

PREMIER BACK.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Reaches Montreal This Afternoon.

WARM WELCOME ACCORDED HIM AT QUEBEC--THE MONTREAL PROGRAMME

According to information received in the city last evening Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on his return from the Coronation, will arrive at Place Viger station at two this afternoon and proceed to Ottawa at four.

kill him, but he was not disposed at present to leave this life. Heaven, he hoped, is the country that some day will be his home, but he was not anxious to take his place there until his duties on earth are done.

The change of programme cancels the procession altogether, and according to the arrangements this morning it was intended that the Montreal reception should be confined to the presentation of addresses from the City of Montreal, the Reform Club, etc.

ARRIVAL AT QUEBEC BRILLIANT RECEPTION ACCORDED THE PREMIER LAST NIGHT.

Quebec, Oct. 18.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G. M. C. G., arrived in Quebec last night at 9.30 o'clock, and was accorded one of the largest and grandest receptions of welcome ever accorded a public man in the Ancient Capital, and went far to demonstrate the hold he has on the affections of the people.

silver anniversary of the speaker's wedding to the constituency of Quebec East. He trusted that the happiness of the twenty-five years would long continue. He was not anxious to take his place there until his duties on earth are done.

THE WHITE RIBBONERS A GREAT GATHERING OF WOMEN AT PORTLAND THIS WEEK.

Portland, Oct. 18.—Portland, the convention city, as it might be called, so many are the conventions which meet here. Portland is memorable as the city of Neal Dow, who for more than half a century fought the world's battle for prohibition.

THE BELANGER CASE ARGUMENT ON MOTION FOR A RESERVE CASE.

Sherbrooke, Que., Oct. 17.—The motion for a reserve case in the Belanger conspiracy case was heard this morning by Judge Lemieux, in the Court of King's Bench, notice of which was given when the jury returned a verdict of guilty against the accused, L. C. Belanger.

THE BOER EX-GENERALS GIVEN A GREAT RECEPTION.

Berlin, Oct. 17.—The Philharmonic House was filled to its utmost capacity for the Boer reception to-night. The sale of tickets realized \$8,750.

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CAPTAIN BERNIER RECEIVES WIND ENGINES TO DEVELOP ELECTRICITY FOR HEALTH AND LIGHT.

Toronto, Oct. 18.—Captain Bernier, who is organizing the Canadian North Pole Expedition, has received from the Toronto Wind Engine and Pump Company two of the latest improved windmills which the captain says will be of great value to the expedition.

LISGAR ELECTION TRIAL FINAL STAGE OF HEARING NOW REACHED.

Morden, Man., Oct. 17.—The Lisgar election trial has reached its final stage. The evidence has been laid before the court, and all the witnesses' rebuttal have been examined.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT SIR WILLIAM HARBOURD CALLED TO ORDER--IRISH MEMBERS LISTLESS SPECTATORS.

New York, Oct. 18.—A special cable to the 'Tribune' from London says the temperature has not fallen in parliament. Sir William Harcourt was repeatedly called to order yesterday in the committee on questions of relevancy and was finally rebuked by the chairman.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S ESCAPE

London, Oct. 18.—The Duke of Connaught narrowly escaped an accident while riding in an automobile from Killarney to Mallow on Wednesday. The car skidded and collided with a wall. It was disabled, but the Duke was not hurt.

SHOWERY

Toronto, Oct. 18, 11 a.m.—Victoria, 53; Kamloops, 56; Calgary, 50; 24; Qu'Appelle, 54; Winnipeg, 52; 36; Port Arthur, 44; 33; Perry Sound, 45; 34; Toronto, 45; 35; Ottawa, 44; 22; Montreal, 40; 29; Quebec, 40; 24.

THE REFERENDUM ONTARIO PROHIBITIONISTS HOLD AGGRESSIVE MEETING AT SPRINGFIELD, ONT.

St. Thomas, Ont., Oct. 17.—This week has been one of activity in western Ontario in the prohibition campaign. The annual convention of the Elgin County W. C. T. U. was held at Springfield, Ont., on Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 14 and 15.

MEET IN BRANTFORD

Brantford, Ont., Oct. 18.—The twelfth annual convention of the Canadian Branch of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew opened here to-day with a hundred and twenty-five delegates from Ontario, Quebec and the eastern provinces in attendance.

DROWNED IN MIGNON CREEK

Jean Lerocque, a laborer on the new government wharf at Matsonneuve, fell off into the Mignonon Mignon yesterday afternoon, and was drowned in it. It is believed that he was stunned by the fall, and so was unable to help himself.

TRIED TO BOARD MOVING TRAIN

Joseph Descent, 13 years old, of 121 Centre street, tried to get on a train moving out of the Bonaventure station yesterday. He fell and had one foot cut off by the wheels. He is at the General Hospital.

WOMEN TO BE EXCLUDED FROM MEDICAL LECTURES

Lennoxville, Que., Oct. 17.—The resignation of Dr. Petry, headmaster of Bishop's College School, of Lennoxville, was accepted to-day by the corporation. A resolution was unanimously passed acknowledging the ability and faithfulness with which he had discharged the duties of a teacher, and expressing esteem for his high personal character, and his deep interest in the welfare of the institution.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be enclosed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them.

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

MARRIED.

ALEXANDER-LAIRD. — On Oct. 16, 1902, at Lairdholm, Norval, by the Rev. W. M. McKay, B.A., W. H. Alexander, M.D., to Edith M. Laird, of Norval.

BIRMINGHAM-GUNN. — At St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, Ont., by the Rev. G. L. Starr, on Oct. 14, 1902, Warren Birmingham, to Maud, youngest daughter of the late J. B. Gunn, both of Kingston.

BISHOP-SIBLITT. — At Grace Church, Bradford, Ont., on Oct. 11, 1902, Florence Brooker, third daughter of Robert Siblitt, to Frederick J. Bishop, of Toronto.

BRUCE-MUIRHEAD. — At the residence of the Hon. L. J. Tweedie, Chatham, New Brunswick, by the Rev. D. Henderson, Charles Bruce, manager of the Canada Life Assurance Co., St. John's, Nfld., second son of Alexander Bruce, K.C., Hamilton, to H. Rea Muirhead, daughter of the late Henry A. Muirhead, Chatham, N.B.

GARLAND-GREEN. — On Oct. 15, 1902, at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Montreal, Ont., by the Rev. Mr. Woods, William Foster Garland, of Hintonburgh, to Maggie, daughter of Mr. Robert Green, of Twin Elm.

CHESTER — RICHARDSON. — On Oct. 15, 1902, by the Rev. J. M. Tredrea, Wm. H. Chester, of the city of Kingston, to E. Richardson, of the city of Kingston.

GRAM-HORNING. — At Carlton Street Methodist Church, Toronto, on Oct. 14, 1902, by the Rev. J. V. Smith, D.D., Elizabeth Horning, third daughter of the late James Horning, Bradford, Ontario, daughter of Prof. L. E. Horning, of Victoria University, to Frederick J. Gram, Collingwood.

JACKSON-MORGAN. — At the residence of the bride's parents, at the residence of the bride's parents, Toronto, on Oct. 15, 1902, by the Rev. Robert Moore, Frances Irving Morgan, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Morgan, to William Howard Jackson, all of Toronto.

MILES-SEEDS. — On Oct. 14, 1902, by the Rev. W. Richards, at the Methodist parsonage, 67 Marlborough street, Hochelaga, William Miles, of Montreal, to Mary Seals, of Scotland Road, Liverpool, England.

MITCHELL-DENCH. — On Oct. 15, 1902, at St. Chrysostom's Church, New York, by Canon Knowles, William Mitchell, cashier Commercial National Bank, New Orleans, to Marion Louise (Dolly), second daughter of Thomas G. Dench, Esq., Windsor, Ont.

PHILLIPS-BUDD. — On Oct. 14, 1902, at 184 McDennell street, Toronto, by the Rev. D. D. Burch, Edward Horace Phillips, D.D., of the Topographical Survey's Branch Dept. Interior, Ottawa, to Josephine, daughter of Joseph Budd, of North Bay.

PRAIT — LUDINGTON. — At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1902, by the Rev. Dr. Williams, Mr. Wm. H. Prait, to Miss Flora May, daughter of Mr. Tracy Ludington.

WEID-WOODBRIDGE. — On Oct. 15, 1902, at St. James Square Church, Toronto, by the Rev. D. D. McLeod, D.D., of Barrie, assisted by the Rev. Alfred Gandler, D.D., pastor of the church, Mary, youngest daughter of the late John Young Reid, to Murray James Woodbridge.

ROBERTSON — FETHERSTONHAUGH. — At the residence of the bride's father, 114 Sherbrooke street, Montreal, on Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1902, Dr. Andrew Armour Robertson, to Helen Fetherstonhaugh, eldest daughter of Mr. E. C. B. Fetherstonhaugh.

RONDEAU — MOLLEUR. — At the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. D. Earl, on Oct. 8, 1902, the Rev. S. Rondeau, B.A., pastor of the Presbyterian Church of St. Hyacinthe, to Blanche Molleur, of Montpelier, Que.

SMITH — SMITH. — At Newton's Church, Jay, on Sept. 2, 1902, by the Rev. Jos. H. Shepley, Annie Madeline Smith, to Waverly Jeffs Smith, both of Midland.

DIED.

ALEXANDER. — In this city, on Oct. 17, 1902, Henry M. Alexander, late of Chicago, son of Charles Alexander.

BURNSIDE. — On Oct. 15, 1902, at her late residence, 214 St. James street, Montreal, beloved wife of Christopher Burnside, aged 80 years.

COSTEN. — In this city, on Oct. 17, 1902, Thomas Costen, in his 72nd year.

HARTNETT. — At her son's residence, 53 Division street, Ottawa, on Oct. 14, 1902, Nancy Hartnett, aged 84 years.

HORNBY. — At Little River, Que., on Oct. 15, 1902, John Hornby, aged 81 years.

LYNCH. — At New Liverpool, Que., on Oct. 15, 1902, Diana Delmas, wife of John Lynch, cutter.

MALCOLM. — At Norway, Ont., on Oct. 13, 1902, Ann, beloved wife of R. Malcolm, in the 72nd year of her age, and for over fifty years a resident of Toronto.

MACDONALD. — On Oct. 8, 1902, at Willow Hill, near Stoughton, Ont., Mary, widow of the late Lucian Macdonald, Esq., aged 83 years.

