canadian coins he was sentenced to ten years, the two terms to run concurrently.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.

At St. James Methodist Church to-morrow the Rev. Mr. Graham will speak both morning and evening on the present state of the debt relief campaign and the future outlook. The services will partake of a harvest home and thanksgiving nature.

NOT FOUND YET

The Case of Indigestion that Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Cannot Cure—Haliburton Man Tells How His Sufferings Were Relieved.

That bloating that gives you such pain and discomfort after eating is caused by gas generated by the fermentation of undigested food. It bulges out the walls of the stomach and thus frequently interferes with the action of the heart.

The cure is to have your food properly digested. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will properly digest the food. Hear what A. D. Miller, of Pusey, Haliburton Co., has to say about it.

'I had been troubled with Dyspepsia and Indigestion and during the summer of 1900 my doctor treated me for Liver Complaint,' says Mr. Miller. 'But instead of getting better, I gradually grew worse. My appetite was irregular and I would bloat very much after eating. I also had palpitation of the heart and sometimes I could not sleep at night on account of my heart beating so hard.

'I was hardly able to get around when I commenced using Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. After using half a box I felt much better and was soon well and felt like a new man.'

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets rest and recuperate the stomach. They have yet to find the case of Indigestion they cannot cure.

KNOWLTON CONFERENCE.

THE YEAR'S GATHERING WILL BE ON A MUCH LARGER SCALE.

All the friends who were able to attend the Knowlton Conference last year, and many whose sympathies were with the effort, will be glad to know that steps have been taken already towards the organization of a movement for next year on a some what larger scale. The conference is to be held in the month of August, and, as last year, at the popular resort, Knowlton Village, on Brome Lake. It is under the auspices of the Sunday School Union of the Province of Quebec and the Brome County Sunday School Association. These have intrusted the management to a committee of nine prominent local and provincial workers, namely, Rev. Principal Lexford, Messrs. R. H. Buchanan, S. J. Carter and Stewart Cuthbert, of Montreal, and the Rev. E. T. Capel, the Rev. E. M. Taylor, the Rev. W. H. Stephens, the Rev. J. J. Theakeston and the Rev. Wm. Wells, of Brome County.

This joint committee held its first meeting on Wednesday evening last, and proceeded to organize and to outline their constitution and plans. The result of organization was as follows:—Chairman of the committee, the Rev. E. T. Capel, to whose strong faith and untiring efforts the movement is almost wholly due; secretary, the Rev. E. W. Halpenny, general secretary of the Provincial Union; local secretary, the Rev. E. M. Taylor, Knowlton; treasurer, Mr. S. J. Carter; finance committee, Mr. S. J. Carter, the Revs. E. M. Taylor and E. T. Capel. A constitution was adopted which provides for the management of the Conference. It outlines a double aim; first, the deepening of spiritual life; second, the practical development of Sunday School workers.

It is expected that the conference will occupy about ten days. The programme committee, consisting of the Revs. Capel, Rexford and Halpenny, are proceeding at once to complete arrangements. The very best available men will be secured in connection with the two aspects of the constitutional platform. This is simply the opening of the work. It will afford an excellent opportunity for those who take a few days' vacation to spend their time not only to very great profit, but also most enjoyably, for the programme will be arranged and provision made to permit of several healthful and entertaining amusements.

This movement is commended to the prayerful and co-operative sympathy of all who are interested. Announcements will be made as proceedings develop.

A GUARANTEE CLAIM

JUDGMENT IN FAVOR OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Judge Loranger rendered judgment yesterday in the case of Archambault es qual vs. the Guarantee Company of North America. This was an action by which the Attorney-General for the Province of Quebec claimed from the company defendant a sum of $1,019, in connection with a guarantee policy issued by it in behalf of the late W. H. Ryland, in his quality of Registrar for Montreal West. The claim was based on the allegation that the above mentioned amount was received by Ryland as fees for searches made at the request of the city of Montreal, and not accounted for by him to the Provincial Treasurer. The company pleaded that the money referred to did not form part of the fees collected by Ryland as Registrar, but was paid to him as a remuneration for his services to the city officials, who themselves made the searches referred to.

The court held that the Registrars for Montreal West, Montreal East, Jacques Cartier and Hochelaga, having a fixed salary, instead of fees, since 1893, must render an account to the Provincial Treasurer of all moneys received by them in connection with the business of their office, and the $1,019 collected from the city by Ryland, for searches made at different periods between 1893 and 1900 formed part of the receipts which he should have remitted to the government. Under these circumstances, the company defendant must be held responsible under the terms of its policy, and judgment must go in favor of the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

GRACE DART HOME.

Mayor Cochrane has kindly extended his patronage to the concert which takes place on St. Andrew's Eve, Friday, Nov. 28, in the Association Hall, in aid of the Grace Dart Home for the Aged. His Worship has also donated tickets and encourages the good work.

NOTTS AND NOTICES.

High Class Secondhand Pianos — Chickering Grand, Steinway Baby Grand, Heintzman & Co. Upright, Steinway Upright, New York Weber Upright, Heintzman & Co. Baby Grand, Steinway Square. These pianos can be bought for one half the original cost or less. They are exceptionally fine instruments and every piano is fully guaranteed in perfect order, in tone, action and case. If you are looking for a bargain call and see them at our warerooms. C. W. Lindsay, Limited, 2366 St. Catherine street, Montreal.

Advertisements.

BARGAINS
For Monday and Tuesday

Be prepared for more surprises in the way of genuine bargains,

AT THE STORE OF JOS. MARCOTTE.

FIRST REDUCTION.

On our CARPETS, OILCLOTHS and CURTAINS.

TAPESTRY CARPET, worth 40c, Monday and Tuesday for 25c
TAPESTRY CARPET, worth 50c; Monday and Tuesday for 35c
IMPERIAL CARPET, worth 40c; Monday and Tuesday for 31c
IMPERIAL CARPET, worth 50c; Monday and Tuesday for 38c
GREEN LINEN for Windows, worth 35c; Monday and Tuesday for 29c
CREAM LINEN for Windows, worth 35c; Monday and Tuesday for 29c
DECORATED LINEN for Windows, worth 45c; Monday and Tuesday for 35c
REPP CURTAINS, worth $2.50; Monday and Tuesday for $2.50
A special discount given on all our CANADIAN, AMERICAN and ENGLISH OILCLOTHS.

SECOND REDUCTION.

45 pieces ALL-SILK CHIFFON, 40 inches wide, all the latest colors; worth 35c; Monday and Tuesday for 28c
LADIES' BLACK KID GLOVES, worth 90c; Monday and Tuesday for 63c
LADIES' COLORED KID GLOVES, worth 90c; Monday and Tuesday for 63c
LADIES' BLACK CASHMERE GLOVES, worth 20c; Monday and Tuesday for 15c
LADIES' KNITTED WOOL GLOVES, worth 25c; Monday and Tuesday for 18c
4 Pieces BLACK VELVETEEN, worth 20c; Monday and Tuesday for 10c

HOUSEKEEPERS BARGAINS
For MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

105 Dozen ENGLISH STONEWARE PLATES (G. Meakin, England), slightly damaged by smoke, will be given away on Monday and Tuesday for 33c a dozen.

We are now receiving our CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS' TOYS. They are the finest assortment of the kind, from 5c to $4.00.

Our Assortment will be complete next week.

Best choice and very good value in the following lines:
OPERA FLANNELS, with Dots, for Dressing Gowns; Monday and Tuesday 50c
STRIPED OPERA FLANNEL for Dressing Gowns, Monday and Tuesday 50c
CASHMERE, all Colors, Silk Finish, Monday and Tuesday for 35c
MEN'S NATURAL WOOL SOX, worth 35c; Monday and Tuesday for 25c
LADIES' BLACK CASHMERE STOCKINGS, worth 35c; Monday and Tuesday for 25c
LADIES' BLACK WOOLLEN STOCKINGS, worth 35c; Monday and Tuesday for 25c
We have just received a second consignment of LADIES' UNDERWEAR, which we will sell at the same price as last week, that is 25 percent better than elsewhere.

SPECIAL.
40 dozen of MEN'S SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, worth 50c; Monday and Tuesday ..... 3 for $1.00
Come in crowds Monday and Tuesday to take advantage of this special offer. Extraordinarily low prices at

JOS. MARCOTTE,
760, 764, 768 ST. LAWRENCE ST., Cor. Guilbault, Baxter Block. First street, below Pine avenue.
Telephone Bell East 2242. Our stores closes every Thursday 6 p.m.

N.B.—We give special attention to mail orders or telephone orders.

LAURENTIAN WATER

To have it delivered the same day, please see that your order is received before 12 o'clock.

R. WHITE & CO.

Ten Half Gal. Bottles, 40c. TEL. MAIN 443. 25 cents per demijohn.

THE ESTATE LATE
WILLIAM TEMPLEMAN

beg to thank their numerous customers and friends for the patronage extended the late Mr. William Templeman, and to state that the business will be continued under the same line of management, soliciting a continuance of custom.

THE ESTATE LATE WILLIAM TEMPLEMAN,
481 ST. LAWRENCE STREET.

We could tell you several NICE things about Queen of Roses Flour, but experience is the best teacher. Get a bag.

WILL REPRESENT BISHOP'S.

At a general meeting of the medical students of Bishop's College the following gentlemen were elected delegates to the several university dinners as follows: The president, Mr. James Franckum, goes to Queen's; Mr. W. W. Kelly to Varsity; Mr. D. W. Morison to Trinity; the secretary, Mr. F. J. Garraty, to Pharmacy; Mr. A. E. Wilson to McGill; Mr. H. W. Byers to Laval; Mr. J. J. McGovern to Bishop's, Lennoxville; and Mr. R. B. Cunningham to the Dental 'at home'.

ROAD DEPARTMENT.

Notice to Carters.

Carters intending to haul snow in connection with Snow Cleaning on streets where the Montreal Street Railway's cars are in operation, are hereby notified that the boxes on their sleighs must be of sufficient size to carry two and a quarter (2¼) cubic yards of snow, the standard size of the box being: Length, five (5) feet; height, four feet six inches (4' 6"), and width two feet eight inches (2' 8"), the tail board to be the same height as the rest of the box. All carters whose sleighs are not of the above capacity will not be employed. By order,

JOHN R. BARLOW, City Surveyor.
City Surveyor's office,
City Hall,
Montreal, November 21st, 1902.

SMALLPOX IN CARLETON COUNTY.

Toronto, Nov. 21.—Ten cases of smallpox are reported to-day from Torbolton, Carleton county.

Advertisements.

Read Carefully

what we have to offer for our

GREAT SALE of MONDAY.

Lot No. 1.
CAPES.
Ladies' Good Black Beaver Capes with braid applique, special value at $8.00.
FOR MONDAY.
at O. Lemire & Co.'s.
$5.90

Lot No. 2.
FURS.
25 doz. of Fur Neck Ruffs, real value $1.00,
FOR MONDAY,
at O. Lemire & Co.'s,
25c.

Lot No. 3.
Dress Goods.
5 pieces of Black Frieze for Costumes and Skirts, value $1.00.
FOR MONDAY,
at O. Lemire & Co.'s,
75c.

Lot No. 4.
Dress Goods.
10 pieces of Colored Cloth for Costumes, Beaver finish, 52 inches wide, value $1.25,
FOR MONDAY,
at O. Lemire & Co.'s,
76c.

Lot No. 5.
Shirts AND Drawers
60 doz. of Real Scotch Wool Shirts and Drawers (ribbed), value $1.50,
FOR MONDAY,
at O. Lemire & Co.'s,
$1.00

THE GREAT WEST END DEPARTMENTAL STORE.

O. LEMIRE & CO.,
1163 ST. JAMES ST. COR. FULFORD
(Where all cars transfer.)
Cash Only. One Price Only.
Bell Tel. Up 2720. Mercb. Tel.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN

HE ATTENDS A STATE DINNER AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

London, Nov. 21.—The Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, accompanied by Mrs. Chamberlain, went to Windsor to-night on a farewell visit to the King, prior to their departure for South Africa.

Windsor, Nov. 21.—A state banquet of fifty covers was held in Windsor Castle to-night, among the guests of the King and Queen being the King of Portugal, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Fife, Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, and Mr. Chamberlain and Mrs. Chamberlain.

At the conclusion of the function the members of the party, with over one hundred other invited guests witnessed the performance of Mr. J. M. Barrie's comedy, 'Quality Street,' given by Seymour Hicks, Ellaline Terriss and the Vaudeville Theatre Company. The Waterloo chamber was temporarily converted into a theatre, and beautifully decorated with flowers from the Castle Gardens.

The performance of the comedy began at 10 o'clock, and appeared to greatly entertain the Royal party, who warmly congratulated the principal artists. The latter were invited to supper in St. George's Hall.

THE PREMIER'S TOUR.

London, Nov. 21.—Mr. Chamberlain, while on the way to South Africa, will visit Ismailia, and Cairo, apparently with the object of investigating the irrigation methods employed there, with a view to adopting them in South Africa. Afterward, he will go to Mombasa, on the East Coast of Africa, whence he will visit the Uganda Railway, and confer with the administrators on the labor question, and the prospect of Central Africa supplying laborers for the Rand. He will also call at Zanzibar.

ELECTION TRIALS

SOUTH OXFORD CASE WILL BE RE-OPENED ON DEC. 1.

Toronto, Nov. 21.—Six clauses of further particulars, charging payment of money for votes and the giving of railway tickets, were filed this morning in the South Oxford election petition trial, which has already been partly disposed of, and will be re-opened on Dec. 1, at Woodstock.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 21.—The hearing of the Lennox election trial, which opens in Napanee on Tuesday next, promises to be interesting. Both parties are out with subpoenas, and in some instances the same man gets two subpoenas. All the horse trade deals and hog dealings for the last nine months are to be resurrected as bearing on the votes of some citizens.

DATES SET.

Toronto, Nov. 21.—The following election petitions will be heard at Osgoode Hall to-morrow, when they are to be dismissed:—

North Wentworth and cross petition; Glengarry and cross petition; Frontenac and cross petition; Halton and cross petition; East Wellington and cross petition, and North Waterloo.

The trial in Lennox and cross petition is set for Napanee on Tuesday, Nov. 5, and in Kingston and cross petition at Kingston, on Nov. 9.

Dates have been set in North Ontario, Sault Ste. Marie, North York and cross petition, and Centre Bruce and cross petition.

The trial in South Oxford is to be continued on Dec. 1.

In East Middlesex no date is set for the argument.

PAYS THE PENALTY

HENRY ROSE, THE NAKUSP MURDERER, FORFEITS HIS LIFE.

Nelson, B.C., Nov. 21.—Henry Rose, who murdered John Cole near Nakusp, B.C., in June last, was hanged here this morning at eight o'clock by Radcliffe, the official executioner. Rose, who was convicted on circumstantial evidence, strongly asserted his innocence of the crime, and made a statement to this effect shortly before suffering the death penalty. The document was read to the assembly by Father Alehoff, of the Roman Catholic Church, who attended him to the scaffold. In it Rose bade goodbye to all his friends and forgave all who had had anything to do with placing him in his present position. He said that he died at peace with the world and in sure and certain hope of a glorious resurrection. His nerve never deserted him to the last, and the execution went off without a hitch.

KILLED BY A TRAIN.

Lachute, Que., Nov. 21.—The C. P. R. east-bound train due here at 11 a.m. struck and instantly killed a man by the name of Henry Riddell, a retired farmer, about 65 years of age, on the West River railway bridge, about half a mile west of Lachute. Mr. Riddell was crossing the bridge, and when he noticed the train approaching he attempted to retrace his steps, but was caught by the train about thirty feet from the approach to the bridge. He leaves a wife, three sons and four daughters. The coroner, Dr. Mignault, has been notified.

ALLEGED POISONING CASE.

Winnipeg, Nov. 21.—Neil Morrison is being tried at Brandon on a charge of poisoning Joseph E. Bacon. Morrison was tending a bar at Strathclair upon Feb. 26, when Bacon bought a flask of whiskey from him. After drinking the liquor Bacon says he was taken violently ill, and he believes the whiskey was 'doctored.' Ill-feeling had existed between the two men.

MR. DUNSMUIR RESIGNS

THE HON. E. G. PRIOR WILL FORM A NEW MINISTRY.

Victoria, B.C., Nov. 21.—The Hon. Jas. Dunsmuir, Premier of British Columbia, has resigned, and the Hon. E. G. Prior, Minister of Mines, has been called upon to form a ministry. The composition of

LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. E. G. PRIOR, P.C.,
Who will form a new ministry in British Columbia.

the cabinet will remain practically unchanged, the vacant position of Minister of Mines being likely to be filled within a few days. The resignation of the Premier has been pending for some time.

THE DUNSMUIR CABINET.

The Dunsmuir Cabinet was composed as follows:—

Hon. James Dunsmuir, Premier and President of the Council.

Hon. J. D. Prentice, Minister of Finance, Agriculture and Education.

Hon. D. McE. Eberts, Attorney-General.

Hon. E. G. Prior, Minister of Mines.

Hon. W. C. Wells, Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Hon. J. C. Brown, Provincial Secretary.

The Hon. Edward Gawler Prior, the new Premier of British Columbia, was born at Dallaghgill, Yorkshire, England, in 1853, was educated at the Leeds Grammar School, and studied mining engineering. Proceeding to British Columbia he became government inspector of mines, and later sheriff of Nanaimo. He represented Victoria in the Provincial Legislature 1886-1888, when he was elected one of the representatives of that city in the House of Commons. Mr. Prior entered the cabinet of Sir Mackenzie Bowell in December, 1895, and continued in office until the defeat of the Conservative party in 1896. He continued to represent Victoria until his election was voided when he retired. He subsequently entered the provincial political arena and became Minister of Mines in the Dunsmuir Cabinet. Mr. Prior has taken an active interest in militia matters, and commanded the Bisley team in 1890.

FIENDISH CRUELTY

A WOMAN CHARGED WITH INHUMAN TREATMENT OF HER DAUGHTER.

London, Nov. 21. — Extraordinary charges of cruelty on the part of a mother to her child, recalling the Montagu case in the North of Ireland, which created world-wide interest about ten years ago, are now being heard at the Old Bailey.

Mrs. Annie Penruddocke, of Compton Park, Wiltshire, the wife of a magistrate and large landed proprietor, is charged with brutally assaulting and ill-treating her seven-year-old daughter Letitia. The court was filled to-day with fashionably dressed women, many of whom are leaders of the county society of Wiltshire, and close friends of the defendant. Several of the best known counsel have been engaged. According to the statements of the Crown Prosecutor, which were corroborated by governesses and servants, the cruelties have been going on for two years, and included beating the child with nettles, putting bees down her back, systematic neglect, ill-treatment, assault, and partial starvation. One form of punishment was to make the child stand on the bough of a tree in inclement weather for hours at a time.

CLARK'S CONSCIENCE

LED HIM TO CONFESS, BUT TORONTO POLICE WERE INCREDULOUS.

Toronto, Nov. 22.—William Charles Clark, a former postman of London, was arrested here yesterday afternoon for the alleged theft of twenty pounds in the Old Country. Some weeks ago Clark went into No. 1 station and told all about himself and the twenty pounds. He subsequently repeated his story to the police magistrate when taken to court on a charge of drunkenness. The magistrate concluded that the man wanted a passage home and discharged him. Yesterday the police learned through Colonel Sherwood, chief of the Dominion Police, that the officials of Scotland Yard wanted Clark.

CAUSED BY JEALOUSY

A CANADIAN ATTEMPTS TO MURDER A YOUNG WOMAN, THEN KILLS HIMSELF.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Nov. 21.—G. A. Darlington, of Strathcona, Ont., a school of music student, attempted to murder Miss Bertha Sheldon, a stenographer for Mack & Company, this morning, and then turned the revolver on himself with deadly effect. Darlington had been keeping company with Miss Sheldon up to a month ago. He claimed he was engaged to marry her, but that it was broken off. He was infatuated with the young lady, and last night, when he saw another young man accompany her home he became jealous. This morning he awaited her as she was going to work and threatened unless she took a walk with him, and explained why she was accompanied to her home by the other young man, he would kill her. They had proceeded about half a mile south of Main street when he became furious. She was frightened and ran into Mr. Chris. Teufel's yard, and cried for help. 'Get out of here, we don't want any trouble here,' said Teufel to Darlington. At that the jealous lover pulled a revolver and shot Miss Sheldon in the arm. Teufel hurried her around to the back of the house to prevent the crazed lover killing her. Just then Darlington apparently realized the crime he had attempted. Teufel heard another shot and running to the front of the house found Darlington lying on the ground and bleeding profusely from a bullet wound in the neck. Death was instantaneous. Miss Sheldon's wound is not serious.

Darlington served in the British Army in South Africa. He took a prominent part in Y. M. C. A. work here, and was zealous in the cause of religion. A letter found in Teufel's yard after the shooting, and signed by Darlington, read:—

'Notice.—Please do not send my body home. Give it to the doctors of the University Hospital. My musical instruments are to go to Mr. G. F. M. Gordon. My books are to be given to the Young Men's Christian Association. My clothing and other belongings are to be taken by Edward Keinschmidt. My gold locket and gold watch to go home. I am insane as ever a man was, and eternally lost. To all my friends and dear ones, good-bye. Love to my darling mother.'

MRS. POLLOCK, OF DANVILLE.

(From a Correspondent.)

Mrs. Pollock, the wife of the Rev. A. F. Pollock, of Danville, Que., died on Sunday last.

Mrs. N. F. Pollock, nee Bessie Hamilton, was born near Forest, Ont., August, 1867, where she resided for the greater part of her life. Her parents, the late David Hamilton and his wife, Elizabeth McPherson, were natives of Argyleshire, Scotland. Their eight children, five boys and three girls, were taught to love and reverence the Bible, the Lord's Day, family worship and all the means of grace. Bessie, the subject of the present sketch, early learned to love her Saviour and was actively interested in the Sunday-school, prayer-meeting and Christian Endeavor. In 1895 she entered Grace Hospital, Detroit, to train for a nurse, and was graduated in the fall of 1897. In 1898 she became the wife of the Rev. A. F. Pollock, a graduate of the Congregational College, Montreal, and post-graduate of Oberlin College, Ohio. To Mr. Pollock she was truly a helpmeet in all that pertained to his ministerial work as well as a faithful home worker and friend. After a short pastorate in Speedside, Ont., he accepted a call from the Danville Congregational Church and removed there with his family in October, 1901. The people soon learned to love Mrs. Pollock very sincerely. Her unfailing interest in whatever concerned the church—her sympathy—her high ideal—her unselfishness—could not but endear her to all who had the privilege of her acquaintance. As president of the Ladies' Missionary Society she set an example of generous giving; as vice-president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union her interest in the cause was shown by her willingness to assist to the utmost of her ability; as a member of the Christian Endeavor she was remarked for the appropriateness of her selections to the subject under discussion. But it was in her own home that she was seen to the best advantage, as hostess, wife, and mother. On Saturday, Nov. 8, she gave birth to a son and no danger was anticipated until the following Thursday, when she began to be seriously ill, and passed away on Sunday, Nov. 16. During her brief illness she met her terrible sufferings with unfaltering faith and courage. Friday she told her husband what her wishes were regarding the little ones and where she would like to be buried. Victory was written on every line of her beautiful face, as she calmly bade her loved ones good-by. Universal sympathy is felt for the bereaved husband, for the three children and for her aged and infirm mother, who has resided with her. The funeral took place on Tuesday, Nov. 18, Dr. Warriner preaching from the text 'Christ hath abolished death.' The casket was covered with tributes of love to the departed, and the pulpit was suitably decorated with Easter lilies and chrysanthemums. Two of Mrs. Pollock's brothers, the Rev. D. S. Hamilton, of London, Ont., and Mr. John Hamilton, of Forest, were present also the Rev. Messrs. F. Day, G. Craik and R. G. Watt, besides a large concourse of people. Viewed from a worldly standpoint one might say, 'How sad that so much beauty and goodness should be hidden beneath the sod,' but the Christian with face illumined by the reflection of the unseen glory would answer, 'She is not there—she has risen.'

ROOM FOR MORE PUPILS.

The evening classes held under the auspices of the Council of Arts and Manufactures, are being well attended, more than nine hundred and fifty pupils taking advantage of the instruction offered in the several classes. There is room for about a hundred more pupils, and it is desired that those who contemplate enrolling should do so before the end of the month. The teachers are in attendance every evening, except Thursday and Saturday.

Mr. Thomas Gauthier, president, and Messrs. Lyall, Coulson, Crowe, and the assistant secretary, Mr. Berube, paid an official visit to the plumbing class, which meets at the corner of St. James and St. Gabriel streets, during its last session, and at that time about fifty boys were at work, under the charge of the teachers, Messrs. Peard and Cinq Mars. The theoretical and practical knowledge here imparted is of great benefit to the pupils in enabling them to earn a good salary before their apprenticeship in the shops is ended. The committee has decided upon some changes which will make the installation of the room more complete.

In the dress-cutting and sewing class, patterns recently received from Paris have been copied by the pupils and others have been thoroughly studied. There is room for a few more pupils, and those desirous of joining are requested to do so at once.

CARLIN CONSPIRACY CASE

LITTLE NEW TESTIMONY RECEIVED YESTERDAY.

The Carlin-C.P.R. conspiracy case, which was continued yesterday afternoon, was devoid of any startling features.

Herbert E. Johnson, for the fourth time this week, refused to testify, and was remanded by Judge Desnoyers until Tuesday afternoon. There were five other witnesses, Albert B. Boyd, detective, Robert W. Irwin, travelling auditor C. P. R.; Charles Black, auditor, agencies; Henry L. Penney, general auditor C. P. R, and James C. King, superintendent of the advance messenger service.

Boyd was the only one who gave any new testimony. He swore that he saw a messenger boy deliver a letter to Johnson's wife, and that in a very short time she went down to the Place Viger station and gave the same, or a similar one, to Conductor Carlin. The court adjourned until Tuesday afternoon.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

Four new classes in Bible study will commence next week, three of them meeting on Tuesday night, and one on Thursday night. The courses of study and leaders are as follows:—

'Outline of the Life of Christ,' Mr. D. A. Budge; 'The Great Men of Israel,' Mr. Geo. E. Williams; 'Studies in Old Testament Characters,' the Rev. J. L. Gilmour; 'A normal class for the training of Bible class teachers, Mr. C. K. Cameron.

These classes will meet from seven to eight on the respective evenings, and are open to all young men, whether members of the Association or not.

Plans are under way to bring several well-known speakers to this city to address meetings of special religious interest to men during this winter, of which fuller announcement will be made later.

The results which attended the meetings recently conducted by Mr. Smith were so gratifying that the board of directors feel that similar efforts should be put forth from time to time on behalf of the young men of our city.

At the meeting on Saturday night, this week, at eight o'clock, Mr. Abner Kingman will give a short address. There will be the usual song service.

On Sunday afternoon at three o'clock the Young Men's Bible class, which is at present studying lessons from 'The life of Abraham,' will be conducted by Mr. D. A. Budge, general secretary.

The Rev Chas. A. Sykes, B.D., pastor of St. James Methodist Church, will address the men's meeting on Sunday afternoon at four o'clock. Special music under the leadership of Mr. Reyner. Every man invited. Strangers are specially welcome.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

The last concert of the season at the Catholic Sailors' Club will be held on Monday evening, Nov. 24, under the auspices of the James McCready & Co., Ltd., the president, Mr. Chas. F. Smith, occupying the chair. Among those taking part are Miss McCabe, Miss Bertha Ferguson, Mrs. and Miss Tootsie Durand, Miss Delahanty, Miss Brennan, Miss Gertie O'Brien, Master Arthur McGovern, Messrs. Power, Joseph Donnolly, A. Jones, W. Kennedy, P. Kearns, with the assistance of the sailors in port, including the celebrated Irish jig and clog dancer, George O'Connell, of the SS. 'Montfort.' All friends of the seamen are invited. Cars to and from the hall.

SERIAL STORY

Stirring Tale of Indian Warfare to be Published in the 'Witness.'

A Serial Story will be commenced in next Saturday's issue of the 'DAILY WITNESS.' The story selected is 'Wacousta; or the Prophecy.' It is a stirring narrative of Indian warfare, and was written by Major Richardson, of the British Army. The author learned the facts of the Pontiac plan for the capture of the forts of Detroit and Michillimacinac from his grandmother, whose husband, Mr. Erskine, was the officer of the British Commissariat Department who succeeded in bringing supplies from Albany to Detroit, and which supplies, under cover of a dark and stormy night, he threw into the fort, where they were eagerly received by the remnant of the Black Watch, who stood so urgently in need of them. This incident Major Richardson made the basis of a thrilling story, which he elaborated with an author's license. Readers, old and young, will find the serial of absorbing interest. The story is redolent of pine forests and camp fires, and resounds with the war-whoop of the painted redman, whose cunning and daring surprise the reader at every turn of the plot. This story begins in the 'DAILY WITNESS' of Saturday, Nov. 29.

OSBORNE HOUSE

THIS GIFT TO THE NATION WAS PURELY THE KING'S IDEA.

London, Nov. 21.—The Osborne Estate Bill, providing for the transfer of the Osborne House estate, Isle of Wight, from King Edward, whose property it became under the will of the late Queen Victoria, to the nation, passed its second reading in the House of Commons to-day, after some criticism reflecting the feeling on the subject in Royal circles, in which there has been much agitation ever since the King first proposed to present the Osborne House estates to the nation. Queen Victoria's will has never been published, but there is very high authority for saying that the bequest was not her idea. As a matter of fact, she left the property to the King for life, with the reversion to the Prince of Wales. Failing the latter the property was to go to her daughters or to the Prince of Wales's heirs. The King, however, insisted on giving it to the nation as a memorial.

During the course of the discussion in parliament to-day, Mr. Ritchie, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, admitted that the bill was at variance with the will and the wishes of the late Queen, and said that 'but for that the bill would not have been necessary.'

All the pictures, statuary and other articles of value and of historical interest have been removed to Windsor Castle. This includes the contents of the Prince Consort's room, which Queen Victoria left untouched as it existed during his life.

GENERAL VILJOEN

HE SAYS THAT PEACE IN SOUTH AFRICA NOW DEPENDS ENTIRELY UPON THE BRITISH.

London, Nov. 21.—General Ben Viljoen, who is going on a three months' lecture tour to the United States, said to-day:—'The South Africans have lost heart and hope, and peace depends entirely upon the British. My commando, now idle, and in which were once included many good Americans, offered itself to Lord Roberts for service against the Mad Mullah in Somaliland, and I would hace commanded it but Lord Roberts declined the offer with thanks. I am doubtful as to the outcome of Mr. Chamberlain's visit to South Africa.'

With regard to a letter written by General Sir Evelyn Wood, the former adjutant-general of the British army, on Mr. Kruger's book of memoirs, in which the British general alleged that the Boer President slept in his clothes, and did not wash himself, which rendered proximity to him unpleasant, General Viljoen characterized the statements as ungentlemanly, uncalled for, and untrue.

'BEYOND THE CLEARINGS.'

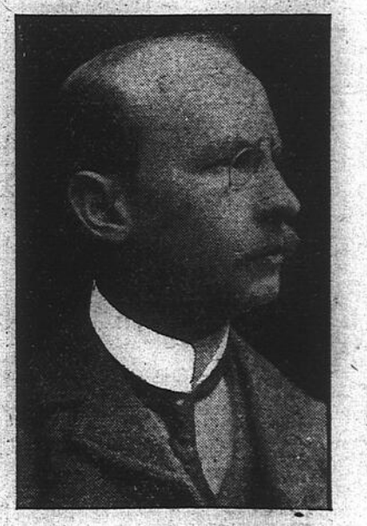
A lecture on this subject will be delivered in the Y. M. C. A. by Mr. Thomas Chambers, on the evening of Nov. 27, illustrated by a series of magnificent views, which will give a capital idea of the wealth of the North-West and the chief features of life in Yukon. An interesting and instructive entertainment is expected.

