

David Balfour.

BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

I thought it strange so many saints and martyrs should have gone by and so recently and left not so much as a leaf out of their Bibles or a name carved upon the wall, while the rough soldier lads that mounted guard upon the battlements had filled the neighborhood with their mementoes—broken tobacco pipes for the most part, and that in a surprising plenty, but also metal buttons from their coats. There were times when I thought I could have heard the pious sound of psalms out of the martyrs' dungeons and seen the soldiers tramp the ramparts with their glinting pipes and the dawn rising behind them out of the North Sea.

No doubt it was a good deal Andie and his tales that put those fancies in my head. He was extraordinary well read in all particulars, down to the names of all particular soldiers, his father having served in that same capacity. He was gifted besides with a natural genius for narration, so that the people seemed to speak and the things to be done before your face. This gift of his and my assiduity to listen brought us the more close together. I could not honestly deny but what I liked him. I soon saw that he liked me, and indeed from the first I had set myself out to capture his good will. An odd circumstance—to be told presently—effected this beyond my expectation, but even in earlier days we made a friendly pair to be a prisoner and his jailer.

I should trifle with my conscience if I pretended my stay upon the Bass was wholly disagreeable. It seemed to me a safe place, as though I was escaped there out of my troubles. No harm was to be offered me. A material impossibility, rock and deep sea, prevented me from fresh attempts. I felt I had my life safe and my honor safe, and there were times when I allowed myself to glaze on them like stolen waters. At other times my thoughts were very different. I recalled how strong I had expressed myself both to Rankin and to Stewart. I reflected that my captivity upon the Bass in view of a great part of the coasts of Fife and Lothian was a thing I should be thought more likely to have invented than endured, and in the eyes of these two gentlemen at least I must pass for a boaster and a coward.

Now, I would take this lightly enough; tell myself that so long as I stood well with Catriona Drummond, the opinion of the rest of man was but moonshine and spilled water, and thence pass off into those meditations of a lover which are so delightful to himself and must always appear so surprisingly idle to a reader. But anon the fear would take me otherwise; I would be shaken with a panic of self esteem, and those supposed hard judgments appear an injustice impossible to be supported. With that another train of thought would be presented, and I had scarce begun to be concerned about men's judgments of myself than I was haunted with the remembrance of James Stewart in his dungeon and the lamentations of his wife. Then indeed passion began to work in me; I could not forgive myself to sit there idle; it seemed if I were a man at all that I could fly or swim out of my place of safety, and it was in such humors and to amuse myself reproaches that I would set the more particularly to win the good side of Andie Dale.

At last, when we two were alone on the summit of the rock on a bright morning I put in some hint about a bribe. He looked at me, cast back his head and laughed out loud.

"Aye, you're funny, Mr. Dale," said I, "but perhaps if you'll glance an eye upon that paper you may change your note."

The stupid highlanders had taken from me at the time of my seizure nothing but hard money, and the paper I now showed Andie was an acknowledgment from the British Linen company for a considerable sum.

"He read it," "Troth, and ye're name see it," said he.

"I thought that would maybe vary your opinion," said I.

"Hont!" said he, "it shaws me ye can bribe, but I'm not to be bribed."

"We'll see about that yet awhile," said I. "And, first, I'll show you that I know what I am talking. You have orders to detain me here till after Thursday, 21st September."

"Ye're no altogether wrong either," says Andie. "I'm to let ye gang, but orders contrair, on Saturday, the 23d."

I could not but feel there was something extremely insidious in this arrangement. That I was to reappear precisely in time to be the latest word cast the more discredit on my tale, if I were minded to tell one, and this screwed me to fighting point.

"Now, then, Andie, you that kens the world listen to me and think while ye listen," said I. "I know there are great folks in the business, and I make no doubt you have their names to go upon. I have seen some of them myself since this affair began and said my say into their faces too. But what kind of a crime would this be that I had committed, or what kind of a process is it that I have fallen under? To be apprehended by some ragged John Highwayman on Aug. 30, carried to a rick of old stones that is no way neither for nor goal (whatever it once was), but just the gamekeeper's lodge of the Bass rock, and set free again on Sept. 23 as secretly as I was first arrested—does that sound like law to you, or does it sound like justice, or does it not sound honestly like a piece of the very low, dirty intrigue, of which the some folk that meddle with it are ashamed?"

"I cannae gaineay ye, Shaws. It looks unco underhand," says Andie. "And were nae the folk gild sound Whigs and true blue Presbyterians I would have seen them ayont Jordan and Jerolim or I would have set hand to it."

"The master of Lovat'll be a braw Whig," says I, "and a grand Presbyterian."

"I ken naething by him," said he. "I knae nae truckings wi' Lovat."

"No, it'll be Prestongrange that you'll be dealing wi'!" said I.

"Ah, but I'll no tell ye that," said Andie.

"Little need when I ken," was my retort.

"There's just the ae thing ye can be fairly sure of, Shaws," says Andie. "And that is that (try as ye please) I'm no dealin' wi' yourself, nor yet I am nae goin' to," he added.

"Well, Andie, I see I'll have to speak unco plain with you," I replied. And I told him so much as I thought needful of the facts.