MILLAN. — At the home of Mrs. G. W. Millan, on Oct. 10, 1902, Annie Campbell, widow of the late Archibald Millan, daughter of the late John Campbell, Inlay, Argyleshire, Scotland, aged 85 years.

SAMPLE. — At Levis, Que., on Oct. 15, 1902, Mary Ann St. George Thompson, widow of the late Joseph Sample, in the 33rd year of her age.

STEWART. — At his residence, 17 Gladstone street, Aberdeen, Scotland, on Oct. 4, 1902, in the 83rd year, the Rev. James Stewart, late Presbyterian minister of Aberdeen, Gas., and father of Doctors W. G. and A. D. Stewart, of this city.

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

These notices are for the convenience of those who wish to have a list of names of subscribers published in the Montreal Daily Witness. Such notices will be sent free of any address in Canada.

THE S. CARSLY CO Limited.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street.

OCTOBER 18, 1902.

Special Show Day in WINTER DRESS FABRICS.

Warm Winter Dress Fabrics will form the principal showing in this section on Monday. The Dress Goods Salon never contained such a collection of beautiful stuffs, novelties from the famous looms of the world.

Colored Dress Goods. New fancy checked Hopack Dress Goods, all wool, 42 inches wide, in beautiful range of new winter shades, good weight. Special Price... 99c.

Black All Wool Dress Frieze, 54 inches wide, makes handsome costume. Special... 59c. Black All Wool Homespun Dress Goods, 54 inches wide. Special... 47c.

HOUSEHOLD TABLE LINENS. Wise housekeepers will be investigating Linen Values on Monday. We have prepared a rich collection of beautiful linen damasks worthy of the proudest occasions, inexpensive, too.

LINEN DAMASK. LOOM TABLECLOTHS. New White Linen Table Damask, pretty designs, 60 inches wide. Special, Monday... 39c.

NEW IRISH LINEN TABLE DAMASK, special weave, very serviceable, 72 inches wide. Special, Monday... 64c.

NEW BERNSELY LINEN DAMASK, extra good quality, pretty borders, 68 ins. wide. Special, Monday... 87c.

NEW BERNSELY LINEN DAMASK, special selected yarn, grass bleached, 72 inches wide. Special, Monday... \$4.10.

\$4 Ready-to-Wear Hats for \$2.95. Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Hats, brim of felt, covered chenille, crown/camel's hair, trimmed velvet, double quill in colors of black, brown, navy, Oxford and brown mixed. A regular \$4.00 hat. Special... \$2.95.

MONDAY'S SLEDGE HAMMERS

Table with 2 columns: Regular, Monday. and Special, Monday. Items include Good Creamery Butter, Breakfast Cocoa, Hungarian Flour, etc.

The S. CARSLY CO., Limited. 115 to 119 NOTRE DAME ST. 104 to 106 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

THE TROY LAUNDRY

Has all the facilities combined with skilled labor, that are necessary to render you perfect service. If you are not a patron give

THE Troy a trial. With your next parcel. Just phone Main 3644, and the rest will be promptly done for you.

FACTORY, 10 TO 12 INSPECTOR STREET, CENTRAL OFFICE, 680 ORAIG. Agencies in all parts of the city.

LACE CURTAINS CLEANED.

Also Chenille, Brocatelle, And Fancy Curtains of All Kinds, of Silk, Wool or Cotton, And All Kinds of House Hangings.

British-American Dyeing Co., 215 McGill Street, 2453 Notre Dame Street and 1555 St. Catherine St.

FOR GOODNESS SAKE

EAT HARRISON'S Bread and Cake.

Office... 1 Dunlop Place, Westmount. Tel. Mount 366.

TEES & CO., Undertakers and Embalmers

300 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. MUST GET UP! ALARM CLOCKS

D. BEATTY, 157 St. Peter Street, Opposite 'Witness' Office.

J. B. SAILLARDON, 1274 St. Catherine St. 200 St. Urbain St. Coal and Wood Merchant.

The Angeles costs no more than the ordinary piano-player, but from an expression standpoint it is worth twice as much.

MANUAL TRAINING FOR BOYS. The manual training school in connection with the Boys' Home has resumed for the winter under Mr. Emberly, with a full class-room.

PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINATION. The major and minor board of examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec held their semi-annual examinations in Laval University, Quebec, commencing on Monday, Oct. 13, when sixteen candidates for the major and seventeen for the minor examination presented themselves.

NOTES AND NOTICES. To Cure a cold in one day—Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. E. W. Grove's signature on every box. 25c.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS!

NEW VOILE DE PARIS, In All Wool, and Silk and Wool. NEW ZEBELINE. In Black, and all the Latest Shades.

NEW BROAD CLOTH. Special for Tailor-made Suits. Black and all colors. Three special lines at 85c, \$1.10, \$1.50.

NEW IRISH HOMESPUN SUITINGS. All Pure Wool. Imported direct from Ireland; 56 inches wide. \$1.00 per yard.

NEW FAST DYE NAVY BLUE CHEVIOTS. Color guaranteed not to change. All prices, from 35c per yard.

NEW STRIPED ALL WOOL COSTUME SERGES, 56 inches wide. Extra value, 75c per yard.

NEW FANCY BLOUSE CLOTHS; Two Special Lots, All Wool, 85c and 65c yard.

BLANKETS!

A magnificent stock to select from! Full range of all the best Scotch, English, and Canadian makes! Extra value in Scotch Blankets from \$3.75 per pair.

EIDERDOWN COMFORTERS, from \$5 to \$50. Country Orders Carefully Filled.

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 2341 and 2343 St. Catherine St., Cor. Metcalfe St. Telephone Up 2740.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 18. ST. DENIS STREET SUBWAY

THE C. P. R. AND M. S. R. TO BE ASKED TO SHARE THE EXPENSE—A CIVIC ASPHALT PLANT.

At yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Road Committee Ald. Gallery again brought up the proposed subway under the C. P. R. tracks on St. Denis street.

Ten thousand dollars is available for permanent improvements, and the committee left the distribution of the money at the discretion of the city surveyor.

It was decided to forward the complaint to the company. It was decided to invite tenders for the lighting of the workshops of the department.

It was also decided to ask for an appropriation to purchase an asphalt repairing plant and considerable new street cleaning plant.

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THE IRISH LEADERS

MR. JOHN E. REDMOND, M. P., AND HIS ASSOCIATES ARRIVE.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 17.—On the S.S. 'New England,' which arrived from Queenstown and Liverpool to-day, were Mr. John E. Redmond, M. P., chairman of the Irish parliamentary party, and president of the United Irish League; Mr. John Dillon, M. P. for East Mayo, and Mr. Michael Davitt.

Their arrival has been long looked forward to by all Irishmen, as they are to address the members of the United Irish League, which holds its national convention in this city, beginning Sunday night. Mr. Redmond, in speaking of the present condition in Ireland, and of matters relating to the United Irish League, said: 'The United Irish League is the ruling power in Ireland to-day, as truly as ever the land league was. The government played into our hands by the coercion policy, and now the country is aroused. We are on the eve of a settlement of the Irish land question, and after that national relief government will speedily come to Ireland. The Irish party now in the House of Commons is the only real Opposition in the English parliament, and I believe the day is near at hand when it will have the controlling influence in Great Britain.'

The only comment he made on the forcible expulsion of Mr. John O'Donnell, M. P., from the House of Commons, and the re-imprisonment of Mr. Patrick A. McHugh, was that it showed that the Opposition to the British Government in the Commons is as usual led by the Irish party. In the course of an interview to-night Mr. Davitt said that he was pleased at what had happened in the House of Commons on Wednesday. He said he had never seen the spirit of the Irish people as it exists to-day surpassed at any stage in the struggle of the past thirty years.

'Landlordism,' he said, 'is doomed, and with that destroyed, national self-government is certain.'

TURKO-RUSSIAN PACT. IT IS FEARED THAT THE SULTAN WILL YIELD TO RUSSIAN ADVANCES.

London, Oct. 17.—Despatches from Constantinople throw new light on the significance of Russia's energetic diplomatic advances towards Turkey, which aroused growing anxiety throughout Europe. A correspondent who has just arrived at Bucharest after a period of investigation at the head sources in the Turkish capital writes that Russia during the recent demonstrations offered Turkey to renew the treaty of 1833, known as the Unkar Skeless treaty, which describes itself as the result of a most ancient desire to ensure the duration, maintenance and entire independence of the Sublime Porte. It bound Russia at the request of Turkey to furnish by land or sea as many troops and forces as the two contracting parties should deem necessary. The Porte undertook on the request of Russia, and in time of war not to permit any foreign warships to enter the Black Sea on any pretence whatever.

The treaty, which, generally speaking, indicated the dependence of Turkey on Russia by proving that the latter should be specially called on whenever required, lasted eight years. It was not renewed owing to the opposition of the western powers. Russia, however, now not only proposes to renew it, but to introduce important strengthening articles.

The actual proposal came from the Grand Duke Nicholas during his visit to the Sultan a few weeks ago on full instructions from the Russian Government. The correspondent adds that the proposal caused consternation in the palace circles, but important advisers of the Sultan are disposed to entertain it, although a majority of his entourage are hostile.

HAYTIEN REBELLION. GONAIVES, THE REBEL HEAD-QUARTERS, HAS CAPITULATED.

Port-au-Prince, Oct. 17.—The foreign consuls at Gonaives (headquarters of the revolutionists), after negotiating with General Nord, commander of the Government forces, have brought about the capitulation of that town. Government troops will enter Gonaives to-morrow and it is hoped there will be no clash with the revolutionists. Detachments of marines from the 'Cincinnati,' 'D'Assas,' and the 'Falke,' are at present guarding the foreign consulates there. The consulates are filled with refugees.

Mr. Firmin, the revolutionary leader, left on Oct. 15 for Inagua Island, Bahamas, on board the steamer 'Adronack,' of the Hamburg-American line. He was accompanied by about 200 of his followers.

MOLINEUX TRIAL. WORK OF EMPANELLING THE JURY NOT YET FINISHED.

New York, Oct. 17.—The work of completing the jury to try Roland B. Molineux, charged with the murder of Mrs. Catherine J. Adams, was continued to-day. During the forenoon one juror, John L. Redner, a hotel-keeper, was chosen. He is the eleventh juror. When court re-convened in the afternoon, there were no talesmen on hand and an adjournment was taken until Monday morning.