R. T. OF T. BIRTHDAY SOCIAL.

Metropolis Council, Royal Templars of Temperance, gave a very enjoyable and successful social last evening, in Arcanum Hall, in aid of the social purity work of the order. Mr. H. G. Munro presided and explained to the large audience present the objects of the order. An interesting programme of music, songs and recitations was presented, after which refreshments were served. The affair was called a birthday social, those attending being assessed one cent for each year of their lives. At the close 'Witness' pledge forms were circulated and a large number of signatures obtained.

MR. S. STRATFORD DAWSON.

Mr. S. Stratford Dawson is one of Canada's two concert pianists of note, and is a Canadian by birth and orginally came from Toronto. Subsequently he was organist of the cathedral in Ottawa. Mr. Dawson's higher musical education was secured abroad, in Berlin, where he studied for some years under Stephanoff, a pupil of Leschetsyky, and considered amongst the best piano teachers



MR. S. STRATFORD DAWSON.

of to-day. Mr. Dawson's technique especially ransk him amongst the virtuosi. He wil appear in a recital at the Windsor Hall next Tuesday evening, and will be assisted by Mr. R. Cecil Bethune, baritone. The recital is under the distinguished patronage of their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Minto.

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

Pages 13 to 22

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1902.

THE FOURTH OF DECEMBER.

The Great Question of Provincial Prohibition to be Submitted to the Electors of Ontario on That Date.

On Thursday, December 4, the voters of Ontario will decide whether there shall be prohibition within the bounds of the province or whether the present regime of license shall continue.

During the past few months a great deal has been said and done for or against prohibition. A campaign of education has been carried on by the temperance people of the province which cannot fail to be a benefit to the morale of the province, whatever may be the result of the Referendum. On the other hand the liquor interest has been hard at work, fighting for its very existence, and it is safe to say that its most dangerous work will be done on the very eve of voting.

The Referendum to be held on Dec. 4 will be very much on the lines of an ordinary political election. Polls will be open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and the laws which govern elections will prevail on this occasion.

The question to be submitted to the electorate of Ontario is, 'Are you in favor of the bringing into force of "the Liquor Act, 1902?"' The ballot paper will contain two columns, one headed 'Yes' and the other headed 'No.' The ballot is to be marked by placing a cross in the column under the word 'Yes' or 'No.'

The Act is divided into two parts, the first providing for the Referendum. The conditions under which the Act would come into force can best be shown by quoting the Act itself:

Section 104.—(1) In case it appears from the said summary that a majority of the votes on the said question are in the affirmative, and that the number of votes on the said question in the affirmative exceeds one-half of the number of votes certified to by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery as hereinafter mentioned, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council shall issue his proclamation in 'The Ontario Gazette,' declaring Part II. of this Act to be in force on, from and after the first day of May, 1904, and Part II. of this Act shall come into force and take effect on, from and after the said date accordingly, but the provisions contained in said Part II. with respect to applications for license and all matters connected therewith or appertaining thereto, and with respect to the issue of such licenses, may be resorted to, applied and followed at any time before the said first day of May for the purpose of procuring the issue of licenses under this Act to take effect on and from the said date.

(2) The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery shall certify under his hand and seal to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council the total number of votes arrived at by adding together (1) the votes polled for all the candidates at the general election of members to serve in the Legislative Assembly in the year 1898, except in the electoral district of Ottawa; (2) one-half of the votes polled for all the candidates in the said electoral district of Ottawa; and (3) the number of votes polled at the last contested election held prior to the said general election in every electoral district for which a candidate was returned in 1898 by acclamation.

Part II. of the Act sets forth the provisions of the law, on which the Referendum takes place.

The giving, or selling, or bartering, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor is entirely prohibited except under the conditions and for the purposes hereinafter set out.

To make the meaning of the law clear, a sharp distinction is made by the Act between a 'private dwelling house and a place of any other kind.' All sale or barter of liquor is prohibited except sale by licensed druggists for certain purposes considered necessary, and all giving of liquor is prohibited except the giving for such purposes or the giving in a private house to an adult friend, of liquor that has not been unlawfully procured.

'A private dwelling house' is a separate dwelling with a separate entrance, used exclusively as a private residence, and not connected by any door or passage with any shop, factory, restaurant, hotel, boarding house or other place of a public character, or office, excepting in the case of a private house of a duly qualified physician, dentist or veterinary surgeon, whose house may contain or communicate with this office.

The expression 'liquor' as used in this Act is declared to include any fermented, spirituous or malt liquor, and any drinkable liquor which is intoxicating.

Sale and keeping for sale are permitted for medicinal, mechanical, scientific and sacramental purposes only, and permitted only by such duly qualified druggists as are specially licensed by the government to sell.

There are two kinds of licenses:—(1) 'wholesale druggist's license' and (2) 'retail druggist's license.'

A wholesale druggist's license can only be granted to a party in exclusive wholesale druggist business. It authorizes sale in quantities of not more than ten gallons for mechanical or scientific purposes, or not more than five gallons to a retail licensed druggist.

A retail licensed druggist's license permits sale only for medicinal purposes, or of wine for sacramental purposes.

A duly qualified physician may have in his possession liquor needful for his practice not exceeding two quarts; a duly registered dentist liquor needful for his practice not exceeding one pint; a duly qualified veterinary surgeon liquor needful for his practice not exceeding one gallon; a clergyman wine for sacramental purposes not exceeding two gallons; and a person engaged in mechanical or scientific pursuits alcohol needful in his business, not exceeding ten gallons. An incorporated public hospital may have liquor for patients, and a sick person may have in his room liquor prescribed by a physician.

The law concerning who may be permitted to sel is very strict. All applications from druggists for licenses must be reported upon by inspectors and publicly advertised. Ratepayers living near premises for which licenses are sought may file objections, and a license will be refused if it is shown that the applicant is an improper person, or has not complied with the required conditions, or has been convicted within three years of violating any liquor law. A complaint of ten ratepayers against a license granted may be made to a county judge, who shall investigate, and if any of the disqualifications named are provided the license shall be cancelled. Every licensed druggist must give bonds of himself and two others that he will obey the law.

No wholesale druggist may sell alcohol for mechanical or scientific purposes except on affidavit of applicant describing the lawful purpose for which it is required.

No wholesale druggist may sell between seven Saturday night and seven Monday morning, nor after eight o'clock any night, nor before seven any morning.

Every licensed druggist must keep a complete record of every sale made, and must file every prescription, certificate and request that he receives, and these documents shall always be open for inspection by any person for at least one year.

Every licensed druggist shall send to the Chief Inspector every six months a sworn statement in detail of all sales that he has made.

No retail licensed druggist shall sell any liquor for medicinal purposes except on prescription of a regularly qualified physician, nor wine for sacramental purposes except on certificate of a clergyman.

No hospital shall allow use of liquor except upon a proper physician's prescription. No dentist, veterinary surgeon or clergyman shal permit use, or consumption of liquor except for lawful purposes for which it was procured. No liquor prescribed by a physician shall be consumed by any person for whom it has not been prescribed.

No liquor shal be consumed on a licensed druggist's premises. No person shall deliver liquor unlawfully purchased. No physician shall give a prescription to permit evasion of this law. No person shall purchase liquor from anyone not authorized to sell. No person shall knowingly consume liquor unlawfully procured.

Any society or club incorporated or unincorporated, and any member, officer or servant thereof or person resorting thereto, who sells or barters, or therein gives liquor to any person and any one who directly or indirectly keeps or assists or abets in getting or maintaining any club house or society room or hall or other place where liquor is received or kept to be used, given or sold as a beverage, or distributed among the members by any means whatever, shall be held to have committed an offence against this Act, and shall be subject to the maximum penalties which the Act imposes. Proof of consumption or intended consumption of liquor, on such premises by any person, shall be conclusive evidence of the violation of the law. Any occupant of premises where liquor is thus illegally used or any person resorting thereto, shall be considered a violator of the law. If the occupant of any private dwelling house, or of any part of such house, is convicted of a violation of the Act, then that house shall not afterwards be considered a private dwelling house as long as he resides there.

For selling or giving liquor or keeping for sale, contrary to the law, whether by a person not duly licensed or by a licensed druggist in unlawful places or hours, or to persons to whom it is not lawful to sell, the penalties are:—For a first offence a fine of not less than $200 nor more than $1,000, and in default of immediate payment, imprisonment for not less than three nor more than six months; for a second or any subsequent offence imprisonment for not less than three nor more than six months.

Any policeman, constable or other person has also authority to lay information, and to prosecute persons who violate the provisions of this Act.

Any inspector, policeman or constable may at any time enter and search any place other than a private house, for the purpose of detecting or preventing violation of this Act.

Any judge or magistrate may, on proper information, issue a warrant authorizing any constable or inspector to enter and search, by force if needful, any place in which it is suspected that liquor is unlawfully kept for sale. Such liquor, if on unlicensed premises, may be seized, and if a conviction is made, may be destroyed or sold for proper purposes as the government may direct.

Because the authority of the Provincial Legislature does not extend beyond the limits of the province, this Act does not prohibit sales of liquor by brewers, distillers or exporters in Ontario to persons outside the province. It does not prohibit brewers or distillers from selling to licensed druggists. It does prohibit all sale by brewers, distillers or exporters to any other persons, or in any premises connected with any private dwelling. In regard to such prohibited sale and to drinking or permitting drinking on premises, the law is the same for brewers and distillers as for other persons.

For consuming or permitting the consumption of liquor on premises on which it has been lawfully sold, or for failure by a licensed druggist to keep or show a record of sales, or the prescriptions or certificates on which sales were made, or for the selling or giving of liquor by a licensed druggist without requiring a proper prescription or certificate, or for giving as a physician a prescription to permit giving liquor to a minor, or for the improper giving of liquor by a physician, dentist or veterinary surgeon, the penalties are:—For a first offence a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $300, and in default of immediate payment, imprisonment for not less than two nor more than four months; for a second or any subsequent offence a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $500, and in default of immediate payment imprisonment for not less than four nor more than eight months.

If any licensed druggist or any person who acted under his instructions or with his consent, is convicted of a second offence, such druggist's license becomes forfeited, and he becomes disqualified for again becoming a licensee for three years. A convicting judge or magistrate may in his discretion declare forfeited the license of any licensed druggist convicted of a first offence of unlawfully selling or giving or keeping for sale.

The government shall appoint a chief inspector for the province, and a local inspector for each electoral district in the province, or more local inspectors if needful, whose duty it shall be to administer the law and to prosecute persons offending against its provisions. All these inspectors will act directly under the government, without any intervening boards of commissioners.

THE VOTE REQUIRED.

It is estimated that the vote required to make the Act law is 212,723. This is arrived at as follows:—The vote polled outside of Ottawa in the Provincial general elections of 1898 was 409,980; half the votes polled in Ottawa, 8,922; last vote in acclamation constituencies, 6,543, making a total of 425,445, of which, of course, 212,723 is a majority. It is scarcely possible that the total vote of a provincial general election could be eclipsed, so that the temperance people feel that if they could secure 212,723 votes, prohibition would be an assured fact. They do not believe that the liquor interest could equal that vote.

In 1898, when the Dominion plebiscite was taken, the vote polled was 154,498 for prohibition, and 115,284 against, giving a majority for of 39,214. But this was not the largest vote polled by the prohibition people. In 1894, when Ontario took its first plebiscite, there were 192,389 votes cast for prohibition, and 110,720 against, the majority for prohibition being 81,769. It can be seen that the prohibition people require to poll 20,235 more votes this election than in 1894. There are 94 electoral districts in Ontario, so that if in each district 215 more votes are cast than in 1894, prohibition will carry with a small majority to spare.

For comparison it is interesting to notice how the men and women voted. 180,087 men voted for prohibition in 1894 and 108,494 against it; 12,402 women voted for prohibition and 2,226 against it. There was a majority of 71,593 men for prohibition and 10,176 women.

WHAT PROHIBITION HAS DONE FOR MAINE

WHAT GENERAL NEAL DOW SAID ABOUT IT.

1. We had many distilleries, seven of which and two breweries were in Portland. Now we have not one in the state, nor has there been for many years.

2. At the same time, a great quantity of West India rum was imported; it came to us by the cargoes, many of them every year. Now not even one puncheon is imported, nor has there been for many years.

3 Before prohibition, rumshops were everywhere in the state, wholesale and retail; no hamlet so small or retired but the rumseller found it and established a grog-shop there. Now, in more than three-fourths of the state, having three-fourths of our population, the grog-shop is unknown. An entire generation has grown up there never having seen a saloon, or the effects of one.

4. The quantity of liquor now sold in the state is not one-twentieth so great as it was before prohibition. In Portland, the largest city, the quantity sold is not one-hundredth part so much as it was, the city being twice larger than it was at the time the law was made.

5. Our people used to spend in strong drink the entire valuation of the state in every period of twenty years, as the nation is now doing in every period of thirty-five years. But now one million dollars will far more than pay for all the liquor smuggled into the state and sold in violation of law.

6. Our state saves annually, directly and indirectly, more than twenty million dollars, which but for prohibition would be spent, lost and wasted in drink.

7. Maine is now one of the most prosperous states in the union; but before the adoption of prohibition it was undoubtedly the poorest.

8. The whole face of the state has been changed for the better. Before the law there were conspicuous indications everywhere of dilapidation, unthrift and decay, in shabby churches, shabby schoolhouses, shabby dwellings, neglected and shabby barns. Now there is nothing of all that, but everywhere are seen conclusive proofs of industry, activity, enterprise and thrift; no dilapidated or neglected buildings anywhere, either public or private, but everywhere unmistakable proofs of an industrious and thrifty people.

9. In 1884, after an experience of the benefits of prohibition for thirty-three years, that policy was put into the constitution by a popular vote, the majority being 47,075, the affirmative vote being three times larger than the negative. There can be no more convincing proof than this that prohibition in Maine has not been 'a failure,' as the distillers and brewers declare it to be, but on the contrary a great success.—Orillia 'Packet.'

A HAMILTON OPINION.

A regular reader of the Hamilton 'Spectator' would hardly look through its columns in the expectation of finding a temperance lecture, says the Orillia 'Packet.' But a recent issue contained the following:—

John L. Sullivan, once noted for his prowess as a prize fighter, and champion of the ring so long as he lived a temperate life, was interviewed the other day in New York by a newspaper reporter, and among other things he said was: 'Booze was the only thing that put me out of the fighting game. Booze always was and always will be champion. If you have a kid at home tell him that booze can meet anybody at any weight, concede any handicap, and win hands down. It's a cinch that booze will beat you.' John L. is not the only man who could give that experience. Some of the brightest intellects, men capable of managing the largest industries, have been wrecked by too frequent indulgence in intoxicating liquors. The successful men of business are those who drink sparingly, if at all. Take the heads of all the great enterprises in the city of Hamilton and you will find them men of moderate habits. John D. Rockefeller, the billionnaire of the Standard Oil Company, who less than thirty years ago was a man of moderate means, says that it was by keeping a clear head, free from the fumes of wine, that he was enabled to work out his road to wealth. More than one bright Hamilton man, who stood head and shoulders above his fellows in the management of business affairs, has gone down to obscurity and poverty through the free indulgence of strong drink. Many years ago an intellectual Scotsman in this city, who had been brought down through drink to become almost a barroom loafer, would occasionally exclaim in front of a saloon, as he saw a young man enter, 'Stop, poor sinner, stop and think, before you farther go.' It was a terrible warning from one who had run down the scale of respectability till he had become so low that even the bartender would not tolerate him unless he entered with some old-time acquaintance to get a drink. There are every day evidences in the streets of this city of what strong drink will do. The men you see in rags and poverty were once like you, young man, and could take a drink or leave it alone.

Last Sunday afternoon a respectably-dressed man, of sixty years of age or more, was forcibly ejected from a prominent hotel in this city somewhat the worse for liquor. Even in his degradation it was evident he was a gentleman in manners, and it was a sad sight to see him roughly handled by a young man connected with the hotel office. Probably the old man was an acceptable visitor while his money lasted, even though it was Sunday. Unfortunately such sights are too common in city life. There was a time when that old man boasted in his strength to drink a glass of liquor or leave it alone.

DRINKING IN ONTARIO.

Railway conductors, and others who are in a position to know what is going on, and who may be trusted to give disinterested testimony, affirm that during the past two years there has been a

Advertisements.

STOP THAT COUGH!

Colds Lead to Catarrh---Catarrh Leads to Consumption.

A Beautiful Girl's Experience.

Miss Alma Lillia, 306 18th street, Rock Island, Ill., says:

"I am a firm friend to Peruna, for it cured me in two days of a cough which had been annoying me for three weeks, and which had developed a serious catarrhal affection of the throat and lungs.

"I had a number of colds during the year and each left me with a little more catarrh, then this bad cough was the worst. I took cough medicines until I sickened at the sight of them. But Peruna cured me up in such quick time, that I am its firm friend. Four weeks' constant use of it got the catarrh entirely out of my system.

"It deserves all the praise bestowed upon it."—Alma Lillia.

NINE CASES of consumption out of ten occur in this way:

A person catches a cold. The cold is not properly cured, and they quickly catch another one. This cold is dilly-dallied with by no treatment, or some treatment that is ineffectual, and the cold continues.

Then they catch another cold and begin to cough. Then they take cough syrups, but they do no good.

By and by they get tired of taking medicine, and give up in despair.

Their cold continues and their cough grows worse. Then they apply to a doctor, only to discover that they are in the first stages of consumption.

Miss Lillia, of Illinois, started out exactly in this way. Fortunately, she took a course of Peruna before it was too late. She had caught several colds, then a cough developed. She took all sorts of cough medicines until, as she puts it, 'I sickened at the sight of them.' In four weeks Peruna had cured her of her catarrh, and her system was entirely rid of it.

This is what Peruna is doing all the while. Not a day, and probably not an hour, passes but some one has a similar experience with Peruna.

The first step toward consumption is catching cold. The next step is a failure to cure it promptly. The third step is the development of catarrh, which gradually becomes chronic. The fourth step, the catarrh begins to spread from the head to the throat. The fifth step, the catarrh spreads to the bronchial tubes and lungs. It then becomes consumption in its first stage.

At any time during the progress of the catarrh, from the first onset of the cold to its final settlement in the lungs, Peruna can be relied upon to stop the disease. It cures entirely. Even after consumption has become thoroughly developed, many cases have found in Peruna a permanent cure. After they have been given up by physicians to die of consumption, Peruna has cured them. We have hundreds of testimonials that declare these facts in the most enthusiastic language.

U. S. Senator John M. Thurston, from Nebraska, writes the following letter:

Washington, D.C., April 6, 1901.

'I have used Peruna at various times during the past year or two with most satisfactory results.

'It entirely relieved me from an irritating cough—the result of excessive effort in the presidential campaign, and I am a firm believer in its efficacy in any such trouble.'—Jno. M. Thurston.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

STEEL RANGES

For Hotels, Families, etc.

QUEBEC HEATERS, all sizes.

"RADIANT HOME," Self-feeders.

GAS STOVES and HEATERS.

COAL OIL STOVES and HEATERS

GEO. R. PROWSE, 224 St. James st., MONTREAL.

manifest increase of drunkenness among boys and young men in our country. It is the licensed saloon that is drawing these promising lads in increasing numbers into the awful vortex of intemperance. Let every father among us, and every lover of boys, unite on Dec. 4 in one supreme effort to close up the grogshops and rid the province of these ante-chambers of hell.—'Canadian Baptist.'

THE SOLE QUESTION.

The sole question to be decided on Dec. 4 is, do the people of this province want to retain the bars and the treating system? However this question came to be submitted to the electors it is before them now for decision. There is nothing to be gained by asking how the issue came to be submitted in its present form. The case is before the jury and the jury must return a verdict in a few days. What shall the verdict be? Are the electors of Ontario to declare at the poll that they consider the bar-room a good institution. This is the question to be decided on Dec. 4. —Orillia 'Times.'

ABOLITION OF THE BAR-ROOM.

If you are anxious that the protection of legal sanction should be taken away from the liquor traffic, you will mark your ballot in the 'Yes' column.

The treating habit prevails in proportion to the opportunities for its development, and the attractiveness that surrounds those opportunities. The bar-room is the opportunity and the invitation for treating. Treating is the opportunity, the incitement, and the cause of drinking. Drinking is the parent of drunkenness and debauchery. The suppression of the bar-room will be an immense step in the advance towards the suppression of the evils of intemperance.

The Ontario Liquor Act, if adopted, will make bar-rooms illegal. If bar-rooms are made illegal their existence can only be made the result of lack of public opinion against them, or wilful connivance of officials at law-breaking. Right public opinion will soon remedy the evil of faithless officers. Under the Liquor Act public opinion will banish the bar.—Acton 'Free Press.'

Advertisements.

SOUND AS A DOLLAR

That is the result of a course of treatment with Scott's Emulsion. We have special reference to persons with weak lungs and sensitive throats.

Scott's Emulsion does some things better than others. This is one of them. It has a peculiar action on the throat and lungs which gives them strength and makes them tough.

That's how Scott's Emulsion drives out coughs, colds and bronchitis. It keeps them out, too.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

GRAFTONS
BOOK STORE
240 St. JAMES St.

REMEMBRANCE.

The thought that we are remembered by friends is one of the **Sweets of Life.** It lifts us up when we feel "blue" and encourages us with a greater hope. Some choice tangible expression of **Friendship** in the shape of **Canadian Cards** and **Calendars** may be seen at our store.
It is time they were sent to the **Friends at a Distance.**

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.
EPPS'S COCOA
An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. Sold in ½ lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ld., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.
EPPS'S COCOA
GIVING STRENGTH & VIGOR.

THE QUEBEC BANK.

Dividend No. 161.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three percent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its Branches, on and after MONDAY, the First Day of December next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the Seventeenth to the Thirtieth of November (both days inclusive).
By Order of the Directors.
THOMAS McDOUGALL,
General Manager.
Quebec, 21st October, 1902.

LETTERS FROM READERS

A NOTE OF WARNING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As the 'Witness' has a large circulation in Ontario, permit me to address a few words of warning and advice to the electors, relative to the vote to be given on Dec. 4 next. In the history and experience of every man, some one event occupies a more prominent position than any other, and demands a most serious consideration and prompt action of every man, who desires the best interests of the country. The vote to be given is intended to confirm and establish a prohibitory law for the suppression and abolishing of the liquor traffic, which is the greatest curse to the human family that now exists. It is the author of the large majority of the crimes, woes and miseries that afflict the human race. To my own personal knowledge, temperance people for the last fifty years, have labored to educate the people on the question of prohibition and now that there is an opportunity to obtain the great boon, it certainly behooves every temperance voter and every man who wishes the best interests of the whole community, to go and tender his vote for prohibition. No political or other consideration should deter every voter to tender his vote for prohibition—failure to do so is aiding and assisting the liquor interests—there will be no division in their ranks, and there should be no division in the ranks of prohibitionists. Let them take warning from the sad results of the division amongst the Manitoba prohibitionists last spring when called upon to vote for a good prohibitory law, passed by the Local Legislature, and confirmed by the highest authority in the kingdom. That division has thrown back the temperance cause probably for the next twenty years in Manitoba. Let Ontario prohibitionists remember that in union there is strength, in division there is weakness and failure. Let them march boldly to the polls and roll up a most triumphant majority for prohibition, and as on Ontario and Manitoba prohibitionist I shall rejoice.

A. McDOUGALL.

INCREASED PROTECTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—To the prudent protectionist the existing tariff is a reasonable tariff. A reasonable tariff implies considerate security for the investment of brains and capital, and a proper discrimination against incapacity and waste. To a candid Conservative the present tariff is viewed as a goodly heritage; and, minus the preferential clause, represents the ripe fruit of the judgment of a set of statesmen who had a clear and far-reaching appreciation of the needs and possibilities of Canada. Its framers in their ultimate adjustment of it, considered it high enough, all interests being taken into account. That it was not too low, plus the preferential clause, is attested by the success of those industries which have demonstrated their economic fitness to live and thrive under it. Such concerns are to-day earning good dividends to their owners, and are a credit and pride to the country. Most of them are full up to the eyes with orders, and have all they can do, to keep pace with their deliveries.

Certain descriptions of Canadian manufactures have, since 1878, made such remarkable progress, and have attained such a high degree of excellency, that the corresponding English-made articles would not sell against them even if admitted free. This is notably so in the case of ready-made clothing. The writer is considering the textile departments only, but other branches of manufacturing industry, upon which he is not so competent to speak, could no doubt disclose an equally creditable showing. The woollen and cotton mills of the Dominion, are now turning out goods, which, for design, make, finish and the general purposes of utility, are the despair of English agents who come out here to compete with them.

Why have not those, who are now clamoring for increased protection, gone and done likewise? Many of them have had the same educational advantages and the same term of apprenticeship, besides the invigorating example of their successful rivals to stimulate them. Why have they not turned these things to profitable account? Simply from want of the power to know how to do it.' But surely their misuse of time, or lack of ability, is no reason why the government should step in to protect them from the consequences of their own essential unfitness to survive. If they have failed to pass the test of economic force to live, there is nothing for them but to pass on to the oblivion of that capacious limbo, which is the final resting place of everything that is hopelessly unfortunate or unfit.

It is not the duty of government, nor in the interests of a people, to coddle and nourish what is feeble, exotic, or superfluous.

If certain investors have put their money into impossible ventures it is a pity, but it cannot be helped. It is one of the risks incidental to all kinds of trade. Increased protection, however, would be no remedy for such a condition of things, but rather an aggravation of the evils described; for any advance in a tariff is the invariable signal for increased production, and increased production in this case would mean increased facilities for futility and waste. The Canadian industries have had a good start. The best of them are prosperous, and so is the country; and it is wise to let well alone. By unsettling one thing, several others are liable to become undone. There is little justice and less sense in robbing Peter to pay Paul. The wisest measure of the best government that the world ever saw would not satisfy everybody.

The only thing for a government to do in a complex community is to legislate without fear or favor, in the general interest, and aim at the enactment of laws, whose chief object will be the greatest good of the greatest number. One of the wisest things the present government ever did was to accept the work of their predecessors in its entirety, and to refrain from all meddlesome tinkering of a tariff that was well adapted to the general conditions of the country. Above all, let them avoid that tendency to tariff instability, which was one of the vices of the Conservatives themselves, and often led them to make trifling changes which had no effect but to unsettle the business mind of the community, and diffuse over it a paralysis destructive of healthy and well-sustained enterprise. The preferential clause will not kill those manufacturers that are entitled to live. That the country should get some equivalent for the preferential clause is reasonable to expect. Even already it is getting something in the shape of preferential demand, and the 'clause' is only in its infancy. Rome was not built in a day, and Mr. Chamberlain has not spoken his last word. The preferential clause was a bold and well-timed example, and may yet come to form the corner-stone in that grand edifice of Anglo-Imperial federation which is, to-day, the dream of the best minds on the American continent.

J. McG.

Montreal, Nov. 13, 1902.

HOLY NAME SOCIETY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.'

Sir,—In your editorial of Saturday last, after having referred to the detestable habit of swearing and, more particularly, that of taking the name of our Holy Redeemer in vain, you state: 'This all goes to show the need of such a move as that of the Society of the Holy Name, which might well be extended into Canada.' It will be pleasing to many to be informed that such an association does exist in this city, and has been in active operation for more than two years. The membership is at present about three hundred, not many in comparison with the 20,000 who lately made such an imposing demonstration in the city of Brooklyn, N.Y., yet a good beginning and with fair prospects ahead.

The Holy Name Society is one of the most ancient. It dates back from A.D. 1274. A movement was then organized under Gregory X., 'To promote in a special manner devotion to the Holy Name of Jesus, in order both to honor that adorable name, and to repair the insults offered our Lord by the Albigensian heretics and other blasphemers.' In the reign of Charles V., the society received definite organization, and has been in active operation in Europe ever since. To the Paulist Fathers the honor of introducing the Holy Name Society to this continent and giving it renewed vitality is, I think, due. The Montreal branch is connected with St. Patrick's Church.

VIATOR.

Montreal, Nov. 17, 1902.

MR. PEDLEY AND THE COAL STRIKE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As Mr. Dingwall objects to some of my statements under the above heading, in your issue of Nov. 1, kindly allow me to reply to his letter, 'Single Taxer Corrected,' in your issue of Nov. 8.

Mr. Pedley claimed the right of the mine workers to organize. Mr. Dingwall now admits that right. Mr. Dingwall denies the right of union mine workers to interfere with the rights of non-union workers in any illegal manner. Mr. Pedley, Mr. Mitchell and myself did not claim for the union miners that right—so that Mr. Dingwall has introduced a matter which was not an issue at all. Let me assert, however, that in my opinion, while such conduct of the union men cannot be justified, there are many grounds upon which it can be excused. One is ignorance. Major Miller, of Wilkesbarre, Inspector-General 3rd Brigade, says of Shenandoah: 'Eighty-five percent of the population are foreigners, and 8,000 to 10,000 are anarchists. They fear neither God nor man. The English-speaking miners are all right and have done a good deal to help the troops there.' Mr. Dingwall should know that these foreigners were imported by the coal companies to enable them to reduce wages. Another excuse is poverty. President Baer admits that the wages of 26,270 miners employed by his company average $296.20 per year. Out of this are taken rents, rebates for powder, oil and company's doctor, leaving a net balance of $148, slightly more than $2.75 per week for the support of a miner's family. I ask, does not such a condition excuse a little occasional desperation on the part of an ignorant class of men?

Says Mr. Dingwall: 'The miner has the right to move to a better place if he can find one.' Ay, here is the rub! I am glad Mr. Dingwall put in that 'if.' There is ten times more coal land not being mined than is now being operated. Can the miner get work at this unused coal land? No, and why not? Because the average price of coal land in Pennsylvania is $50,000 per square mile. Some pieces are held for $150,000 per square mile. When this fact is considered, the dog in the manger is unearthed and the drone in the hive is found. Now we see who refuse to supply the people of this continent with coal. The union mine workers never did, Mr. Dingwall's statement to the contrary notwithstanding. The miners refused to mine coal at a certain price per day, but offered to do it for a certain increase on that price per day. That is not a refusal to mine coal any more than a refusal of Mr. Dingwall's coal dealer to supply him with coal at $6.00 per ton, when the price had risen to $7.00 per ton, would be a refusal to supply coal at all.

Let me deny in toto Mr. Dingwall's statement that the operators ever refused to supply coal to their fellow men. The fact already stated is the proof that Mr. Dingwall is wrong. Not one pound of coal will the lords of the coal lands permit to be taken from the ground unless the purchase price of $50,000 and upwards per mile is first paid, or heavy rents and royalties are levied. The badly paid union miner surely may be excused for saying to his non-union comrade: 'You shall not work for $1.42 per day. You shall demand $1.60 per day.' When the landlord says: 'With the power of slaughter of the United States Army behind me, you shall not mine coal without first paying a toll to me of $50,000 per square mile.' Fancy, $50,000 per mile without sweating at all! At this rate, as interest at 5 percent on $50,000 is $2,500 per annum, there are from one to three drones living without working on every square mile of coal land in Pennsylvania that is being used, although Mr. Dingwall's Bible says: 'If a man work not, neither shall he eat.' And they tell me Mr. Baer's salary is not less than $50,000 per year. Those mine owners are splendid neighbors, for a consideration. And remember, this price does not include any work—for the title deed men did not make land or coal—and, as I showed, the value is purely a product of the population. Even the Springfield 'Republican' says: 'Coal is a bounty of nature, which properly belongs to the whole people, and not to a few men for their exclusive profit.'