He heard me out with serious interest, and when I had done seemed to consider a little with himself.

"Shaws," said he at last, "I'll deal with the naked hand. It's a queer tale, and no very creditable the way you tell it. And I'm far frae minting that is other than the way that ye believe it. As for yourself, ye seem to me rather a demoticlike young man. But me, that's ailder and mair judicious, see perhaps a wee bit forrit in the job than what ye can dae. And here is the matter clear and plain to ye. There'll be nae skaith to yourself if I keep ye here. For frae that, I think ye'll be a hantle better by it. There'll be nae skaith to the kinty—justae mair hielantman hangit—gude kens, a guid riddance. On the ither hand, a guid riddance would be nae skaith to me if I would let you free. Sae, speakin as a good Whig, an honest man to you, and an anxious free to myself, the plain fact is that I think ye'll just hawe to bide here wi' Andie and the solans."

"Andie," said I, laying my hand upon his knee, "this hielantman's innocent."

"Aye, it's a peety about that," said he. "But ye see, in this world, the way God made it, we cannae just get a thing that we want."

CHAPTER XV.
THE MISSING WITNESS.

The ride to Inverary.

On the 17th, the day I was trysted with the writer, I had some rebellion against fate. The thought of him waiting in the King's Arms and of what he would think and what he would say when next we met tormented and oppressed me. The truth was unbelievable, so much I had to grant, and it seemed cruel, hard I should be posted as a liar and a coward and have never consciously omitted what it was possible that I should do. I repeated this form of words with a kind of bitter relish and re-examined in that light the steps of my behavior. It seemed that I had behaved to James Stewart as a brother might; all the past was a picture to be proud of, and there was only the present to consider. I could not swim the sea, nor yet fly the air, but there was always Andie. I had done him a service—he liked me. I had a lever there to work on; if it were just for decency, I must try once more with Andie. It was late afternoon; there was no bubble of a very quiet sea, and my four companions were all crept apart, the four Macgregors higher on the rock, and Andie with his Bible to a sunny place among the ruins. There I found him in deep sleep, and as soon as he was awake appealed to him with some fervor of manner and a good show of argument.

"If I thought it was to do guid to ye, Shaws!" said he, staring at me over his spectacles.

"It's to save another," said I, "and to redeem my word. What would be more good than that? Do ye no mind the Scripture, Andie? And you with the book upon your lap? 'What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world?'"

"Aye," said he, "that's grand for you. But where do I come in? I have my word to redeem the same's yours! And what are ye asking me to do but just to sell it ye for siller?"

"Andie, have I named the name of siller?" said I.

"On the name's naething," said he; "the thing is in there, whatever. It just comes to this: If I am to service ye the way that you propose, I'll lose my lifelhood. Then it's clear ye'll hawe to make it up to me, and a pickle mair, for your ain creditlike. And what's that but just a bribe? And if ever I was certain of the bribe! But by a' that I can learn it's far frae that, and if you were to hang where would I be? Na, the thing's no possible. And just awa' wi' ye, like a bonny lad, and let Andie have his chapter."

I remember I was at bottom a good deal gratified with this result, and the next morning I fell into was one (I had never said) of gratitude to Prestongrange, who had saved me, in his violent, illegal manner, out of the midst of my dangers, temptations and perplexities. But this was both too flimsy and too cowardly to last me long, and the remembrance of James began to succeed to the possession of my spirits. The 21st—the day set for the trial—I passed in such misery of mind as I can scarce recall to have endured. Much of the time I lay on a brae-side betwixt sleep and waking, my body motionless, my mind full of violent thoughts. Sometimes I slept indeed, but the thought of Inverary and the prisoner glancing on all sides to find his missing witness followed me in slumber, and I would wake again with a start to darkness of spirit and distress of body. I thought Andie seemed to observe me, but I paid him little heed. Verily, my bread was bitter to me and my days a burthen.

Early the next morning (Friday, 22d) a boat came with provisions, and Andie placed a packet in my hand. The cover was without address, but sealed with a government seal. It inclosed two notes.

"Mr. Balfour can now see for himself it is too late to meddle. His conduct will be observed and his discretion rewarded." So ran the first, which seemed to be laboriously writ with the left hand. There was certainly nothing in these expressions to compromise the writer, even if that person could be found. The seal, which formidably served instead of signature, was affixed to a separate sheet, on which there was no scratch of writing, and I had to confess that (so far) my adversaries knew what they were doing, and to digest as well as I was able the threat that peeped under the promise.

(To be Continued).

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These are all made on the premises under our direct supervision and are guaranteed first-class in every respect. Orders for re-making executed same day as received whenever desired.

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Pianos and Furniture of all kinds re-polished by skilled workmen.

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Repairing fine Cabinet Work carefully attended to.

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PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

A specific monthly medicine for ladies to restore and regulate the menstrual system, free from all impurities. No action or pain. Each wafer is covered by a thin layer of sugar, and is so sweet that it may be taken at any time. It is a most reliable remedy for all menstrual troubles, and is sold by all druggists. Price, 10 cents per box. Sent by mail on receipt of order.