SOLD IN LEAD PACKETS ONLY, TO PRESERVE THEIR FRAGRANCE...

IT'S A TREAT TO DRINK

"Tetley's" TEAS

"From ANCIENT INDIA and SWEET CEYLON."

25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 70c and \$1.00.

SNOWDON, FORBES & CO., Selling Agents.
449 St. Paul Street.

LIEUT.-COL. MCGIBBON WAS SEVENTY-EIGHT YEARS OLD YESTERDAY.

Lieut.-Col. William McGibbon, formerly of the Montreal Field Battery, and chief park ranger and superintendent of Mount Royal Park, from its inauguration until a year or more since, was 78 years old yesterday. Col. McGibbon wears the medal for active service during the Fenian Raid, and for long service in the Canadian volunteer militia. He is hale and hearty, and received the congratulations of many friends upon his birthday.

ALLEGATIONS SET ASIDE.

In the action taken by Dr. A. Marion claiming \$3,000 from Seigneur A. Lussier, of Varennes, for medical services rendered, the defendant filed an inscription in law taking exception to some of the allegations in the declaration as being irrelevant to the issues, and Judge Fortin rendered judgment yesterday, striking out paragraphs 11, 12 and 13 of said declaration. Paragraph 11 referred to the publicity given in the press to the services rendered by plaintiff to defendant as well as to his wife and daughter, and the court held that such publicity could in no way serve as a basis to establish the value of the plaintiff's services.

The court also held that the allegation in paragraph 12, that the wounds which required the plaintiff's services had been inflicted by defendant's son, was also irrelevant as the cause of the injury could not affect the value of the surgeon's services.

Paragraph 13 set forth that defendant's son was now in the hands of justice for the infliction of the wound in question, and the court found that

said allegation must also be set aside, as the result might be an acquittal of the son by the Criminal Court, and a judgment of the Superior Court incidentally declaring him guilty.

MASONIC OFFICIAL VISIT.

R. W. Bro. W. T. McLaurin, D. D. G. M., accompanied by R. W. Bro. C. P. O'Connor, R. W. Bro. H. Dunne, W. Bro. G. W. Hardisty and some fifteen brethren from Montreal paid an official visit to Dorchester Lodge, No. 4, A. F. & A. M. Q. R., at St. Johns on Tuesday evening. The Montrealers were met at the station by R. W. Bro. George H. Wilkinson, and a number of brethren from St. Johns and vicinity. The occasion of the meeting was a double one—the official visit of the D. D. G. M., and the 110th anniversary of the institution of the lodge, and after the regular business a banquet was held at the Windsor Hotel, where a most enjoyable evening was spent. Amongst others present were: R. W. Bro. J. B. Tresidder, deputy grand master, and R. W. Bro. Will. H. Whyte, grand secretary, both of whom are honorary members of Dorchester Lodge.

LOOKING FOR RELATIVES.

James Mullins, of Toronto, is enlisting the services of the police to find his brother, John Mullins, and two sisters, Mary Ellen and Nellie Mullins, whom he has not seen for seventeen years. He moved with his parents and two brothers to Toronto seventeen years ago, but a brother and two sisters remained in Montreal.

SALE CONCLUDED.

The sale by the sheriff of properties on which the taxes had not been paid was concluded yesterday. In all, fourteen properties were sold, the prices realized being about two-thirds of their face value.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Views of Experts on Important Questions Given at Rochester Convention.

WOODEN BLOCK PAVEMENTS FOR HEAVY TRAFFIC STREETS—SUCCESS OF MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP OF PLANTS DEPENDS ON PUBLIC SPIRIT.

Mr. J. R. Barlow, the city surveyor, and Mr. Chausse, the city building inspector, who represented Montreal at the Rochester Convention of the American Association of Municipal Improvements, have, since their return, reported upon the information obtained at the convention to the heads of the various departments interested, and to a number of the members of the City Council who have been interested.

A question which was much discussed, and which appeared to specially interest the aldermen was that of permanent street paving.

It was shown at the convention that many cities prefer to keep the repairs to permanent pavements in their own hands.

Many United States cities still adhere to granite blocks for paving the streets, which have to sustain the principal traffic. Facts and figures were presented at the convention to show that the wooden block pavement is rapidly growing in favor in the United States. Ordinances for over \$100,000 worth of wooden block pavements are now under consideration in Baltimore. This pavement has been recommended for the roadway of the new Eastern River Bridge between New York and Brooklyn, and it is about to be laid on Montague street, Brooklyn, to replace granite blocks. Mr. F. A. Plummer, of New York, read a paper on the subject, claiming that wooden block pavements were especially suited to roadways over which there is a heavy traffic. He exhibited a wooden paving block removed from Tremont street, Boston, some months ago, after being in the street two years. It was taken from near the centre of the busy street, where the traffic is very heavy. The surface of the block was almost as hard as stone, the reduction of the depth in the two years' service being barely one-eighth of an inch. It was shown that this slight reduction in depth was not due to wear, but to the compression of the upper fibres of the block under heavy travel. (The surface of the block showed that under the action of traffic, the sand which was spread over the surface of the street had been driven into the outer fibres of the wood, so that the whole wearing surface was compacted into a tough and absolutely impervious surface, which offered perfect resistance to the action of horses' shoes or the abrasion of rolling traffic. The edges of the block were not rounded off at all, owing to the fact that the blocks were laid together as closely as they could be driven, thereby leaving no point of attack.)

The important question of the municipal ownership of public franchises was not neglected. One of the most interesting papers read before the convention was one on electric street lighting by Mr. Alexander Dow, who established the municipal lighting plant in Detroit years ago, and had it in charge until politics began to play too strong a part in the management of the plant. He then left the employ of the city. Speaking of the question of the municipal ownership of plants as one who had had experience both of municipal and private ownership, he remarked that in his opinion there is no general reason why a municipality should not successfully own and operate its own public lighting plant. It is possible to take each case of municipal ownership and to say definitely why it is successful or why it is a failure, as the case may be, and in each and every case the cause of the success or of the failure is local. It is even possible to take instances of failure turned to success, and success turned to failure, and to assign the local reason for the change. And without exception, in the final analysis, success has been due to the personality of the man or men in control.

Mr. Dow went on to give the result of his observations in this connection as follows:

"When you find a capable electrical engineer giving his time to the management of a municipal plant either by reason of his public spirit or because he is paid a sufficient salary; when you find that this man controls the plant and the employees thereon free from the interference of well-meaning blunderers as well as of self-seeking politicians—

There you will find a plant which is making a record, and ready to turn over ownership. Under contrary conditions the failure is inevitable. It makes little difference whence comes the interference with the engineer who should control the plant and who should be held responsible for results. A politician who has an axe to grind or a heeler for whom a job is wanted is not one whit more detrimental than is the excellent-intentioned commissioner who has been to Boston, or some other seaport, and has seen dynamo driven by motors, and who insists in and out of season that in the motor drive lies the only way of salvation. Or who, having read, marked and inwardly digested the advertising matter of a manufacturer making a new kind of arc lamp (or it may be of automatic stokers) nags the other members of his commission until they let him try his momentary fad at the expense of the public. That sort of a man sometimes appears in the directorate of an electric lighting company, but he does not last long. His associate directors are much less acquiescent when the money they are spending comes directly out of their own pockets and not from the tax levy.

"I think that when our citizens will take as much interest in the affairs of the municipality as they do in the affairs of the corporation in which they hold stock, municipal ownership will inevitably succeed. Remember that the intelligent stockholder is not by any means the man who worries his directors and manager constantly about matters which he does not understand. This being otherwise stated resolves it-

self into the truism that an enlightened public spirit among the citizens at large is the sine qua non of perfect municipal government.

Some interesting papers were read on the subject of public parks and playgrounds. It appeared to be the general opinion that neither gardeners nor engineers were specially suited because they were gardeners or engineers, to take charge of public parks. Such duties required special taste and training—particularly taste. The rule was laid down, and accepted that one-twentieth of the city's area should be reserved for parks and squares. A playground should be allowed, at least three hundred feet square, to every square mile, and in densely populated sections, more than one. Four other small squares should be allowed to the mile, of at least one-half an acre, in each. A thousand acres of city would then be divided as follows:—Ten acres in playgrounds and squares, forty acres for large parks, a hundred acres in street and lanes, five acres in school grounds, etc., a hundred and fifty-five acres for public purposes, eight hundred and fifty acres for private ownership. There was a question raised as to whether 15.5 per cent was too large a proportion of land to give up to public uses. It was explained that one-third of the cities on this continent already exceed that amount, and it was argued that if twenty per cent, one acre in five, is devoted to public use, it will go far towards preventing overcrowding, and make the other four acres more valuable. Already twenty-two cities in the United States have one acre in twenty, or more, devoted to park purposes.

WHEN COAL IS UP

COOKING WITH A GAS STOVE.

"This ill wind that blows nobody any good" and many housekeepers will find during the coal famine that there are, after all, certain advantages in cooking altogether with a gas stove. The following hints, given some time ago by a writer in "Good Housekeeping," come in appropriately at this time:

A woman with a gas stove can economize a good many steps and many minutes by arranging a number of pans, things and cooking aids close by her stove. When one uses coal this cannot be done; dirt and ashes would keep things constantly dirty. An arrangement such as is possible with gas, which makes no dirt, I saw recently in a beautifully equipped kitchen. The gas stove was set back far enough for the cook to pass around and behind it. Beside it was a salt box on the wall, a shelf containing pots of celery salt, pepper, cayenne, and all sorts of condiments one uses almost constantly. A small covered jar held sugar another floor. Below this shelf was a leather strap fastened at irregular distances to the wall with brass-headed tacks. Into the loops thus formed were a variety of cooking utensils—potato masher, long fork, basting spoon, strainer, wire whisk, wooden spoons, egg-beater and so forth. Close by the stove was a small, solid table with a zinc top to which one could carry a hot pot or spider without a moment's delay. The housewife who reigned in this tidy kitchen told me that since she had grouped about her the tools of everyday cookery she could get a meal in one-third less time than she used to do.

Scientific cooks who have tested the difference between food cooked with coal and gas say that we lose more in weight in a coal range than in a gas stove. Two breakfasts and washing four pounds were baked one day in a cooking school. The bluefish which came from the oven of the coal range weighed three pounds and one ounce when ready to set on the table; the fish which had grown brown and crisp in the oven of the gas stove weighed three pounds and six ounces.