The 'Republican' recognizes, even if Mr. Dingwall does not, that it is impossible to seek life, liberty and hapiness with frozen feet. Did Mr. Dingwall ever consider how many men, women and children must have died premature deaths through insufficient food, clothing and shelter in the coal regions on account of unfair wages? Is not the essence of murder here? Who has the most brotherly love, the man who sells a fair day's work for a fair day's wage, or the man who sells monopoly and privilege and throws absolutely no work into the bargain? Does Mr. Dingwall know what the bees do with the drones at the end of the summer? Bee men tell us they clip their wings and turn them out of the hive to die. Let me borrow Mr. Dingwall's words and ask him what more moral right have the so-called mine owners to the coal than they have to the Atlantic Ocean or the St. Lawrence? And surely any just minded person would answer, only the right of an unjust law. Their right in justice should only be equal with that of any other inhabitant of the United States. The government should own the mines in trust for all, and that could be done by taking the land values for government purposes.

Mr. Dingwall complains that I do not give my interpretation of Proverbs xxii., 26: 'Be thou not one of them that strike hands.' He says 'striking hands' means refusing to work. But hands (miners or workers) striking (stopping work), and men striking (beating) hands, are certainly not the same thing, any more than a horse-chestnut is a chestnut horse. Surely the reasonable interpretation is that we should shun violent actions, especially as the context warns us against the angry and wrathful man.

In treating of mine ownership, I quoted Scripture as being testimony Mr. Dingwall regarded of more value than argument, but it was not necessary. Murder and theft have been forbidden by the criminal codes, verbal or written, of all heathen peoples—Chinese, Hindu, Brahmin, Aztec, Japanese, etc., who never had the Bible to guide them. Private ownership of coal mines places a necessity of life in the hands of a few individuals, and if it is conceded that they as owners have a perfect right to stop the supply, then it must be conceded they have a right to kill the young children and the old folks by cold. As Herbert Spencer says: 'Equity forbids private property in land' (coal land or other land). Work is not possible without land (coal land or other land) to work upon. Therefore, private ownership of coal land implies the right of the few to stop the work of the many, unless the many act as slves to the few. In other words, by private ownership the miners are robbed of their freedom and the natural right to work. Which then are the worst? Mine owners or men? And is not a constitution radically wrong that has legalized such a state of things?

Mr. Dingwall feigns ignorance of the annual landlord's strike. Let him consult a few tenants around him as to whether they ever had their rents raised on May 1 and his ignorance may be dispelled. Let him watch for the 'Let' notices on February 1 next and inquire for the causes.

In conclusion, allow me to say to Mr. Dingwall that, correctly understood, I believe the Bible to be the greatest book in the world, but from careful study of it I do not find superior enlightenment comes by prayer alone, but that perception of justice between master and man comes from right living and right working, not loafing and land monopoly. We read, 'He that doeth the will of my Father which is in Heaven, he shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God,' John vii., 17. Again, Isaiah v., 8, 'Woe unto them that join house to house, they lay field to field, till there be no room, and ye be made to dwell alone in the land.' When the will is not done, and the coal fields are joined and held at $50,000 per mile, no wonder for judgment we find oppression, and for righteousness the miners' cry. (Isaiah v., 7).

Again I say, Mr. Pedley is right. The chief fault is with the mining land monopolist, and not with the mine workers.

SINGLE TAXER.

CANADIAN TRANSPORTATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In certain quarters a good deal has been said about the Canadian transportation problem, which has a wide meaning, but I presume it bears entirely on the trade of the St. Lawrence, especially the port of Montreal. The impression conveyed is that we are suffering an injustice somewhere from our United States neighbors, without specifying how or where, but generally leading up to the transportation of the North-West or Manitoba wheat crop. Now let us look at it as it is: That crop of wheat comes on the market, arriving at lake ports say, about Oct. 1. At this season of the year the St. Lawrence can only carry a very small portion of the wheat that offers, as our steamers are filled up with general cargo that increases daily at that season of the year, paying probably three times the rate that is paid on grain; and it is impossible to increase the ocean tonnage to the St. Lawrence, depending entirely on grain cargoes, as it is well known to the trade that the average rate of freight on wheat alone would not pay the steamer's expenses. Of the winter's accumulation of Manitoba wheat, Montreal can and does carry a large quantity, but even the bulk of that is exported during the first six weeks of open water, say from May 1 to the middle of June. From that time on, say three months and a half, of summer navigation, or until Oct. 1, the St. Lawrence must depend on the United States products to supply their steamers. In that time we can safely say the St. Lawrence will receive twice the quantity of Manitoba grain that is shipped from Fort William via Buffalo and other United States routes. Of the crop of 1901, clearances show about nine million bushels of Manitoba wheat shipped by United States ports, against about eighteen millions of United States grain shipped via Canadian ports.

So that from the foregoing I cannot see where the injustice to Canadian ports comes in. There has also been considerable said about the want of Canadian vessels during the past twelve months. The trade to-day generally admit that there is sufficient tonnage to take all Manitoba grain offering to come this way, at a rate about equal to American ports that do the same business. With the increased number of Canadian vessels that are now being built, the coming year will see tonnage much increased over even that of the present day. This tonnage will probably require to depend for about three and a half months on United States grain to keep them running during the coming year to a considerable extent. This, I think, shows clearly that Canadians are quite alive to the wants of the transportation problem, and do not require government assistance in any way to keep up to or ahead of the requirements of the growing country.

ST. LAWRENCE.

Montreal, Nov. 18, 1902.

THE ENGLISH EDUCATION BILL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—My thanks are due Mr. McIntosh for affording me another opportunity of dispelling ilusions about the Education Bill, as well as my modest abilities will permit. Finally, then, I would say:

1. It is not a question of what the Church party demands, but of what the bill allows. It provides that scholars cannot be required to attend any Sunday school, place of worship, religious observance or instruction in religious subjects. In the 8,000 parishes wherein Dissenters' children may have to attend Church schools there need be no forcing of beliefs on them which their parents consider false. They can be withdrawn from religious teaching if desired. Dr. Guinness Roger says many Dissenters have no belief in the efficiency of day schools as instruments of propagandism. Then in what danger are these children and why will some persist in alleging a grievance? Mr. Stuart Worthy, M.P., tells the Yorkshire Association of Sunday School Unions that they are ill-informed, as the only persons who can, or ever could, hand over any children to the teaching of any clergyman are the parents, and that the bill leaves the law, as to that, where it was. Mr. Balfour says a great injustice has been done the clergy, and that you may go from parish to parish in rural England and never find the religious difficulty existing. That if the clergy have had too large a share in education it was because they alone were, in most cases, willing to take the trouble and make the sacrifices necessary. He says the bill does away with this one man system, for the parson will be one of six, two of whom, in many cases, will be of a different belief. Is leaving the priest in a minority 'putting education under the heel of the clergy?' The existing law, passed by the Liberals, rivets the denominational system on any district where it has provided adequate accommodation. From this is no appeal, and Dissenters may be obliged to attend Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, or Church schools. Under the bill it will be possible for them, if the circumstances of their district require it, to build a school that will suit them, out of the rates and public funds.

2. Taxation without representation and appointment of teachers. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach might well say the opposition to the bill was most hollow, absurd, and unreasonable when we learn that denominational schools (including the Wesleyan, I presume), have long received assistance from the taxes, and no one dreamed of objecting, though taxpayers had no control over them except what the school inspector might represent, and this under clerical management only. Some people, he said, had consciences extremely tender about money paid by rates, and awfully tough about that paid by taxes. In the House Mr. Balfour said he had indeed spoken in vain if he had not made it clear that the staffing of the schools and payment of teachers salaries were matters within the determination of the local authority (the county and borough councils). When he had talked of secular education being under popular control, he had always meant what he said. The determination of the staff and the salaries of the teachers was perhaps the most important subject with which the education authority would have to deal.

3. I named no names when I spoke of political Dissenters. It is your correspondent that chooses to fit the cap on his leaders. It is not mine to measure the exact amount of contempt any individual brings on himself by identifying himself with an agitation fostered by the Opposition and fed with their lies. I deal with the class, and could furnish Mr. McIntosh with specimens of language from political Dissenters that I would be ashamed to quote or he to read. Those knowing the true inwardness of some phases of certain religious activities of England know, that if interference with the teaching of the Church to her own children in schools she provides were permitted, the two busybodies I mentioned as a possibility would often be forthcoming. It was this interference I spoke of as impudence.

4. If your correspondent cannot see any injustice to Churchmen in handing over to the undenominationalism of

Advertisements.

A TRYING TIME.

IS THE PERIOD WHEN YOUNG GIRLS ARE MERGING INTO WOMANHOOD.

Marked by Pale Faces, Heart Palpitation, Loss of Appetite and General Lassitude —How to Overcome This Condition.

After babyhood, the most perilous time in a young girl's life is when she is just entering womanhood. It is then that she is subject to headaches, dizziness, heart palpitation, feeble appetite and bloodless cheeks and lips. This condition may easily develop into consumption, and to prevent this—to keep the young girl in good health and strength—mothers should insist upon their taking a blood-making tonic, such as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. Henry McIntyre, Port Dalhousie, Ont., gives sound advice to other mothers in cases of this kind. She says: 'About three years ago the health of my daughter, Bertha, began to fail. She grew weak and seemed unable to stand the least exertion. She suffered from distressing headaches, and fainting fits; her appetite left her and she lost flesh. I spent much money on medicines, but they did not help her. Then I took her to a doctor, and although his treatment was persisted in for a long time, she seemed to be growing worse, and I began to fear she was going into consumption. Then I took her to a specialist, but his treatment was likewise unsuccessful. Finally upon the advice of a lady friend, a doctor practicing in Chicago, Bertha began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and before long there was a decided improvement in her condition, and by the time she had taken nine boxes she was once more enjoying the best of health and had gained fifteen pounds in weight. I would strongly advise all similar sufferers to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial, as her case seemed as hopeless as could be.'

All weak and ailing girls and women, sufferers from backache, headaches, indisposition to work or exercise, who show by their pale and sallow cheeks that they are in ill health, will find prompt relief, bright eyes, rosy cheeks and active health in a fair use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You can obtain these pills from any medicine dealer or by mail, post paid, at 50c. a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Never accept anything else which a dealer may say is 'just as good.'

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

the board schools the Church children in certain large urban, and therefore more important, centres, why accuse me of inability to see his side of the argument? 'As citizens they have equal rights to any others in the nation, yet this is what is being forced on them.'

5. The Church leans on her voluntary contributions and ancient endowments, of which latter the State stole more than it has since repaid. As to education, the Church furnishes buildings for the State to use in performing its duty of secular education. It looks like the State leaning on the Church to a certain extent. But surely Mr. McIntosh forgot for the moment the Regium Donum, the moneys paid Dissenting schools, and the State funds which (unless I am misinformed) the Dissenters readily accept for their schools in India.

L. STONE.

Montreal, Nov. 14, 1902.

OUR MONTREAL STREETS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—That the streets of Montreal are in a filthy and disgraceful state of unkemptness, is, I presume, the general opinion of the bulk of the residents. In spite, however, of this established fact, the municipal authorities, apparently unable from either internal dissensions or other extraordinary causes, to do anything to ameliorate the present condition of affairs, or to submit an alternative, are wilfully taking advantage of the anonymous character of the correspondence which from time to time appears in the columns of the local press, to postpone for reasons of their own, the reasonable demand of the citizens of this the commercial capital of Canada.

If, as I presume, the aldermen charged with these special duties, are acting on this latter assumption of mine, they are, I submit, perfectly justified, for a recent writer in the 'Fortnightly Review' discussing letters written to the press, remarks:—'If a writer do not sign his name, especially to a letter, he forfeits all claim to be considered or respected. There is no need to discuss his manners, and his motives at best are dubious, since he himself eliminates from discussion the possible courage and honesty of his purpose.'

It is difficult for a comparative stranger to appreciate the fact that, from among the leaders of the great financial houses and business establishments of this city, none can be found to muster sufficient moral courage to openly address the public press in condemnation of the existing state of affairs, or to support so strong a movement, as to insist that from henceforth the streets of Montreal shall be kept in a state befitting the importance of the city.

There may be a grim satisfaction among those who so ostentatiously represent finance in its various forms in seeing their names figuring as presidents, directors and managers of every imaginary form of industry which in the near future, it is hoped, may tend to further consolidate this splendid heritage; but these gentlemen have a duty beyond the mercenary, they are units for good or evil in this great city, and by their silence and ineptitude in its sanitary condition and general welfare, are certainly 'aiders and abettors' of the shocking apathy which at present prevails in municipal circles in the direction indicated.

The same remark applies equally to the Church and the medical profession, the one by the fact, that in their ministrations to the sick and poor, they are or should be brought into contact with the wretched and putrefying state of the roads, sidewalks and lanes, the other by the constant outbreak of zymotic diseases, which are undoubtedly the consequent corollary of the same.

All are equally, to use a vulgarism, tarred with the same brush; all appear to be afraid to speak with a loud voice, in dread of offending 'their sisters, their cousins or their aunts,' so that by their frankness of speech they may, figuratively speaking, be accused of treading on the pedal extremities of their next door neighbor.

It is painful to note that in this self-governing country the leaders of neither the Anglican or Roman Churches are to be found interesting themselves in any way in respect of the physical as well as the spiritual welfare of the people committed to their charge. Are we not told that 'cleanliness is next to godliness;' yet priest and pastor are alike indifferent and go their respective ways, the one to the solicitude of his ecclesiastical or monastic home, the latter to the social tea or muffin worry.

If the representatives of the various religious bodies are to blame for their callousness in this matter, the medical profession are none the less responsible for their failure to represent publicly, the dangers that are arising all around the taint laden atmosphere of this sorely stricken city so sorely I submit, because not one of its citizens, whether representing religion, science or wealth, is apparently disposed to openly raise even the mildest form of protest, to lift the city's good name out of the slough of filth and wretchedness into which it has drifted.

During my residence in this city, now over four years, it has come to my knowledge, from time to time, that I have given great offence in certain circles in expressing a decided preference for Toronto over Montreal. The accusation is perfectly true, and I have no apology to offer; indeed, it is with a sense of pride that I can contemplate the fact that I am free of any taint of provincialism, and that, with cosmopolitan frankness, I am at liberty to state openly what many a Montrealer also repeats behind folded doors with bated breath. If I have dared to speak eulogistically of the 'Queen City,' it is because I admire its cleanly swept streets, its fine granolithic sidewalks, with occasionally well kept wood ones, but above all, the evident pride with which its people contemplate the change which time, energy and duty, have brought into evidence, since the days of 'Muddy York.'

In conclusion, I venture to apologize for my intrusion into the domestic affairs of this city, but as during the period I have been a resident of Montreal I have possibly passed more than once through every one of its streets, I can, I submit, speak with an authority few men possess. In many of these thoroughfares the surface dressing or the roadway is gone; in some, considerable quantities of the sidewalks have disappeared; whilst on others, especially the lanes, the filthiest habits prevail. It is true, the bulk of these faults are to be found in the manufacturing and poorer quarters—for the poor are ever with us—but in the absence of protection and supervision—for the police are rarely with us—things may go from bad to worse, until even the waning pulses of our stricken-sick may be stimulated by the poisoned champagne, proposed to be donated to our hospitals by the largesse of the Police force.

L. EDYE.

Montreal, Nov. 20, 1902.

DISGUISED HANDS ALWAYS BAD.

'Here is a truth,' says a handwriting expert in the Philadelpia 'Record,' 'that is as widespread as the ether: A disguised hand always tries to be poorer than the real hand. That axiom is a great help to us experts. For instance, when a letter done in a disguised hand is brought to us we always know that the writer of the letter is in a higher station than the hand would lead us to infer. Hence, in our detective work we are able to save much valuable time by eliminating all persons socially below the appearance of the letter, and concentrating our attention on those only who are above it.'

BOOK NOTICES.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS.

The holiday happiness of children depends as much on the quality of their new books as on the quantity of their new toys. For the very little ones, we can hardly get a more entertaining present than 'The Louis Wain Nursery Book,' published by James Clarke & Co., Fleet street, London, at one shilling, a small price for such a pretty book. Nearly sixty pages of Louis Wain's clever pictures of animals are set off by descriptive stories and verses of a very charming order. The account of a cheese tea in Miceland, where the provisions had been stolen by rats, has the following sad statement:—

There is ice in Iceland, so, of course,
there are mice in Miceland, and there is
usually cheese at a cheese tea, but at this
cheese tea there were no cheeses; neither
a black cheese, nor a red cheese; neither
a peagreen cheese, nor a skyblue cheese,
nor a brown cheese, nor a pale cheese for
pink people.

The portrait of a rabbit in a very high collar, holding a piece of music, has such a fatuous expression that we are not surprised to read that he sings a comic song—'loud and long.'

When the other Bunnies said it filled them
all with pain
Bath-Bunny Currant-Bunny sang it twice
again.

A page on which the rhyme is even better executed than the picture concerns a little girl who went out by night 'to catch a fairy.'

Little Dorothea hopes to find a few about,
A-playing underneath the silver moon,
But from little Dorothea they are safe
enough, no doubt,
For nurse will come and catch her very
soon!

A fairy story published this season by the Revell Company is 'The Gift of the Magic Staff,' by Fannie E. Ostrander. It is an attractive tale of earth and air fairies, and there is a fairly successful attempt in it to convey the idea that the powers of nature are at one with the moral forces of the universe. (The same thought is brought out in a similar way in Kingsley's 'Water Babies'). The closing chapters, however, are in the simple Santa Claus style.

'We want you to explain about the North Pole,' said the Prince. 'Why can't the humans find it? It seems to be here fast enough.' St. Nick threw back his head and laughed till the tears ran down his cheeks. Then he straightened up and winked at Paul again. 'I take it down and hide it in the garret every time I hear that an expedition is coming this way,' he said. 'Why, if I didn't I shouldn't have any time at all to work at my trade, there'd be such stacks of explorers up here, tramping over my lawn and calling on me. Then what in the world would the youngsters do for Christmas presents?' Besides, some one would probably want to split the Pole up and carry the pieces away for souvenirs.'

'In Time With the Stars' is a pretty book of Sunday stories by the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher. The grown folks may think some of the stories inadequate to explain the texts attached to them, but the teaching is earnest as far as it goes, and children love the books that give them a glimpse at the 'wherefores' of life. The first story is called 'The people in my watch,' and narrates how the various wheels and springs were discontented with the monotony of their labor until they were told how by going no faster and no slower they made the watch keep true to the time shown by the stars. (Revell, price 75 cents.)

GIFT BOOKS FOR OLDER PEOPLE.

The 'Leisure Hour' though but a slender magazine, as it appears month by month (lacking indeed that fatness which in many American magazines is owing to the advertisements), makes a yearly volume of great excellence. Its fiction is of a gently entertaining kind that seems to be more popular in England than on this side of the water. Even when the plot is a lively one 'Leisure Hour' authors maintain a leisurely tone and an evenness of diction that doubtless carry on the classical tradition of an earlier day. But the strength of this magazine lies elsewhere. Its scientific articles enlighten the ordinary reader on many unexpected points. Its 'Oversea Notes' give highly intelligent accounts of popular movements and conditions of various sorts outside of England; Canada, Australia and the United States receiving special attention. The chess page evidently attracts a certain constituency, and among the competitions this year there has been an amusing one called 'characters from Dickens,' giving each month forty questions to answer like the following: Whose umbrella served 'at home as a cupboard and on journeys as a carpet-bag?'

Who was 'so poor a clerk that he had never yet attained the modest object of his ambition, to wear a complete new suit of clothes at one time?'

Who warmed his hands 'as benevolently as if they were somebody else's'?

Who had 'a shrill voice that might have belonged to a wind in its teens?'

But the charm of the volume is its historical lore. More attractive than in their scattered periodical appearances are the researches in the byways of knowledge, when one can turn over a big book and read according to the interest of the moment about Viking Relics or the letters of Daniel Defoe, and choose among engravings whether to study elaborate firework displays of the seventeenth century, or portraits of Philippine Welser, whose beauty and virtues as well as her skill in medicine made her much loved among the peasantry of the Tyrol long ago. One of the most striking contributions to this volume is 'The Mother of Parliaments,' a description by J. Hennicker Heaton, M.P., of famous persons and scenes in the British House of Commons. The illustrations by Harry Furniss are amusing. Many of the engravings in the book have a beautifully soft and delicate effect. The paper and type are also of the most satisfactory kind. This is perhaps the handsomest annual published by the Religious Tract Society, London.

'The Sunday at Home' is a beautiful volume and well-calculated to give pleasure to thoughtful readers on many a Sunday afternoon or other time of quiet meditation. Sabbath thoughts for each week are provided by the Rev. Hubert Brooke, M.A., and the Rev. Professor MacEwen, D.D., and suitable pages for the young by the Rev. J. Reid Howatt, a popular children's preacher, and Bishop Weldon, formerly headmaster of Harrow school, who writes on 'The boys of the Bible.' The serial stories are 'David and Jonathan, a story of English village life,' by Julia Hack, and 'Under Calvin's spell,' by D. Alcock, a painstaking student of Reformation history. There are twelve tales for children in this volume, and many short sketches of interesting places and people with well-written accounts of Christian work at home and abroad. (Religious Tract Society.)

Those who have difficulty sometimes in finding a book of fiction that is quiet enough in tone for some 'gentle reader' of their acquaintance, will welcome Agnes Giberne's pretty volume, 'Stories of the Abbey Precincts.' Life and love in a cathedral town furnish the subjects for its ten short stories, and as the same characters appear in several of the tales it is like one long story, though with more variety. Some of the titles, 'The Dean's verger,' 'The under-master's bride,' 'The new Canon,' show the peaceful kind of society dealt with. The stories are pretty in themselves and rather prettily written. (Religious Tract Society, London.)

MAGAZINES.

The Christmas number of 'The Delineator' is a large and even sumptuous-looking magazine. The 'Delineator' is much more now than a fashion monthly, though its full-page pictures of people in their very newest clothes, and its esoteric discourse on what they do in Paris, are doubtless the staple of information to those clever women who follow with flying fingers the fleeting fashions. Sir Edwin Arnold's Christmas poem is illustrated by strange colored plates. There are three or four bright, short stories besides serials. The pages for children and the pages about them are particularly good. Charles Battell Loomis tells at some length of his unsuccessful effort to observe 'how a cricket cricks.'

A man who has no temperament and who is playing on the piano when you knock, will continue playing as he asks you to open the door, and will say, 'Hello, Harry, sit down. Isn't this a lovely thing I'm trying over?' and he will go on to the perhaps bitter end. But a temperamental performer on voice or instrument may have been pouring forth or hitting or scraping divine tones, but as your step is heard he will stop as if he had been shot, and will tell you that he is out of practice or has a horrid cold, or ate too much lobster salad the night before and so cannot play the violin in good form. That's temperament and my cricket had it hard.

'McClure's' of November begins a history, too interesting to be overlooked. It is that of the Standard Oil Company. The first instalment deals with the inception of the oil industry in Pennsylvania about the middle of the century. Petroleum was not altogether unknown before that.

Travellers from the West often carried bottles to their scientific friends in the East. It was such a bottleful, brought as a gift to the professor of chemistry of Dartmouth, who, worn out by an experience of man willing to take it seriously. This man was George H. Bissell, a graduate of Dartmouth, who worn out by an experience of ten years in the South as a journalist and teacher, had come North for a change. At his old college the latest curiosity of the laboratory was shown him—the bottle of rock oil—and the professor contended that it was as good as, or better than, coal for making illuminating oil.

The enterprising Bissell got up 'The Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company,' leased some tracts of land where there were oil-springs and obtained the report of an authoritative analyst as to the valuable properties of the oil. But what to do next was the problem, as the oil was not obtainable in large enough quantities for any practical purpose.

Mr. Bissell was not sanguine, but he was thinking. One day walking down Broadway, he halted to rest in the shade of an awning before a drug store. In the window he saw on a bottle a curious label. 'Kier's Petroleum, or Rock Oil,' it read. Celebrated for its wonderful curative powers. A natural remedy; produced from a well in Allegheny Co., Pa., four hundred feet below the earth's surface,' etc. On the label was the picture of an artesian well. It was from this well that Mr. Keir got his 'Natural Remedy.' Hundreds of men had seen the label before, but his was the first to look at it with a 'seeing eye.'

So to bore for oil a certain Mr. Drake was sent, who knew nothing about artesian wells. But he stuck to his task, and, after more than a year of delays and disappointments, the well known as Drake's Folly began to produce oil. A rush for land in the oil region began at once, and towns sprang up in the wilderness.

LAW LITERATURE.

The 'Canadian Law Review' for November has a continued article on 'Canadian Legislature in 1902.' An interesting account is given of 'How an encyclopaedia of law is made.' Under the title 'Builders of our law,' Lord Herschell's legal career is taken up. Mr. D. R. Keys, of Toronto University, considers the question whether Shakespeare was bred an attorney. The usual summary of recent Canadian and American decisions is given, as well as personals connected with Canadian lawyers. (Canadian Law Review Company, Toronto.)

HOW DOTH THE BUSY BEE.

IN SCOTLAND HE IS A FAILURE—NO HONEY CROP THERE.

When shining hours are few and the rains descend during the whole flowery season the little busy bee can improve nothing, and apiarists grumble. From all parts of England comes news of poor honey yields, both in quality and quantity, while from Scotland the entire failure of the crop is reported. The fact is, as a leading bee farmer said yesterday, the honey has been washed away. Hundreds of thousands of tons are washed away every years. however, but the honey-gathering season only lasts for about three weeks, and the rains were practically continuous throughout the summer.

On many farms, where the hives are usually filled three times in a season, they have not been filled once. And this despite the fact that combs are started for the bees, so that they may go out honey gathering in the first shining hour of the season. But there were few shining hours last summer, and the bees were kept indoors while the honey was being washed away.

Had the working bee as long a tongue as the bohemian humble bee, there might have been a less sad tale from the bee farms. The red clover has more honey than almost any other flower, but only the humble bee can gather it. The working bee confines his attentions to the white clover and sainfoin, whence nearly all the English harvest is gathered. Possibly the bees have been improving the dull hours by perfecting themselves in the process of 'canning' their honey. For their work amounts to 'canning,' since they deliberately turn round and sting a full cell before waxing it over, thus injecting an acid which preserves the honey from fermenting. When they are not out among the flowers they often repeat the antiseptic treatment of their stock.

There is a plentiful supply of Californian and Narbonne honey to make up the deficit of the 'home made'; but its price is likely to rise, as it will find an open market.—London 'Express.'

BERTILLON VINDICATED.

(London 'Chronicle.')

The value of finger prints as means of identification was recently called in question in a London court. It was ascertained that an erroneous print had been forwarded in the case of a particular prisoner, and the charge of inaccuracy therefore fell to the ground. Francis Galton and Dr. Bertillon have elaborated this system to a high degree of accuracy, and taken in conjunction with certain physical measurements it may be regarded as unique in its power of settling identities. The Chinese ages ago adopted a similar system. They were apparently aware of the fact that no two persons have the skin lines at the ends of the fingers developed in precisely the same way. The system which is in use in English police practice has had a long and extensive trial in France. It is now employed in America and in several of our own colonies.

Advertisements.

THE LAUNDRESS' LAMENT.

Bless my heart! Why was I ever born? Toiling and moiling from morning till night, and never a rest! If man was made to mourn, what was a laundress made for—certainly not to sing. My hands are nearly charred off working in filthy suds, washing other people's clothes, and other people's floors. No wonder soapmakers give prizes with their soaps. Those who use some of the soaps deserve prizes. I would rather do without the prizes and have a whole skin. And as to the mistress' part of the bargain—imagine rubbing ten dollars' worth into the value of five dollars, and then getting a fifty-cent prize for doing it? It makes one laugh—that is, if you haven't to pay for it. But I cannot laugh at my sore hands. Well, well, I suppose what cannot be cured must be endured.

* * * * * * *

"Hello, Mary! what's the matter, you seem out of sorts?"

"Out of sorts, Margaret, I should think I am. Life is a burden."

"Oh, nonsense, Mary, you have a fit of the blues—it will soon pass off."

"The blues might pass off, Margaret, if that were all; but my poor sore hands and aching back remain."

"Why, sakes alive, Mary, what has put your hands in that state? What hard thick knuckles you've got, and how ragged your nails are, too!"

"Hard knuckles and ragged nails! Bah! What is that to me, I wish you heard the grumbling I have to stand about hard flannels and ragged clothes after I have washed them. Hard knuckles and ragged nails are not my only troubles."

"Yes, but why should the flannels or your knuckles be hard, or your nails or skin be cut up in that way?"

"Why, surely you know, Margaret, you do washing as well as I."

"Yes, but I hear no grumbling, and see my hands, they are as soft and fresh as any lady's."

"Why, so they are, Margaret; now, how is that?"

"I tell you what, Mary, you want to have a doctor's advice."

"Oh, the doctor may cure my hands, but he won't mend the clothes or soften the flannels."

"Oh, yes, he will."

"A doctor mend clothes and soften flannels! You always would have your little joke, Margaret."

"Seriously, Mary, I am not joking, and I will tell you a secret. Have you ever heard of Sir Charles Cameron? Well, he is one of the highest authorities in England. He was President of the Royal College of Surgeons, and has a whole string of letters at the end of his name. Well, I read a simple statement he made one day, and it cured me of sore hands, hard knuckles, aching back, softened the flannels, and prevented the clothes going so soon to tatters."

"What a funny doctor, and what was it you read?"

"He said there was something he used himself, and he recommended it to women when washing clothes; and I said to myself, I will try that. I found out that Queen Victoria herself used the same in her castles in England, and that further convinced me. You know, Mary, these people have a means of knowing things that we poor people take years to find out."

"Well, what did Sir Charles Cameron say?"

"Well, it was simply this: 'I have carefully analyzed specimens of the Sunlight Soap. . . . The points in the composition of this Soap that are most valuable are its freedom from free alkali, the large percentage of fatty acids which it contains, and the purity of the materials employed in its preparation. I employ the Soap, and from my actual experience of it can strongly recommend it.'"

"I have myself found from experience—and it stands to reason—that soaps loaded with alkali must ruin the hands and destroy the clothes.* I found there was no sense in burning my hands during the day and rubbing glycerine on during the night. They never got time to get better. Sunlight Soap being made from pure oils and fats cannot hurt the hand or the clothes. Imagine the foolishness of rubbing the adulteration of common soaps into the skin and into the clothes, and then having to wash out not merely the original dirt of the clothes, but the soap adulteration as well—that is, washing dirt with dirt. Simple Simon could scarcely do worse."

"Oh, Margaret, I wish I had known of this before. My hands might have been like yours to-day. I will try it in my next washing."

"Do, Mary, and be sure it is Sunlight Soap, and ask for the Octagon bar. It is an ideal shape for the laundry. And just a word before I go, Mary, if you find that your grocer does not keep Sunlight Soap you have only got to send his name and address to Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto, and they will send you a sample of Sunlight Soap without cost."

*NOTE.—This is absolutely a fact, and it means in every-day language that the skin cannot be hurt even if the hands are immersed for hours in the suds of Sunlight Soap, because this soap is made from oils and fats pure enough to eat; and there is none of that burning sensation that is caused by alkaline poisons. 684.

ACCIDENT TO A MINER.

Strained His Back and was Sent Home in Agony.

Laid up all Winter, but Dodd's Kidney Pills put Him on His Feet Again and Now He is Completely Cured.

Indian Brook, Victoria Co., N.S., Nov. 21.—(Special).—Angus D. McDonald, son of the postmaster here, is prominent among those in this district who swear by Dodd's Kidney Pills as a sure cure for those terrible pains in the back that are one of the surest symptoms of Kidney Disease. And Mr. McDonald has good reason for the stand he takes.

While at work in the coal pits he strained his back and was sent home, in an agony of pain. The nearest doctor, twenty-five miles away, was sent for, but he could do little to relieve his suffering. This was in October, 1901, and he couldn't do a hand's turn of work till the spring of 1902.