WATER—At Montreal, on 20th February instant, at 7 o'clock a.m., aged 75 years and 22 days, Dame Julie Collins, wife of P. E. Collins, of the late John Collins, deceased, at her late residence, No. 39 Plessis Street, Friday, the 17th inst., at 7:15 a.m., to St. Eustache Church, thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends are respectfully requested to attend. Toleda, Ohio, papers please to attend.

BISSONNETTE—At St. Francois, Quebec, on the 17th inst., aged 29 years, Oliver Arthur Bissonnette, M.D., Laval, son of the High Constable of Montreal. The funeral will take place on Thursday, the 21st inst., from his father's residence, 121 St. James Street, at 10 o'clock a.m. The service will be held in St. James Roman Catholic Church, and the remains interred in Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends will please accept this intimation.

CARRIER—In this city, on the 18th inst., at 1:45 St. Catherine Street, Miss Olive Carrier, aged 72 years and 10 months.

DEGRANDPRE—In this city, on the 18th inst., at 24 St. Elizabeth Street, Joseph Alfred Degrandpre, aged 19 years.

WORTH—At Canterbury Street, N.B., on the 18th inst., Godfrey Worth, aged 107 years. A veteran of 1812.

MATTHEWS—In this city, on the 18th inst., Mrs. Sarah Matthews, aged 79 years, 7 months.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—Detectives of the most reliable character furnished by the Canadian Secret Service, Temple Building, Montreal. This agency is under contract with the Provincial Government to perform all their criminal detective work. References: The leading banks, corporations and hotels of this city. 2131, House telephone 6049.

PERSONAL—Mr. Robert Goldman, official stenographer, 222 St. Catherine Street, calls at offices daily or occasionally for dictation and transcribes same there or at his office.

Stop a Moment—Consider—Is it Economy to Use the Best?—IF SO, USE—

THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

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40 St. Charles Bonhomme St.

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RAILWAYS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Leave Windsor Street Station for
Boston, 8:00 a.m., 8:20 p.m.
Portland, 8:00 a.m., 12:20 p.m.
Ottawa, 8:00 a.m., 9:10 p.m.
Toronto, 8:00 a.m., 8:25 a.m., 9:00 p.m.
St. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, 8:10 p.m.
Vancouver and Vancouver, 8:20 a.m.
St. John, 8:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m., 8:20 p.m., 12:40 p.m.

Shorebrook, 1:05 p.m., 1:40 p.m.
Farnham and St. Hyacinthe, 4:05 p.m.
Windsor and Perth, 8:25 a.m., 9:00 p.m.
Newport, 8:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m., 8:20 p.m.
Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., etc., 1:40 p.m.
Rustico, Riga and Point Fortuine, 6:15 p.m.
Leave Dalhousie Station for
Quebec, 8:10 a.m., 12:40 p.m., 4:00 p.m.
Joliette, St. Gabriel, Three Rivers, 5:15 p.m.
Ottawa, 8:30 a.m., 4:45 p.m.
St. Lin, St. Basile, St. Agathe, 5:30 p.m.
St. Jerome, 5:30 a.m., 5:30 p.m.
St. Rose and Ste. Therese, 8:30 a.m. (12 p.m., 5:30 a.m., 5:45 p.m., 1:30 p.m., 1:40 p.m., 1:45 p.m., 1:50 p.m., 1:55 p.m., 2:00 p.m., 2:05 p.m., 2:10 p.m., 2:15 p.m., 2:20 p.m., 2:25 p.m., 2:30 p.m., 2:35 p.m., 2:40 p.m., 2:45 p.m., 2:50 p.m., 2:55 p.m., 3:00 p.m., 3:05 p.m., 3:10 p.m., 3:15 p.m., 3:20 p.m., 3:25 p.m., 3:30 p.m., 3:35 p.m., 3:40 p.m., 3:45 p.m., 3:50 p.m., 3:55 p.m., 4:00 p.m., 4:05 p.m., 4:10 p.m., 4:15 p.m., 4:20 p.m., 4:25 p.m., 4:30 p.m., 4:35 p.m., 4:40 p.m., 4:45 p.m., 4:50 p.m., 4:55 p.m., 5:00 p.m., 5:05 p.m., 5:10 p.m., 5:15 p.m., 5:20 p.m., 5:25 p.m., 5:30 p.m., 5:35 p.m., 5:40 p.m., 5:45 p.m., 5:50 p.m., 5:55 p.m., 6:00 p.m., 6:05 p.m., 6:10 p.m., 6:15 p.m., 6:20 p.m., 6:25 p.m., 6:30 p.m., 6:35 p.m., 6:40 p.m., 6:45 p.m., 6:50 p.m., 6:55 p.m., 7:00 p.m., 7:05 p.m., 7:10 p.m., 7:15 p.m., 7:20 p.m., 7:25 p.m., 7:30 p.m., 7:35 p.m., 7:40 p.m., 7:45 p.m., 7:50 p.m., 7:55 p.m., 8:00 p.m., 8:05 p.m., 8:10 p.m., 8:15 p.m., 8:20 p.m., 8:25 p.m., 8:30 p.m., 8:35 p.m., 8:40 p.m., 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John Murphy & Co's

ADVERTISEMENT.