MAKING BISCUIT.

When I make baking powder biscuit, I measure and sift my flour, salt and baking powder, rub in the butter, grease the pans and set everything around ready that is needed. Then I light both burners of the gas stove. In the time it takes me to pour the milk into the dry ingredients, stir it up, toss on a board, roll, out and put the biscuit in the pans, the oven is hot, very hot, as required for baking powder biscuits. Still maintaining this heat, I bake them ten minutes whereupon I turn out both burners. I leave the biscuits in the hot oven for about four or five minutes, then I take them out, light as puff balls, brown as a nut. Generally the gas burns for biscuit about seventeen minutes. I have timed this process six times and in twenty minutes from the time I began to get my cooking utensils together the biscuits were on the table.

My rule for layer cake is light both burners of the oven before I want to put the cake in. It will bake beautifully about fifteen minutes, both burners going all the time. Layer cakes call for only one burner going, but that longer. I turn it down for about five minutes; as low as it will go without putting it out, and bake the cakes after they have risen and are browning nicely, in this heat, until I can touch the top of a cake with my finger and leave no dent in the crisp surface. Then I take them out and set to cool on a wire shelf.

I never tasted lamb chops broiled over a coal fire or in a spider that tasted as they do when broiled before a good flame of gas. Here is the method I follow: Pare off all the fat from the edge, also the skin, which gives chops a woolly flavor, and arrange them closely in a shallow baking pan, alternating each time the bone end with the meat end. Brush them over with melted butter and place on a grate on the second shelf under the flame, which ought to be lighted about two minutes before the chops go in. As soon as they have browned turn them and broil the other side with butter. Lay them on a hot platter when cooked and dress with butter, pepper, salt and a dash of lemon juice. Serve with green peas.

ECONOMY.

One can economize gas wonderfully by using the section saucers, four three-cornered vessels which set together make something in all four at once. The one flame will cook something in all four at once. They are very useful when three

Colonial House, Phillips Square.

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or four vegetables have to be prepared for dinner.

Puff paste bakes to perfection in a gas oven. It requires a very hot oven, so light both burners ten minutes before it is required. Put the pastry in ice cold on the bottom shelf. The heat expands the air rolled in between the paper-like flakes of paste, hence the heat from below. Watch it carefully and do not allow it to brown too quickly or it will stop the rising process. The browning may be retarded by laying over the top of the paste a piece of paper. Allow the paste when perfectly risen to brown very delicately.

Beans may be easily baked over night on a gas stove if you have one of the small ovens which can be set on top of a stove. It is of the largest convenience, in fact, for many dishes. Set the oven over the simmerer, turned quite low, and at night put in the bean-pot. In the morning the beans will be perfect for breakfast and the amount of gas consumed will be very little. There is one thing to be looked after when the simmerer is turned low; never leave it burning where a draft will strike it. The flame will be blown out and an escape of gas will follow.

When broiling a fish under the gas flame, first brush it over with oil and lay it on the grate, skin down, over the large flat baking pan which comes with every gas stove. Put it at first on the second slide under the burners and after it begins to brown nicely set it to the floor of the oven to finish cooking. A fish of three or four pounds will require twenty five minutes to cook thoroughly. Baste it occasionally during the latter half of the broiling with oil or melted butter.

When baking a custard in an oven containing some other dish which requires greater heat, the proper temperature may be obtained by setting the custard in a pan of hot water. Do not allow the water to boil around it. If it shows a symptom of bubbling add cold water. Use a pan a bit larger than the dish containing the custard, and do not put in water enough to come more than half way up the pudding-dish. This permits more water to be added without dipping any out, and also lifting out the custard as soon as it is cooked. If left standing even a few minutes in the hot water it will whey.

KEEPING CLEAN.

One has to learn a good deal from practice about the keeping clean of a gas stove. The sides may be blackened but never the burners, as it stops the free escape of gas. The thin shelf of sheet iron which catches all sorts of droppings on top should be washed once a day with hot water and soap. The oven linings require a good rub, when hot, with some animal fat, lard is best, as it contains no salt. Each week clean the drilled burner with a skewer or bit of wire. One has to take into consideration in the use of a gas stove that one is paying only for the fuel consumed. There is no keeping of a coal fire all night or all day that it may be in readiness when a meal has to be prepared.

TRINITY CHURCH.

The annual Thanksgiving service in connection with Trinity Church will be held to-morrow, when the Rev. J. P. Whitney, D. D., principal of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, will preach both morning and evening. Dr. Whitney requires no introduction to Montreal, for he is already well known here as an eloquent and earnest preacher. The church has been tastefully decorated for the occasion, with fruit and flowers, and with grain from the Northwest, procured through the kindness of Mr. Bell, of the C. P. R.

In addition to the familiar harvest and thanksgiving hymns, special music has been carefully prepared for all services. Trinity is the second oldest Church of England parish in Montreal, having been founded in the year 1842. Since then the church has passed through many trying seasons. It is now on a comparatively sound footing, however, but still carries a debt which taxes to the utmost the ability of a generous congregation. As Trinity is the largest Church of England building in Montreal, the cost of annual repairs alone is a considerable sum and makes, with the interest on the debt (\$400), a large draft upon the funds. It is proposed, therefore, to ask for contributions to-morrow, to all services, for the interest and repair fund. Perhaps some of the old friends of Trinity, of whom there are so many in Montreal, may avail themselves of this opportunity to assist the old church in the stern struggle she is making to pay, not only the interest, but the debt, by which she has been handicapped so long.

MR. SMITH AT THE POINT.

Mr. Edward Smith, J. P., of Bewdley, Staffordshire, England, will preach in the evening at Point St. Charles Congregational Church. Mr. Smith has a reputation throughout the Old Country as a worker in 'Men's Ovens,' and Young People's Societies. He is a manufacturer, and is an exporter to this country.

A WOMEN'S RESIDENCE.

Kington, Oct. 17.—Definite steps have been taken to bring into effect a permanent residence for ladies attending Queen's University. The McBae homestead has been purchased, and eighteen lady students are now housed there.

Piles

To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is certain and absolute cure for each and every form of hemorrhoids and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbor what they think of it. You can see that we get your money back if not cured. So a box of all dealers or EDWARDSON, BAYNE & CO., Toronto.

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Corticelli SPOOL SILK. For dress-making and family sewing, Corticelli Silk is the best silk made. For hand or machine use it has no equal. Corticelli runs smoothly in the needle; it is always even in size, and always full length and full strength. Ask your dealer for Corticelli.

Corticelli WASH SILKS are put up in patent holders, which prevents waste by tangles or soiling; keeps each shade separate and automatically measures a correct needful. It is recommended as the only proper way to put up filo and floss silk, and used by art societies everywhere.

Corticelli SHIRT PROTECTOR is of firm and even texture. When soiled a sponge or brush makes it clean again, and no damage done. It has peculiar wearing qualities, and perfectly straight selvege. Corticelli Shirt Protector is a great favorite with careful and fashionable dressers. For sale everywhere.

Weekly Calendar.

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47th Annual

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WINDSOR HALL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31st.

ARTISTS:

MISS JESSIE N. McLAHLAN, Soprano, Glasgow. MISS MERRILLIE B. PATTON, Contralto, New York. MISS GRACE MURRAY, Violinet, Montreal. MR. HAROLD JARVIS, Tenor, Detroit. MR. G. RUTHVEN MACDONALD, Bass, Toronto. MR. JAMES FAX, Humorist, Toronto. MR. Wm. JOHNSON, Champion Dancer. Accompanists, MR. ROBERT BUCHANAN and MR. C. WALLACE.

Address by MAJOR-GENERAL THE EARL OF DUNDONALD. Tickets and plan of hall at Shaw's Music Store, St. Catherine street, on and after the 23rd of London, Ontario.

Weekly Calendar.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19.

EMMANUEL CHURCH.

Corner St. Catherine and Stanley.

Rev. J. D. KENNEDY, of Memorial Church, Toronto, Delegate to Baptist Convention, will preach in the morning. Rev. ALFRED ROWLAND, D.D. L. D., Ex-Chairman of Congregational Union of England and Wales, will preach at Evening Service. Everybody Welcome

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

PASTOR, Rev. J. A. GORDON, M.A., Will preach at both services. Seats allotted to Students, who will be made welcome Sunday-School at 3 p.m.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

ARENA Oct. 31 and Nov. 1.

MASCAGNI.

Subscription sale of seats for the two nights now progressing at the Canadian Foreign Music Store, 261 St. Catherine Street. Prices, \$1.00 to \$4.00. Boxes, \$25.00. Subscription rates less in proportion. Weber piano used.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, \$5.00; 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, post-paid to each case, to United States, Newfoundland and Canada, excepting Montreal. For Great Britain, add \$1.00 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; \$2.00 on Northern Messenger; \$3.00 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 to John Douglas & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, all letters to the Editor, should be addressed 'Editor of the Witness,' Montreal.

Calendar table for October 1902 showing days of the week and dates.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1902.

It is pathetic with what simplicity we all look to government to remedy all ills. Ten thousand times have those of us who have lived long enough rounded up our indignation against some abuse with the phrase, 'there ought to be a law to-' and so forth, or else heard others do so. The naive declaration of 'J.M.R.', written before the happy closure of the strike, that the government should look into the matter of the coal strike and make laws that would deal evenhanded justice to all concerned, reminds one just a little of the pretty words of the beautiful Jeanette as she sings: 'I wish I were the King of France, or, still better, Pope of Rome, I'd have no fighting men abroad, no weeping maids at home.' 'J. M. R.' gives no hint as to what sort of laws there should be to accomplish all this; and no one else has yet suggested anything short of the government seizing and running the mines. We have correspondents who think that all will work beautifully when this process is adopted. They must live in a heaven from which one cannot see the inner operation of governmental machinery. There is a law which has heretofore settled all matters of commerce, namely, to pay for everything just what it can be got for. Men acting freely are governed by that law, but the most of men do not seem to be satisfied with its workings and are in revolt against it. As far as we can judge from the expressions of the pulpit and the press the revolt is widespread. The law by which it is going to be superseded is not obvious. But as it is a maxim of law that there is no evil without a remedy, we must all agree with 'J. M. R.' in declaring that laws ought to be made to protect the public, which has been a helpless party to this dispute. When we are asked what laws are we are as much as 'J. M. R.'