Then a hotelkeeper advised him to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. That hotelkeeper didn't see him again till last August and then his first question was 'Angus, how's your back?' 'As well as ever it was,' answered Angus. 'What cured it?' 'Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me completely.'

And the Postmaster at Indian Brook is always ready to testify to the truth of his son's statement.

Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Dropsy and Heart Disease are caused by diseased Kidneys. Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure them.

PARTICULARS OF THE NEW PUBLICATION.

Castles and Abbeys of Great Britain and Ireland

will be of special and wide interest, appealing to English-speaking People all the World over. Each subject will be dealt with within comparatively small compass, but the growth of each building will be traced from earliest times, and in relation to the growth of the Nation, or to some phase of National life. An attractive feature also embodied will be the Legendery Lore with which all the buildings teem. The price will be SIXPENCE monthly, and each number will appear on the 15th of the month. Now ready—Parts 1, 2 and 3. (1) Windsor Castle. (2) Westminster Abbey. (3) Dunfermline Abbey. (4) Tintern Abbey. (5) part of Dublin Castle. A Frontispiece of Windsor Castle given with the first number of Vol. 1. Contents—Part II.—1, Remainder of Dublin Castle; 2, Tower of London; 3, Glastonbury Abbey; 4, Chepstow Castle; 5, Melrose Abbey; 6, Boyle Abbey. Extra plate of Gastonbury Abbey with No. 2. Contents of Part III.—1, Boyle Abbey (Finish of); 2, Stirling Castle; 3, Battle Abbey; 4, Warwick Castle; 5, Conway Castle; 6, Kenilworth Castle. The Romance of Old London, By Edwin Oliver, Author of 'The Stately Homes of England.' Thames Palaces, City Pageants, Old World Clubland, London Playgrounds, Inns of Court. Beautifully illustrated by W. Armor Penn and Harry Evans. Large quarto, 84 pages. Printed in large, clear type. Price, one shilling; post free, 1s 3d cloth, gilt. Half a Crown; post free, 2s 9d. JOHN DICKS, 313 Strand, W.C., London, England.

Advertisements.

Baby's Things

I prefer PEARLINE to other soap powders. For cleaning baby bottles, nipples and silverware it has no equal. I will try it alone for washing.
Mrs. Rev. J. F. R.

One of the Millions. 683

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

St. Margaret's House
TRAINING SCHOOL,
Albany, N. Y.
Care of Infants, 8 months' course. Winter class now forming. Send for Circular.

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.

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

HOME DEPARTMENT

THE SWEET FLOWER OF COURTESY.

Domestic Economy—A Costume Entertainment—What Men Should Wear—Apple and Quince Recipes.

HOME THOUGHTS.

From the very first young married people can determine what the atmosphere of their home shall be. A strange statement that, do you say? Not at all. The size of the house, the fullness of the purse need make no difference in the atmosphere. Whether your homes shall be centres of brightness and good cheer where true courtesy, generous hospitality, and Christian influence shall be felt, or whether they shall be dull, methodical, cheerless, inhospitable homes, giving forth no genial warmth, remains with you to determine.

Not more quickly does the sun coming into the windows brighten and gladden and glorify the house than do the smiles, and pleasant tones and cheery words of the family produce a similar effect; while clouds and rain are less to be dreaded than cloudy, gloomy looks, cross, discourteous words, and sullen faces.

But sunshine and cheer will not come without effort. When the romance of getting settled in a new home wears off, and the husband day by day goes to his work, and the wife to her domestic cares there will soon be a sameness in each day's duties, which according to the temper of the wife will be regarded as a pleasure or a drudgery.

A true wife, who is determined to be a real helper to her husband, will make her home her first care, and will learn to love her duties there, seeking each day to make all things so pleasant that her husband shall rejoice in the morning to leave such a sweet home behind him, shall feel happy during the day to work for it, and look forward at night with keen pleasure to come home to it.

The most of us have not exuberant and buoyant natures, such as tend to make all things bright and scatter the clouds of worry and disappointment. And since the sunshine and brightness of one day or one week will not give us the light and warmth and cheer which we desire in the week yet unborn, the atmosphere of the home must be made anew, and sometimes with considerable exertion.

Let there be first of all a Christian atmosphere. Let family worship be established at morning or at evening, and conducted, not in any perfunctionary way, but as a glad daily offering to our Heavenly Father. It is all important to make a right beginning here. If the husband feels reluctant to word a prayer himself then let him use one of the several beautiful collections for family prayer which devout souls have arranged. Family worship is a beautiful custom. It binds hearts together and has a sweet influence for good.

And next cultivate 'the sweet flower of courtesy' as George Eliot terms it. Whatever other plants you may have in doors or out to beautify the home and delight the eye, cultivate at all seasons the sweet flower of courtesy. In her story of 'Silas Marner,' where she describes the old squire and his breakfast hour, she wrote, 'There was no pleasant morning greeting between them, not because of any unfriendliness, but because the sweet flower of courtesy is not a growth of such homes as the Red House.'

Courtesy and cheerfulness are two primary elements necessary to the making of a bright and sweet atmosphere in our homes. An old Italian proverb reads: 'Where the sun does not come the doctor does.' And it is true that the plague breaks out where the sun does not shine. We all know there is truth in that assertion. Everyone knows how good it is to get on the south side of a building when the wind is blowing raw and cold from the north. Such is the influence of a sunny disposition. Lowell, in his poem dedicated to George William Curtis, expressed much in these two lines:

'For me Fate gave, whate'er she else denied,
A nature sloping to the southern side.'

Such a nature, inherited or cultivated, is invaluable in the making of the best home atmosphere.

A LESSON IN DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

'First, take an inventory of stock, and then buy only that which is actually required,' is a business principle which ought to be more generally practiced in every household conducted on a small income.

Stop to consider how quickly five dollars—for example—can be dissipated by careless buying. A dollar here and there for a few half and quarter yards of cloth and ribbon, a little of this and that until nothing remains of the cash, and the thoughtless shopper has only a stock of materials which might have been dispensed with wholly or in part. She firmly believed every article purchased, was necessary, simply because she did not know exactly what quantity of each material was required for the various garments, or how many different small trimmings were stored away in boxes and closets at home, which, if carefully managed, might be turned to account. This is a serious mistake, but one which can be readily corrected by proper forethought. In the present age of good dressing, mothers of several children, who have only a small allowance at their command, must do some close financiering to keep up with the march, and at all times be properly clad; a state to be desired by all refined people and worthy of special effort to attain.

Before making any plans for the wardrobe, make a careful list of all available materials on hand. It will then be comparatively easy to calculate what is needed, and by a judicious selection of reliable patterns, and the liberal use of good taste, old materials may be fashioned into useful garments and the ready cash thus saved, spent for new articles which cannot be made at home, or the busy mother may be made happier by the purchase of a new best gown or a pretty silk waist.

Let me urge mothers to do more economizing on their children's wardrobe, and less on their own, if strict economy must be exercised upon either. A mother certainly earns the right to be better dressed than her children, and the entire family will respect and admire her the more for the assertion of her privilege, if it be kindly and wisely made. Provide the little folk with simple, but correctly fashioned and daintily made garments of serviceable fabrics, and they will be happy. The good appearance of the family will also be more correctly maintained than it would be if the children were better dressed and the mother's attire open to criticism.

Nearly every family closet holds capes or jackets which are hopelessly out of style for the grown up members of the family; but if entirely recut, they would make neat, stylish wraps for the small children.

An outlay of perhaps a dollar would be necessary for buttons, thread, pattern and seam binding, if no such material were already in stock.

Old cloth dresses, which are quite badly worn, can be made over again, if ripped apart, all spots removed, and thoroughly sponged and pressed on the wrong side. The material thus obtained will serve for odd waists, school dresses and neat petticoats, with the addition of proper linings.

If the colors are harmonious it is generally best to make up two partly worn dresses in the construction of one. The contrast is not so marked as it would be in the association of new and old fabrics, consequently, the effect is much better.

Good dresses of wool, silk or cotton, which are only slightly out of style, can easily be remodeled. A fresh collar or new sleeves will often suffice to bring the gown up to date, and by thoroughly repairing the binding, and loose hooks, etc., it will look quite fresh, and do duty another season. Many dress fabrics, especially those of fine quality, can be turned and made up on the wrong side, as it is almost as pretty as the face side. The 'stitch in time' will save many dollars during the year.

The stock of under garments requires special attention. By reinforcing thin parts, and a little recutting here and there it can all be put in dainty order, and a new lease of usefulness accorded it, and a list of new garments greatly reduced.

Look over the stock of shoes and hosiery and have all repairs made early. Then note the necessary additions upon the buying list. Before purchasing the material for new garments, obtain the patterns, and decide upon the exact mode of trimming. Find out the required amount of each material, and buy accordingly. Never economize by saving the cost of a few good patterns; it will prove a dear bargain in the end. Buy the best, and follow directions carefully. Use good thread and the proper linings to ensure correct outlines, and sew as carefully on a made-over dress as you would upon a new one. After having prepared a thorough shopping list, don't be persuaded to change your mind about colors or quality. The chances are if you do, it will cause much confusion and loss.

Calm judgment is more reliable than the persuasive ways of sales people, and above all things choose a day for shopping when you feel your best, and can spend sufficient time to buy wisely.—'Ledger Monthly.'

COSTUME ENTERTAINMENT.

An evening of musical guesses makes a charming entertainment, either for a private party or for those semi-public affairs, by means of which ingenious and energetic women contrive to earn so much money for their pet undertakings, religious, social or humanitarian.

The guests to such an entertainment are asked to come in costumes representing some song or ballad. On arrival, they are given fancy paper caps bearing numbers, and programmes, with pencils attached, on which they are requested to write, in blank spaces opposite the numbers, the names of the characters or the costumes.

A cleverly designed programme for the purpose has at the top a pen-and-ink etching of a treble clef, bearing only one note B (be sharp); below it is the name of the place, as 'Pine Grove Cottage' or 'Grace Parish House,' and the date, while underneath comes 'Musical Guesses.' Then follow the blank spaces and numbers.

The person making an accurate guess of the largest number is awarded 'A feather in his cap,' and the 'booby' receives a little toy drum to console him. As chanced once, when there was a tie between three persons for the booby prize, it was awarded to the largest of the three, since he, by force of circumstances, was certainly the biggest booby.

While the choice of characters naturally drifts largely to the latest, catchy songs, it is a good plan to select some of the old ones, for these, not ringing in the public ear so constantly, are much more difficult to guess.

Many of the old Scotch songs offer opportunity for simple but effective costuming. Among those specially adaptable are: 'Hey, the Dusty Miller,' 'Oh, Wha's for Scotland and Charlie?' 'Peggie, now the King's Come,' 'Rattlin' Roarin' Willie' 'The Collier's Bonnie Lassie,' and that very ancient ballad, 'Robin Tamson's Smiddy.' 'John Anderson, My Joe, John' is an effective choice for some lady and gentleman coming together, as is also the 'Little Tin Gee Gee,' who can be accompanied by his sweetheart doll; and if the couples are singers they can add to the entertainment by singing their songs after the guessing contest is decided.

Then there is the old song from the Gaelic, 'Ho, Ro, My Nut-Brown Maid,' and those ringing Irish ones, 'Kate Kearney,' 'Kittie of Coleraine' and 'Rich and Rare were the Gems She Wore,' which almost costume themselves. Hardly less suggestive, also, are those old English ballads, beginning with 'Sally in Our Alley,' which comes to us from the seventeenth century, and 'It was a Lover and His Lass,' from 'As You Like It,' which Morley set to music. Then there are 'Cherry Ripe,' 'I am a Friar of Orders Grey' and 'The Mountain Maid.' The last could be accompanied by her shepherd lover.

Other good characters are: 'Mistress Mary, Quite Contrary,' 'The Little Brown Jug,' 'Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush,' and 'When the Leaves Begin to Fall,' 'My Lady Loo,' 'An Alabama Coon,' 'The Wearin' o' the Green,' 'Marguerite,' 'Mignon,' 'Green Grow the Rushes O!' and 'Grandfather's Clock' and 'Old Hundred.' 'The Little Brown Jug' should be in brown from her toes to the crown of her head. A short bicycle or walking skirt is just the thing, completed by a trig, jaunty jacket. On the chatelaine, with other charms, may be suspended a tiny brown jug; hair can be dressed so the coil will form a jug handle, and quite the proper attitude to assume is to place one arm a-kimbo. This 'degagé' attitude has become so common that it excites no attention, while it carries out the character finely.

'Grandfather's Clock' has been personated by a real grandfather in conventional evening dress, with a tiny Swiss clock fastened where he would have worn a boutonniere; but both this and 'Old Hundred' afford young men capital opportunities for effective make-ups in old-time costumes with powdered wigs.

All our national songs are readily costumed, and can be made extremely picturesque; but, unless considerable ingenuity is employed to avert it, are easily guessed.

RULES OF DRESS FOR MEN.

(Compiled from Various Authorities.)

There are certain recognized lines of procedure in dressing for different occasions which should be recognized by all men who go into society at all. Unfortunately, men generally are not familiar with these rules of dress, hence will appreciate the forms here given which are strictly correct.

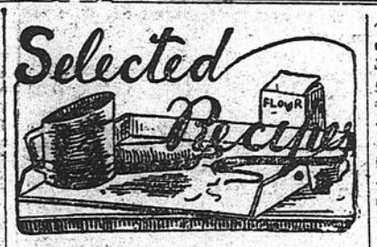
For business and morning wear, single or double breasted sack of dark blue or black goods. Trousers may be of the same or different material. With sack suit a Derby or Alpine hat should be worn, or a high silk hat with a cut-a-way. With a black cut-a-way coat, fancy trousers should be worn. Calf shoes should be worn with a sack suit, and patent leather with a cut-a-way. Shirts should be colored and the collar white-winged or high turned-down.

For day weddings, entertainments, etc., the double-breasted frock-coat should be worn with waistcoat of same material as coat or of white linen duck. Trousers, striped grey worsted, high silk hat, white shirt, lap front, wing, or poke collar, ascot or imperial tie in white, black or light colors, grey suede gloves, patent leather shoes.

For evening weddings, receptions, balls, dinners and the theatre; swallow-tailed coat, single-breasted waistcoat of same material as coat, or white double-breasted waistcoat, and trousers of the same material as coat, white shirt, pearl studs and links, lap front, standing or poke collar, broad end white tie, pearl or white gloves, patent leather shoes or pumps, high silk hat or opera crush.

For church; frock or cut-a-way coats should be worn, waistcoat of same material or light linen duck, grey striped trousers, high silk hat, white shirt, poke or wing collar, ascot or imperial tie, tan or light grey suede gloves, patent leather shoes.

Informal evening dress, for club, dinner at home, stag, Tuxedo or dinner jacket, single-breasted waistcoat of same material as coat, trousers same material as coat. Alpine or Derby hat, white shirt, lap front, poke or turn down collar, gold studs and links, black silk tie, grey or tan gloves, patent leather shoes.



Quinces are in the market until almost Christmas time. Sweet pickled quinces are especially good. An excellent recipe is given in 'Good Housekeeping': Scrub the fruit well, removing spots and decayed portions, but do not pare. Slice into rounds about one-fourth of an inch thick, leaving in both core and seeds. Weigh the sliced fruit, and to every seven pounds allow three pounds of sugar, a pint of cider vinegar, and the following spices, which should be tied in a bag: one ounce stick cinnamon, one tablespoonful cassia buds, two tablespoonfuls allspice berries, and one tablespoonful white cloves. Cook the fruit, about a quart at a time, in enough water to cover it until it is quite tender. Quinces require long cooking. Lift the slices carefully so as not to break them, and place in a stone jar. Cook all the fruit in the same water, and when all are done, add to the water the sugar, vinegar and spices; let them boil, and pour over the fruit. Boil this juice three successive mornings for a few minutes. The last morning boil fruit and all for half an hour. Then can and seal the quinces.

APPLES AND QUINCES.

Few housekeepers appreciate the excellent compotes and other preserves which can be made of fall pippins and sweet fall apples. One of the richest and best preserves is made of equal parts of pound sweet apples and quinces. Peel and core them, saving the cores and peelings of both to make jelly. Be sure to select fine 'apple quinces' for preserving, as the poorer, pale variety produces an inferior preserve. The quarters of the apples should be steamed with the quinces until tender. The quinces will require a little longer cooking. To every pound of the fruit use about a cup of water to steam it in, and when the fruit is steamed prepare the syrup. Allow a cup of the water in which the fruit was cooked, and three-quarters of a pound of sugar to every pound of fruit to make the syrup. Cook the apples and quinces in this syrup until they are bright red and very tender. It will take three-quarters of an hour of cooking to preserve the fruit in this syrup. As soon as it is done put it into jars and preserve a fresh supply. When all the fruit is ready, boil up the syrup and pour it over the fruit in the jars. As soon as the jars are cold it will form a light jelly. This preserve should be left at least about two months before any of it is opened, then the apples cannot be distinguished from the quinces, which should be evenly scattered with them in the jars. This preserve is delicious served with ice cream or with whipped cream.

Apple and quince jelly is easily made. Boil the cores and peelings of the fruit used for preserving, in water enough to cook them. It is a good rule to allow a cup of water to two cups of peelings and cores pressed down. When they have been cooking for about an hour strain them through a jelly bag. Allow a pound of sugar to a pint of juice. Boil the juice down twenty minutes and add the sugar. If it does not jelly when tested boil the sugar and juice a little longer. Ordinary peelings of any bright red apples make a brilliant as well as a delicious jelly. The peeling of even one quince added to the peelings of ten apples will give this jelly a fine quince flavor. The yellow skin of a California orange will add a delicate orange flavor. A rose geranium leaf to every jar gives a peculiar fragrance as well as a delicious flavor. The peeling or leaf must be strained out, of course, when the jelly is put into tumblers.

WAYS TO COOK APPLES.

There are many ways of cooking apples to make palatable and delicious desserts. It might be borne in mind, however, that all apples are not suitable for cooking, and that a moderately tart apple is always to be preferred to a sweet one. Indeed, the sweet apple will rarely 'fall away' in cooking, as the Greenings, the Baldwins, and the Fall Pippins.

Baked Apples with Nuts.—Black walnuts or hickory nuts are best. For eight large apples, a cupful of nut meats will be needed. Allow two tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar to each apple. Chop the nut meats fine and add them to the sugar. Core the apples and fill the centres with the sugar and nuts. They should be baked in a dripping pan and placed not too close together. Put three drops of vanilla into each apple. Pour a cupful of boiling water into the pan, and bake in a quick oven until the apples begin to fall. Let them cool just a little, and then take the apples up carefully and place them in a deep glass dish. Pour the juice, which has run out into the pan over the apples. Whip the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth, beat in thoroughly three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and a few drops of vanilla. Garnish the apples with this when they are quite cold, and if liked, add a handful of preserved cherries.

Whipped Apples. — Boil half a dozen large Greening apples in their skins until the skins burst. Take the pulp away from the skins and the cores. Set aside till cold. Whip half a pint of thick cream and the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth. Stir the apple pulp and whip thoroughly all together. Sweeten to taste and flavor with vanilla. Place in a bowl or mould, on ice, until needed.

Apple Mould.—Place half a dozen Greening or Baldwin apples in a pan, and add water enough to cover them, four tablespoonfuls of sugar and a piece of dried lemon or orange peel. Cook the apples very quickly until they burst their skins. Mash them through a colander. Beat the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth. Add the apples and a little more sugar if needed. Pour all into a mould, and stand it in the oven for about five minutes, taking care that the whip does not brown at all. Serve cold with cream.

Apple Charlotte.—Butter a deep pudding dish and cover the bottom with thin slices of bread and butter. On this spread a layer of apples peeled, cored and sliced, sprinkle with a little sugar and nutmeg. Continue with the bread and apples in layers, making the top layer of bread. Pour over the top a custard made of two eggs and a pint of milk, a pinch of salt, and sugar to taste. Cover closely and bake till done. Remove the cover and let the top brown. Serve with sugar and cream.

Apple Roll.— Chop very finely half a pound of suet. Add to it one pound of flour, a little salt, a teaspoonful of baking powder. Mix well and add enough cold water to make a smooth, pliable paste. Divide it in half, and roll out each portion to a thin sheet. Have ten or a dozen apples peeled, cored, chopped fine and sweetened to taste. Spread the apples thickly on the paste. Then roll the paste over and over. Wet the end so it will stick. Enclose each roll in a piece of muslin or cheesecloth, which should be liberally sprinkled with flour before the roll is put in. Tie the cloth closely at each end, and plunge the roll into boiling water. Boil at least two hours, taking care that the water covers the rolls all the time. Serve hot with lemon sauce.—New York 'Observer.'

VOTERS WANT STIRRING UP.

(To the Editor of the Home Department.)

When reading the Home Department, and seeing so much good advice about making home comfortable and happy, I have been surprised that not one of your Ontario subscribers have written a word about the vote which is to be taken in this province on Dec. 4, to try to drive the nefarious liquor traffic from our midst.

Some of the careless voters need a stirring up. It will be an everlasting disgrace to the province if Satan and his allies are allowed to triumph and continue the evil work of destroying the souls and bodies of our fellow creatures.

The putting down of this serpent depends solely upon the votes of the Christian, or so-called Christian voters in our province, and if they neglect their duty, it is probable some dire punishment will be sent upon our land.

On our men who have the franchise will rest the blame if the liquor traffic is not put out of our province.

L.D.S.

Maxwell, Ont.

POEM WANTED.

Dear Editor,—The Rev. Dr. Hunter, who was pastor of the Methodist Church, Ottawa (Dominion), delivered a lecture in Aylmer, Que., Methodist Church, about the year 1873 or '74. , on 'The Marriage Question,' and recited a poem entitled, 'My Beautiful My Wife.' Could you or any reader kindly give this poem through the 'Witness,' and oblige one who has been a reader and admirer of the 'Witness' since 1871.

Ottawa.

GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown
Pass it on.
'Twas not given for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears,
Pass it on.

DON'T WORRY.

When disappointment crowns the day,
Don't worry. To yourself just say,
To-morrow may be pleasant.—
When path of life is filled with thorns,
Quite foolish is the man who scorns
The hope of future blessings.

LIBRARY WANTED.

A special request has come to the Westmount Branch, for help in establishing a Sunday-school library in one of the districts of Algoma. The school in question takes suitable papers, but cannot afford to buy books. Some of the children come long distances to attend, and a few books to circulate among the homes from Sunday to Sunday would give a great deal of pleasure. If those having books to spare, suited to a Sunday-school library, will send them to the Sunshine Society, Victoria Hall, Westmount, P.Q., the society will make up a box and forward them. The nucleus of a small library might be started in this way.

The secretary of the branch is Miss Macdonald, 4630 St. Catherine street, Westmount.

Advertisements.

A LITTLE TYRANT.

The Trouble Not Due to Original Sin

There is no tyrant like a teething baby. His temper isn't due to original sin, however; the tyrant suffers more than the rest of the family. He don't know what is the matter. They do. The trouble is they do not always know what to do for his lordship. An Ontario mother writes to tell what is best to do. 'When my baby was teething,' she says, 'he was so cross and restless that I hardly knew what to do with him. He had a poor appetite and ate but little and was growing thin. I got a box of Baby's Own Tablets and they made a great change. He now rests well; has a splendid appetite, and gives me no trouble at all.' This is the experience not only of Mrs. D. K. Schroeder, of Hanover, Ont., but also of thousands of mothers all over the Dominion. A baby teething is cross because his blood is heated and his little bowels constipated or unhealthily relaxed, and his system heated by the effort of getting the teeth through the gums. Baby's Own Tablets act like magic not only in this, but in all ailments of little ones. Sold by druggists or sent post paid at 25 cents a box by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y.

NOTES OF THE BRANCHES.

The Westmount Branch is preparing a barrel of literature to be sent next week to Ymir, B.C., and one to Heron Bay. The society is not at present in receipt of sufficient books and magazines to supply the demand. One member suggests that: 'On your shelves there is a book, you will find it if you look; one which you will never miss, since you don't know where it is; send it to us if you will, it has a mission to perform still; many folk of many minds seek for books of many kinds,' and the same applies to magazines.

The secretary acknowledges with thanks donations of literature from Mrs. Aird, Mr. S. S. Lagovitz, Westmount; Mrs. Nutting, Waterloo Y's; Mrs. McClatchie, Miss Darling, Mrs. Basceot, Waterloo; and Mrs. Newton, Mrs. McClatchie and Mrs. Basceot also donate stamps.

A generous contribution of Christmas cards, calendars and pictures came from Mrs. H. Shorey.

Several correspondents have written for addresses to which to send Saturday's 'Witness' with the Sunshine news, and the secretary would be pleased to hear from others.

Out of town members can obtain the Sunshine badge of the branch by sending five cents and a stamped envelope to the secretary.

A member, whose duties prevent her attending the meetings, does a good deal of Sunshine work by herself. She sends magazines regularly to two addresses, also sends pictures, cards, etc. A little friend of hers, who has been ill, dressed a doll and made two scrap-books to be sent to some little one.

The junior branch, of which Miss E. Cobban is president, are busy dressing dolls for Christmas giving, collecting Christmas cards, arranging sewing for girls of a mission class, etc. They also contributed candy to the Sunshine entertainment in Victoria Hall last week.

'You may not be great, as men count glory—
You may not have riches, honor or power;
You may not be versed in Time's vast story,
Beauty and grace may not be your dower.
But you can comfort and strengthen
Souls in their sorrow;
Seek and discover the star in their night;
Point to the hope that blesses each morrow,
And lead the way onward from darkness to light.'

The next meeting of the Montreal branch will be held at the residence of Mrs. W. Godbee Brown, 4710 Western avenue, on the first Tuesday in December.

COREOPSIS CONGRESS.

Much interest is being taken in the entertainment to be given by the Montreal branch on Monday evening, Nov. 24, in Drummond Hall. The name 'Coreopsis' is taken from the flower of the International Sunshine Society. The committees have been working faithfully, and a successful evening is anticipated. A musical and literary programme will be given, at the close of which a novel contest will be held in guessing book titles suggested in various ways. Mr. A. Crumpton will preside.

The Montreal branch are also planning a rummage sale on Dec. 9 in Inspector Street Mission. If those who wish to help by contributions will inform the secretary, Miss Gibson, 2336 St. Catherine street, the parcels will be called for shortly before the sale.

'My life is but a weaving,
Between my God and me;
I may but choose the colors,
He worketh steadily.
Full oft he weaveth sorrow,
And I in foolish pride
Forget he sees the upper,
And I the under side.'

WHAT CAN BE DONE WITH THEM.

Sometimes a magazine as a whole may be in too dilapidated a condition to be sent anywhere, but parts of it can be saved to advantage. The following hints may be suggestive:

By loosening the wires at the back, magazines can be taken apart and the pages put to a great variety of uses. Serial stories can be stitched together; collections of articles, or short stories made up into easy shape for invalids to hold. A knowledge of towns, palaces, cathedrals, nature, manners and customs, may be acquired through these scrap books. One person may like the masterpieces of art, another animals, another posters, bookplates or caricatures. Charming collections of flower poetry, bird life, childhood can be arranged for distribution. Initial letters can be used for embroidery patterns; music saved for a musical library; stories pasted and rolled up—a roll for each day in the week as messages easy to hold for shut-ins. Pictures are saved for pasting upon bare walls. By gathering up the fragments that nothing may be lost we have an abundance of material for children to cut and arrange for cripples in homes or hospitals. One little Sunshiner has a large family of dolls, colored and plain, cut from fashion plates, with dresses and furniture. She amuses herself and little friends for hours visiting, keeping house, going to church, shopping or promenading or telling stories. Colored pictures can be cut into puzzle pictures, letters cut out for word games, authors, or noted people for guessing games.'

Communications regarding Sunshine work should be sent in not later than Thursday morning. Address Editor Sunshine Column, 'Witness' Office.

Advertisements.

USED ORGANS

—AT—

Special Prices.

Every one is guaranteed for five years, and could not be duplicated at the prices asked.

MASON & HAMLIN, 2 manuals, suitable for church $95
DOHERTY, very handsome, 6 octaves..... $85
THOMAS, walnut case, with mirror $70
ESTEY, splendid tone, neat case..... $65
UXBRIDGE, pretty design, nice tone..... $60
DOHERTY, carved walnut case $55
BELL, a reliable family organ. $45
GEO. WOODS, flat top, 6 stops. $30
MASON & HAMLIN, portable size..... $15

Terms to suit purchaser. Liberal discount for cash. For first choice call at once at

LAYTON BROS.,
The Art Piano and Organ House,
144 Peel St., Dominion Sq.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

M. Casimir Perier, ex-President of the French Republic, has sent forty francs to the Salvation Army in France, with a kindly acknowledgment of the Army's work.

There is a society in the north of Ireland for the discouragement of Sunday travel. It was formed in 1884 and has now twenty-seven thousand members, all pledged not to travel on Sunday 'except under most urgent necessity.'

The Union Bible class in St. Louis, consisting of about a thousand members, led by Mr. W. R. Newell, of Chicago, has again opened for its third year. A series of twenty-five weekly meetings is planned for Friday afternoons and evenings.

A prominent London minister has received a letter headed with a skull and cross-bones, threatening him with the same fate as Mr. Kensit if he persists in speaking against the Education Bill and the influence of the priests in seeking to get it passed.

The Enochites, a new religious sect, have arisen in Russia. They are said to disseminate among the peasants a terrible fear of the approaching end of the world, and as signs of its speedy destruction they address all modern manifestations as railways, telegraphs and telephones.

An organization of the Presbyterian Church of Guthrie, Oklahoma, is the 'Truly Thankful Club,' members of which are pledged to give all they can earn or save above actual expenses, during Thanksgiving week, to the Lord's work. Clubs of this kind are being formed in many of the churches, and by means of their gifts can help in the support of a foreign missionary, in the improvements needed on church buildings and manses, in the extension of home mission work and in other church benevolences.

The 'Gleaner,' in its notes on the outgoing band of C. M. S. missionaries, says that it is encouraging to observe how many brothers and sisters of missionaries are proceeding to the field. This is an increasing feature of late years. A unique 'dismissal' this autumn was that of Archdeacon A. E. Moule and his two sons, the Rev. W. S. Moule, and the Rev. G. H. Moule, the latter of whom is another addition to that remarkable family which has now fourteen members at work in China.

Mr. A. Chamberlain has been enquiring into the conditions of slum life in Birmingham. He comes to the conclusion that providing new houses in the suburbs will be of little avail while the slums are allowed to remain as they are, for people will always be found to inhabit them. Those who have given way to drunkenness will not spend their money on house-rent. Slum conditions lead to drunkenness, and drunkenness leads to the creation and toleration of slum conditions.

Two years ago the Foreign Department of the Y. M. C. A. took steps for sending out Christian business men to fill business appointments in Oriental cities on the understanding that the men devoted their spare time to helping the work of the Association and of the missionaries. The result has been so satisfactory that a branch of the Foreign Department, under the chairmanship of Mr. R. Laidlaw, has been established to further develop this agency under the direction of a joint committee representing the National Council and the Houses of Business Bible-class Union.

The Bible and Colportage Society of Ireland, which has reached the forty-third year of its existence, continues to make gratifying progress. During the past twelve months its agents visited 32,837 families, and sold 901 Bibles, 866 Testaments, 396 portions, 6,910 scripture texts, 231 Douay Testaments, and nearly 16,000 religious books. They also conducted meetings, and visited the homes of the people. The direct and indirect results of these efforts on the present and future generations cannot be overestimated.

Bishop Moule, in a letter to his clergy, earnestly commends to their attention a statement on drunkenness in the diocese of Durham. He points out that of the six shades which mark the map according to the proportion of offences to population, Durham County shares with three others (all in the North of England) the bad eminence of the darkest shade. The Bishop notes with regret that the efforts to cope with the evil of drunkenness are rather slackening than gaining force, and he appeals to the clergy to study causes and results, and make and stimulate self-denying efforts on right lines.