A SPECIAL OFFER.

For Three Days.

10 p.c. EXTRA DISCOUNT

For three days (Thursday, Friday and Saturday) we will offer the balance of a manufacturer's stock of White Cotton Underwear at clear at "dead loss" prices, and 10 per cent. extra discount.

THEMISES to clear at 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c up, and 10 per cent. extra discount.

DRAWERS to clear at 25c, 27c, 30c, 35c up, and 10 per cent. extra discount.

NIGHT DRESSES to clear at 45c, 55c, 65c, 75c, 85c, 95c, \$1.15 up, and 10 per cent. extra discount.

WHITE SKIRTS to clear at 45c, 65c, 75c, 90c, \$1.20, \$1.45 up, and 10 per cent. extra discount.

CORSET COVERS to clear at 15c, 18c, 20c, 45c, 50c up, and 10 per cent. extra discount.

Remember that the above terms hold good until Saturday Night only.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

2343 St. Catherine Street
Corner Metcalfe Street.

Telephone No. 3833.

A. Tenderfoot

It is sure to be made easier, and is likely to be fully restored, if fitted with one of our

Surefit Shoes

which are made to the individual sizes and shapes of the feet. They are especially for tender feet. It is seldom that they won't fit and when they don't we'll say so before you take 'em.

SHORT, THE SHOEMAN.

124 St. Lawrence Street.

PEDDLERS OBJECTED TO.

Grocers Don't Like Their Competition.
A deputation representing the Montreal Grocers' Association waited upon the Market Committee yesterday and drew attention to the unfair and unjust competition against which they have to contend at present from peddlers. These peddlers, they said, pay no taxes to the city, as a rule; sell inferior goods, thus endangering the public health, and in addition, they sell the regular grocers who pay heavy rates and taxes. In many cases these peddlers have no licenses; in other cases one license is made to suffice for three men. In order to remedy this state of things the deputation suggested that the by-law on peddlers be so amended as to provide that all peddlers selling fruits or vegetables in the city, be obliged to pay an annual license of \$100 in advance; that each peddler shall wear a badge and have a special number on his cart; that the Mayor and Chief of Police be instructed to refuse to issue any peddling licenses or permits gratis, or to accept smaller sums for them than \$100; and that the members of the police force be ordered to confiscate all scales and weights found in the possession of peddlers without having upon them the seal of the Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Alderman Marsolais expressed sympathy with the deputation in their struggle against a competition which was nothing short of a species of robbery. It was not only the grocers who suffered in this way. Dry goods dealers, jewelers, and others also suffered.

Chairman Nolan assured the deputation that their views would receive the earnest attention of the committee. There was a by-law affecting this grievance, but he supposed that its application had been suspended through the Mayor who had interfered with the by-law applying to habitants selling produce in the city.

It was decided on the suggestion of Ald. Penny to report to the Council asking the Mayor to see that the present by-law is enforced and requesting the Mayor and the Chief of Police not to issue any more permits to peddlers.

A number of claims for damages were received and sent to the City Attorney. Two of them were on account of the badly constructed roof of Bonsecours market through which water occasionally leaks.

Fancy Suitings, Vestings, Trouserings and Dress Suits. Kelly Bros., 1691-1697 Notre Dame

At the Hervey Institute.

Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen, accompanied by Rev. James Barclay, D.D., paid an informal meeting to the Hervey Institute Wednesday morning. Her Excellency won the hearts of the Committee by the kindly interest which she took in the work, as evidenced by her many questions relating to the children and their surroundings.

Before leaving, Her Excellency expressed her satisfaction at being acquainted with the good work carried on in the Home, and kindly consented to be associated with it as Honorary President.

Perfect fitting Shirts, Collars and Fine Neckwear at Kelly Bros. 1691-1697 Notre Dame.

JOHN MURPHY,

—DEALER IN—
Wall Papers, Artists' Materials, etc.
WILL REMOVE IN MARCH
To 2336 St. Catherine Street,
Next the Branch Post-Office.

THE BOYS' BRIGADE.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MOVEMENT BY ITS FOUNDER.

ADDRESS COMMENDING IT BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Exhibition of Drill by Two Companies—Speeches by Clergymen and Others.

The public meeting for the promotion of the Boys' Brigade movement which took place at the Drill Hall yesterday afternoon, was largely attended. The arrangements made for the reception of the distinguished party who occupied the platform were as complete as possible, but at its best, the Drill Hall is a dreary place for a winter meeting. It was decidedly chilly yesterday, to use a mild term expressive of discomfort, and as an auditorium, it is a ghastly failure. The walls and the ever present cold reverberating from the arched roof, making even the most distinct speakers at times quite unintelligible, have a depressing effect upon the most enthusiastic audiences.