In the Crown Prince of Siam, now on a visit to the United States our neighbors have no ordinary guest. They are getting somewhat accustomed to visiting royalties from Europe. After Henry of Prussia, who essayed the role of Prince Charming with some success,

they had Duke Boris of Russia, whose escapades in Chicago closed the doors of society against him in Washington, to the infinite credit of Mrs. Roosevelt, who set the fashion by declining to meet him. Now they have a prince of quite a different and vastly better stamp among them from far away Siam. Masha Vajiravuda is a modern gentleman and a scholar. He represents in a remarkable manner the highest type of Oriental capacity developed under the educating influences of western civilization. Educated like the son of an English gentleman at Eton, Oxford, and Sandhurst Royal Military College, he speaks English perfectly, is versed in the Greek and Latin classics, is extremely well read in English literature, and has proved his ability by writing a clever and interesting book. To these intellectual endowments he adds the charm of a graceful personality and the most polished manners. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that he has already won the esteem and admiration of American society, which is certainly never lacking in devotion to princes, who are at all presentable. He shows more than any other man of his rank who has visited the western world how fast the differences between Orient and Occident are disappearing, and warns us that the time cannot be far off when the powers of Asia will awaken to their potentialities and bring into active operation political, social and commercial forces of which as yet we can have no adequate conception.

THE WANING CRESCENT.

The oldest inhabitant cannot remember the time when the 'Eastern question' was not a subject of newspaper discussion. Wars have been followed by treaties, which were never observed after the immediate object of a patched-up peace was secured, and treaties have been followed by wars. But the result in every instance was a shrinkage of Turkish territory in Europe, Africa and Asia. As the Turkish power recedes the Turkish families move out, preferring the rule of the waning crescent to that of the cross. The latest move of Russia in sending war vessels through the Dardanelles in plain contravention of the Treaty of Berlin has revived the fears of the western powers that Russia has gained an advantage at Constantinople and contemplates some great coup in the near future. The present disturbances on the Bulgarian frontier are also suggestive, as a Russian advance is always preceded by border conflicts, uprisings of Christians in Turkish provinces, and the usual massacres. Russia at critical times always appears the most friendly at Constantinople, while she is stirring up things on the boundaries of the Sultan's dominions. All these facts are so like what happened before on the eve of a new eruption of the Eastern question that it is not improbable that we shall soon have the old difficulty revived in a more acute form than ever, with Russia as usual in the position of advantage, Great Britain, her most alert and peremptory adversary in the past, being at present weary and disgusted with war. The powers have always been saying to Russia, 'So far and no farther,' but the glacier keeps moving all the same. Along with these surmises as to the intentions of Russia come rumors of a possible war between France, which always hunts in couples with Russia, and Morocco, which have become current in Paris. These are of a piece with the stories usually set afloat in France to distract popular attention when home affairs become troublesome. There is an old-standing dispute about the boundaries between Algeria and Morocco, which France is accused of keeping open in spite of the frequent demands of the Sultan of Morocco for a delimitation. The objections to France getting possession of Morocco are not so much on account of the territorial advantage it would give her as on account of the French commercial policy. The establishment of French power means the immediate exclusion of all other countries from trade with Morocco, except under the same vexatious conditions which exist in all the dependencies of France. Great Britain, the United States, Germany, Italy and Spain would all be injuriously affected, and it is hardly likely they would consent to the unreserved handing over of their interests to France. The reported massing of French troops on the disputed boundary has naturally, in view of these considerations, raised the diplomatic question of French intentions, and urgency attaches to it since it was stated in the Paris press that the troops were eagerly awaiting the expected order to advance. Military preparations for the movement against Morocco having for some time past been pushed forward systematically and deliberately, this expectation appears quite natural. It is said that France only hesitates through a desire to secure the consent of Italy and Spain, and that this is the secret of her recent efforts to establish more cordial relations with those powers. It is difficult, however, to see how Italy could act in this matter independent of her German and Austrian allies. A slight advance of France's

border on her Morocco frontier would do no harm to anybody except for what further move it might portend. But it might be well for Great Britain, if she expects any such aggression, to send a captain with a corporal's guard to prevent such territory and withstand the French forces and get captured and politely sent home, just to offset Fashoda and let France think that she has triumphantly paid off the old scores.

A TOBACCO MONOPOLY.

When the present government brought in its reform tariff they put into the new law as much tariff and as little reform as would save their face. For as far as it was a change for the better we thank them. Indeed, recognizing how much harder it is to reduce duties than to raise them, we have been fair to admit that they did the best thing they could. The reduction process, as it lowers values, can only be carried on by slow degrees, while additions to the people's burdens in this form can be made wholesale, seeing that they increase the values of all stocks on hand. In one point, however, there was a glaring departure from the principle of tariff for revenue only, namely, in the protection of home-grown tobacco. This exception was a sop to a score or two of rural constituencies to which the tariff otherwise means nothing, and which were all going to grow rich upon it. There was very little objection raised to it in any quarter. Every one admits that tobacco is a luxury that can stand heavy taxation. But the usual nemesis followed that ensues whenever the attempt is made to make the people better off by artificial means. There was immediately a conspiracy to monopolize the market. Perhaps our good grocers who became parties to this conspiracy by signing an undertaking not to buy except from one concern—and a foreign concern at that—will not thank us for the word. All they did was to save themselves from being precluded from one leading source of supply by binding themselves to purchase from no other source. Some grocers signed dishonestly, and have evidently more shame in owning to having signed than in testifying that they did their best to break their bond, and that they were greatly annoyed by the spies of the party they had contracted with, who were prowling everywhere to see whether they were keeping it. The scheme was just the usual one to filch from the consumer the advantages of competition and from the producer the advantage of the advance secured by the duty, and to gather the whole benefit into the maw of a single monopolistic company. When will our people learn that this is what protection means? It is true that it is an article of the present tariff law that 'whenever the Governor-in-Council has reason to believe that with regard to any article of commerce there exists any trust, combination, association or agreement of any kind among manufacturers of such article or dealers therein, to unduly enhance the price of such article, or in any other way to unduly promote the advantage of the manufacturers or dealers at the expense of the consumers, the Governor-in-Council may commission or empower any judge of the Supreme Court or Exchequer Court of Canada, or any Superior Court in any province of Canada, to enquire in a summary way into and report to the Governor-in-Council whether such trust, combination, association or agreement exists.' If the judge reports that such trust, combination, association or agreement does exist, and if it appears to the governor that there has been discrimination against the consumer, then the Governor-in-Council shall place such article on the free list, or so reduce the duty on it as to give to the public the benefit of reasonable competition. It is under this section of the Tariff Act that the present trial is proceeding, but we have little to hope for from government action, seeing how it has failed to fulfill the instruction of its own law in the matter of the paper combine.

HOME LIBRARIES.

At a recent conference of the American Library Association, an interesting address was delivered upon the home library system inaugurated by Mr. C. W. Birtwell, of the Children's Aid Society of Boston, seventeen years ago. Since that time the work has spread steadily and extended its ramifications through Boston, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and many other cities of the United States. The especial feature of excellence about the home library is that its promoters are not satisfied simply with opening the doors of a building to let those enter who list, but very literally 'go into the streets and lanes of the city,' and endeavor to awaken among children in humble circumstances an appetite for the bread of culture and refinement which they are prepared to break. The books are generally donated by some public-spirited citizen or are taken from the civic public library, are not usually many in number, but are carefully selected. The next operation is to form a nucleus for a 'read-

ers' group' and to discover a habitation for the volumes. The latter is usually obtained in the house of some young member of the group and the 'Home Library' is fairly launched. It is not, however, allowed to shift for itself. A tactful visitor is appointed who will come into close personal contact with the children, foster among them a love for truth and beauty and lead them to an appreciation of noble and ennobling literature. The mode of operation of course greatly depends upon the nationality, age, sex and general character of the children, but it usually includes regular hours and places of meeting, occasional social evenings, visits to museums and galleries, sewing, cooking of technical classes, story-telling, reading aloud and above all kindly companionship without a shadow of patronage. The libraries are conducted under various auspices, some are administered in connection with the civic libraries, some by charitable institutions, some by both in conjunction and others by library schools and associations. In some cities they are entirely in charge of volunteer workers, in others, as in Boston, one or more salaried supervisors oversee some fifty libraries and their respective visitors. The dominant note in all, however, is personal service by those who, salaried or unsalaried, have the work at heart and become the comrades and friends of those whom they wish to benefit.

A somewhat similar, and related, work is accomplished by 'library clubs.' These are generally formed of boys who have arrived at the age when companionship outside the home circle is sought, and are intended to act as a safe causeway to the responsibilities of manhood and citizenship. The home library group is conducted as informally as possible, but in the regular meetings of the boys' clubs parliamentary rules are often observed and assist materially in the mental education and discipline of the members. Girls' clubs are also in successful operation. The influence of both libraries and clubs has hitherto been great. Visitors, by first gaining the confidence of the children, have frequently become helpers and counsellors of whole neighborhoods, and through their influence a marvellous transformation in morals, manners and general appearance has been wrought in many districts. The interest taken in the work by the boys and girls is frequently remarkable. Some who entered groups as children of the 'picture-book age' are now successfully conducting 'groups' and 'clubs' themselves, while others as they grow up ardently assist the leaders in various ways. In many cases groups formed fifteen or sixteen years ago have developed into young men's or young women's societies and are branching out into various fields of social effort. In nearly all the work has attained encouraging results and has fitted a very large number of boys and girls for successful contest in the battle of life. The necessity of some such work in our city is very great now, especially as the cold weather is driving the children in doors and a long afternoon and evening lies heavy on their hands. A few bright reading circles would wear many from idleness and questionable amusements. Books are cheap and the best books are fortunately among the cheapest. The ideal visitor is, of course, difficult to find, but with a willing mind and a sympathetic heart the other necessary qualities will naturally follow, and there should be little difficulty in discovering these main requirements in plenty among the public-spirited men and women of Montreal.

REST AND RUSH.