The Bishop of Wakefield, speaking on the gambling question at the Wakefield Diocesan Conference, condemned strongly the habit of bridge playing amongst young women. He said he knew instances where young ladies were sent out on an evening furnished with £5 by their mothers, in order to play bridge. Almost invariably they came back without the £5. It was lamentable, Dr. Eden added, that their manly sports should be vitiated by betting. Some time back, on the occasion of a football semi-final, he asked a railway porter which side was going to win. The porter replied: 'That depends on how many on each side are "squared".' (Laughter.) Betting was part of the besetting sin of money-loving and money-getting.

Church Missionary Society's mails from Uganda contain reference to the dreaded 'sleeping sickness.' The British Government has despatched a commission to investigate this mysterious disease, and in anticipation of its arrival the Baganda chiefs were making up reports of their counties, and the government expected to have reliable information to present to the commission. One of the missionaries writes: 'It would be difficult to exaggerate the rapidity with which this dread scourge is spreading in Uganda, and no one knows how it comes, whether by mosquito (as in the case of malaria), in the water, food, or what, and no one knows a cure. . . . Dr. Cook says that if he went into the road and examined the first hundred Baganda he met, thirty of them would be in at least the first stage of the disease.' Twenty thousand have died in South Busoga during the last eighteen months from 'sleeping sickness.' Its nature is that the sufferer sleeps for some four or five weeks and then dies.

The sympathy with evangelical work which the late murdered King of Italy expressed in so many practical ways, is being extended by the present King of Italy. In a recent letter from Dr. Prochet, which is quoted in the 'Mission World,' a noteworthy instance is given. Some little time ago, at Carudnchio, an attack was made upon the hall where an evangelist was holding a service. Thirty-five of the assailants were arrested and sentenced to fine and imprisonment, but on appeal twenty-six were discharged. The remainder petitioned for the royal pardon, but this the King refused to give until the evangelist had first done so, and this being given, the King's at once followed. The effect which this action will have is incalculable. On the evangelist holding another service at the place, several of the offenders were in the congregation, and went up and kissed his hand. Since then the King gave an audience to Dr. Prochet, who explained the grounds and objects of the movement in Italy.

The London 'Christian World' says that it is a stock sectarian assertion that half, or more than half, the children of England are educated in denominational schools. The truth is that, while more than half the elementary schools are denominational, the majority of the children are now to be found in Board schools. The latest report of the Board of Education shows that last year there were in average attendance at Church of England schools 1,895,559, in Board schools 2,137,805, in Wesleyan schools 125,355, and in British schools 229,916. In other words, Wesleyan and British schools being undenominational, there were 2,493,076 children in undenominational schools, as against 1,895,559 in Church of England schools. If the children in Roman Catholic schools, who number 249,293, are added to those in the National schools, we get a total of 2,143,852 in denominational schools, showing a majority in undenominational schools of 349,224. If there were a choice of schools in the single-school districts, or in districts of towns where there is a deficiency of Board school accommodation, it is more than likely that a million of the children now in denominational schools would be removed to the undenominational schools.

IN FOREIGN PRISONS.*

('The Christian.')

By reason of ripe and rich experience in the visitation of prisons and prisoners in all parts of the world, Mr. Charles Cook has exceptional qualifications for writing upon this important subject. Our friend has a facile pen, and his adventures among criminals, while proclaiming the good news of salvation and distributing the Word of God in Russia or Morocco, in Algeria or the United States, form a record which is at once pathetic and fascinating. His personal experiences in the Prisons of the World will prove of high value to the student; it is an important contribution to the literature of penology.

There is a vivid passage descriptive of the celebrated 'Tombs' and Sing Sing prisons of America:—

'Sunday morning found us at the "Tombs" Prison. The principal service was conducted in the main building; and then we were presented with a congregation of drunkards; and were surprised to find my address punctured by a warder's voice continually crying out, "Fourteen days," "Seven days."

'Prisoners were being tried and sentenced on the Lord's Day. "Yes, sir," said an officer, "guess we'd never get through if we did not work on the Sunday." I was glad to notice many of the poor "drunks" who had been listening were moved to tears, and sought our prayers for help to break from their vice.

'Principally young girls! "Drink and dress," said the Matron, "bring the majority of women here."

'I had tried, whilst speaking, to touch the chords of some hearts; and, whilst singing an apposite hymn, my choir of penitents absolutely broke down.

'I suppose the dead and buried recollections of past days had revived, and memories of home—of mother—were alive: these tears (those blessed safety-valves for broken hearts sin-chased with sorrow) came to their relief.

'The State Prison of Sing Sing is beautifully situated on the Hudson, some thirty miles from New York. I had been told by officials of other American jails that "they could get anybody out of prison, and even off the gallows, if they had enough money." But I was greatly surprised at the lack of discipline openly permitted in this huge penitentiary.

'One man was reading a newspaper whilst lying in bed and smoking, and this was on Sunday morning. The man in the next cell was making tea over a lamp, the tea having been brought into the prison surreptitiously, by the prisoner's own confession. The next prisoner was in the act of holding out a diamond, and asked me my opinion as to its value. In the fourth cell a man was passing a letter to a companion in cell number five, using for this purpose an artfully-contrived apparatus made of a pair of scissors and wire. Having dropped part of the contrivance, he coolly asked the paid official who accompanied us around the place to "Hand me up those scissors; if you please." The gentleman did so, and left me marvelling at a convict being permitted to retain in his possession such dangerous articles.

'I much enjoyed preaching in the church to some 1,200 convicts. A splendid orchestra and choir led the singing, and I sought grace to do my very best to show the Nemesis which follows sin, and was pained and surprised at the applause which followed.'

Much has been written of the underworld of Chicago since Mr. Stead wrote his sensational work on the subject. Mr. Cook deals graphically with the Illinois State prison.

'Some forty miles away from Chicago—at a place called Joliet—stands the State prison of Illinois. It is a magnificent building, and occupies the largest area of any prison known to me. I was shown over the place by an official and the chaplain. White men and colored men, a few yellow men from China, and others from Germany, with a few other nationalities thrown in, composed the heterogeneous collection of scoundrels and villains, principally from the adjoining city of Chicago, which, he says, is the most awful centre of sin and its consequences I have ever visited. Morocco was bad; Algeria, in some respects, worse; but this is hardly to be believed unless one saw it and heard such things from official lips. Outwardly things were not so bad. Order seemed to prevail, the sanitary arrangements appeared all right, but the moral condition may be inferred from the following facts, and my readers must read "between the lines."

'I knew something of Chicago as a "City of Crime," where shopkeepers frequently keep a loaded revolver behind the counter whilst doing business; and I had just visited the county jail, where 600 prisoners, mainly murderers, were allowed the run of the place, smoking and chatting at their own sweet will.'

Mr. Cook deals, in passing, with the Southern States of America and their lease system.

'The prisons in the Southern States have long called for reform, and there needs some one to voice the awful wrongs of the prisoners; and the abominable system under which they languish—what is known as the "Lease system"—is more than abominable, and calls loudly for reform. In Georgia, for instance, convicts are leased to individuals, over whom no supervision is exercised; and, what is worse, men, women and children are herded together and sleep together in one large shed on the ground without beds. One authority says, "I have seen some pretty bad sights in Siberia, but I have seen far worse among the colored prisoners in the Southern States."' Mr. Cook touches deftly on a wide range of topics affecting crime and the criminal; in all he writes with the keenness of a close observer and from the standpoint of an earnest evangelist.

*Personal Experiences in the Prisons of the World. Morgan & Scott.

A PRAYING CAMPAIGN.

The preparation for the momentous issue and solemn, mighty vote of Dec. 4 is said to be an educating campaign, an arousing campaign, an uplifting campaign, a purifying and ennobling campaign; a campaign for personal blessing, for sturdier moral character, for higher citizenship, for national regeneration, and for a more practical and fruitful Christianity. But it will fail of all these desirable ends unless it is also decidedly and powerfully a praying campaign, filled with the spirit and unction of prayer to God, touching the work in hand; prayer in the secret place of communion with God, prayer in the home circle, prayer in the worshipping assembly, and prayer in the enthusiastic convention. There will be no earnest and enduring work done unless the spirit of prayer be poured out abundantly upon the people. Philanthropy is good, patriotism is good, knowledge is good, fraternity and example are good; but there will be no fusing and welding force, no effective moving and staying influence unless Christians take the interests involved enough to heart to feel their own weakness in the conflict, and the absolute need of guidance and strength from above. This great matter of the overthrow of the rum power must stir and deepen our convictions of duty to God and man, and lie as a burden upon our souls. For our country and for our homes we must pray that they be delivered from the dangers and evil doings of this monster iniquity. For the victims of strong drink we must pray that they be delivered out of the snare of the devil who are taken captive by him at his will. For the men and the women who are giving themselves to indulgence in drinking usages we must pray that they fall not into the deep and horrible pit, but that they be plucked from ruin as brands from the burning, and that they lead not others down to death. For the reckless men that employ their time and money in drunkard-making, we may well pray that their blind eyes be opened, lest they go into everlasting chains and darkness. For the overruling providence of God to bring order out of this confusion and light out of this darkness, we may well plead at the throne of grace in agony and tears. For the valor of the soldiers in this fight, and the courage and vigor of the workers in the field, we should zealously and continually pour out our souls to God in faithful, earnest prayer. And our daring and our doing should measure up to the sincerest prayer that so the kingdom of our God come more speedily and mightily.—'Christian Guardian.'

SCIENCE AND CHURCH CONTROL.

A crowded and most influential meeting has been held in Munich, the capital of Bavaria, to inaugurate a Catholic reform movement. The meeting, which was attended by eminent Catholic clerics and laymen, and by a large number of representatives of the old Bavarian nobility, has caused no little sensation in Catholic Germany, and deserves to be brought to the attention of English Protestants. The chief theme discussed at the meeting was the 'Independence of science from the control of the Church.' It is a fundamental right of modern men, said one speaker, that they are at liberty to investigate all realms which are not closed to them by Christian dogma. For Catholic scientists this is strong ground to take up, as it abolishes at once the difference supposed to exist between Catholic and Protestant science, and between Catholic and Protestant methods, of investigation. Professor Schell, whose bold stand at Wurzburg, two or three years ago was brought before our readers, is in the thick of the new agitation. Whatever may be the result of the new movement one thing is certain: It gives voice to the need among enlightened Catholics in Germany for untrammelled methods of investigating truth, and even if eventually stifled by the Jesuits it will make men think. Professor Schell said at this meeting that he had no doubts about the reasons behind the superior position which Protestant nations had taken up in the world. At the time of the Reformation it was Catholic countries which had a monopoly of all that made for advancement. How does it come, asked the professor, that Catholic countries are now far in the background, and that all that is associated with the advance and well-being of humanity takes its origin among nations who have severed all connection with Rome?—'Christian World.'

A GREAT METHODIST OFFERING.

ECHOES OF THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

The American Methodist papers are naturally very enthusiastic concerning the results of the great Cleveland missionary convention. The 'Western Advocate' says: 'Methodism, it must be admitted, has seen few more historical and significant dates than that of Oct. 23, 1902. Three hundred thousand seven hundred dollars subscribed in one night, as an advance beyond the highest mark yet reached, is surely without a precedent, either in our own church or any other. It has broken the record of all former similar achievements, and it must profoundly stir every Christian heart. The scene was one to fire the dullest soul as the subscriptions poured in like volleys from a battery. It was difficult to write them down as fast as they were announced. The feeling was intense, and the doxology had to be sung again and again. The emotions had to find some such safety-valve, and there was a general mingling of smiles and tears. What was begun in that armory—destined to be henceforth a historical spot — will be continued throughout the Church by a special propaganda committee. It is hoped that the subscriptions will equal a half million before the meeting of the General Missionary Committee in November. Resolutions pledged the Church to endeavor to raise in 1903 a sum for missions which would average a dollar for our whole membership. This would mean a total of some three million dollars annually.

The correspondent of 'Zion's Herald,' a New England paper, says: 'The immediate and enthusiastic response that was made on Thursday evening to the modest request of the Rev. Dr. John F. Goucher, of the executive committee, that the sum of a quarter of a million dollars be laid upon the altar of God, as a new pledge that the Church stood ready to enter the open doors which everywhere invite entrance, was a sign that there was more in the meetings than evanescent enthusiasm or effervescent emotion. That scene can never be forgotten by any who shared in its inspirations. In a couple of hours the noble sum of $300,700 was pledged, much of it for forward work or for emergency purposes, and the rest for the regular funds of the society. Bishop Thoburn was an essential factor in this achievement. He had some generous friend who backed him in his offers until these reached $131,000—all included in the whole amount raised. One of the most impressive phases of this collection raising was the quiet and devout spirit in which the work was done. Several times prayer was offered. Dr. Goucher reminded the people again and again that they were engaged in worship; that the service was to be throughout reverent, grateful and devout. Excitement was suppressed so far as possible—although deep inward excitement prevailed and many exuberant thanksgivings were uttered. The fountains of Methodist generosity were tapped, and the first gushings forth of a new era of gifts for missions were gratefully received. They are, we cannot doubt, the beginnings of a great movement that will be felt everywhere in Methodism. The exact scene and sum may not soon be duplicated in any single service, but we cannot believe that the zeal and liberality there displayed were exceptional or sporadic. They indicate the commencement of an era of giving the like of which our church has never before witnessed. The spirit exemplified in that extraordinary service will show itself in hundreds of missionary meetings in all parts of the land in the not distant future.'

It is stated, says a later authority, that the giver of the subscription at Cleveland of a hundred thousand dollars, through Bishop Thoburn, is a Pittsburg layman named Collins. He is a lumberman carrying on operations in the State of Washington. He is an old friend of the bishop's, and makes this gift as a thank-offering unto the Lord.

Speaking of the convention a Presbyterian paper asks: Do we not need some such means of arousing our Church? Foreign missions, like every other cause, is crowded off into a corner at our General Assembly. A convention representing the Church, devoting four or five days to this one cause would get underway and develop some momentum that would impart its might to the whole Church and be felt throughout the year. The plan is worth considering.

RECENT SPREAD OF MORMONISM.

(Mary B. Lavely, in 'Presbyterian Banner.')

Mormonism, not content with its almost entire control of the State of Utah, has been reaching out of late years to all the surrounding states and territories; it has carried its campaign to the south and east, established missions in Canada and Mexico, and sent its missionaries to foreign lands.

What may be called the Mormon political policy embraces these objects: To maintain the dictatorial power of the priesthood over the present church membership, to extend that membership over the adjoining states so as to acquire in the latter, first a balance of power, and later, complete political control; to continue the work of proselyting throughout the United States and in foreign lands, with a view to increasing the strength of the church at home by the immigration to Utah of the converts.

That the power of the Mormon priesthood over their flock has never been more autocratic is the testimony of the best witnesses. We find that very rarely do any apostacies occur, and men of all classes accept orders to go on missions to all parts of the world without question, and that the tithings are paid more regularly than they have been since the days of Brigham Young.

Mormon mothers are usually anxious to have their sons made elders and sent on missions. A mission lasts two or three years if abroad. The mission work has always been carried on with intelligent zeal. The number of missionaries in the field is given as between 1,400 and 1,900. The statistics on this matter seem to vary, as does also the exact number of members of the Mormon Church. A late number of the 'Missionary Review' gives the following statistics from the Mormon historian: Fifty-one stakes in the United States, 14 in foreign missions; a total membership of 310,000; 85,000 children under eight years. There was the first presidency, then 12 apostles, 9,736 seventies, 6,800 high priests, 20,000 elders; total, 36,744; 48,000 priests, 4,900 teachers and 16,000 deacons; total of 25,700 lesser priesthood. Grand total of 62,400 bearing priesthood. There is a large membership in the Sunday-school and in various church societies. The historian stated that the church membership was increasing more rapidly than at any previous time in its history, and he believed it would only be a comparatively short time before the 'Latter Day Saints' would prevail over the United States, and in 'the fulness of time' would dominate the world.

The home field most industriously cultivated has been the rural districts of the Southern States, whose ignorant population, ever susceptible to 'preaching' of any kind, and quite incapable of answering the Mormon interpretation of the Scriptures, is most easily led to accept the Mormon views. When an opportunity is offered to improve their worldly conditions as well as save their souls, the bait is a tempting one. For the past five years they have been operating this field. At the beginning their work was confined to the mountain districts, and they were little heard of. But within the last three years they have extended their field. In North Carolina nearly every county has been visited; in Central and Northern South Carolina and Northern Georgia, they have been very active; South-western Virginia and Eastern Tennessee have also been visited. The Mormons have been more successful with the mountain whites than with any other people. They are ignorant and very superstitious and easily influenced. The general plan of the missionaries is to become acquainted with the women of the family. They become familiar with the customs of the country, and have done most of their work travelling in waggons or on horseback, from house to house. As the houses are so far apart, they usually have to remain over night. They never go singly, but always in twos. From reports from clergymen and others who have been opposing the movement in the South, there is no doubt that several hundred young women have been sent to Utah, while the so-called converts number thousands. In North Carolina alone there are from 50 to 75 elders at work; in eastern Tennessee there are 50; throughout the South the conservative estimate is 200.

The work of proselyting in the Eastern States has become more active. Mormons have headquarters in Brooklyn and their missionaries make visits in all parts of Greater New York. They leave a great many tracts at private houses, explaining that they will call again, and doing so if they receive the least encouragement. They take great pains to reach servant girls with their literature. The story has been published of a Mormon missionary who secured employment as a butler, and made himself so efficient that his employer confided to him the engagement of all the house servants; in time the frequent changes which he made aroused suspicion, and an investigation disclosed the fact that he was a Mormon of good education, who used his position as head servant to perform efficient proselyting work. By promising a husband and a home of her own on her arrival in Utah, this man was said to have induced sixty girls to migrate from New York city to that state since he began his labors. The Mormons are carrying on an active campaign in Maine and other New England States. The foreign work is now being carried on extensively in Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland and Sweden. Converts who desire to emigrate to Utah are provided with transportation and furnished with homes in Utah. Japan is the next country which will receive attention. In an article in 'Harper's Weekly,' entitled 'Secret of Mormon success,' the remark is made that missionaries of other churches speak chiefly of security in the life to come; Mormon missionaries add their prescription for security here and now.

No student of the doctrine of polygamy as a doctrine and practice of the Mormon Church can reach any other conclusion than that it is only held in abeyance at the present time, and is being practiced secretly now, and in a short time will be brought openly to the front again. It is a part of the doctrine of polygamy that woman can enter heaven only as sealed to some devout member of the Mormon Church 'for time and eternity.' So now Mormon women are the most earnest advocates of polygamous marriages.

The devout Mormon has no more doubt that his church will dominate this nation eventually than he has in the divine character of his prophet's revelations.

Advertisements.

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion aids digestion, improves nutrition, and increases weight and strength. It is pleasant to take, and agrees with the stomach.

Thousands of well-fed people cannot digest and assimilate their food. They therefore get insufficient nourishment, and are slowly starving. Angier's Petroleum Emulsion with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is for such. It helps digest and assimilate the food, cleanses the stomach and bowels, improves nutrition, tones up and invigorates the entire system and thus increases health, weight and strength. Physicians prescribe it for persons who are recovering from any illness that has left them in a weak, "run-down" condition. Get a small bottle, take according to directions and watch results.

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion is sold by druggists everywhere. Remember the name and insist on getting *Angier's*. Large size, $1.00. Small, 50c.
ANGIER CHEMICAL COMPANY, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.

Advertisements.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

Advertisements.

Black Hair Ayer's Hair Vigor has been restoring color to gray hair for fifty years, and it never fails to do this work, either. And you can rely upon it for stopping your hair from falling. Ft. All druggists. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

The Boys' Page.

Where Have the Flies Gone?

('Home Words.')

November has come and the great army of whirring wings and tireless legs have disappeared, vanished as though they had never blackened a ceiling or circled about our devoted heads. Even the sugar basin is deserted.

Many people vaguely wonder where the flies go. They see them dart here and there in their hundreds to-day, and to-morrow, should the weather turn chilly, there is scarcely a straggler to be found on the window pane. Try to imagine what the exodus of the fly means.

During the summer-time every living-room in the houses of our people is invaded by battalions of flies, many hundreds strong, which never cease to increase, even though scores upon scores are captured in honey and jam, and milk traps, not to mention the poisoned paper. Strangely enough these house-flies are the only species which show an exclusive preference for living with mankind. Nothing will drive them away short of a cold or stormy change. Should this last but a day or two, out come the flies again in as great numbers as ever. Where do they go for this brief interval, and how is it that they so completely vanish when winter comes in earnest?

We will do our best to answer these questions, and at the same time draw attention to some remarkable peculiarities in connection with the life stories of two of the commonest types of flies.

Many of them succumb to the natural ravages of old age in the autumn and early winter months; but the vast majority die from the attacks of a plant. A very few old female flies manage to outlast the winter, retiring to snug crevices in our houses and stables; and when the glorious days of the new spring arrive they lay their eggs out of doors. Often these eggs may be found in partially neglected corners, especially if moist dust or discarded vegetable peelings and leavings are allowed to accumulate. Sometimes they may be detected in baskets containing clothes ready for the washtub.

Chiefly, however, flies breed in the open air, where the young undergo those transformations of which few people have any knowledge. But as soon as they are flies they invade our houses and refuse to be dislodged, evidently preferring, with remarkable wisdom, the sheltered indoor life to the changes and chances of outdoor existence. Naturalists have never solved, to their united satisfaction, the strange reason which induces these particular winged insects to stick so assiduously to man. If they sucked our blood, as do the mosquitoes, we could easily account for their persistence in the face of strong opposition; but in this direction they are harmless.

How do flies, the house-flies in particular, come into existence? From each egg there issues, in the course of a very few days, a by no means prepossessing grub, which sets to work to feed on the rotten stalks of dying plants. If not disturbed it will grow until it is twice its original size. Then it will prepare for its change into the shape of a fly. When about to undergo its transformation it merely shrinks a little and hardens considerably. In this condition it remains stuck fast to the sodden flower stalk and quite incapable of moving. During grub life it is a very active creature, possessed of a double-hooked snout, which it thrusts outward, or draws back within its 'neck,' reminding one of the habit of a tortoise with its head. Having no legs its locomotion is effected by seizing 'holds' with its pair of frontal hooks (when its head has been extended as far as possible), and then dragging its body into a contracted attitude.

At this point we must place on record a commendation of house-flies. When in the grub form they consume chiefly waste and decaying animal and vegetable matter, and thus recompense us for the subsequent annoyances inflicted by them when they are in the perfect condition.

For every fly there must have existed a grub; and as every grub consumes an enormous amount of its nasty, and, to us, very objectionable food, the real but indirectly valuable services rendered in behalf of the health of mankind is quite obvious.

After the lapse of about a week or so in the trance state, the fly emerges from the mummified grub, leaving the skin of the latter behind as an empty envelope or case.

Although the casual observer does not suspect that house-flies are furnished with any definite patterns or markings, the fact is that their bodies bear regular designs, according to the species they belong to.

The wings of some flies are dotted over the surface with thousands of minute hairs, and are also encircled by a fringe of hairs and spikes; the veins are hollow like the quills of a bird's wings.

The actual size of the eggs is such that a dozen could be conveniently accommodated on the head of a medium-sized pin. The tiny grub which is hatched from one of them must increase its bulk many times before it is prepared to undergo its transformation. Here I might remark that flies do not grow in size when once they are flies. The variation sometimes seen is accounted for by the fact that the grubs themselves are of different dimensions when they fall into the trance condition and consequently, on their size, dependls that of the perfect insects.

The eggs are laid in enormous numbers, and several times during the season; so that it is not surprising that the few insects which have survived the winter can reproduce such prodigious quantities of their offspring when they once commence business.

Flies, and indeed other insects, do not breathe through their trunks or mouths. Their respiration is effected by means of a small number of tiny orifices along the sides of the body. Each opening is retained intact, and protected from being clogged, by a slender and peculiar miniature spiral tube. In a small cavity behind each orifice there are a large number of loose and thin extremely minute pieces of hard substance. When the air is expelled through the breathing holes, the action causes (at the discretion of the insect) a jingling together of the pieces, which performance results in the musical buzzing. Imagine that instead of gargling water in your own throat, you were to replace the liquid with small pieces of tin. The gargling motion would produce a jingling of the tin, which would be similar to the fly's buzzing, though the fly works with several 'throats.' The sound is not caused by the wings (though, no doubt, they contribute their share) for wingless and headless flies produce the notes.

The two large red orbs of vision belonging to house-flies are composed (as is the case with most insects' compound eyes) of several hundreds of tiny lenses, each capable of receiving an image. Various computations have been made respecting the number of these lenses. It is an extremely difficult task to count them, and strict accuracy cannot be secured. The most generally accepted number is two thousand to each eye. It does not follow, of course, that the fly sees more than one image of any object that he gazes at. It would be just as unreasonable to suppose that it did, as it would be to expect a man to see two sovereigns when he looked at one, because he has two eyes.

In addition to this pair of comparatively huge red eyes, the fly has a set of three minute orbs on top of its head. Some naturalists suppose that these two distinctly different kinds of eyes enable the insects to see both by day and by night. There is nothing at all unlikely in the assumption.

Did it ever occur to you that the fly is possessed of remarkable acrobatic capabilities? When one is flying about the room and desires to settle upon the ceiling, it is necessary for it to indulge in a somersault before it can accomplish the act. Birds do not practice such eccentric motions.

Many naturalists imagine that the intricate formation of these creatures' eyes must result in but a hazy vision; but I am inclined to a directly opposite opinion, bearing in mind that a fly will sweep with tremendous comparative speed completely across and about an apartment without colliding with any obstacle. Certainly it will sometimes fly violently against the window-panes; but glass is undoubtedly invisible to them, or nearly so, on account of its transparency. To thinking insects, this to us familiar material must present a great puzzle.

A house-fly dissolves its food by means of a saliva which issues from its quaint trunk. This organ, when not in use, is generally concealed from view, having been withdrawn into the head.

A fly's feet are extremely interesting objects; and when examined with a microscope reveal how the insect is able to stand or walk upside down on ceilings, or run vigorously up the smooth glass panes of our windows. Each foot terminates in a pair of large and powerful claws, and a pair of white pads. Each of the latter is provided with several hundreds of invisible hollow hairs, and from the end of each hair exudes a fluid glue. As a fly owns six legs, it is thus furnished with twelve gluing-pads. Its mode of locomotion, when in an upside-down position, is temporarily to fix its feet to the surface over which it is travelling, and then, when it requires to lift a foot, to force its claws on to the surface, and thus dislodge and raise the pads.

It is mainly with these pads that it transfers disease germs from itself to man. If the insect is busily occupied upon decaying matter, many germs will adhere to its feet, and in such a case it would be a serious danger to the health of any person should that insect walk over a scratch on his hands or face.

You must not imagine that a microbe could be picked up in the fly's claws as you could pick up a crab. They are a trifle smaller in proportion, as must be admitted when it is stated that one authority computes that ten million microbes, responsible for that disastrous disease typhoid fever, would be needed to equal the bulk of a house-fly's foot. It is on account of the germs adhering to the sticky pads on the insect's feet, and to the ugly, conical bristles, covering its trunk and legs, that the obnoxious invisible organisms stand a chance of transference to our sensitive bodies, which (if you will give the matter a moment's consideration) are exposed to the attacks of an apparently undue number and variety of tiny living creatures, from wasps to microbes.

It may prove to be a source of grim satisfaction to those people who do not like flies, to learn that these insects are subject to the torments of a special kind of living creatures which prey upon them; and, also, that they are usually killed off at the end of the summer by a curious fungus.

I come now appropriately to the termination of a fly's existence. The majority of them succumb to a fungoid disease, and may be seen during the autumn with the lifeless bodies suspended on walls, picture-frames, and elsewhere, supported by one or two pairs of their pads, the glue of which has hardened because the insect's weakened condition had prevented it from moving those feet. You must surely have noticed that these dead flies have a sickly appearance, and have been encircled by a white misty-looking patch. Now, that mist is a plant—a fungus. Its seeds are ever-present in the air, in companionship with other germs, as a sunbeam will demonstrate. Immediately that a seed encounters a feeble fly's body, that creature is doomed. From that seed will sprout a tiny thread, bearing at its end a ball of other seeds as it ripens, each of which will follow the example of the original one. Although it is a plant, it subsists upon the nourishing and essential fluids of the living fly; and when the latter's vitality has become exhausted, the plant will continue to grow for a little while, shooting out and around the vanquished and diseased victim until, unable to further secure support for itself, it ceases growth, and remains as a mysterious blotch of mist. Thus it is that the house-fly disappears.

Next summer, when the flies again blacken our ceilings, and their ceaseless buzz sounds in our ears, it may be worth while to watch their extraordinary acrobatic performances, which far exceed any feat ever attempted by men. And if, as I believe, the problem of aerial flight for ourselves is to be solved by carefully modelling our airships upon the flying apparatus of the house-fly, that tiny insect may yet repay us for all the irritation and annoyance it has caused in the past.

H. T. INGRAM.

Games for Winter Evenings

TAKE SEATS IN A CIRCLE.

Some games have an object and some have not. Some are instructive and some are purely amusing, in which there is nothing provided for but an hour's fun.

Here is one of that kind. It is as simple as it could be, and yet we venture to say that all the boys and girls that play it once will want to play it again.

Select a leader by lot (and have the players take seats in a circle). The leader stands in the centre and holds a handkerchief in view. When everything is ready and all the players have fixed their attention on the leader he throws the handkerchief up in the air.

Now, the instant he does that, every player must begin to laugh heartily, but he must stop laughing the instant the handkerchief touches the floor. The leader must be always on the alert to watch for this, and if he finds a player laughing when he should have stopped he tells him to leave the circle.

This goes on until all the players have been made to leave the circle except one, and to that one is awarded a prize. The prize is offered, of course, before the game begins.

A BIRTHDAY PARTY GAME.

Here is a puzzle that you can use as a game, which will prove very interesting in both ways. Only the first two lines are given, and you must write the rest yourself, being sure to use the words printed below the first two lines, as the last words of the lines you write. You may think that this is easy, but it is not especially, as you have to be very careful to make your lines even; that is, have exactly the same number of syllables in each one.

To use these puzzles as a game you should have four or more players. You should sit around a big table and all have a pencil and paper. Then some one starts the game by writing the first line on his paper. The player on the left writes the first rhyming end; a word that rhymes with the first line, and the other players each write a rhyming end until it has gone all around. Now, each player hands his or her paper to the player on the left, who must write the line, of course using the rhyming end as the last word.

When all have finished the lines are given to the player who started the game, who reads the whole verse aloud. Of course, they will all rhyme, but it will be the funniest kind of a poem you have ever heard, for not half of it will make sense with the other half.

Here is the contest:—

When Mary went walking out one day
She looked into a window just over the way.

though
shoe
head
said
young
begun
door
more
spread
shed
ma
saw

Our Note Book.

THE STEAMER'S CAT.

Grouped on the Fall River line pier at the foot of Warren street this afternoon stood a party of twenty-three men, waiting for the 'Puritan' to take them on to Boston. The central figure in the group—a short, thick-set man, with bronzed face and grizzly moustache, stood erect, with arms folded over his broad chest. Upon the solid foundation thus made a white kitten nestled. The man and the kitten were the Boston contingent of the crew of the steamship 'City of Savannah,' which was wrecked on Hunting Island, off the South Carolina coast, in last week's cyclone.

The seamen 'swear by all that's holy' that the kitten is as good a seaman as any of them. He was only an ordinary ship's kitten before the last trip. Captain Savage had named him 'Mascot,' but that was his only claim to consideration. It is different now.