In preparation for yesterday's meeting a prettily decorated raised platform carpeted and ornamented with the coats of arms of the Provinces, had been erected. Three sides of a square formed by chairs, with an open space in the centre, held the general public. Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Aberdeen were sharp on time as usual and were received with presented arms by two companies of the Boys' Brigade, a band of pipers, and the uncovering and the singing of the National Anthem. The Vice-Regal party were escorted to the platform upon which some forty citizens also took seats. Among the latter were: Bishop Bond, Rev. Principal MacVicar, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. J. Edgar Hill, Rabbi Mendola, Rev. J. J. Fleck, Ven. Father Arsenault, deacon Evans, Sir William Dawson, Sir Joseph Hickson, Rabbi Veld, Rev. T. Lafleur, Dr. J. C. Cameron, Rev. J. H. Dixon, Rev. M. Hall, Rev. E. M. Hill, Senator Ogilvie, Rev. Dr. Ryckman, Judge Archibald, Dr. MacKenzie, W. W. Ogilvie, Rev. J. B. Slocum, George Hays, F. D. Gratton, Rev. James Barclay, Dr. Ross, W. Drysdale, J. Harper, J. Tees, Rev. Mr. McKelligan.

The ladies on the platform were the Countess of Aberdeen, Miss Wilson, of the Vice-Regal party, Mrs. DeSola.

Lord Aberdeen, who acted as chairman, announced that the first order of business was "that of," and then called for two verses of the hymn, "Onward Christian Soldiers." After the singing, His Excellency delivered the following address:

My Lord Bishop, ladies and gentlemen. The object before us is a very practical one, and I hope and expect that the proceedings also this afternoon will be of a practical character. I dare say some one will be ready to suggest that if that is to be the case, the first requisite is that the Chairman's opening remarks should be brief (laughter). I quite concur with that proposition, and shall endeavor to bear it in mind. The first thing I have to say is, that we are indebted to the Deputy Adjutant-General and the officers of the various regiments concerned for the use of the Drill Hall this afternoon. I am sure they will feel that the purpose to which this fine and spacious building has been devoted is one which is eminently in harmony with the purposes of its existence. I find that we are in some sense inaugurating a new development, because this is the first day on which the new form has been put to practical use, and I am glad that it is a very fine piece of work. I am glad that we can take part in giving it a good send-off.

The Boys' Brigade is a movement which has passed the experimental stage; it has been tried for some years in Great Britain, and has taken root in other parts of the world, including in no small degree the Dominion of Canada. As yet in Canada it has been to some extent in a tentative stage, though, as you will see, we have made considerable progress in encouraging the growth of what the Boys' Brigade men in the shape of the two companies that are here to-day. We have the great advantage of having with us Mr. William Smith, the founder and moving spirit of the movement. I shall leave him to tell his own tale. I have no doubt he will give us a comprehensive account of its aims and objects. There is just one point he will probably pass over too lightly, and that is his own share in the origin of the organization, but as I have said, he is the man who can tell us, above all others, about the brigade and what it may become. There is, however, one feature to which I wish to allude, and that is, that although the Boys' Brigade is essentially founded on religious and religious basis, and its administration is essentially connected with churches, it is also eminently a movement for laymen. Of course I need hardly say that the boys who are the rank and file of the brigade are unquestionably of the lay element, but only so, but the officers in the main are young laymen. Now, the movement is a young man's desire to take part in some work for the benefit of their fellow-men, but who feel that they are not qualified for what is distinctively religious work. They do not feel that they are qualified to give addresses or conduct Bible classes. For such men the Boys' Brigade affords a grand opening.

After speaking of various features of the Boys' Brigade Professor Drummond said: These, however, are only a few of the most formal and developments of this work. Behind all the supreme moulding force—the personal influence, example and instruction of the officers, manifesting itself in directions and in ways innumerable and varied, and in results which can never be tabulated. There is no limit to what a good officer can do for his boys. He is not only their guide, philosopher and friend, but their brother. In distress, in sickness they can count upon him. If they are out of work, he is in the midst of the world, they know at least one man in the world to whom their future career is a living interest. In short, throughout life they have some one to lean upon to be accountable to, to live up to. He, on his part, has something to live for. He is the pastor of boys, and if he is the right man of their homes, great and splendid is this conception that every boy should have a brother, and every home a friend: not missionary, not ministering spirit, not even woman, but man, a young man, his own age, in the right and helping others, not because he is above them, but because the same powder smoke envelops both." (Applause.)

Now, there is little need for any introduction of Mr. Smith in the conventional sense of the word. You will form your opinion of Mr. Smith before he has spoken for many minutes. This work in which he is engaged has become so large and extensive that it requires his whole time, and not only so but a good many men are occupied in the office work of the institution requires. In short, Mr. Smith has devoted his remarkable talent for organization to the immediate purpose of benefiting others in this particular way. The needs and the administration of the office work are kept up in Great Britain by means of what is called a Headquarters Fund, contributed to by people who believe in the movement, and see its worth. Mr. Smith has come here at my invitation and request, and I am sure I need not apologise for that fact. I expect his visit will enable us all to understand and



A CAUTIOUS SKATER

realize the importance of this Organization.