'I will, as we walk in the cool shade of this sweet honeysuckle hedge, mention to you some of the thoughts and joys which have possessed my soul since we two met together. And these thoughts shall be told you, that you may join with me in thankfulness to the giver of every good and perfect gift for our happiness.' It is thus that Isaac Walton begins a talk to his friend upon 'Contentment and thankfulness,' and he reckons every misery he misses a new mercy, and, therefore, a cause for thankfulness. All those who have escaped disasters and other miseries that threaten human nature have cause to rejoice and be thankful, but the gentle author of 'The Compleat Angler' considers it the greatest mercy to be freed from the burden of an accusing, tormenting conscience—a misery that 'none can bear, and therefore let us praise him for his preventing grace.' Health and a competence and a quiet conscience, what blessings are these! Joined with meek and thankful hearts, who could help but be happy, and without them mere material things are more often a curse than a blessing. Isaac Walton tells us he knew a man that had health and riches, and several houses, all beautiful and ready furnished, and would often trouble himself and family to be removing from one house to another; and being asked by a friend why he removed so often from one house to another, replied: 'It was to

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18.

Art Association

PHILLIPS SQUARE. ADVANCED ART CLASSES, 1902-1903. Classes will commence on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15th, under the direction of Mr. WILLIAM BRYNLER, R.C.A. Class Rooms open daily for study. Two scholarships for competition. For particulars apply at the Gallery.

Rev. A. T. SOWERBY, Ph.D., L.L.D., Of London, Ontario.

Will give the address at the MEN'S MEETING, SUNDAY, 4 p.m., Young Men's Christian Association, Dominion square. MR. F. L. MOORE, of Woodstock, N.B., will sing. A strong, attractive meeting is looked for. Every man welcome.

SATURDAY, 8 p.m.—Young Men's Meeting. MR. WM. SPARK, Leader. Subject—'An Illustration of Personal Work.' SUNDAY, 3 p.m., Young Men's Bible Class. Subject: 'The First Man Tested.' Leader: MR. D. A. BUDGE, Secretary. All young men heartily invited to these meetings, especially any strangers in the city.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19.

SALVATION ARMY, Windsor Hall. GENERAL BOOTH

Conducts Three Special Meetings on SUNDAY, Oct. 19, at 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. Silver Collection. Select seat tickets, 35c To be obtained from Shaw's Music Store, also 125 St. Peter St., and from any S.A. office.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.

11 a.m. Preacher—Rev. CHAS. A. SYKES, B.D. 7 p.m. Preacher—Rev. JAS. HENDERSON, D.D. OF TORONTO, Ont., a former pastor. Subject—"Sir, we would see Jesus."

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH,

Corner Western and Oliver Aves. Rev. J. D. FREEMAN, M.A. Will preach at 11 a.m., —AND— Rev. W. T. GRAHAM at 7 p.m. STRANGERS CORDIALLY WELCOMED. Seats Free.

MEN'S OWN,

CALVARY CHURCH, GUY STREET. 6th ANNIVERSARY. SUNDAY, 19th Oct., 3 p.m. Speaker: EDWARD SMITH, Esq., J.P., Bewdley, England, one of the delegates from the Congregational Union of England and Wales. Soloists: MRS. HELLYER, MR. EDWIN LLOYD. Will you come and bring a friend. We shall be glad to see a full house.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19.

SPIRITUAL BLINDNESS AND ITS CURE.

This will be the theme for the SUNDAY EVENING Subject At INSPECTOR ST. CHAPEL, 75 in pector St., at 7 o'clock, Oct. 19th. All strangers who attend no church have a hearty welcome. Seats free, and you are all right even if you have your working clothes on. Pastor—JOHN CURRIE.

OLIVET CHURCH (Baptist),

Preacher, 11 a.m.—Rev. A. J. VINNING, of Aymer, Preacher, 7 p.m.—Rev. T. B. BROWN, of Sherbrooke.

CALVARY CHURCH, GUY STREET.

The Rev. ALFRED ROWLAND, D.D. Ex-Chairman Congregational Union of England and Wales, —AND— Leader in the Opposition to the Educational Bill. Will Preach at 11 a.m. Sunday, 19th October. SEATS FREE. The Public Cordially Invited.

Point St. Charles Baptist Church

Cor. Wellington and Liverpool Sts., REV. J. E. WEBB, Pastor. SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19th: 11 a.m.—REV. A. A. CAMERON, D.D., of Ottawa. 7 p.m.—REV. A. T. SOWERBY, L.L.D., of London. Wellington street office passes the church. Strangers cordially welcomed.

Rev. J. D. JONES,

Of Bourne-mouth, Eng. —Will Preach in— ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, on SUNDAY MORNING, 19th inst. ALL WELCOME.

First Baptist Church.

SUNDAY, October 19th. 11 a.m.—Foreign Mission Sermon, Rev. Dr. SOWERBY. 3 p.m.—Home-Mission Sermon, Rev. L. S. BUCHANAN, B.A. 7 p.m.—Educational Sermon, Rev. J. D. FREEMAN, M.A.

find content in some one of them. But his friend, knowing his temper, told him, if he would find content in any of his houses, he must leave himself behind him; for content will never dwell but in a meek and quiet soul. And so our author concludes that he only possesses the earth, as he goes towards the Kingdom of Heaven, by being humble and cheerful and content with what his good God has allotted him. He has no turbulent, repining, vexatious thoughts that he deserves better; nor is he vexed when he sees others possessed of more honor or more riches than his wise God has allotted for his share; but he possesses what he has with a meek and contented quietness.

The gentle Angler, with his health and his competence and his fishing flies knew nothing of the modern straining whether for success or for the amelioration of the condition of mankind. He seems to have had a perfectly easy conscience with regard to the latter as he moralized so sweetly in the shade and odor of honeysuckles. It is perhaps well for us that he could do so because there are some services to mankind that can only be rendered by restless minds beseking in those blessings of beauty which have been created for all, but from which our strenuous life more and more shuts us out and unites us for. Is it not true today that an 'extravagant spirit of utility' invades every scene of life, however 'sequestered'? Do we not more and more worship at the shrine of the practical, and pass by all that is poetical and beautiful in life with scarcely a thought? Our enthusiasms are expended on the stock exchange, we count fame, if not worth, in dollars, and we have surrounded ourselves with a material machinery of such complexity that the ever-present danger of a cog slipping constantly preys upon the mind. We read that when Cellini's statue of Perseus was first exhibited on the Piazza at Florence, it was surrounded for days by an admiring throng, and hundreds of tributary sonnets were placed upon its pedestal. On the other hand, in modern Italy, Ruskin found the chief glory of Venice, the facade of St. Marks, surrounded to the doors by buccinets, and none to do it honor. Such national enthusiasms have indeed died out, even where they once obtained, and we pride ourselves more than ever upon our lack of sentiment. Newspapers, as an American writer says with truth, are estimated by the number of their square feet, as if this had anything to do with the quality of their contents. Journeys of pleasure are frequently deemed delightful in proportion to their rapidity, without refer-

ence to the new scenery or society they bring into view. Social gatherings are not seldom accounted brilliant in the same degree that they are crowded. We have stripped off too many of the mysteries of life, and reverence, tenderness and genuine courtesy are at a discount.

The result is that our age is not creative. Our literature is such as feeds the voracity of the schoolgirl at the rate of one or two books a night. Our stage is trifling and prurient; our architecture is chaotic; our art is commonplace. When Sophocles wrote all Athens came to listen, the artists of Italy were princes among men. But in this rushing tide of life we do not seek true inspiration. He makes most money who writes most trashily, and works of art are valued according to the prices paid for them by the newest of the newly-rich. On this continent especially only the huge is valued, the enormous trust, the sky-scraper, the multi-millionaire. So much of mischief let us credit to the rushing character of our age and its tremendous progress in material advantages and material wealth. Over against it let us set the general well-being of mankind, the earnest desire on the part of so many for the general betterment and the bending of so many minds to the solution of social problems to that end. Over against it let us put the fact that much of the strain of our age is born of puritanism. That was the spirit that saw a world lost to God and felt the mission to reclaim it. Men fully impressed with this great thought could know no rest and the sense of the need of doing something without respite and under a full head of steam has survived the spiritual thought that gave its birth or perhaps rather has taken broader channels than religious teaching pointed out for it. Man has reached a condition in which the unrepining conscience of the gentle Angler is impossible if one is not doing something with all his might for mankind. Not everything that is planned is wisely planned; not everything that is done is well done. But while all are working with all their might, and while those who know the great gospel are in that spirit pushing and preaching it, we have no reason to fear but that better things, and let us hope more restful things, will come of it all.

DEATH OF MR. H. M. ALEXANDER.
Mr. Henry M. Alexander, of Chicago, son of Mr. Charles Alexander, died at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. R. A. Kydd, last evening. Mr. Alexander was born in Montreal, and was well known, especially among the Phillips School and High School boys of his time. He was very popular among them, and that feeling deepened and broadened as he came into business afterwards. He was bookkeeper in the Laing Packing House at the same time as the late Mr. George Wait was in the employ of the same firm, and was an officer in the Grand Lodge of Quebec and a prominent member of the Orange order. Some fifteen years ago he went to Chicago, and was agent there of the Kentucky Oil Refinery a position he filled until his last illness, which took him from his duties some four weeks ago. The deceased gentleman bore the agony of his last illness with surprising fortitude. Mrs. Alexander, who had been detained in Chicago by the illness of a daughter, and was unable to accompany her husband when he came east, arrived in the city on Thursday, and was with him to the last. Two sons, one of whom is in the Phoenix Insurance Company, Chicago, and three daughters, one of whom is Mrs. R. A. Kydd, of 316 Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmont, are left to mourn their loss. Mr. Charles Alexander, father, and Mr. C. M. Alexander and Mr. John F. Alexander, brothers of the deceased, and the family generally, have the sympathy of their many friends. The funeral has been arranged for two o'clock on Monday afternoon from the residence of Mr. R. A. Kydd.

MR. KRUGER'S HEALTH.
London, Oct. 17.—A telegram from Mentone to the 'Times' says that Mr. Kruger looks infirm. His physicians say that the length of the ex-President's stay in the Riviera will depend on his health.

A SPLENDID WORK.
Something About the Adult Morning Sunday School in England.

IT IS NEEDED IN THE DOMINION, ACCORDING TO MR. EDWARD SMITH, PRESIDENT OF THE MIDLAND ADULT SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The Adult Morning Sunday School is an institution of which we have no experience in Canada, but, according to Mr. Edward Smith, a member of the delegation of influential Congregationalists who came out to this country to see how Congregationalism was growing, it would not be amiss to establish this feature in the Dominion in connection with lay Christian work and effort.