The story of the beaching of the 'City of Savannah,' and the taking off of her crew by the 'City of Birmingham' has been told, but nothing has been said of the kitten. 'He's a wonder,' said one of the men to-day. 'Nobody thought of him in the rush, but "Mascot" "got there." He climbed the rigging in that gale like an old tar and hung on for hours. Not a bit frightened he wasn't, only he did "caterwaul" when he got hungry. We gave him a biscuit wet with salt water, but he was accustomed to the best on board, and he wouldn't have it. He swallowed his pride afterward, though, and was glad to have salt "hard tack."

'We were on board of the boat fifty hours after she struck before the sea was such that we could be taken off in boats. At night the captain ordered all the crew into the rigging, and made us stay there. We each took a piece of rope and lashed ourselves on to keep from falling off when asleep. That's what the captain said the string was for, but I never slept at all.

'The cat got along without any rope, and was there in the morning all right. When we got away, nearly crazy with thirst and so faint we could hardly climb down the "Jacob's ladder" into the 'Birmingham's' boats, that little fellow climbed out of his nest in the rigging and wanted to go too. We were glad to take him.'—Boston 'Herald.'

PECULIAR.

The retiring Chinese minister, Wu Ting Fang, in a lecture on his countrymen, discussed the question, 'Are the Chinese peculiar?' He quoted from Bret Harte's famous poem, 'The Heathen Chinee,' and concluded:

'From your standpoint we are peculiar, but from our standpoint you are peculiar. Which we are depends on the point of view.

'In China we have always been in the habit of accepting a man's word in all business transactions. That is peculiar, isn't it? You exact a writing from him, and since foreigners have begun to settle in China, the ancient custom of trusting a man's word is not so popular. Chinese merchants now exact some kind of writing from their foreign customers.

'We respect age, while you respect muscle and brawn. We respect age because wisdom and experience seem to be its natural companions. Peculiar, isn't it? From your point of view Hercules is your hero.'—'Youth's Companion.'

WAY OUR GRANDMAS STUDIED.

To the children who to-day go to school and are taught in well explained lessons, it would seem strange if their grandmas should tell them, over again, the funny way that examples were given when they went to school. In those days children had to think harder and were given much less help with their studies than they are now. During your grandma's school days, she never had racks of beads and nice sticks, as objects by which addition and subtraction could be made clear; she never had trial examples shown by diagrams at the beginning of each new portion of arithmetic, but had to put on her thinking cap and study them out.

Now here is an example, something like those grandma had to work, and when you see it, try to get the answer, and if you cannot, take it to her and it is safe to say she will tell you how to commence to work it. It is, as you see, an example in arithmetic, given in rhyme, as many were in those days, as your grandma will tell you:—

When my wife and I were wed,
My age did hers as far exceed
As three times three does three;
But when ten years and a half ten years
We man and wife had been
My age did hers as far exceed as twenty does ten.
How old were we when married and how old then?

A FEW FACTS ABOUT KITES.

The Chinese, who have played with kites ever since the beginning of history, make huge kites in the shape of dragons, and arrange them so that they play a queer kind of music as they float high in the air. The Chinese believe they keep off evil spirits.

Mr. Eddy, the kite king of Bayonne, N.J., has sent up kites to which a camera was attached, and he had it arranged so that he could take a picture while the kite was attached, and thus get many bird's eye views of New York city.

Several men have tried to make kite ascensions. Charles H. Lamson, of Portland, Me., was carried fifty feet in the air on a single kite.

The weather bureau makes its observations by means of kites. Instead of string it uses fine piano wire to fly the kites with, and at the Arlington kite station, opposite Washington, the kite wire is reeled in by steam power.

Puzzles

A SINGULAR SUBTRACTION.

Required, to take ten from ten so that ten shall remain.

BEHEADED RIMES.

He gave his horse's mane a ——,
Before he started on a ——
To beg among his friends for——.

The night was full of quiet ——,
And nothing seemed to threaten ——,
When some one clutched his bridle ——.

That good right arm seemed turned to ——.

'Avaunt!' he cried, in such a ——
As would have frightened any ——.

'Away, away, you worthless ——,
Before I'm tempted to be ——,
And tie you up to yonder ——!'

The dext'rous thief snatched off the ——
That o'er the horseman's shoulders ——;
The latter galloped on for ——.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

WORD SQUARE.

Not any, across, not far, does wrong.

CHARADE.

Stands a castle grim and old,
In its first a warrior bold,
Lady fair his arms enfold.

Pleads she, accents swift and low,
'Mount your charger, be not slow,
For my last I beg you go.'

Takes my whole from her soft breast,
Gives it him to speed his quest,
What it was must now be guessed.

Ans.—Keepsake.

INITIAL CHANGES.

His face was clouded with a - - - - -,
For oft to him who wears a - - - - -
The world seems but a sober - - - - -;

The thrifty farmer raised his - - - - -;
He toiled by day with hand and - - - - -,
Then sent to market by the - - - - -.

The noise of - - - - - - filled the air,
The men, like - - - - - -, falling there;
The muskets - - - - - -, trumpets blare.

I judge the danger was not - - - - - -,
For he appeared in sorry - - - - - -
When at the door he did - - - - - -.

Where logs did - - - - - - all the ground,
So great a - - - - - - lay around,
We now a pile of - - - - - - found.

A wealthy - - - - - - took the stand.
With phrases fine, with - - - - - - grand,
He waved the - - - - - - of our land.

I drove from - - - - - - with my son,
A - - - - - - of the rod and gun,
The birds sought - - - - - -, every one.

This was to her a precious - - - - - -,
The homestead with its shady - - - - - -,
For what cared she for place and - - - - - -?

The baying of the - - - - - - was heard,
And at the - - - - - - the rabbit stirred,
And - - - - - - his wings the timid bird.

With lighted - - - - - - he sat down
And in the - - - - - - from the town
He read the - - - - - - of a clown.

The luckless lad his - - - - - - stole,
A - - - - - - he, against his soul,
But felt the - - - - - - on the whole.

Though sad to say, the naughty - - - - - -
Had found his way into the - - - - - -,
And eaten from the dish of - - - - - -.

In - - - - - - fine the laird is found,
With treasured volume - - - - - - bound,
Where purple - - - - - - blooms around.

Ans.—Frown, crown, brown. Grain, brain, train. Battle, cattle, rattle. Slight, plight, alight. Cumber, number, lumber. Tanner, manner, banner. Dover, lover, cover. Power, bower, power. Hound, sound, found. Taper, paper, caper. Dinner sinner, winner. Mouse, house, souse. Weather, leather, heather.

A CORONATION PUZZLE.

Ten counters, or men, are placed in a row, and the player is required to 'crown' five of them after the following fashion: He is to take up one counter, pass it to right or left over two others, and crown the one next in order, proceeding in like manner till the whole are crowned. Those crowned are called 'kings.' A king, it should be stated, is still regarded as being two counters.

Ans.—Supposing the row of counters to be indicated from left to right by numbers as under—

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

Proceed as follows:—

Place 4 on 1, 6 on 9, 8 on 3, 2 on 5, and 10 on 7.

Or

Place 4 on 1, 7 on 3, 5 on 9, 2 on 6, and 10 on 8.

There are several formulas which will answer the problem, but a person trying the puzzle for the first time will find some difficulty in hitting upon one of them.

NOTE.

The results of the recent competition will be given next week.

The Cricket and the Lion.

AS TOLD BY AN OLD INDIAN WOMAN FROM MEXICO.

(Translated by K. A. Chandler.)

One day the lion was out walking in the wood. As he was stepping near an old rotten log, he heard a tiny voice say: 'O please, don't step there! That's my house, and with one step more you will destroy it.' The lion looked down and saw a little cricket sitting on the log. He roared: 'And is it you, weak little creature, that dare tell me where to step? Don't you know that I am king of the beasts?'

'You may be king of the beasts, but I am king of my house, and I don't want you to break it down, king or no king.'

The lion was amazed at such daring. 'Don't you know, you weakling, that I could smash you and your house and all your relatives with one blow of my paw?'

'I may be weak, but I have a cousin no bigger than I who can master you in a fight.'

'O, ho! O, ho!' laughed the lion. 'Well, little boaster, you have that cousin here to-morrow, and if he does not master me, I'll crush you and your house and your cousin all together.' The next day the lion came back to the same spot and roared: 'Now, boaster, bring on your valiant cousin!'

Pretty soon he heard a buzzing near his ear. Then he felt a stinging. 'O! O!' he cried. 'Get out of my ear!'

But the crickets' cousin, the mosquito, kept on stinging and stinging. With every sting, the lion roared louder and scratched his ear and jumped around. But the mosquito kept on stinging and stinging. The cricket sat on the log and looked on. At last he said: 'Mr. lion, are you satisfied to leave my house alone?' 'Yes, anything, anything,' roared the lion, 'if you will only get your cousin out of my ear!' So the cricket called the mospito off, and then the lion went away and never bothered them any more.

Advertisements.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pain around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure.

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs,
Sore Throat, Hoarseness,
Stiff Neck, Bronchitis,
Catarrh, Headache,
Toothache, Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, Asthma,
Bruises, Sprains,

Quicker Than Any Known Remedy.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic or prostrated with diseases may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Will Afford Instant Ease.

INTERNALLY—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Sold by Druggists.

BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S.

ARONSON & RUTENBERG

PAWN BROKERS

601 CRAIG ST.,

Money to lend on Diamonds, Watches, Jewellery, Furs Clothing, Dry Goods, Warehouse Receipts, and Life Insurance Policies.

Electrical Work

of all kinds done promptly at most reasonable rates in the city. Phone us and we will call and give estimate.

TheSayer Electric Co.'y,

12 and 14 BEAVERHALL HILL.

Phone Main 4516.

We think we can please all sometimes, some people all the time, but we cannot please all the people all the time.

Let us try to please you.

Telephone Main 1025

and we will fill your order for our

NEW PROCESS BREAD

—promptly—

JAMES M. AIRD.

Advertisements.

SURGEONS FAIL TO CURE CANCER

The science of surgery has advanced with mighty strides during the past fifty years, but as a means of eradicating cancer, it signally fails. This is admitted by eminent surgeons themselves. A leading physician of Cincinnati, Ohio, in a paper read before the Ohio State Medical Society, May, 1895, said: "I have operated in a considerable number of cases of cancer recently, and with one exception all have died within fourteen months after the operation."

The New Constitutional Remedy for cancers and tumors cures the disease by eliminating the cancer poisons from the system. It has effected many cures after operations have failed. Send two stamps for full particulars to STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

Cadbury's cocoa

Is entirely free from all admixtures, such as Kola, Malt, Hops, Alkali, &c.

CONTAINS NO GROUND COCOA HUSKS.

Refreshing! Nourishing! Sustaining!

Wholesale Agents: Frank Magor & Co., 16, St. John St., Montreal.

CENTURY READY MIXED PAINTS

FLOOR PAINTS, STAINS, VARNISH.

Pure Paint at Lowest Price

JOHN McARTHUR CO.,

354 St. James st.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE BLUE HORSE.

(A True Story.)

They were waiting upon Everett. Everett was the Little Lame Prince of the household; but he was not lonely, like the little prince in Miss Mulock's story. Oh, dear, no! Who could be lonely with two big sisters, two little sisters, and a darling baby sister? Why, when they all talked and laughed at once it sounded 'just like a party.'

And now the sisters were flying around in the breeziest merriest kind of way. One brought the box of colored threads; another, the cards; the next one, a needle and scissors; and the littlest little sister flew to the bathroom for a sponge and towel: their 'Little Lame Prince' was particular to have his hands clean when he worked one of the spotless white sewing cards. Last of all came the baby with mamma's work-basket, which she emptied on the floor in front of Everett's chair.

Then, oh, what a hubbub! The spools scattered in every direction, and the sisters after them, laughing as they ran. 'Oh, you dear little midget! Did you want to help too?'

The baby danced with delight; and the family boy, unable to contain his boyish spirits, sent the sponge flying across the nursery, and waved the towel wildly.

This brought forth another shout, and the girls dropped to the floor to 'laugh it out.' At last they stopped for breath. It was well they did; for one sister was 'most dead,' and another's sides were 'bout split.'

Everett picked out the card he wished to work. The little perforations outlined a sleek pussy, curled up for a doze.

'What color, Everett?' asked the middle-sized sister. She held the scissors ready to cut the thread, and the biggest sister had the needle ready for threading.

Everett held up a spool of thread. It was bright blue! 'O Everett!' 'Why, brother!' 'A blue cat!' they exclaimed.

'Ha-ha-ha!' laughed the big sisters. 'Ho-ho-ho!' gigg.ed the little sisters. 'E-he-he!' sounded the baby's sweet little voice.

'Better take grey, Everett,' said the biggest sister.

'Or black,' suggested the next one.

'No, blue!' insisted Everett.

'What's the joke' enquired grandmamma, peeping into the nursery.

'Everett wants to make a blue pussy. What an idea! I guess he'd laugh to see one!' chorused the sisters.

'Well, honey, have it blue, if you like. I never saw a cat blue, but I did once see a blue horse,' said grandmamma patting her boy's curly head.

'A blue horse!' echoed the children. 'Honor bright, grandmamma?'

'Yes, honor bright!' laughed grandmamma.

'Wath it a twuly horth, gammy?' lisped the littlest little sister.

'Yes, sweeting,' said grandmamma, seating herself in the creaky big rocker with the baby in her lap.

'There's doin' to be a story, I know!' said Everett, nodding his head wisely.

'Oh, yes, grandmamma! Do tell about the blue horse, please!' begged the quartette of big and little sisters.

'The blue horse,' began grandmamma, 'wasn't always blue; he was white at first. He and his mate used to pull a big dray back and forth between a factory and a railway station. When the horses were not working, they were allowed to graze in the factory yard, which was a large one with plenty of grass in it.

'One day the man who drove them was at work in the factory yard. One of the horses trotted up to him and neighed—that was the way they begged for sugar. But the kind driver had no sugar in his pockets. So he patted the horse, and told him he had no sweets for him. This did not satisfy clever Mr. Horse, who continued to rub his nose on his master's shoulder, and seemed to be trying to tell him something.'

Grandmamma stopped to untangle a knot in Everett's thread.

'Thank you,' he said, softly. 'Now go on 'bout the horses.'

'Soon,' continued grandmamma, 'the driver turned to go back to the factory, but the horse would not let him. The knowing creature took his master's sleeve in his mouth, and held it firmly.'

'Naughty horthie!' interrupted the littlest sister.

'Not naughty, dearie. I think he was very wise. "Come," he said. "Come with me. Hurry! Oh, do hurry!" And he pulled so hard that he almost lifted his master off his feet. Then the man began to think that something was wrong, and allowed this clever pet to lead him. Seeing that at last he was understood, the horse trotted briskly across the yard and stopped at the edge of a vat.'

'What ith vat, gammy?' asked the littlest little sister—she always said 'vat' for 'that.' The big sisters laughed, but Everett did not quite see the joke. The baby did though. Anyway she clasped her little hands and bobbed her head vigorously.

'A vat,' explained grandmamma, 'is somewhat like a very large, open box set deep in the ground. This one had blue dye in it. When the driver looked into it, he saw the other horse, or, rather, the horse's head; for the dye reached to his neck. He whinnied piteously when he saw his master.'

'Oh, my! Poor horsie! Did they get him out?' cried the children, eagerly.

'Yes, they got him out; and he seemed none the worse for his mishap. After that, instead of a pair of white horses, it was a white one and a blue one that drew the big dray. The blue horse kept his blue coat until he shed his hair. His new coat came out white. And that is the end of the story of the blue horse,' concluded grandmamma.

'The end of the blue horse, too,' cried Everett, merrily.

And all the big and little sisters laughed.—'Christian Register.'

Advertisements.

Z. CHRISTIN DIT ST-AMOUR,
Gravel Roofer, Repairing of all Kinds.
No. 123 FULFORD ST., Tel. Mer. 1344.

Advertisements.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec. } **Municipality of the Village of De Lorimier**

Public Notice is hereby given by C. E. Forest, secretary-treasurer, that the Council of the Corporation of the Village of De Lorimier, at its session held on the eleventh day of November nineteen hundred and two,(1902) has passed the following By-Law.

By-Law number (31) authorizing the Council of the corporation of the Village of De Lorimier to contract a loan.

At a general session of adjournment of the Council of the Corporation of the village of De Lorimier, held at the ordinary hour of the meetings of this Council, in the Town-Hall of the Village of De Lorimier, the eleventh day of the month of November, nineteen hundred and two:

At which session are present Messrs. Christophe Messier, George Jeffrey, Théodore Bédard, Louis D. Latour, Magloire Labrecque and Joseph Cusson, all members and forming the quorum of said Council, under the presidency of Mr. Christophe Messier, Mayor:

It is ordered and statuted by By-Law of this Council as follow;

Whereas the municipality of the Village of De Lorimier is actually in a period of progress, and that it is of general interest to have made certain works, such as the opening and macadamizing of the following streets:—Bordeau, Chaussé, Dorion, Dufresne, Fullum, Messier and Parthenais, also the laying of water mains on the above named streets, and on Papineau Avenue;

Whereas it is convenient and of public interest for this Municipality to buy and to own, some fire apparatus;

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate the floating debt now existing;

IT IS RESOLVED:

1 That a loan of thirty-five thousand dollars be made by the means of Bonds or Debentures signed by the Mayor and the Secretary-Treasurer, and that the said amount shall be applied to the above mentioned motives; that the coupons of interest shall bear lithographed signatures.

2° That this loan be made payable in forty years and that it bears interest not exceeding four and a quarter per cent, per year, payable semi-annually.

3° That there will be a sinking fund of two per cent per year, besides interest, until the extinction of the debt.

4° That the capital and interest shall be payable at the office of an incorporated bank at Montreal.

5° That a special Tax on taxable real estate of this Municipality, shall be levied each year said tax not to exceed twenty-two hundredths of one per cent on yearly valuation.

6° That the present By-Law shall have to be approved by the electors of taxable real estate owners of the Municipality of the Village of De Lorimier and by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Signed: C. MESSIER, *Mayor.*
" C. E. FOREST, *Secretary Treasurer.*

And on motion of Councillor Latour, seconded by Councillor Cusson, it is unanimously resolved that it be ordered, and that this Council hereby orders that the electors owners of taxable real estate of the Municipality of the Village of De Lorimier, be convened to a public meeting, in conformity to the article 671 of the Municipal Code of the Province of Quebec, to be held on the ninth day of the month of December nineteen hundred and two, at the Town Hall of the Village of De Lorimier, at ten o'clock in the forenoon for the approval of the present By-law and that the said present By-law be posted up according to law and published twice in full, in two newspapers, viz: "La Presse" a news paper printed in French, and "The Witness" a newspaper printed in English, both published in the City of Montreal.

Signed: C. MESSIER, *Mayor,*
" C. E. FOREST, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Certified: C. E. FOREST, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

Consequently the electors, owners of real estate of the Municipality of the Village of De Lorimier are convened to a public meeting in conformity to the article 671 of the Municipal Code of the Province of Quebec, for the ninth day of the month of December nineteen hundred and two at the Town Hall of the Village of De Lorimier at ten o'clock in the forenoon for the approval of the said By-Law.

Given under my signature at the Village of De Lorimier this twelfth day of the month of November nineteen hundred and two.

C. E. FOREST, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

I, the undersigned, C. E. Forest, Secretary-Treasurer, certify that the By-Law hereinbefore given is a true copy of the By-Law adopted by the Council of the Village of De Lorimier, and that the notice of convocation is equally a true copy of the notice given by myself, as requested by law.

Given under my signature at the Village of De Lorimier this twelfth day of the month of November nineteen hundred and two

C. E. FOREST, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

HAVE YOU A COLD?
Then try
HARTE'S
GRIPPE WAFERS.
A SURE CURE.
Price - - - - 25c
J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST.
1780 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

SOVEREIGN GOLD POWDER
AND LIQUID.
REGILDING PICTURE FRAMES, ETC.
McARTHUR & CO.,
1807 NOTRE DAME ST.

HOTEL EMPIRE,
BROADWAY and 63d STREET, N.Y. CITY
...ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF...
RATES MODERATE.
Excellent Cuisine — Modern
Efficient Service — Exclusive
Extensive Library — Accessible
Orchestral Concerts Every Evening.
All Cars Pass the Empire.
From Grand Central Station take cars marked Broadway and 7th Ave. Seven minutes to Empire.
On crossing any of the ferries, take the 9th Avenue Elevated Railway to 59th st., from which it is one minute's walk to hotel
Send for descriptive Booklet.
W. JOHNSON QUINN, Prop.

Ottawa River
NAVIGATION COMPANY.
MARKET BOAT LINES.
Carillon and Way Ports.
The Duchess of York Wednesdays and Saturdays, 6 a.m.
Papineauville, Ottawa, Etc
Steamer Princess Tuesdays and Fridays at 5.30 p. m.
Further particulars apply:
Head Office, 168 Common St., Canal Basin Telephone Main 1029.

DOMINION LINE
MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

From Portland.		From Portland.	
Californian	Nov. 29	Colonian	Dec. 20
*Norseman	Dec. 6	*Irishman	Dec. 27
*Turcoman	Dec. 13	Californian	Jan. 3, 1903

*These steamers do not carry passengers.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Saloon, $50 and upwards, single, according to steamer and service.
Second Cabin, $37.50 and upwards single, according to steamer and service.
From BOSTON.
SS. MERION..... Dec. 10
Saloon, $50.00. Third Class, $28.00.
Boston to the Mediterranean.
Vancouver.....Nov. 29 | New England.....Dec. 6
Midship saloons, 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 Agents.

REFORD AGENCIES.
DONALDSON LINE.
Glasgow Service
From MONTREAL.
SS. MARINA, (Cold Storage).....Nov. 25
From ST. JOHN, N.B.
Weekly service.
SS. ALCIDES.....Dec. 18
SS. CONCORDIA.....Dec. 25
—Agents—
Glasgow, Donaldson Bros.
THOMSON LINE.
London Service.
From MONTREAL.
SS. IONA (cold storage and cool air).....Nov. 22
From PORTLAND, Me.
SS FREMONA.....Nov. 29
SS. DEVONA (cold storage & cool air)....Dec. 6
Agents—Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Son & Co., 7 Fenchurch avenue, London, E. C.; W. Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Son, Dundee, Scotland.
COLD STORAGE
Fitted in special steamers of both lines.
LORD LINE.
Cardiff Service.
From Montreal.
SS. BELFAST.....Nov. 24
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.; Schofield & Co. (Limited), St. John, N.B., or
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited.
23 and 25 St. Sacrament St., MONTREAL.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.
BEAVER LINE.
WINTER SAILINGS.

Steamer.	From St. John, N.B. To Liverpool.	To Bristol.
LAKE ERIE	Fri., Dec. 5	
LAKE MEGANTIC		Thurs., Dec. 11
LAKE CHAMPLAIN	Fri., Dec. 19	
*MONTEREY		Fri., Dec. 26
LAKE ONTARIO	Fri., Jan. 2	

*Carries First Cabin passengers only.
CHRISTMAS SAILINGS.
The SS. LAKE ERIE sailing Dec. 5th for Liverpool, and the SS. LAKE MEGANTIC, sailing for Bristol, Dec. 11th, will both land their passengers in good time for the Christmas Holidays.
First Cabin—Single, $45.00, and upwards. Round Trip, $85.50, and upwards, according to steamer.
Second Cabin—Single, $35.00, and upwards. Round Trip, $68.88, and upwards, according to steamer.
Steerage rates to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Glasgow, Belfast and Queenstown, $24.50 and $25.50, according to steamer.
ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,
6 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

FOR THE WINTER GO TO **BERMUDA**
From New York, 48 hours by Highest Class Steamships weekly. Frost unknown. Malaria impossible.
FOR WINTER TOURS GO TO **WEST INDIES**
30 days' trip, fifteen days in the tropics. Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices. For further particulars apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents for Quebec SS. Co., 39 Broadway, or J. G. BROCK & CO., 211 Commissioners St., Montreal, ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., LIMITED.
MANCHESTER LINERS, (LIMITED.
The only direct and regular steamship line between CANADA and MANCHESTER.
It is proposed to despatch the steamers of this line on or about the undermentioned dates:
MONTREAL AND MANCHESTER.

From Manchester.	Steamer.	From Montreal.
Oct. 25	Manchester Importer	Nov. 15
Oct. 29	Manchester Shipper	Nov. 19
Nov. 7	*Manchester Commerce	Nov. 23

Accommodation for a limited number of passengers.
*Fitted with cold storage.
MANSA-ST. LAWRENCE LINE.
Montreal and Antwerp.

From Antwerp.	Steamer.	From Montreal
Oct. 21	Indiana	Nov. 16

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Montreal and Hamburg.

From Hamburg.	Steamer.	From Montreal
Oct. 23	Teutonia	Nov. 15

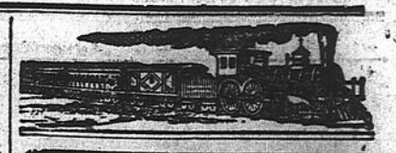
HALIFAX AND ST. JOHN, N.B., To Manchester.

From Manchester.		From St. John
Nov. 10	*Manchester City	Dec. 3

Through bills of lading granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in Canada or Western States.
For rates of Freight and particulars, apply to any Railway Agent, or to
FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited, Agents, 44 St. Francois Xavier, st., Montreal, P. Q.

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c.
DRAIN PIPES,
PORTLAND CEMENTS,
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
W. & R. P. CURRIE & CO.,
265 St. James Street.

CENTS FOR SALE,
Apply at 'Witness' Office.



CANADIAN PACIFIC
IMPROVED OTTAWA SERVICE.
Lv. Windsor Stn., 8.45 a.m., *9.40 a.m., § 10 a.m. 4.00 p.m., *10.05 p.m.
Ar. Ottawa, 11.45 a.m., *12.40 p.m., § 1.25 p.m. 7.00 p.m., *1.40 a.m.
Lv. Place Viger, 8.20 a.m., 5.45 p.m.
*Daily. Sundays included. §Sundays only. Other trains week days only.
QUEBEC SERVICE From Place Viger.
†8.30 a.m., †2.00 p.m., § 3.30 p.m., *11p.m.
†Week days. §Sundays only. *Daily.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Through Coach and Sleeping Car. From Windsor St. 7.45 p.m. daily ex. Sunday
SUNDAY SERVICE Lv. Windsor St. 10 a.m. for OTTAWA and Intermediate Stations, arriving Ottawa 1.25 p.m. Returning leaving Ottawa 6.25 p.m., arriving Montreal 9.45 p.m.
Leave Place Viger 9.15 a.m. for St. Agathe, Labelle, and Intermediate Stations. Returning arrive Montreal 9.45 p.m.
CITY TICKET and TELEGRAPH OFFICE
129 ST. JAMES ST. (next Post Office.)

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
English Mail Train
Leaves Sundays at 12 noon. Passengers taking this train make close connection at Halifax with Allan line Mail Steamers for Liverpool.
The Popular Route to the Tropics.
Pickford and Black Steamers sail from Halifax every other Monday morning for Bermuda, The Windward Islands, Barbados, Trinidad and Demerara.
Quebec Service.
Trains leave Montreal at 7.40 a.m., 12.00 noo nand 11.45 p.m. Returning, trains leave Levis at 12.10 p.m. and 4.20 p.m.
Improved Night Service.
The Express leaving daily, except Sunday, at 11.45 p.m., with sleeper attached, arrives in Quebec at 7.05 a.m. Passengers can occupy this sleeper at 9.00 p.m. and remain in car until 8.00 a.m.
All Trains depart from Bonaventure Station.
CITY TICKET OFFICE, 143 St. James St.
J. W. BRYSON, C.P.A., Montreal. H. A. PRICE, A.G.P.A., Montreal.

Rutland Railroad
WINDSOR St. STATION
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:
8.50 A. M. — Day Express, arriving Burlington 11.50 a.m., Troy 4.25 p.m., Albany 4.40 p.m., New York 8.15 p.m. Boston 8.00 p.m.
7.10 P. M. — Night Express, arriving New York 7.20 a.m., Boston 7.00 a.m., Worcester 6.28 a.m.
Pullman Sleeping and Parlor Cars on through trains.
Secure Pullman accommodation and tickets at 141 St. James street, or Windsor Street Station.
F. M. GILMAN, City Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
Leave Bonaventure Station
"INTERNATIONAL LIMITED" daily at a.m., arr. Toronto 4.40 p.m., Hamilton 5.40 p.m. Niagara Falls, Ont., 7.05 p.m., Buffalo 8.30 p.m. London, 7.40 p.m., Detroit 9.30 p.m., Chicago 7.30 a.m
Elegant Cafe Service on above Train.
MONTREAL and NEW YORK
Shortest Line. Quickest Service.
2 Day trains, daily except Sunday each way.
1 Night train, daily each way.
LVE. MONTREAL †7.15 a.m., †11.00 a.m., *7.35 p.m.
ARR. NEW YORK †6.30 p.m., †10.00 p.m., *7.00 a.m.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
MONTREAL and SPRINGFIELD, Mass.
Through Coach, Parlor and Sleeping Car Service.
Trains leave Bonaventure Station 9.01 a.m. week days and 8.40 p.m. daily.
For Comfort Travel by the Grand Trunk Railway System.
CITY TICKET OFFICES,
137 St. James Street, Telephones Main 460 and 461, or Bonaventure Station.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.
Goods Retail
At Wholesale Prices.
Now is the time to lay in your WINTER'S STOCK OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, and if you want to get the BEST GOODS at BOTTOM PRICES go to
Walter Paul's
GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT,
for he has an immense stock of the BEST GOODS, nearly all imported or packed for his own FAMILY TRADE.
Corner Metcalfe and St. Catherine Sts.
Phones: Up 1237.
" 1538.

OLD NEWSPAPERS
suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale at the 'Witness' Office, in 18-lb. packages at $1 per 100 lbs.

Advertisements.

In Humanity's Name

I Ask You to Tell Me a Sick One Who Needs Help.

No money is wanted. I ask simply a postal card stating which book to send. I will do all the rest, and accept all the risk, to see that your friend gets well.

I will even do this:—I will mail the sick one an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. He may take it a month at my risk. If it succeeds, it costs $5.50. If it fails, **I will pay the druggist myself.** And the sick one's mere word shall decide it.

I do that so that those who need help will accept it.

I have what those sick ones must have to get well, and I want them to have it. I make my offer so fair that no sick one can neglect it.

I do just as I say, and trust the cured ones to be fair with me. I have furnished my Restorative to hundreds of thousands on those terms, and 39 out of each 40 have paid gladly, because they were cured. I want not a penny otherwise.

My Restoraticve is my discovery, the result of my lifetime's work. I have personally tested it in thousands of cases as difficult as physicians ever meet. In my vast experience I have so perfected it that it does not fail, save when a cause—like cancer—makes a cure impossible.

My success comes from strengthening the inside nerves. Common treatments merely doctor the organs, and the best results are but temporary. My treatment restores the nerve power which alone makes those organs act. It is like giving a weak engine more steam. Any weak vital organ does its duty when given the power to act, and there is no other way to make weak organs well.

No other remedy strengthens weak inside nerves, and for this reason there is no other treatment for chronic diseases which any man will offer on a plan like mine.

Please tell me who needs a remedy like that.

Simply state which book is wanted, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 63 Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed.)
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is sold by all druggists.

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

It is easy to march to music,
With your comrades all in line,
And you don't get tired, but feel inspired
And life is a draught divine.

But the march drags in the evening,
When the color-bearer's gone,
And the merry strains are silent,
That piped so brave at dawn.

But it's hard to march in silence,
When the road has lonesome grown,
And the skies are dark o'er the ragged lines,
And the comrades have left you alone.

But whether it's hard or easy,
The strong man keeps the pace,
For the desolate march, or the silent,
The strong soul finds the grace.

The season has been so dull, and skies so clouded, that the window plants are stationary, unless the temperature of the room is high, and plenty of air given. Out of doors it has been possible to plant and to cover up the bulbs, to make changes for next season, and to enjoy the pansies that persisted in blooming so late.