Mr. Smith spoke as follows: Ladies and Gentlemen—Allow me first of all to express the great pleasure which I feel in standing for the first time in the presence of a Canadian audience. Lord Aberdeen has referred to the origin of the Boys' Brigade in Glasgow in the year 1883. I should say a word perhaps about how the movement began. The Boys' Brigade like most good things began in a very small way, and has grown naturally and quietly and yet very wonderfully throughout the world. It began as I have said in 1883, in a Sunday School in Glasgow. There were in that school 300 boys, and about the same number of girls or perhaps rather more. I was Secretary of that Sunday School, and we were struck with the want of the present movement which we experienced. The attitude of the boys was far too much as if they were conferring a favor on the school by coming there at all. Our experience was, that at the age of fourteen or fifteen the boys left the school and we lost them altogether. We felt that something in addition to the Sunday school was needed—something which could be linked with it, which could be made helpful to it in all its work. Two friends of mine and myself formed the boys into a company, which we called the Boys' Brigade. It was a pure experiment, but the result seems to have proved that we were on the right lines.

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batallions forms the Brigade. There is only one objection that I hear of to the Boys' Brigade, some people say, "Oh, but your Boys' Brigade is going to make these boys soldiers and to create a military spirit among them." Well, it depends very much what you mean by a military spirit. If it teaches the boy to come on parade punctually as a soldier does, and with his boots blackened, his face and hands clean—if it is a military spirit I say it is a good thing (loud applause). If it is a spirit which teaches a boy to be courteous and polite to everybody, to salute his officers just as his officers salute him in a military way, then we had better cultivate such a military spirit. We do not deny that we teach our boys to fight, but it is to fight against evil and against the spirit of evil in their own hearts and in the world around them. We train them to fight in that way, and I think he would be a bold man who would stand up here to-day and say that there is no need to train the boys of Canada in warfare of this sort before they are called on to take their place in the battle of life. If a boy goes and joins the volunteer force it is surely a good thing for the boy, for the volunteers and for the country, and I would be sorry to think that there is any necessary connection between the boys wearing the Queen's uniform and serving his country. But we don't find that the boys do this. The Boys' Brigade gives them an outlet for their military enthusiasm, and we often find that in Australia, some in New Zealand, some in Canada, some in South Africa, some in the old company as they love nothing else, and write letters to their captain, which would reward any man for engaging in work like this. I only wish that I could believe that my words have been heard to the end of the hall. We want to see done in Canada what has been done in the Old Country—we want to see the movement consolidated and organized. It is all very well to have companies in Montreal, Toronto, St. John, Vancouver, and Victoria, but we want to see them organized with a common centre somewhere, and thus put on a right footing, and we believe it will be a great blessing to Canada as it has been to the Old Country (great applause).

At the close of Mr. Smith's address an exhibition of drill work to music was given by two companies of the Boys' Brigade, one being the First Montreal Company of St. James' Church, and the other the St. Lambert Company. The former was under command of Capt. Elliott, assisted by Lieutenants Nicholson and Leaders, and Sergeants Kemp, Pratt, Davant and Hurd, and Bugler Richards. The St. Lambert Company was commanded by Captain Riley, assisted by Lieutenants Darr, Dorne and Horsfall and Sergeant Villet. Captain Walk, of the latter company, acted as drill instructor. The lads made a creditable appearance, clad in neat uniform caps and wearing white cross belts with pouches. They were armed with miniature rifles and went through their evolutions and drill in very good style. At the close of the exercises, which were liberally applauded, His Excellency announced that short speeches would be delivered by some of those upon the platform. He first called upon the Lord Bishop of Montreal.

Bishop Bond delivered a short address in which he lauded the object aimed at by the movement, and advised the utmost motto of "Defence, not defiance" as a guide for the boys.

Senator Ogilvie, who was next called upon stated that he had once been a volunteer himself and that there was nothing better than the training of the citizens than the training of the volunteers in making a boy a good soldier. He gave some interesting reminiscences of volunteer life in Montreal and the difficulties attending the wearing of the uniform in bygone days.

Dr. Hinton said that the first duty of a soldier was to obey and to obey promptly, hence his ready acceptance of what he regarded as a command to dress the audience. He spoke of the benefit to be derived by these in the Brigade of learning obedience to parents and remarked upon the decadence in these degenerate days of that form of respect.

Rev. J. Edgar Hill said that the purpose of obedience was at the root of manliness, and eulogized the inculcation of the habits of deference to superiors. He was followed by George Hague who spoke on the objects of the organization. The latter said that the patronage of the boys for the last boy who, he said, although the hardest to train and to manage, made the best citizen when properly trained.

His Excellency then said that Mr. Smith would be at the Windsor Hotel to-day between 11 and 12 a.m. to receive any who might desire to consult him on the organization of the Boys' Brigade in connection with the Boys' and after Rev. James Barclay had moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Smith and His Excellency the meeting broke up through a double line of the boys standing with presented arms.

NOT AFFECTED BY THE TARIFF.
One Canadian Industry Which Has a Branch Across the Lines.
Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 20.—The old-fashioned winter which New York State has enjoyed the past few weeks has proven forwarding weekly supplies of the pills from the wisdom of their decision in establishing a branch warehouse in this city. For a week at a time the various railroads from Canada were blocked, and no freight of any kind reached the city. Had the oil system of forwarding weekly supplies of the pills from the head establishment in Toronto been adhered to, thousands of users of this remarkable specific would have been disappointed and a serious blow effected to the trade. Thanks to the foresight in establishing the branch, however, all orders were filled with promptness.