The Adult Morning Sunday School was established in England some sixty-five years ago by a number of the Society of Friends. To-day there are about 200 schools, with a membership of 47,000. The idea is this: There have been, there are, in England numbers of men who were and are careless about church. These men are found in all the large centres. Some are socialists, some are free thinkers. They are not necessarily bad men at all. They are careless. They spend Sunday at home or in the fields (if they can get to them), or perhaps they drink beer.

The Adult Morning Sunday School was established to meet such cases. It brought men together upon a plane of equal fellowship. The workingman found that the gentleman whom he had thought perhaps to be a hypocrite was willing to take him by the hand, was willing to lift him up, to help in all material and moral ways. The school had two aspects. It had the secular aspect, which at first was a cause of offence. This is to say, it was determined by the founders to teach the three R's to men, many of whom had been neglected, educationally, in their youth. There was to be bright singing, short, pointed addresses, short, earnest prayers, and a spirit of good cheer. There was to be nothing of a namby-pamby character. There was to be no snivelling. There was to be no religion, indeed, but it was to be the life of religion, not its forms. There was to be the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man set forth, and that not so much by words as by deeds. For instance, those at the head of the movement were, and are today, among the most influential in the community. The gentleman met the workingman at this early morning Sunday School upon terms of the most perfect equality. The employer shook hands with his employee and meant it. There was no patronage. The thought was to present Christianity, not as something distant, which was only concerned with creeds and forms, but as something which stood for real fellowship after the ideal of Christian brotherhood.

Well, then, the idea took and spread. There was serious objection on the part of the 'parsons' to the thought of teaching men to read and write and count on the Lord's Day, but in time opposition ceased, and the Adult School is a feature of Christian life which is thoroughly appreciated in England.

Mr. Edward Smith, himself a gentleman of means, will tell you what the Adult School has done for large numbers in England. He has been connected with the work for over twenty years. Mr. Smith, in conversation, described the working of the school, the plan of which is simplicity itself. The Men's Own Meeting in Montreal was somewhat akin to the Adult School, but in the latter you had the educational and the financial element. That is to say, the Adult School taught the members to read and write and count, and also how to save their money by keeping a savings bank for them; but of course it also taught them, not the form, but the life of religion. And this life showed forth fellowship. Mr. Smith has an estate outside Birmingham, and when his gardeners meet him they will touch their caps to him. But these same men will put out their hands to Mr. Smith on Sunday at the Adult School, and it will mean real, vital Christian fellowship. The Adult School, in a word, gave the key to religion to many thousands of men who had been long unchurched.

One day Ald. White was walking through his beautiful garden, and he noticed a man looking over, outside the gate. He said: 'Would you like to come in and see the flowers?' The man said: 'After making the rounds of the garden Ald. White said: 'You appear to be fond of flowers?'

'Well, as a fact, it was not the flowers I was looking at outside,' was the reply. 'No; I was looking at the lock of the gate. And why?' 'Because I intended to burglarize your place tonight. I am a released convict; I have tried to get honest work and failed; and I determined to go back to my old trade. But I can't hurt you after your kindness. You will have to come to my Adult School,' said Ald. White, kindly. 'I believe I will.' The man went, became a reformed character, and rose in the community, besides doing an immense deal of good in connection with the school.

There was another man who had been a drunkard. He was asked by a member to attend the adult school. He came one Sunday morning in a shame-faced way, and hung his cap under the seat. A member at once got up, took the cap and hung it nicely on the wall, as if it had been a Lincoln & Bennett. The man said, 'Oh, is this the game? Is this how they treat yer here? I'll have to study this thing a bit.' And he did. He 'chucked' up the drink, as the phrase is; he took down the fighting pictures off the wall; he became an active worker; he earned respect.

Mr. Smith himself met a man once whom he knew on his estate—drunk, with a child by the hand.

'Sort of think I'll have to go to your school, Mr. Smith,' he said, in a drunken way. 'Believe you will, was the repl-

ply. I will call for you on Sunday.' Mr. Smith called the man was ready; he became an active member; rose in his business; and at his death, thirteen years later, he had the largest funeral ever remembered in the community his employers attending in their carriage.

These were incidents taken at random, but, as Mr. Smith said, the good that was done was incalculable. The bright meetings won upon the regard; the manliness of the leaders attracted; the men began to feel for the first time in their lives that divine feeling of brotherhood which Christ was the first to teach; and from that moment there was mutual love and helpfulness. One member got another; there was a spirit of emulation in good works; there was this notable thing also, that the school changed the attitude of the man towards the Church. Perhaps he might not go to church after going to school; but he wanted his children to go; he wanted to see his wife a Christian, and he saw that the dream of socialism was false, that equality, in the sense of equal wealth was not the idea of God but of man, too, that Christian gentlemen whom he had sneered at perhaps as being hypocrites, truly had the interest of the workingman at heart and meant to show forth, in all sincerity, the brotherly feeling which had been put into their heads by Christ himself.

Well, the work went on; the schools multiplied, and now clergymen of all denominations hailed them as doing a valuable work.

Mr. Smith would fain see the adult morning school established in this country. He had met not a few 'adults' on his travels, especially west. These had brought the traditions of the school with them, and he believed the institution could be established here with prospects of success. It had been said that owing to the superior education here the people did not need such educational features which were maintained at home, but education was far from being the chief attraction. No; the idea was to get men who had been neglected by the churches or who had deliberately unchurched themselves, to realize the life of religion—that life which was illustrated by kindly conduct, by brotherly love, by mutual helpfulness. And he had seen in this country that while there was real interest in planting churches there was also a painful indifference on the part of masses of workingmen in regard to church work and attendance. Especially had he seen indifference on the part of laymen to get at the unchurched, and this work could only be done by laymen.

PERSONAL.
Miss Edith Young is in Kingston.
Miss Daisy Fortescue has returned from a visit to Kingston.
Miss Cathcart has returned to Quebec from Montreal, after spending a pleasant vacation.
Mr. James Gillespie, formerly one of Quebec's best hockey players, has gone to Toronto.
Mr. H. F. Price, city editor of the 'Morning Times,' Wilmington, Del., is visiting Quebec.
Mr. George Hannah, passenger manager of the Allan Line, leaves to-morrow night for New York.
Mr. P. McCaskill, chief of the provincial detectives, arrived in the city this morning from Quebec.
Mr. Farrell, chief of the Maisonneuve police, was a guest at the St. Louis Hotel, Quebec, yesterday.
Mr. F. A. Veitch, of the Canadian 'Music Journal,' is back from a couple of weeks' trip to Ontario and Muskoka lakes.
Mr. J. C. Walsh and wife, Mr. De Lery McDonald and Mr. H. A. Hutchins, of Montreal, are registered at the Empire Hotel, New York.

Miss May Hanrahan, of Norwich, Conn., who has been the guest of her uncle, Mr. Daniel Day, St. Martin street, leaves for home on Monday.
The Rev. J. B. Pyke, M.A., will address the Douglas Methodist Church Brotherhood on Sunday afternoon. Subject: 'The beginning of Romanism in England.'

The Rev. Father Colomban-Marie, Superior of the Franciscan Fathers in Montreal, has just returned from France, where he went to attend a meeting of the council of his order.
The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, Oct. 20, are Mrs. J. H. E. Molson, Mrs. H. M. Molson, Mr. Richard Egan and Mr. Hugh Vallance.

Mr. George Hay, of Ladouze, sailed by the S.S. 'Lake Champlain' from Montreal for Liverpool on Friday last, his business being the purchase of a number of Shire, Hackney and Percheron stallions.
Miss Alice Therrien, who has spent the summer at home with her parents, the Rev. M. O. and Mrs. Therrien, has taken her departure for Grand Ligne, and will shortly come to Montreal to enter the Royal Victoria Hospital as nurse-in-training.

A warm welcome is awaiting the visiting delegates to the Women's Council at Kingston. Mrs. Learmont, of Montreal, will stay at 'Bishopscourt.' Miss Laidlaw, of Montreal, will read a paper upon the advantage of different societies federating with the council.
His Grace Archbishop Langevin, of St. Boniface, who has been the guest of the Oblat Fathers, Visitation street, for several days, will remain in the city till the beginning of November. His Grace is making the annual Association in the interests of the I. C. E. They will visit Richmond, Va., Atlantic City and Philadelphia before returning to Montreal.

Mr. H. J. Price, assistant general passenger agent of the Intercolonial Railway, accompanied by Mrs. Price, is in Washington attending the annual meeting of the Canadian Ticket Agents' Association in the interests of the I. C. E. They will visit Richmond, Va., Atlantic City and Philadelphia before returning to Montreal.

At the Place Viger Hotel: A Campbell, Quebec; G. F. Blackmore, New York; E. S. Willcome, Boston; Ben D. Ross, Hamilton; D. Gillis, Carleton Place; Mrs. Thos. Hoopson, Miss M. Collins, New York; Mr. and Mrs. R. O'Leary, Rochester; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ross, Moncton; Mr. and Mrs. George C. Kel-

Advertisements.

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large audiences, will be the preacher at Zion Church to-morrow morning. The service will be of a thanksgiving character, and the music will be appropriate for such an occasion. Mr. Jones is one of the leaders of Non-conformist thought in England and is a preacher of remarkable power. The series of services of song will be continued at Zion Church to-morrow evening.

NOTES AND NOTICES.
Gabriolowitch Piano For Sale.—The handsome and sonorous Newcombe piano selected for the private use of Mr. Ossip Gabriolowitch while in this city, is on exhibition at the warehouses of Willis & Co. Good judges of music, musicians and the public generally are invited to see and hear these masterpieces of Canadian manufacture. The piano is for sale and is a credit to Canada. It is a duplicate of the Gold Medal Newcombe Piano supplied last year to the Hotel La Riviera, in Paris. Willis & Co., 2470 St. Catherine street, Empire Building, Montreal.

Auction Sales.
Benning & Barsalou.

SPECIAL SALE
OF
4,000 CASES RUBBER BOOTS & SHOES, ETC.
(By Catalogue)

AT AUCTION.
The subscribers have received instructions to sell at their salesrooms, Nos. 36 and 38 St. Peter street, Montreal,
Thursday, October 23rd,
At 10 O'clock A. M.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
ABOUT 4,000 CASES RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, MANUFACTURED BY THE BOSTON RUBBER CO. MONTREAL.

CONSISTING OF:
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MEN'S and BOYS' PLAIN-OVERS, PURE GUM BOOTS, ETC., ETC.