But there is a desolate feeling in looking at these leafless trees that is more real and vivid to one's inner than it is when frost and snow besprinkle the ground. The grass is green and shows up well the crimson of the barberry, while the snowberry bushes gleam in whiteness. But there is a silence and a loneliness that tells the story of autumn passing away.

AFTER THOUGHTS.

Looking on at the hurry and rush, even in a Canadian city, with the clash and clang of iron, and the search lights of electricity everywhere, it is impossible not to recognize that those who are shut out from its daily contact, cannot keep up with the procession.

Yet each in his own sphere is best, and we know that the stamina of all cities, the best men and women there, are recruits from country homes. Raw recruits, perhaps, but of the best material and purpose in life.

But the extremes of wealth and poverty touch closely the thoughtful observer of city life. So much seems to be given to those who do not need it, so little to elevate the masses, the working people, who are struggling with the problems of life, and have to depend on their daily exertion for their bread.

There is need of a Lord Strathcona at the other end of the city to build a college, call it what you will, where workmen's wives and daughters can be taught how to care for their homes, how to cook with skill and economy, and make appetizing meals that will help to keep the bread winner at home, and rob the saloons of any charm.

A friend who visited Russia lately told me on her return that she had sent me a postal card on which she wrote:

'This is a land of great wealth and greater poverty, and there is as much gold on one of the church spires as would pave a street.'

The card never reached me, doubtless, it was confiscated for its sentiments, but is not our own country leaning that way? Ostentation is the golden spire, while poverty, and the struggle for existence, keep watch below.

What is needed is education in the right direction, for the old saying, that there is as much in saving as in making, applies here, when without knowledge, there is no opportunity for the betterment of the workman's home, and though many are able to make good homes, there are others who might become skilful by proper training, that they possibly cannot receive in spite of the churches and colleges and schools.

'We are teaching cooking in our schools,' said a teacher, complacently.

'Yes,' replied a mother, 'and the recipes are so expensive that we cannot afford to let the children experiment. It would be better to teach simple things for families who have to economize.'

There is a good deal of truth on that side of the question, and it shows where the mistakes are made in dealing with this everyday problem.

BOOKS ON GARDENING.

Mac.—The best work for a beginner in gardening is Peter Henderson's 'Gardening for Pleasure,' and Professor Bailey's 'Garden Making.' Any bookseller will order them if not in stock. As they present different sides on the subject, it might be wise to read both, and as works of reference they are certainly valuable and contain much practical instruction.

HARDY PLANTS.

Miss M. R.—Your selection is a very good one for your locality, all the plants mentioned in your list are perfectly hardy. The other Rambler roses are not so fine as the Crimson to my taste, but are good as a variety. It is quite true that Cannas can easily be raised from seed, and wintered in a dry frost-proof cellar, where potatoes are safe. But you lose a year of blossoming, for they require that time before coming into flower. There are several shrubs as hardy as the one you mention. I should try the Japan Rose and Syringa and Spireas in your place. As for the Japan Iris, it will be hardy with a little winter protection. It likes best a moist situation, and to remain in the same ground year after year. There is a beauty about this Iris that differs from any other, and you will enjoy it among the plants that live in the same place all winter and give pleasure year after year.

MARGUERITE CARNATION.

S.A.W.—The lifting has disturbed the roots of your plant and that is why the buds are soft. Very likely at some important period since it has been allowed to become dry. If you had potted it and sunk the pot in the ground the trouble would not have happened. Keep in a cool place, for the carnation does not require heat, and we will hope that new buds will start.

BEGONIA.

S.L.T.—The trouble is over-watering. Our begonias are very sensitive of wet feet, and must be very carefully treated on this point. They enjoy a moist atmosphere, but not too much water in the soil, and will not thrive at all if the drainage is not of the best. No direct sunshine but warm air, and enough water to keep from wilting, but not an overdose.

EVERGREENS FROM CUTTINGS.

Suburban.—It seems needless to grow evergreens in this way when young trees can be obtained, but it is done by taking the ends of smaller branches and the ripe one year old wood about three to four inches long, and the leaves of the lower half cut away, while the stalk is made quite smooth. Insert in boxes of sand, set the cuttings close together, and apply water to settle them. Keep in a moderately warm room, and if after two months they have not formed a callous when examined, it will be best to take them into a warmer atmosphere, or give bottom heat. Some cuttings will take only a few weeks while others may require six months.

INSECTS ON HOUSE PLANTS.

'Discouraged' writes an amusing letter regarding her window plants, and says that they are so much troubled from insect pests that she often feels like throwing them away. In answer, it is as well to remember that, as in many other cases, prevention is better than cure,' it is as well to understand a little about these insects, and to realize their tremendous powers of reproduction. It has been calculated that the descendants of one female aphis would, unchecked, amount, in five generations, to over five thousand nine hundred and four millions. A sprinkling with tobacco water is often most effectual in destroying them on the infected plants; but to prevent their finding lodgment keep well syringed with clean water. The red spider causes trouble, and it may be this insect's work that causes the leaves to drop on your rose bush, for it works on the under side of the leaf and drains its juices. Sulphur is a remedy, as it is for mildew on the roses. Most of the injury done is by suction in scale insects, they insert their beak's and imbibe the sap, their presence being caused by a dry atmosphere, and if washed with kerosene emulsion will disappear.

Do not let this discourage you. Give the plants all a bath, for they are very grateful for it, and will reward you with flower buds if you faithfully keep them clean. I do not like to say it, but from the description you have given me I can venture to give the opinion that your plants are simply suffering from neglect.

PLANT TO NAME.

A.R.T.—Let me know if you write to Kew gardens and get an answer in regard to the plant—it is worthy of research, and will repay you for a little trouble.

Mrs. W.—The leaf you send is a German Ivy, it grows very fast and is to be recommended for covering bare places. You can winter it easily in a cool window and allow it to climb around with a little guidance.

CHESS

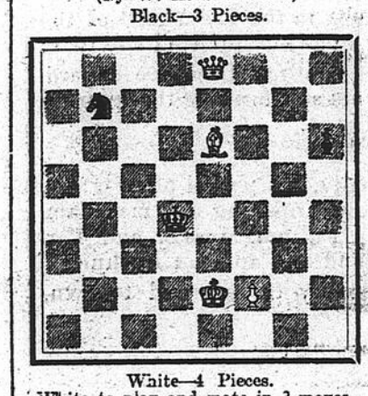
Communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal.

Saturday, Nov. 22, 1902.

PROBLEM NO. 638.

(By W. A. Shinkman.)

Black—3 Pieces.



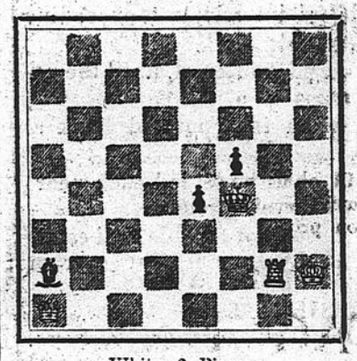
White—4 Pieces.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

PROBLEM NO. 639.

(By W. A. Shinkman.

Black—4 Pieces.



White—3 Pieces.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

Problem No. 40. By Otto Wurfburg.

White—K at Q 7; Q at Q Kt sq; R at K R 4; Kt at Q B 3. Four pieces.

Black—K at K 4; B at Q Kt 7; P at K B 4. Three pieces.

White to play and mate in THREE.

Solutions published Dec. 13, must reach Editor Dec. 6.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENT.

No. 627. Manchester 'Weekly Times' Tourney. Two moves. Key—Kt—Kt 6. Correct from Novice, E. W. Allen, Pawn, H. J. Rose, pretty enough. It is noticeable that if White does not move at all, Black, whenever he moves, will be mated. Bluebells. The pawn at Black is K R 7 stops a cook by B—Kt 2. A fine waiter, the key prettily changing the threat of Q x R mate if R—Q Kt 2.

No. 628. Galitzky. Three moves. Key—K—B 6. Correct from Novice, E. W. Allen, Pawn, G. Patterson, H. J. Rose, 'rather attenuated, butnot too obvious.'

No. 629. Manchester 'Weekly Times.' Three moves. For P—P K 6 read P at K R 6. Solutions, B—R 5. If K—Q 4, Q—Q Kt 6; if K—B 4, Q—Kt 7; if P or B moves, Q—Q 4 ch; if Kt—B 3, Q—B 5! ; if Kt—B 4, Q—R sq ch; if Kt—Kt 3, B—Kt 4. A charming piece of strategy, displaying excellent economy; and, though there is not much variety in the mating positions, the long-range netting manoeuvres are skilfully arranged. Correctly solved by Novice, who seems to have discovered the meaning of P K 6. E. W. Allen sends a meritorious analysis of the position with the Black P at K 6, showing a one-move mate by Q—Kt 4 ch, and two three-move solutions by Q—R 2, and Q—R ch. As usual, three points all round.

No. 630. Cook. Two moves. Key: Rx P. Correct from G. Patterson, Novice, E. W. Allen, Pawn. Capture key justifiable here.

SOLVERS' SCORES TO DATE.

A new month's scoring begins here. Pawn loses his 40 points, and we go on as follows: Novice, 47; H. W. Barry (1), 33; E. W. Allen (1), 26; Sec. P.Q.C.A., 27; Pawn (1), 10; G. Patterson, 26; H. J. Rose, 8; Bluebells, 2.

Bluebells and Mr. Patterson are not competing for prizes. It looks like Novice's turn to win.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. Patterson.—In 619, if P x Kt, Q x P (B 4); if P—Q 6, Kt—K 3 ch; if P—Q 4, Kt—K 5!; if K—Q 4, Q x Kt P ch; if K—Q 6, Q—Kt 3 ch. Always glad to give moves if asked for, but obliged to save space as a rule.

Rev. F. J. Pentelow. — Glad you like column. Many thanks for kind remarks of appreciation.

Mrs. F. J. Pentelow.—Solutions received. Notall correct. As you are not competing this intimation is permissible, and you may like to have another look before you see the solutions given. Try 632, 3, 4, again. They are all problems of high rank, first prize winners, if we remember rightly.

Novice.—Your kind hint was taken in precisely the spirit it was offered. Always glad of a line from you.

NOTES AND NEWS.

A chess directory is the latest attempt to foster the growth of acquaintance amongst scattered followers of the game. The book is issued by Mr. Bland, chess editor of 'Design and Work,' Derby, England, at a price of 2s 6d, about 60 cents. It contains a list of chess clubs, with the names of their secretaries; chess columns with their editors, and other interesting, and often useful information. The idea seems capable of considerable extension, and it would be well if secretaries of clubs would forward to Mr. Bland a few particulars, such as name of club, address, secretary, date of founding, number of members, times of play, and any such feature as trophies held by the club for competition.

A second tournament has been started amongst the masters residing in Paris, the competitors being Albin, Janowsky, Silbert, Schove and Taubenhaus. Herr Silbert is a talented player who is to make his name yet.

Pillsbury, who has returned to London, is negotiating for a Russian tour, which will fill up the gap between this and Monte Carlo. The result of Mr. Pillsbury's blindfold performances in his recent tour at Hamburg, Berlin, Vienna, Buda-Pesth, Breslau and Munich is: 54 games won, 13 lost and 13 draws.

F. J. Marshall has been engaged by the Bradford Chess Club, which is celebrating its jubilee in an enthusiastic fashion, to lecture and play for a month. The lectures will be delivered twice a week, and Marshall will play daily afternoon and evening. Marshall created a very favorable impression at Simpson's, and in London generally, when visiting there after the last Monte Carlo tournament.

Teschmann, chess players will be sorry to hear, is again having trouble with his eyesight.

Messrs. Short and Kent succeeded in defeating Dr. Robertson and Mr. Lee, in their game in the semi-final round of the Reid Consultation Tourney at the Montreal Chess Club, and have now to meet Messrs. Sawyer and Lomer. Messrs. Short and Kent are of the veteran class. Mr. Sawyer learned the moves only a few years ago, and Mr. Lomer last season graduated from the third class to the second by winning, decisively, the handicap tourney. Experience versus ambition should produce a good contest. A Gambit Tournament for prizes offered by Mr. G. Falconer, is shortly to be arranged. Never was such a season of activity in the old club. Some of the members will be in that P.Q.C.A. business next spring.

GAME NO. 562.

Played recently at the Athenaeum Club, Manchester, England. The winner is a well-known Stockport expert. We believe Mr. Blackburne was not blindfolded on this occasion.

Kiesertizky Gambit.

White. Blackburne.	Black. H. B. Lund.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P x P
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—K Kt 4
4 P—K R 4	4 P—Kt 5
5 Kt—K 5	5 P—R 4
6 B—B 4	6 Kt—R 3
7 P—Q 4	7 P—Q 3
8 Kt—Q 3	8 Kt—Q B 3
9 Kt x P	9 Kt—Kt 1
10 Kt—B 3	10 Kt—B 3
11 Castles	11 B—K 2
12 B—K 3	12 P—R 3
13 Q—K 1	13 P—Kt 4
14 B—Q 3	14 B—Kt 2
15 R—Q 1	15 Q—Q 2
16 Q Kt—Q 5	16 Castles Q
17 P—K 5	17 Kt x Kt
18 Kt x Kt	18 K—Kt 1
19 Kt x B	19 Kt x Kt
20 R x P	20 Q—B 3
21 Q—B 1	21 Kt—B 1
22 P—K 6	22 Q R—B 1
23 B—Kt 6	23 Q—Q 4
24 R x R	24 R x R
25 B—B 7	25 Q—K 5
26 B—R 6	26 P—Kt 6
27 B—Kt 5	27 B—Q 4
28 Q—B 3	28 Q x Q B P
29 Q—B 1	29 B x K P
30 R—Q 2	30 Q—K 5
31 R—K 2	31 Q x Q P
32 B—K 3	32 Q x R P
33 Q—B 4	33 Q—R 7 ch
34 K—B 1	34 R x B
35 Resigns	

GAME NO. 563.

(Notes from the 'Standard.')

The following are two games from the recent quadrangular tournament of the Café de la Regence, Paris :—

(Muzio Gambit.)

White. Albin.	Black. Taubenhaus.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P x P
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—K Kt4
4 B—B 4	4 P—Kt 5
5 Castles (a)	5 P x Kt
6 Q x P	6 Q—B 3
7 P—K 5 (b)	7 Q x P
8 P—Q 3	8 B—R 3
9 B—Q 2	9 Kt— K2
10 Kt— B 3 (c)	10 Q Kt—B 3
11 Q R—K sq	11 Q—B 4 (d)
12 Kt—Q 5	12 K—Q sq
13 B—B 3	13 K R—Kt sq
14 B—B 6	14 B—Kt 4 (e)
15 Kt x Kt	15 Kt x Kt
16 B x B (f)	16 Q x B
17 B x P	17 R—B sq
18 Q x B P	18 Q x Q
19 R x Q	19 P—Q 3
20 Q R— KB sq	20 B—Q 2
21 P—K Kt 4	21 B—K sq
22 P—K R 4	22 B x B
23 R x B	23 R x R
24 R x R	24 K—Q 2
25 R x P (g)	25 R—K sq
26 P—Kt 5 (h)	26 K—K 3
27 K—B 2	27 R—B sq ch
28 K—K 2	28 R—B 2
29 R—R 8	29 K—B 4
30 K—B 3	30 Kt—Kt 3
31 R—R 6	31 R—K 2
32 K—Kt 3	32 R—K 7
33 P—R 5	33 K x P
34 R x Kt ch	34 K x P
35 K—B 3	35 R x P
36 R—Kt 2	36 R x R
37 K x R	37 K—Kt 6
38 K—B 2	38 K—B 5
39 K—K 2	39 P—B 4
40 P—R 4	40 P—R 3
41 P—R 5	41 P—Q 4
42 P—Kt 3	42 P—B 5
43 P x P	43 P x P
Resigns.	

a—This popular Gambit in the time of MacDonnell and Labourdonnais, 1839 to 1844, was abandoned when Louis Paulsen showed its unsoundness twenty-five years later. Nowadays it is rarely played, even in off-hand games.

b—Albin takes his chance of his opponent falling into an unfavorable defence, else he might adopt the comparatively safest continuation—

7—P—Q 3	7 B—R 3
8 Kt—B 3	8 Kt—K 2
9 B x P	9 B x B
10 Q x B	10 Q x Q
11 R x Q	11 P—Q 3
12 B x P, ch	12 K—Q sq
13 Q R—K B sq	

with two pawns for the piece and and a compensating position. As played, Albin also gets two pawns eventually; consequently he is right in taking the additional chance mentioned above.

c—10, B—B3 would be inferior, because the Queen escapes with a check at B 4.

d—Paulsen's move, which holds good in most of the variations.

e—This excellent move breaks the attack, which was not very dangerous at any time, especially as Black travelled on well-worn ground.

f—If 16. R x Kt, then 16..B x B; 17. R x P, R—Kt 2; 18. R—B 8, ch, K—K 2; 19. R—R 3, R x P, ch; 20. Q x R, B x R, threatening to exchange queens with Q—Kt 3.

g—Now he has his two pawns for the piece, with fair chances for a draw.

h—The losing move. It is an elementary principle that the king is a powerful auxiliary in end games, and that the pawns should not be prematurely advanced without sufficient support. Both these principles Albin violates with the text move, and his game is lost.

GAME NO. 564.

Ruy Lopez.

White. Janowsky.	Black. Taubenhaus.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
2 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3
5 Castles	5 P—Q 3 (a)
6 Kt—B 3	6 B—Kt 5 (b)
7 P—Q 3	7 P—Q Kt 4
8 B—Kt 3	8 Kt—Q 5 (c)
9 B—K 3	9 Kt x Kt ch (d)
10 P x Kt	10 B—R 4 (e)
11 K—R sq (f)	11 P—B 3 2
12 R—K Kt sq	12 P—Kt 5 (g)
13 Kt—R 4	13 R to Q Kt sq (h)
14 Q—K 2	14 P—K R 3
15 R—Kt 3	15 P—Kt 4
16 R—K sq	16 B—K 2 (i)
17 Q—B sq (j)	17 P—B 4
18 P—B 3	18 P—R 4
19 P—Q 4 (k)	19 Q—B 2
20 P x B P	20 Q P x P
21 P x P	21 R P x P (l)
22 Kt x P	22 B x Kt
23 R—B sq	23 Kt—Q 2
24 B—R 4	24 Q—R 2
25 B x Kt ch	25 Q x B
26 R x B	26 P—B 3
27 R—Q 5	27 Q—B 3
28 Q—Q 3	28 Castles (m)
29 R—R 3	29 B—B 2
30 R x P (n)	30 B x R
31 P x B	31 Q—Q 2
32 Q—Kt 6 ch	32 Q—Kt 2
33 Q—R 5	33 K R—Q sq
34 R—Kt 6	34 R x P
35 Q—R 6	35 Resigns

a—Taubenhaus could not have done better than to adopt Janowsky's favorite, or rather, the old well-known, defence. 5.. B—K 2; 6. Kt—B 3, P—Kt 4; 7. B—Kt 3, P—Q 3; 8. P—Q 3, Kt—Q R 4, etc.

b—He had still time for the above variation with P—Q Kt 4, and B—K 2.

c—A temporary attack which cannot be successful, being undertaken with insufficient forces, the reserves being locked up too far away from the field of operation.

d—Doubling White's pawns would be right enough, if Black could continue the attack vigorously.

e—A quiet continuation must now turn out in favor of White. Therefore, we would suggest—10..B—R 6; 11. R—K sq, P—Kt 4—to prevent White unodoubling the pawn—to be continued with Kt—K 4, threatening Kt—B 5. Of course the suggested manoeuvre has to be properly timed.

f—In anticipation of Black's probable threat of Q—Q 2, and Q—R 6.

g—P—R 3 followed by P—Kt 4, then B—Kt 2 anad castles is the only valid continuation now.

h—The intention of this move is incomprehensible. Why not P—B 4 at once?

i—B—Kt 3 would be followed by 17. P—Q 4, and Black would have to sacrifice the Q R P attacked by queen then. The weak points make themselves felt now. 16. B—t 2, however, would be preferable.

j—Threatening P—Q 4. If now P—Q 4, then 17..Kt x P.

k—A vigorous final attack begins now.

l—If 21..R P x P, then 22. R—Q B sq, and Black's game would be equally untenable.

m—If B—B 2, then R—Q 6. There is nothing to be done in spite of bishops of different color.

n—A pretty conclusion to a very interesting and instructive game.

An astonishing fact, as shown by the census figures, is that while the United States generally has so vastly increased in material wealth in the last forty years, in Mississippi the farm wealth (and Mississippi is almost wholly a farming state) was actually less in 1900 than it was in 1860. In 1860 the total value of farm property in that State was $241,478,571, while in 1900 it was only $204,221,027. This is chiefly accounted for by the Civil War, the drop occurring in the decade of 1860-70. In 1870 the total value reported was only $116,113,447—less than one-half that of 1860. Since then there has been a steady increase, the figures for 1880 being $122,016,268, and for 1870 $167,328,457. Another decade should again reach the figures of fifty years before.

Advertisements.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED, WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1900.

Neave's Food

For Infants, Invalids, And The Aged.

Nearly 80 Years' Established Reputation.

DR. BARNARDO says :— "We have already used Neave's Food in two of our Homes (Babies' Castle and the Village Home), and I have no hesitation in saying it has proved very satisfactory."—July 27th, 1901.

Manufacturers: JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents:—THE LYMAN BROS. & Co., Ltd., Toronto & Montreal.

Wholesale Agents:—MESSRS. LYMAN BROS. & CO., LTD. Montreal and Toronto.

Stove Lining

CRUSHED FIRE BRICK

GEORGE W. REED & CO. OUR WORK SURVIVES MONTREAL

WE KEEP IT!

IT IS EASY TO APPLY!

5 LB. PACKAGES, 25c

10 LB. PACKAGES, 40c

Buy it with confidence, it will not disappoint you.

785 CRAIG ST.

Don't Neglect to Insure Your Houses Against

RATS

"The Canadian Vermin Destroyers."

JOHN WICHHORST & CO., 353 St. James St

Insurance against Vermin of all kinds.

SPECIALTY: EXTERMINATION OF RATS

FREE.

The best way to get handsome Gifts is to use QUEEN'S LAUNDRY BAR SOAP the best soap made for Laundry and Home use—and save your wrappers We exchange them for Jewellery, Silver ware Toys, Etc., Etc.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE OF PREMIUMS.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., 168 McCord, Montreal

Manufacturers of the Celebrated Baby's Own Soap.

Advertisements.

CUT RATES

You can buy Patent Medicines, Rubber Goods, Perfumes, Toilet Articles and all Sundries at LOWEST CUT RATES, at

"Harte's Drug Store"

2450 St. Catherine cor. Drummond

"You cannot do better elsewhere."

PRESCRIPTIONS.

WE DO NOT PRETEND to dispense prescriptions at HALF THE PRICES charged by other druggists, but make a reasonable charge for reliable drugs and careful and accurate compounding. Our name is guarantee for the PUREST and BEST material procurable. Goods sent to all parts of the city and Westmount. Night telephone in clerk's room over store.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

GENERAL.

POEMS WANTED.

M.C. would consider it a favor if some one would furnish the poem called 'No sects in heaven,' the first stanza beginning:

'Talking of sects till late one eve,
The various doctrine the saints believe,
I stood that night in a troubled dream,
By the side of a darkly flowing stream.'

A LIFE LESSON.

A.A., Norwich.—Will you kindly print the little poem beginning: 'Don't cry, little girl, don't cry.' I believe it appeared recently in 'World Wide,' but if so, our copy has been given away. Ans.—The poem is one by James Whitcomb Riley, entitled 'A Life Lesson.' It has not appeared in 'World Wide,' but we can give it to you.

'There! little girl, don't cry!
They have broken your doll, I know;
And your tea-set blue,
And your play-house, too,
Are things of the long ago;
But childish troubles will soon pass by,—
There! little girl, don't cry!

'There! little girl, don't cry!
They have broken your slate, I know;
And the glad, wild ways
Of your school-girl days
Are things of the long ago;
But life and love will soon come by,—
There! little girl, don't cry!

'There! little girl, don't cry!
They have broken your heart, I know;
And the rainbow gleams
Of your youthful dreams
Are things of the long ago;
But heaven holds all for which you sigh,—
There! little girl, don't cry!'

SHIPPING WHEAT.

Palouse City, Wash.—Will you kindly tell me how wheat is shipped across the Atlantic Ocean? Is it loose, or do they have to sack it up before loading it on to the vessels? Ans.—It is loaded from the elevators into the hold in bulk.

WHO WAS DIRCK?

School Girl.—In Browning's poem, 'The Ride from Ghent to Aix' is the 'Dirck' mentioned a man or a horse? Ans.—Dirck is a man. There were three men and three horses engaged in that famous 'ride.' —'I galloped, Dirck galloped, we galloped all three.' The three men were Joris, Dirck and the narrator.

AUTHORS.

W., Newfoundland.—Who is the author of 'Ecce Homo,' and who of 'Ecce Deus'? Ans.—'Ecce Home: a Survey of the Life and Work of Jesus Christ,' is the chief work of Professor John Robert Seeley, of Cambridge, England. The best known painting of 'Ecce Homo' is one by Titian, 1543. The Rev. Joseph Parker, D.D., of London, wrote 'Ecce Deus.'

MEASURING LOGS.

J.A.C.—Can you tell me a way to measure saw logs, with a two-foot rule? Ans.—A 'standard' log is 21 inches in diameter, and 12 feet long. Four and a-half standards are equivalent to a thousand feet of lumber. Suppose you have a log 18 inches in diameter, and twelve feet long—To find how many feet of lumber it is equivalent to: Square 18 in., and divide by the square of 21 in. Multiply by 1,000 and divide by 4½. That is 18x 18 equals 324; 21x21 equals 441; 324 divided by 441 equals .7347 of a standard. As 4.5 standards—M feet, .7347 of a standard equals .7347 divided by 4.5, multiplied by 1,000, or 163 feet.

PEAT BOGS.

North Sydney.—Will you be so good as to give a description of the peat bogs that are suitable for fuel? Ans.—Peat is vegetable matter in a semi-decomposed state, formed in damp localities, and in a climate cool enough to retard the decomposition of successive generations of plants, beyond a certain point. Considerable differences are observable in peat beds, to some extent depending on the nature of the vegetation from which the peat has been formed. Some peats are greyish, others red or black; the majority, when dry, are dark brown, red, or snuff color. Some are compact, without fibres or traces of vegetation; others are light and porous, and contain much vegetable matter not far advanced in peaty decomposition. The best peat for fuel is that which is most free from undecomposed vegetable matter, being usually brown or black in color, and free from the admixture of earthy substances. This 'ripe' peat is usually found at a considerable depth. Peat fresh from the bog contains a great deal of moisture, which must, of course, be got rid of before the fuel is available for use.

INK ERASERS.

Tottenham.—What can I use to obliterate ink stains or writing without spoiling the surface of the paper? Ans.—Immerse a piece of blotting paper in a hot concentrated solution of citric acid. When it is dry, roll it into a pencil, and coat part with paper or lacquer to protect the fingers. To use it, moisten the eraser with water and rub over the ink. Drop upon the spot water containing chloride of lime, and the ink will disappear. Soak up the moisture with blotting paper, and rinse the cleansed spot with clear water, finally drying the leaf with blotting paper. Another method that, it is claimed, will obliterate almost any kind of ink is as follows: Solution A—Mix in equal parts potassium chloride, potassium hydrochlorite, and oil of peppermint. Solution B.—Sodium chloride, hydrochloric acid and water in equal parts. We the spot with solution A; let it dry, then pencil over lightly with solution B, and rinse in clear water, using blotting paper to dry finally.

NUMISMATIC.

L.G.H.—What is the value of an English half sovereign, dated 1802? The coin is well preserved. Ans.—This is not a half sovereign, but a half guinea. It is not very rare, and gold coins are not in much demand. If a purchaser can be found, it should be worth three dollars.

MEDICAL.

[Letters for this department should be addressed "Medical Editor 'Witness,' Montreal." Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.]

INDIGESTION.

'Paidagogos' has been troubled at intervals for some years past with what he thought was indigestion. For the past three months this has been more decided and persistent and accompanied by peculiar symptoms. The tongue is coated; the papillae from the back of the mouth down the oesophagus are greatly enlarged and protrude so that by movement of the muscles of the throat one side can be quite perceptibly scraped by the other. The back of the throat is covered with specks pure white in color, and adhering quite tenaciously. Is troubled greatly with flatulency and to some extent with constipation. Has an oppression and uncomfortable feeling about the stomach and bowels, especially when lying. Ans.—It is impossible to say from a mere description what form of indigestion you have, as this trouble is only a symptom and arises from many causes. We can only give you some general instructions. It is probable that you are suffering mainly from intestinal indigestion or catarrh. You should first see that the teeth are in perfect order, any holes stopped and false teeth put in where necessary. You might lessen the quantity of starchy food you are taking with advantage. Do not take much sweet stuff. Drink a glass of cold water every morning on rising. Possibly you are not taking enough outdoor exercise. Light lunches in the middle of the day are bad, as not only is the food inferior but you are apt to eat in a hurry. You might get some takadiastase and take 15 grains two hours after each meal. The enlarged papillae in the tongue are of no consequence and you cannot do anything much for them. The whitish specks in the throat are possibly of the same nature. Smoking is bad for these. You should be careful to use after each meal some antiseptic mouth wash, such as listerine and water, one part to two.

HAIR TURNING GREY.

R.M.M. is the daughter of a 'Constant Subscriber,' aged 24 years. Her hair is in a very unhealthy condition, getting thin and becoming grey at the sides. Ans.—We fear that it will be almost impossible to prevent the hair turning grey. With many people it seems to be constitutional. Of course some cases depend on known causes such as severe illness, nervous shock and unhealthy scalp. If your general health is poor you should consult a doctor and get built up. Something possibly can be done by attention to the hair. If the hair is oily the head should be washed about twice a week; if dry, wash only once a month. Comb frequently with a small toothed comb to remove all dust and dandruff. When washing the hair use only very hot water and some mild soap, like castile. Wash off all soap with very hot water and finally douche with cold water. You might try the following tonic, applying it every morning: Tincture of cantharides, one drachm; compound tincture of cinchona, four drachms; castor oil, one drachm; bay rum, one ounce; rectified spirits to make eight ounces. If the hair is oily leave out the castor oil.

PAIN IN BACK.

Subscriber—A young girl, 15½ years of age, for the past few days has been troubled with pains in her back about the waist and a little above. If she does not go to bed at half-past nine is sleepy and tired all the next day. Ans.—The information you give is so scanty that it is impossible to say just what the trouble is. Her system is probably run down. Feverish colds and lumbago are rather prevalent just now. Perhaps it is natural at her time of life. If it does not improve soon you had better see a doctor.

POOR CIRCULATION.

M.B. is a woman fifty-eight years of age and weighing a hundred and sixty pounds. Her employment is general housework, milking and churning. She feels too fleshy for comfort, and is bloated most of the time. The hands and arms become numb at night, especially towards morning, with severe aching in the palms of the hands, which are swollen most of the time. She feels an oppression about the heart when she first lies down. Ans.—The symptoms you complain of are possibly due to some disorder of digestion with gaseous distention of the stomach. It would be well for you to take a good dose of Epsom salts every morning before breakfast, for a time at least. You can help the condition by moderating the diet somewhat. Take meat only once daily. Avoid pork, all greasy foods, and the coarser vegetables, such as beans and turnips. Rubbing the arms and hands before retiring, from the shoulder down, with salt water will promote the circulation.

OFFENSIVE BREATH.