"There are others" who sell Cough Drops, but there are no other Cough Drops like Hepburn's.

TORIES ANGRY.

DISPLEASED WITH TAILLON'S TREASURERSHIP TACTICS.

THE POSITION HAS BEEN HAWKED ABOUT.

A Resolution Condemning the Government Signed.

It is learned on the authority of a local Conservative that there was a meeting of Conservative members of the local Legislature at the St. Lawrence Hall Tuesday.

The object of the meeting was to formulate a protest against the manner in which the Provincial Treasurership had been hawked about by Premier Taillon and his cabinet. The Premier's tactics in this matter were condemned by every member of the Conservative party, outside of the Ministry, dispatched to Quebec in a registered letter Tuesday night and placed in the Premier's hands this morning.

The text of the protest is naturally kept very private, but the principal points raised were—first, the membership of the party considered it an insult that the Premier's actions should have given cause to the public to believe that there was no man in the party capable of undertaking the duties of the Treasurership, and also that the members objected to the importation of an outsider to fill the post, considering that one of their number is rightly entitled to the honor. Another point emphasized was the unanimous objection of the members to the proposition that an outsider should be taken into the Cabinet to assist Hon. Taillon in administering the Treasury duties.

It is stated that while the names of J. M. McDougall, Q.C., and Richard White were mentioned in the protest, it is really at these gentlemen that the blow is aimed.

Fresh and Fragrant.
Erica, Conchas Especiales, 12 for \$1.00
Erica, Diplomatics, 10 for \$1.00
Erica, Diplomatics, 8 for \$1.00
Erica, Diplomatics, 7 for \$1.00
at Jacob's Store, No. 134 St. James and 2317 St. Catherine St.

MR. J. C. BACHE.

A Prominent New York Stock Broker in Town.

Mr. Jules S. Bache, of J. S. Bache & Co., one of New York's most prominent stock brokers, and head of the successful combination which antagonized the late President's administration, is in Montreal, at the office of his local representative, Mr. C. D. Monk, St. Lawrence Street, this morning, and is willingly consenting to give expression to his views on the situation in New York.

"The New York Stock market," he said, "has practically laid dormant for some time awaiting the solution of the currency question. Securities have reached a basis where even the worst that can be anticipated, can hardly deprecate them further. Liquidation has been completed, but it will require the renewed confidence in the financial methods of the United States Treasury to lead to a material advance in values. I fear, however, that the unfortunate political differences in Washington will protract the difficulties to such a degree that monetary interests must suffer for some time. In fact, it was partly in saying that in the end the necessary legislation will be effected and the business of the country restored to its normal course."

"What about distillers, Mr. Bache? I believe that the Montreal interests in the stock are quite considerable."

"Yes, they are. In fact, it was partly to interview some of the local holders of the stock that I came to Montreal."

"Regarding the condition of the Company it is good. An expert examination was conducted, and I am pleased to say that the assets, real estate and cash are greater and things are founded on a much better basis than we had reason to hope for. Furthermore, I have no hesitation in saying that within six months after the Company had been restored to the stockholders, the management will be in a position to pay a substantial dividend. The real estate assets of the company, sold under the hammer to-day, would realize \$20 per share. It is possible that the stockholders may be called upon to loan the Company a small amount of money to aid in its being taken out of the hands of the Court, but this loan would be returned within two years by the sales of real estate."

"The present position of the stock, made at present will show a large profit when the full results of the change of management are shown."

The New Asbestos Sponge Pipe.
Ross, of 20 Chaboulet Square, has these pipes for sale. They are the most hygienic pipe made, absorbing the nicotine as fast as formed, being made of asbestos fibre they cannot burn out; they color like a meerschaum, and smoke cool, clean, dry and sweet. Ross knows a good thing, and seeing what is coming will sell his large stock of Asbestos and Meerschaums at astonishing low prices.

Supper to Villiers.
Mr. Villiers has been very reluctantly compelled to decline the banquet tendered to him by the Montreal Press on Saturday night, as he lectures in Ottawa on that evening. He will, however, be offered an informal supper after the lecture on Friday.

The lecture of the patronage of Lieut.-Col. Houghton and the officers of the city corps, the officers have been invited to attend in mass uniform.

A Beautiful Photograph Holder.
Messrs. Clarke and Co., of 70 Beaver Hall Hill, who are always to be found with some new novelty, are just now displaying a very beautiful photo frame, which can be easily folded up, and which is made to hold three cabinet photos, the whole very richly painted for the small sum of fifty cents. As the supply is limited we advise an early call, as they are sure to sell like hot cakes.

The Manna of Arabia.
In some of the Eastern countries, notably Arabia and Persia, a manna answering closely to that mentioned in the Scriptures is still naturally produced in considerable quantity. It comes from the tender branches of the tamarisk, and is shown to the Persians by the name of tamarisk honey. It consists of tear-like drops which exude in consequence of the puncture of an insect in June and July. In the cool of the morning it is found solidified, and the congealed tears may be shaken from the limbs. That, in fact, is one of the methods of gathering manna.

According to the same nutritious product, so that there is no doubt it has been known in these regions from the earliest ages. It is easy to see how it might be produced in wonderful quantities without any special manifestation of the supernatural. It is a sweetish substance, pleasant to the taste and highly nutritive. Some students of the Bible have supposed the manna there mentioned to have been a fungus growth, but while the explanation would be a natural one, the modification which it would require is an unnecessary one—Good Housekeeping.

IT IS RECOMMENDED

—BY—
THE REV. CANON FLEMING, D. D.,

Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen—Chaplain to the Prince of Wales—Hon. Chaplain to the Duke of Westminster—Canon Residentiary and Precentor of York—Vicar of St. Michael's, Chester Square, London.

LETTER FROM LORD GRAVES

Read by Rev. Canon Fleming at a Meeting held at St. Michael's School Room, Ebury Square, S. W. London, Nov. 29, 1892.

The Royal Yacht Hotel, Plymouth, Nov. 28th, 1892.

DEAR CANON FLEMING:
"I regret much that I find it impossible for me to be present to-morrow, but I have myself derived such benefit from Dr. Keeley's treatment that I am intensely interested in the matter and glad to do anything in my power to bring treatment within reach of everybody in the country."

"I understand that some professional men think that a patient had better go un-cured than be cured by a secret remedy. If such be the case, to my mind it is both cruel and ridiculous. Why should a straight road toward the health and happiness of thousands of our fellow creatures be so blocked? My own experience of Dwigth and the Keeley treatment is as follows:
"For about fourteen years I had been a perfect slave to the morphia habit, injecting into my system by the hypodermic syringe as much as from 25 to 30 grains of morphia with 15 to 20 grains of cocaine every day. With it I was useless in the world—without it I could not exist. No medical man had dared to help me out of the habit. I accidentally heard of the Keeley treatment, and I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Keeley in September, 1892, at Geneva. In the month of October, in response to a cablegram, I received a wire from Dr. Keeley, 'COME AT ONCE.' I went at once, and arriving at Dwigth, was immediately put under the care of one of the physicians of the Institute, to whom I gave up my stock of morphia, syringes, etc., and commenced treatment.
"Five weeks I was cured. I was once more a man, and for the first time in fourteen years was a happy man. I started for England cured of this awful slavery which had blasted so many years of my life, and I have never since touched or had any desire to touch morphia."

"I am now perfectly well and anxious and ready to help others.
"While I was at Dwigth there were about 400 patients undergoing treatment. By every train the wretched victims arrived; by every train happy men and women released from bondage left. I need not, of course, tell you that a very large majority of the patients are there for alcoholism."

"But no matter whether it be for alcoholism, morphia, nerves or tobacco, a few short weeks sufficed to give them a thorough cure. I am very glad to see that you are to have at the Keeley Institute, for his presidency and could be in the line of this work deserves every possible support. I most sincerely wish every success to the meeting over which you so generously consented to preside—I beg to remain dear Canon Fleming, Very sincerely yours,

GRAVES."

After reading Lord Graves' letter, the Rev. Canon Fleming said: "It goes without saying, ladies and gentlemen, that this is a most important subject. Drink is like death. It has no favorites. It strikes the rich as well as the poor, the highest as well as the lowest, and the cultured as well as the uneducated and ignorant man. All patients whom I have interviewed have been genuine cases of long standing inebriety, therefore I do not hesitate to recommend the Keeley treatment to every man and woman who is a drunkard."

The only Genuine Keeley Institute Under the Immediate Charge of a Physician who Learnt the Treatment from Dr. Leslie E. Keeley Himself, is at 69 OSBORNE STREET, MONTREAL. Tel. 4544.

N. LEVEILLE,

Merchant Tailor.
Employed for eighteen years in the establish- ment of La C. D. McManis.

135 1-2 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal.
Newly received: Cloths, Melons, French, English and Scotch Tweeds for Fall and Winter costumes and clothes.

COME AND SEE.

FOR THOSE WHO PAINT

We have many pretty things for decorating. For those who don't paint, we have beautiful ready-decorated ware. The work, artistic—the quality, good—the price, small. For instance, a set of four, for instance, very pretty Tea Sets, Artistic Decorations, from \$5.75 up.

A. T. WILEY & CO.,
1303 Notre Dame Street,
2341 St. Catherine Street.

A Novel Abduction...

A certain Clothier in this city, named Kennedy, is in danger of being called to account for a series of startling abductions. One of the sufferers says: I was in Kennedy's Store in the Main Street recently looking over the New Spring Styles; the display was so extensive that I was ...
Completely Carried Away.
It seems that the carrying away process will continue, as Kennedy & Co. have no real competitor.

St. Leon Water Bouillon

Made of Beef Extract and Natural St. Leon Water ...

...Delicious: in: Flavor...

5c and 10c per glass at the ...

ST. LEON WATER DEPOT
54 Victoria Square
Open every day in the week.

Fire Sale of

OPTICAL GOODS
PRIOR TO REMOVAL.
20 per cent. to 50 per cent. Discount.

H. SANDERS, 202 St. James Street
N.B.—This is your opportunity—embrace it.