Mrs. Mac. has a boy ten years old who has been troubled with offensive breath for about a year. When he bruises himself or breaks the skin the wound always festers. It is difficult to get them healed. His been giving him only a few doses of salts. Ans.—Offensive breath nearly always comes from bad teeth or soft gums. If he has any bad teeth they should be attended to. Be careful in looking after his mouth. The teeth should be brushed after every meal and the particles of food removed with a silk thread. A simple mouth wash composed of one part of listerine and two parts water will be of service. The main reason that his sores are so hard to heal is that he gets dirt into them, although his system may not be perfectly right as well. Any abrasion of the skin should be carefully washed at once with a little weak carbolic acid and water and a bit of plaster put on. Give him some of the old-fashioned brimstone and treacle.

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

REGULATING SALE OF CORDWOOD.

Woodman.—1. Has the town council of a corporation power to pass a by-law to regulate the sale of cordwood brought to the market place for sale? 2. Can the town council pass a by-law, stipulating that cordwood exposed on the market for sale, shall be sold for so much, by the cord, and not otherwise? Ans.—1 and 2. We think so. See the Municipal Act, section 580, and especially sub-sections 5 and 9 thereof. (R.S.O., 1897, vol. 2, pages 2594-95.)

WIDOW'S RIGHTS.

A Reader.—1. Has the law changed in regard to widow's power? 2. If a man dies owning one hundred acres and leaves no will, what would be the wife's share, she being the second wife? 3. The man had four children before, and there are four of the second family. Who would have the right to look after the business, the wife or the eldest of the first family? Ans. 1 and 2.—There have been changes from time to time. As the law stands at present, she would be entitled to dower, that is to say, to one-third of the land for life; or, in lieu thereof, she might elect to take under the Devolution of Estates' Act, one-third of her husband's entire estate, real and personal, remaining after payment of debts. If taking dower, she would be entitled, with respect to personal property, to one-third of whatever might remain thereof after payment thereon of debts. 3. The widow is, generally speaking, considered to have the preference in the matter of the appointment of administrator.

Advertisements.

Why Syrup of Figs is the best family laxative

It is pure.
It is gentle.
It is pleasant.
It is efficacious.
It is not expensive.
It is good for children.
It is excellent for ladies.
It is convenient for business men.
It is perfectly safe under all circumstances.
It is used by millions of families the world over.
It stands highest, as a laxative, with physicians.
If you use it you have the best laxative the world produces

Because

Its component parts are all wholesome.
It acts gently without unpleasant after-effects.
It is wholly free from objectionable substances.

It contains the laxative principles of plants.
It contains the carminative principles of plants.
It contains wholesome aromatic liquids which are agreeable and refreshing to the taste.

All are pure.
All are delicately blended.
All are skillfully and scientifically compounded.

Its value is due to our method of manufacture and to the originality and simplicity of the combination.

To get its beneficial effects—buy the genuine.

Manufactured by

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co.

San Francisco, Cal.
Louisville, Ky. New York, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.

A SHOWY HORSE AND RIG

Touches the Weak Spot of Most Men, No Wonder. . .

If you have the horse, a visit to our immense establishment will be the means of choosing an outfit, beautifying the appearance you pride.

Palatial Showrooms, Balmoral Block.

H. LAMONTAGNE & CO

1902 Notre Dame Street.

A BOOM IN

RUBBER SOLE BOOTS.

Just Read This and Keep Your Feet Warm and Dry.

MEN'S RUBBER SOLE AND SOLID RUBBER HEELS. Leather Lined, Goodyear Welt, pair. $4.00
MEN'S RUBBER SOLE AND SOLID RUBBER HEEL, Warm Wool-Lined, Goodyear Welt, pair..... $4.00
WE HAVE ANOTHER KIND at (Pair)..... $3.50
All Sizes, 5½ to 10. See them in our windows.

Best in the world, our SOVEREIGN $3.00 Shoe, Double Soles.

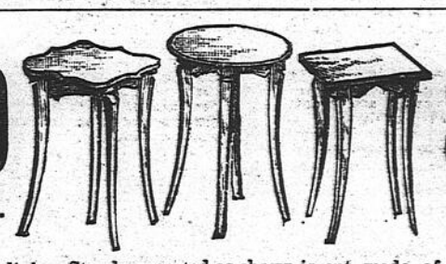
FRANK POWER,

1847 Notre Dame Street, near McGill.

SUGGESTIONS

For the Holiday Season.

Never before have we been in a position to show you such a magnificent array of pleasing and artistic designs in every line of Furniture. Never have we been in a position to give you such values.
A look over our immense stocks will be a revelation to you.
It will pay you to see what we have before buying.
Whether you pay little or much you can be sure that **what you buy is correct.**
Here are some **little** prices for Monday that are hard to beat.

39 CENTS.  39 CENTS.

50 Jardiniere Stands, assorted as shown in cut, made of hardwood, golden or mahogany finish.

$3.75 Rattan Rocker, exactly as shown. with full roll seat.

$3.75 Rattan Morris Chair, exactly as shown. Cushions to fit, at low prices

$1.00 $1.00

50 Children's Toy Sets, complete, with table and 2 chairs, assorted colors.

N. S. Valiquette

EAST END
1541-1547 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
WEST END
2446 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Advertisements.

DR. WOOD'S

NORWAY PINE SYRUP

CURES

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Pain in the Chest, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

It invigorates as well as heals, and soothes the throat and lungs so that you quickly realise the lung healing virtues of the pine.

Price 25c. at all Dealers.

FIRST DOSE RELIEVED.

I had a very severe cold and used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. The first dose gave relief, and part of the bottle completely cured me. At the same time my mother had such a severe cold and cough that she was confined to her bed. She also used the Syrup and it gave her almost instant relief. I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering from coughs and colds. Mrs. FRANK E. HARVIN, Hortonville, N.S.

A MUCH-SHOT DEER.

The Misfortune of Stalking Another Man's Quarry

AN UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCE IN THE SCOTCH HIGHLANDS.

The forest was called Glenberg, which, as those acquainted with the language of the Gael well know, means 'the little glen.' Nor did it belie its name. I found it to be a long narnor strip of rather low-lying ground wedged in between two large adjoining deer forests. I also found that unless wind and weather conditions were favorable the deer very often refused to grace the ground with their presence. Furthermore, I learned that when the weather was very warm the flies so annoyed the deer on it that they betook themselves for days at a time to higher grounds, where cool breezes were almost always blowing. These heights, however, unfortunately were on the neighboring forests. As the day I set out stalking them was one of sweltering heat, I was rather reluctantly driven to the conclusion that my prospects of obtaining sport were far from bright.

By no means greatly surprised, then, was I when Donald, the keeper, upon reaching the usual 'spy place' and sweeping the whole ground in view with his glass, muttered that he 'dooted there wasna muckle in.' A second longer and closer scrutiny, however, revealed four or five deer in a little hollow at the far end of the main glen and at no great distance from the boundary of one of the two forests before mentioned. My hopes rose, and I asked Donald if he could make them out to be stags, but, after a long and steady gaze through the glass, he informed me that he could see no antlers, and, as the deer were lying down, he could form no opinion from the size of their bodies. He admitted the possibility of a stag being among them, however, seeing that, owing to the mirage, the light was so bad that a clear view at that distance could not be obtained. It seemed plain enough to me that he inclined to the impression that all the deer we saw were hinds, but—cautious, canny fellow that he was—he declined to commit himself.

It was decided to obtain a nearer view, and for that purpose we pushed forward, making a considerable detour, occupying quite an hour, and, of course, during that interval we never caught sight of our deer; in fact, we knew before starting that we could not again see them until we reached the hilltop above them, if they had not, in the meantime, shifted their position to higher ground. This possibility appeared all the greater, as I could see large numbers of deer on the surrounding hills on the adjacent forests, and these deer, Donald assured me, had fed on our ground in the early morning before the heat had become so oppressive.

On reaching the desired position there was an end of suspense. We peeped down into the valley and distinguished the deer exactly where we had first seen them. A survey through the glass, too, informed us that among them was a really fine stag, with a massive head of ten points or so, so far as we could make out. He was lying down at the time, but all the others, which were hinds, were up and feeding. Donald assured me that I could get an easy shot by making another short detour and approaching from the opposite side. There being no occasion to lose further time, we set off at once. Walking for some distance out of sight of the deer we got into the channel of a burn, which had cut an almost perpendicular course of considerable depth for itself, winding in devious curves and sinuosities right past our quarry. Down the burn we went, taking care in our progress not to make too much noise among the stones which littered its course through the peaty soil. Peering over the bank at last we found ourselves comparatively close to the deer. A high knoll rose a little distance from the course of the burn on our left front, and to this Donald determined we should go.

Dropping on hands and knees we crossed the bank of the burn. Not over five yards was the distance we had to crawl, as the knoll again took the deer out of sight. Walking right up to the top of that knoll I had little more to do beyond lying down to command a view of the deer once more. The hinds were still feeding about, but the stag had evidently risen and lain down again, for he was now lying with his head in a direction opposite to that in which we had last seen him. He lay on the side of a little piece of risen ground, with the full expanse of his body turned toward us. After a good look at his position Donald asked if I thought I could hit him where he lay. The beast might lie there for some time, the keeper remarked, hinting that almost as good a chance was offered as though the stag stood broadside to us. I felt confident I could hit him, and said so. Donald cautioned me to aim low, just where the grass and his body met, seeing that it was short range and down hill shot. I took careful aim and fired. The bullet, I believe, must have hit a vital part, for the stag never rose to his feet. He simply rolled over, and after a few convulsive struggles lay still.

Needless to say, I was delighted. I had had an exceptionally easy task, as well as an easy shot, and my efforts had been crowned with success. Donald bled the stag, and, as the pony would not be able to put in an appearance for some time, we thought it better to have some lunch, seeing that the usual luncheon hour was long past. Donald desired to leave the 'gralloch' over until lunch had been discussed. We had nearly finished lunch, for which we both had excellent appetites, when a strange thing happened. Unperceived by us, a keeper from the neighboring forest had crept up, and before we had noticed his approach, had joined our party. He was a tall, stalwart fellow in rough tweeds, with a deer stalker's cap. He had rather a satisfied, pleased expression on his face as, touching his cap, he said to me: 'I am glad you got him so easily, sir.' 'So you were watching us, were you?' I replied. 'Yes, I think we managed it all right.' 'You did, indeed, sir. We were just coming over to finish him off when we noticed that you were doing it for us.' 'Finish him off.' What did the man mean? 'I do not quite understand you, my man. Will you kindly explain your meaning.' 'Well, sir,' he answered, 'we stalked and shot at that stag about a mile away over there on our ground. He was very hard hit, broke away from the herd, and ran in here. If left alone he could not have lived until morning, and we had just decided to follow him when we saw you stalking him, and allowed you to do so. For the trouble you have taken I am sure Mr. F. feels very much obliged to you. But here comes our pony. I see you have not gralloched the beast; I had better do so now and get him home.'

At one fell stroke all my pleasant fancies were destroyed. The stag was not my stag, but a dying animal that had struggled out of the neighboring forest. While our visitor was engaged in gralloching the dead stag. Donald turned aside to hold consultation with me. 'Am verra sorry, sir,' he said, 'for what's happened, but if what this man says is richt, we have no claim to the baist. If we find two holes in it we must just let it go. Ye ken, when a staig is wounded the man that wounds it can claim it, na matter though found on anither's ground.' 'But the stag must have been a long while here,' I rejoined. 'Remember, we saw them this forenoon.' 'We saw deer certain,' replied Donald, 'but I dinna ken if he wus with them I would have spied him. I think mysel' that if he was with them I would have spied him. In my opeenion there was only hinds, and the staig must have joined them unknown to us while we were stalking roon. Let's go and see if there are two bullets in him.'

A short examination by Donald and myself showed the marks of two bullets in the body. The one I had fired pierced the shoulder, while another, just missing the thigh bone, had traversed the haunch in a slanting direction, forward through the smaller intestines, inflicting a wound which, as the neighboring stalker had said, was quite sufficient to have insured death before the morning.

By this time the stranger's pony had arrived, and on his back was placed the only antlered monarch that Glenberg could that day boast of, borne off amid a mixture of apologies and thanks from the man sent to claim him. The humiliated state of my feelings stalkers can well imagine. All the pleasure I had felt at securing the first stag I had fired at had vanished, and in its place was uncontrollable chagrin that my marksmanship had been displayed on a moribund beast that, by the laws of forestry, belonged to another entitled to hang its head up in his hall as the produce of his rifle.

This happened years ago, and has, perhaps, since happened to others. If so I have not heard of any one who, in the deer forests of Scotland, has had the mortification I once experienced of stalking and shooting another man's stag.— Mac, in the London 'Field.'

THIS MAN DARE NOT SMILE

FORCED TO FROWN ON FUNNY STORIES TO SAVE HIS LIFE.

A naturalized citizen of the United States—D. Asadourian, an Armenian—who is in business in Cleveland, was locked up in Constantinople, Turkey, charged with conspiracy. Through the offices of some Turkish business men he was released under $5,000 bonds, effective during his stay of fifty days. He has just returned to his home in Cleveland. Concerning his experience he said:

'I went there on business. As soon as my presence became known the officers came to me. They questioned me, asking if I spoke the Armenian language. This I denied, because had I admitted it I am sure that I would never have returned to America. The Turks fear American Armenians. They think that in America the people have an advanced knowledge of high explosives, which might be used to blow up the Sultan. They suspected me of being in sympathy with the Armenians. After putting me in prison, they had some men come into my cell and tell funny stories in the Armenian language. They wanted me to betray my knowledge of it by laughing. But I didn't laugh, for had I smiled I would not be here now to tell the tale. The stories were very funny, but I managed to keep a sober countenance in spite of my wish to laugh.—Chicago 'Chronicle.'

PRESENT DAY PIRATES

THE CHINESE VARIETY — HIS WAYS AND METHODS, BY ONE WHO HAS KNOWN HIM.

The very word pirate is apt to conjure up a picture of a ruffianly looking villain, with long, dark, curling locks, scowling visage, rich but wine-stained dress, long jack boots, and a broad belt stuck full of lethal weapons. The Chinese pirate does not answer to this description at all. Indeed, he is usually a very ordinary looking individual as Chinamen go, and presents no peculiarities of dress, bearing, or feature to distinguish him from his more law-abiding countrymen. Like the river thieves at home, the remnant of Drake's merry cutthroats, he has fallen upon evil days, and is only the poor and degenerate survivor of a class who were once a terror to the peaceful trader, and he can no longer levy toll upon the ocean highways as he did in the good old days before steam drove him from the open sea to the seclusion of the creeks and islands.

But, although piracy upon a large scale has ceased to exist upon the China coast, it is still carried on in a small way, and that right under the nose of the British authorities at Hongkong, and within shot of the fleet lying quietly at anchor in the shadow of Victoria Peak. Only a few months ago a daring piracy took place in the waters of Hongkong harbor—at least, the first part of the little drama was acted there. A ferryboat, a small steamer of some thirty tons, plies between Hongkong and within shot of the fleet lying opposite the mainland. The whole trip only takes fifteen minutes, and all the while the ferry is well in sight of the fleet. One night the ferry left the Hongkong side at nine o'clock, and failed to turn up at Yaumati, the suburb to which it plied. Inquiries were made, and nothing was heard of the craft until some couple of days afterward, when she returned with her crew and passengers and a romantic tale of piracy. It appears that when the launch was in the middle of the harbor some of the passengers drew revolvers and held up their fellow-travellers and the crew. They then forced the native engineers to run the engines, and, having battened the rest of the crew and passengers down below, headed for the Canton river, where three or four large junks were pirated one after another. The pirates having obtained sufficient loot to satisfy them, ran the launch ashore in a small creek and abandoned her, the crew taking possession once more and bringing her back to Hongkong when she floated with the rising tide.

Though it is not often that launches or junks are pirated in Hongkong harbor, they are by no means safe when once its limits are passed. Piratical attacks on launches are usually made by men who go aboard in the guise of passengers, and, as a general rule, there is no bloodshed unless resistance is offered. The pirates do not seem to take that delight in sanguinary fights that their cousins of the Spanish Main did, and hence the small river steamers plying on the Canton and West rivers are usually left severely alone if they happen to have Europeans on board. The European has a nasty habit of not putting his hands up when told to, and this the pirates know. Still, there have been numerous instances of these boats being fired upon from the river bank, and those that are commanded by Chinese are frequently held up, as described above.

The Canton and West rivers are policed by British and French gunboats, not to mention numerous Chinese junks in the pay of the Canton Viceroy, heavily armed with old muzzle-loading guns, but which are, as our American cousins would say, about as much use as a sick headache. Humiliating as the confession may be for a Briton to make, the British river gunboat is not very much more effective in the suppression of piracy than the antiquated junk. The hands of the commanders are so tied that they cannot interfere unless they find a piratical attack actually in progress, and this the pirates take very good care shall not happen. There are very few gunboats and many hundreds of miles of river to patrol. The pirates have an excellent intelligence department, and always manage to carry out their little coups in the absence of the war vessels.

As a case in point I may mention that in 1899 a British torpedo boat employed on patrol duty on the West River anchored one day just above a small island to clean her boilers and as soon as she was in a helpless condition from this cause the pirates made a raid just on the other side of the island almost within sight of the war vessel. The gunner in command of her was helpless for he only had a small collapsible boat and could not make an attack in her. Only once have the British bluejackets on the West River come within striking distance of the pirates, and that was when Lieut.-Commander Forbes Semple, of Her Majesty's ship 'Tweed,' chased a launch, which had just been pirated, and had the ruffians still on board, in his steam cutter. The pilates fled up a creek, abandoned the launch, and went ashore, and Lieut. Semple had not sufficient force with him to pursue them further, though he had a very warm quarter of an hour's brush with them.

On the West River gangs of pirates terrorize certain districts and levy blackmail, which all boats have to pay unless they carry sufficient force to make a bold fight. It is no uncommon thing to see a heavily laden junk going up or down stream, flying as many as three pirate flags as a sign that she has paid blackmail and received safe conduct. The writer once saw a large timber raft floating down which had not only taken the precaution to hire a special guardboat for its protection, but had also hoisted flags belonging to no fewer than four different pirate chiefs. A guardboat as often as not accompanies these large rafts, but they are utterly useless, and are usually only hired to appease the Mandarins to whom they belong.

It is now some ten years since the 'Namoa' was pirated outside Hongkong but her case shows that the Chinese pirate still has some of the pluck of his ancestors. The 'Namoa' left Hongkong, bound to Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow, at about nine o'clock one morning. She had among her passengers a large number of Chinamen who were returning to their homes in Fokien Province from California and the Straits Settlements, and they were bringing their accumulated savings with them. It was also said that she had on board a considerable amount of specie, but this, it fortunately turned out, had not been shipped by her. All went well until tiffin-time, when, in descending into the saloon to that meal, one of the passengers, pointing to the arm-rack in the companion way, asked the captain why rifles were carried and was laughingly told that they were relics of the old days when China coasters were wont to be held up by pirates. The meal had hardly commenced when it was interrupted by revolver shots fired down the skylight, while some stinkpots found their way into the saloon by the same entrance. Captain Pocock sprang from his seat and commenced a parley with the pirates, who promised not to harm him if he would come on deck and make terms with them, but no sooner had he come up the ladder than he was shot and mortally wounded. The passengers and other officers were taken and locked in the captain's cabin with the wounded man, and there they found the rest of the Europeans on board, with the exception of one passenger, who was seasick and had been left on deck, and the engineer, who was on watch, and who managed to find a hiding place.

It seems that the pirates had come on board disguised as passengers and with revolvers concealed about them. They divided into two gangs, one of which attacked the saloon and held the after part of the ship and engine room, while the other took charge forward and held up the officer on watch on the bridge. Two Malay quartermasters who offered resistance were promptly shot and dropped overboard.

The ship was then kept on her course, the pirates forcing the Chinese greasers to work her engines, and although another vessel of the same line passed shortly after, nothing suspicious was noticed. The pirates proceeded to a small bay behind an island and there they anchored, junks came alongside, the Chinese passengers were relieved of their money, and the vessel was ransacked for valuables. Then, in the true old Spanish Main style, the main brace was spliced and they had a fine carousal. The refreshments having been made short work of, the ship's boats were all stove in, her remaining anchor dropped, her lights, signals, and rockets dropped overboard, and the winches disabled so that the anchors could not be raised. The pirates having departed, probably to return, the engineer who had concealed himself in some out-of-the-way corner of the engine room, came out and released the other Europeans, who got up steam, slipped both cables and brought the vessel back to Hongkong. Some months later eleven of the pirates who had been caught by the Chinese authorities, were beheaded outside of Kowloon City in the presence of British officials.—London 'Globe.'

UMBRELLA FOR THE SPHINX

ONE OF THE NUMEROUS PLANS TO SAVE THE OLD STATUE.

For some time past travellers who have visited Egypt have reported that the sphinx, that silent sentinel of the desert, is crumbling to dust because of the climatic change wrought by the irrigation of the sandy wastes surrounding it. For thousands of years this great monument has withstood tempests and all other onslaughts of time, yet now it is surely beginning to decay, and unless prompt steps are taken to save it from destruction it is very probable that it will within a few years be dethroned from the position it has occupied so proudly for centuries.

The experts say that the terrible sandstorms during the last quarter of a century have gradually worn away portions of the rock which supports the sculptured figure, and it is only a question of time when the ruin will be complete. The sphinx itself will not suffer, however, for it is fashioned out of solid rock.

A day or two after the doleful news reached France a few leading archaeologists met for the purpose of devising some effective method of saving the sphinx, and after a long debate they decided that the best thing to do would be to erect a huge umbrella over the monument. They agreed that only in this way could the sphinx be protected against the destructive sandstorms which sweep periodically over the desert.

A thorough investigation has shown that these storms more than anything else are ruining the monument, and 'if these can only be warded off,' says the archaeologists, 'there is no reason why the sphinx should not last until the end of the world.'

If an umbrella is constructed for this purpose it will unquestionably be the largest in the world, for the recumbent man-headed lion which it is designed to protect is 108 feet 9½ inches in length. Such an umbrella would have to be fashioned out of rock.—Chicago 'Chronicle.'

STATE BARGE OF ENGLAND.

King Edward's state barge is likely to be a picturesque addition to the royal glories of next summer. The ancient craft, built 213 years ago, and used by many English kings and queens, was completely restored last spring, and it was expected that it soon would be seen propelled by its richly clad 'watermen,' passing up and down the Thames as often as the barges of Elizabeth and Charlten as the barges of Elizabeth and Charles III. used to be. But the king's illness prevented his taking any river trips, and, even if it had not, the atrocious weather that continued without hardly a pleasant day during the entire summer probably would have done so, However, the King is determined to make up next season for what he missed during the past one—at least so far as the water is concerned. The 100-year-old 'slip' at Virginia Water, the picturesque lake near Windsor Castle, has been renewed recently, and it has been announced definitely that His Majesty will give several 'water parties' on the Thames itself. This, of course, means the reappearance of the ancient state barge in all its glory. The craft is of oak, weighing two and a half tons, and is thirty-nine feet long and six feet wide in the centre. She is ornamented with a crown and the royal arms in gilt. Her sides are red, with gold lining; her inside of the same color, with cream-colored panels and gold beading. She is rowed by a crew of eight 'watermen,' chosen from among the best oarsmen on the river. With the royal standard waving over her the barge should be a remarkably handsome craft.

BRAVE LION HUNTERS.

A man is considered brave, and rightly so, who walks up to a tiger on foot, armed with an express rifle; but this reputation for courage pales before the Matabele who, armed only with spear and ox-hide shield, attack a lion. Their tactics are described by Mr. F. C. Selous in 'The Sports of the World,' a new series which Messrs. Cassell are publishing. A lion having killed an ox, a band of Matabele warriors would track him and surround his lair. When the king of beasts was ringed the warriors closed in on him. Finding retreat cut off on all sides, the lion stood at bay, facing first towards one of its naked assailants, then towards another, growling horsely all the while. A chosen man then rushed towards the lion, shaking his shield and shouting out words of contempt and abuse.

Almost invariably the lion accepted the challenge, and charged down upon the intrepid savage. As the lion charged, its challenger, after making one stab at it with his assegai, was dashed to the ground, but endeavored to fall beneath the cover of his great ox-hide shield.

At the same moment his companions rushed in from all sides, and the lion was soon stabbed to death. In these encounters many men were killed or more or less seriously mauled; but a single lion, when once surrounded and brought to bay, seldom escaped.

When, as often happened, a party of lions were attacked, one or two were usually killed and the rest broke through the cordon.

THE CHANGED GRIZZLY.

(From Grizzly Bear Lore, in November 'Outing.')

There are numerous reliable statements of grizzly bears having attacked men, but nowadays the grizzly does not seek out his human victims, as there are credible statements that his forefathers used to do. Neither does he lie in wait, and, pouncing upon a hunter, tear him into bloody shreds in delighted fiendishness, as the old-time stories used to tell. The change in the grizzly's disposition is likened by veteran hunters to the change in the character of the white cousin of the grizzly bear, the polar bear of the arctic regions. When the statistics for the Hudson's Bay Company were established the diaries of the men there often referred to the fright of attacks by polar bears. Many a navigator in the Arctic seas has been clawed and chewed to death by polar bears. But for nearly a century, the polar bear has not been regarded as so very fierce, and nowadays it is looked upon as a cowardly beast. Association with armed men has modified the polar bear's disposition.

SPEED OF RACING CAMELS.

('Pearson's Magazine.')

The racing camel is very carefully bred and valuable prizes are offered by a racing society at Biskra for the fleetest racer. I have seen the start of a race and it reminded me, in a far-off sort of way, of a horse race. The camels were all arranged in line and they sniffed the air in their anxiety to be off. A flag was waved and they set off at a terrible pace, as if they were only racing for a short distance. They kept together until they were almost out of sight. Then they seemed to settle down to their habitual pace, and the race proceeded with long intervals between the competitors. I have also seen the finish of first motor car promenade between Lona camel race, and it reminded me of the don and Brighton. The camels were certainly not so broken down and bedraggled, but they came in at intervals of several hours and great patience was necessary to watch them arrive.

LIABILITY TO DEAFNESS.

A French surgeon says that men are more subject to aural diseases than women and that out of every seven middle-aged persons there are two who do not hear as well with one ear as with the other. In every thousand children under fifteen years of age four show symptoms of some ear diseases, and six a marked deficiency in hearing power. The liability to disease increases from birth to the age of forty, and then begins gradually to decrease as old age advances. Out of the total number of cases subjected to surgical treatment, it is estimated that about fifty-three percent are cured, and thirty percent permanently relieved.

STOCKINGS WITH WHITE FEET.

A physician, in a published interview, says the Indianapolis 'Journal,' urges that the wearing of stockings with white feet will do more to promote ease in walking and relieve foot ills than anything else to be suggested. Socks or stockings of cotton or lisle thread in black bind the feet and make them swell, he says, no mater how fine and open they may be. The black dye with the hard thread of the lisle variety is a combination that is particularly torturing to tender feet. Thin, unbleached balbriggan he recommends. Preferably the whole sock or stocking may be white, but at least the foot should be. A further caution is added that new cotton hose, as well as all new cotton undergarments, should be washed before being worn, to take out the sizing used by manufacturers.

It is expected that Verestchagin, the famous Russian artist, will soon submit his Cuban pictures to the President in Washington for final inspection. The series, which he has been painting from sketches made while in Cuba during the intervals of his more serious work, and which consists of studies for the big painting of the charge up San Juan Hill, has been completed. The pictures are now in New York, and some of them are reproduced herewith.

HOISTING THE BRITISH FLAG AT LAKE CHAD

A detailed account of the mission lately sent by the British Government to establish an effective occupation of the vast region lying between the Niger and Lake Chad has been received.

During the expedition, which lasted almost six months, the force had a certain amount of fighting, and some extremely heavy marching before the Union Jack was for the first time planted on the shores of the lake. Summarized, the results of the mission, Reuter says, may be briefly stated to be the suppression of the most notorious slave raider in the region, and the deliverance of thousands of people from the tyranny of his rule, the establishment of a chain of posts between the Niger and Lake Chad, and the consequent prevention of possible future violations of frontier, and the first information from British officers of the conditions of an enormous region already within the British sphere. It is a significant fact that the British were, generally speaking, received with open arms by the inhabitants, who in some places gave expression to the most hearty welcome, this being the more marked after the capture of the slave-raiding Mallam.

The first severe fighting occurred after the occupation of Gombe, whose people stood in great awe of a great religious leader, Mallam Gibrella, who terrorized the whole country between Gombe and Gujiba, and who possessed a great number of cavalry, notorious for savagery and lawlessness. While the force was in the bush Mallam Gibrella's army suddenly appeared on the scene, and within ten minutes a horde of mounted men, attired in scarlet and green, and with flags and banners waving trotted up, and, without warning, charged Col. Morland's force. Orders were at once given for companies to be formed up, the guns were got into action, and, after a short fight, in which the British casualties were Capt. Cubitt touched by a spent bullet and a few soldiers wounded, the Mallam retreated with what remained of his cavalry. A force of nine mounted Molesworth, Lieut. Dyer and his force suit. The party had forty-eight hours' continuous riding through waterless bush before the Mallam was tracked to the jungle and captured. He was surprised early in the morning in a field, with seventy cavalry. He had no time to resist, and, after having put their prisoner on a horse, Lieut. Dyer and his men galloped back with him, riding for another day and night until they reached the main column at four o'clock in the morning, in a thoroughly exhausted condition. The Mallam, who was one of the greatest religious leaders in the country, was a tall man of patriarchal appearance, with flowing white hair. He was supposed to have the power of rendering himself invisible. After a brief halt the entire force continued its march direct for Lake Chad, and several days later reached Maiduguri.

As good water was found here, Col. Morland decided to establish a post in the place. A halt was made, camp formed for the less mobile portion of the expedition, and flying columns sent out to Lake Chad. The first of these, consisting of sixteen men under Capt. Molesworth and Lieut. Dyer, was despatched to go to the lake and hoist the British flag on its shores. After riding day and night for four days, the flying column halted at four one morning at a tiny Arab encampment apparently on the shore of Lake Chad, and thinking that the end of the journey had been reached, bivouacked for a few hours. To their chagrin, it was found on the following morning that the waters of the lake were far distant, and that while the spot on which they were was on the shore in the wet season, it was fourteen miles from the water in the dry season, when the lake receded. Another day's riding was thus necessary before the British officers for the first time set eyes on the lake. They saw a sheet of still water stretched on all sides like a great sea. Over and around the calm waters were thousands of birds, while on the shore could be perceived herds of antelopes. Hippos and alligators abounded. Just at sunset the British flag was solemnly hoisted and the occasion was duly celebrated in the evening by Captain Molesworth Lieut. Dyer and his force dining off antelope. During their brief stay on the lake shore a deserted canoe was found, constructed of pith and shaped like a gondola. This was believed to belong to the pagan tribes who inhabit the islands in the lake. These people, who are all cannibals, and are known as the Baduma, have never been seen by a white man, the nearest island being seventy miles from the shore. They are much feared, and absolutely control the lake, the people round the shores being afraid to venture near them. The water of the lake was found to be quite fresh.

After a brief halt the flying column left the lake, and continued its journey through Ungorna to Kuka twenty miles northward, to which place Col. Morland and another column were proceeding. When Kuka was reached it was found to consist of fourteen or fifteen miles of ruins, the place having been demolished by Rabah. Among these ruins lions were found prowling, together with large herds of warthog. A few slaves were also found. The place has been surrounded by very fine walls, and the ruins show that the houses had been well constructed.

The Sultan of Bornu was found with the French in German territory. The Emir was a young and intelligent man, who had in his court persons who had visited Eurone. He was installed as Emir of British Bornu with due ceremony, after which a review of the troops was held, and subsequently the British force started on its return leaving a garrison at Maidnguri under Capt. Dunn. It was arranged that the Emir should make this his capital pending the rebuilding of Kuka.—London 'Daily News.'

THE 'DAILY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

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