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To be SOLD BY AUCTION, without reserve, on
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday,
October 21, 22 and 23.
Catalogues on application. Sale each day at 2.30 and 5 p.m.
M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.
GOODS ON VIEW FROM 9 A.M. TO 10 P.M.

HAMILTON'S

Selections for Monday.

Representing lines of goods that are reasonable as well as up-to-date. As for prices, they make their own appeal to you, and do it with greater force than any words we could use.

GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR

35 days Ladies' Black Cashmere Gloves
with the long Jersey Wrists, all sizes. Just the proper weight for present wear, 15c pair, Monday.

FURS

Qualities showing all the elegance of material, style and workmanship.
usually associated with much higher prices. Come in Monday and see our Ruffs, Muffs and Collarettes, in Mink, Sable, Electric Seal, Ginnamox Fox, Black Thibet, etc., etc. Very special values in Children's White Fur Coats and Caps. Special sizes to measure.

MILLINERY

Our Millinery Stock is as complete and comprehensive as to arouse the enthusiasm of the most unappreciative shopper, ever changing and ever new. No matter what you desire, you can always find just what you want here. Our prices, too, are a distinct departure from the prices generally asked for the same qualities. Come in Monday and investigate.

LADIES' and MISSES' UNTRIMMED HATS, from 75c to \$2.95
LADIES' and MISSES' READY-TO-WEAR HATS, from 98c to \$3.50
LADIES' and MISSES' TRIMMED HATS, from \$5.00 to \$25.00
Even if you're not going to buy at present, get our display of **Ostrich Feathers** and **Tips, Pompadour, Bristle, Birds, Wings, Quills and Ostrich**—the best and biggest stock in the city.
NEW CHIFFON AND SEWING SILK HEMSTITCHED VELS AND VEILINGS, in all the popular new fall shades.
MONDAY'S SUBSTANTIAL MONEY-SAVING in Black Ribbons, Silk and Double-Face Satins, in all widths.
12c Ribbons for 7c; 14c Ribbons for 21c; 20c Ribbons for 15c; 26c Ribbons for 25c.
JUST IN—NEW BLACK AND WHITE SILK APPLIQUE DRESS TRIMMINGS.

SILKS

At 9 o'clock sharp on Monday morning we will place on sale:
500 YARDS OF FINE FRENCH BROCHER SILKS, in Black, White and Cream, 69c.
40 and 42 inch wide COLORED DRESS GOODS, in all the new weaves and fashionable colorings, 50c Monday.
23 inch wide PRINTED FRENCH CASHMERE FLANNELLETTES, Stripe, Floral and Original Designs, 25c Monday.
42 inch wide BLACK CAMEL'S HAIR DRESS GOODS, for Tailor-made Coats, 50c Monday, yard.
2 yards wide HEAVY UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS, 20c Monday, yard.
120 dozen IRISH LINEN DAMASK NAPKINS, \$1.00 Monday, dozen.
10 pieces OREAM AMERICAN DOME FLANNELS, 12 1/2c Monday, yard.
36 inches wide FAST BLACK LINENETTE LININGS, 12 1/2c Monday, yard.

PRICES, NOT QUALITY, ARE REDUCED IN THIS BLANKET BARGAIN
Fine All Wool Imported SCOTCH BLANKETS, soft, lofty finish, fast color borders, yarn whipped ends, extra large 13 1/2 size. Regular \$3.00 to \$3.50 Monday, while they last, pair \$1.50.
SCOTCH CRIB BLANKETS, silk bound. Monday, 95c.
ODD LINES WALL PAPERS AT HALF PRICE.

MONDAY'S SPECIAL SALE TAILOR-MADE SUITS.
Garments possessing all the elegance of Ordered Suits, same materials, equally careful making, equal cutting, and same appearance, but at a different price. These Suits are the latest conception for Fall and Winter Wear.
\$5.00, \$10.00, \$12.50, \$15.00, \$19.50.

In the Grocery Monday. In the Basement Monday.
1 tin Baker's Cocoa..... 35c Butter Cakes.....
1 tin Red Salmon..... 35c Carpet Brooms.....
1 tin Lunch Tongue..... 35c Preserving Pot.....
3 lbs. Prunes..... 35c Ash Sifters.....
2 pgs. Table Jelly..... 35c Coal Hoop.....
2 lbs. Shredded Wheat..... 35c Wash Basins.....

THE HAMILTON COMPANY

St. Catherine and Peel Streets and Dominion Square.

RECITAL A SUCCESS.

Mlle. LA PALME ATTRACTS A LARGE AUDIENCE.

The large audience that gathered in Windsor Hall last evening, on the occasion of the vocal and violin recital given by Mlle. Beatrice La Palme, as assisted by Mlle. Bernadette Dufresne, had much to say in praise of the artistic work of both ladies. There were very few vacant seats in the hall and each number on the programme was enthusiastically received.
Mlle. La Palme appeared first as a vocalist, and rendered selections, such as "Elizabeth's Greetings" (Famhamer), "Prayer" (Tosca), and "Nicholas's Aria" (Carmen), with ease and in a method that showed careful cultivation. Her high notes were admirably taken and sustained with truth and accuracy. The sympathetic qualities of her voice were shown in her rendering of Tosti's "Good-bye." Her lighter work, as in a little English folk song, introduced as an encore, and in the "Chanson Legere" was pleasing. Mlle.

La Palme also pleased her audience

by her violin playing, in which she displayed much talent. Her handling of the bow was remarkably free and assured. She played a "Romance" (Soendsen), and the "Hungarian Dance" (No. 5, of Brahms); also a Schubert Rondo, accompanied by Mlle. Dufresne on the piano.
Mlle. Dufresne rendered selections from Chopin, Liszt, and Rubinstein, with excellent technique, and responded to a prolonged encore. Mrs. H. P. Monsarrat made a satisfactory accompanist.

EVOCATION ALLOWED.

In the action taken by the Bar of Montreal against Mr. J. M. Duff, accountant, on the ground that he usurped the functions of an advocate by writing a letter and making a charge for it, Judge Mathieu yesterday granted the petition presented by the defendant's counsel, Mr. Topp, asking evocation from the Circuit Court to the Superior Court, on the ground that future rights are involved. The case will now, therefore, be inscribed in the Superior Court.

REMOUNT SCANDAL.

BLUE BOOK ISSUED ON THE SUBJECT.

London, Oct. 15.—A blue book has been issued containing a detailed report of the officers appointed by the commander-in-chief of the army to inquire into the working of the remount department. The report generally speaks favorably of the arrangement of the department and the quality of the animals purchased. Dealing with the case of Captain Smith, who was attached to the purchasing commission at New Orleans, the report finds that Captain Smith received a commission on every animal he purchased; that many of the mules bought by him were absolutely unfit and useless, and that he was guilty of malpractice, and brought the greatest discredit upon the department.

The report finds that E. R. Mandelley and Hawkes, a veterinary surgeon, behaved with extreme impropriety in purchasing for their own use and shipping to England horses brought up for inspection as remounts, and which actually had been branded. The report says regarding American mules: "In our opinion nothing approaches them except the gun mule of the mountain batteries in India. We do not see a fault to find with them as such."
Of the horses the officers say: "Judging them as a class, we think them the very type for mounted infantry horses. With time and training the American horse would turn out to be the ideal horse for mounted infantry or to carry light cavalry without equipment."

The report considers that the dealers at first made undue profits, but that was not so in the later stages. It further says the officers can conceive the possibility of Chicago becoming a very valuable centre for remounts.
Dealing with Canada, the report says the Dominion does not appear to be able to furnish a very large number of horses, and that the supply is not likely to increase unless breeding is stimulated by a steady, permanent demand for army horses and unless suitable selected stations are introduced.

A NEGRO MURDERER HANGED.

Nacogdoches, Texas, Oct. 17.—Jim Buchanan, colored, the murderer of the Hicks family, was tried here today, a plea of guilty was accepted by the judge, and the negro was legally hanged within two hours after sentence. Ten days ago the dead bodies of a farmer named Hicks, his wife and daughter, were found in the Hicks home, and a week later Jim Buchanan was arrested, and confessed to the triple murder. Buchanan was taken to Shreveport to await trial, and later was removed to the jail at Hempstead, where he was guarded by militia.

GOVERNMENT AID

LOANS TO TRANSVAAL FARMERS ON FIRST MORTGAGE AT 4% PERCENT.
Pretoria, Oct. 15.—Sir Arthur Leake, Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal Colony, replying to deputation of farmers who had waited on him, announced that the government had decided to loan on first mortgages on a sum not exceeding \$2,500,000 at 4% per cent, for the exclusive purpose of restocking the farms.

DESIRIERS STREET MISSION.

A pleasing event at the Desiriers Street Mission last evening was the annual tea given by the Sunday-school. About fifty children sat down to a bountiful spread table, and after enjoying themselves to the full, the gathering was called to order by the superintendent, and after opening exercises the Rev. Mr. Sykes gave a most interesting and profitable address, giving perambulation of the history of his early life and the influence that led him to devote his life to the work of the ministry. He was pleased to note the excellent behavior of the children and their bright appearance of the room, which has recently been much improved by way of paint and whitewash. The proprietor of the building, Mr. J. A. Mathewson, has contributed greatly to the comfort of those interested in the work by having lately put in gas fixtures and Amer lights, and also replacing the old smoky stove by a modern heater. The thanks of the community and workers are due to Mr. Mathewson for his unparalleled generosity in this as well as in many other ways. Altogether the work is in a flourishing condition, and effectual work is being done.

METHODIST MISSIONS.

The annual meeting of the Board of Missions of the Montreal Conference meets in Montreal, Douglas Methodist Church, on Tuesday next. The pastor of Grace Methodist Church, Amherst, president of the Conference, will preside.

CITY ITEMS.

Frank Knight, a young lad who has been giving the police considerable trouble for some time, was sent to the reformatory for five years by Judge Desnoyers yesterday.
Armand Mestean, 14 years old, of 234 1/2 Logan street, has been missing from his home since Monday morning. He started for work in a black and yellow check suit and black hat, and has not been seen since.

PULITZER MURDER.

New York, Oct. 17.—The grand jury today found an indictment for murder in the first degree against William Hooper Young, who is under arrest for killing Mrs. Anna Pulitzer, whose body was found in a canal near Jersey City. Young will be arraigned on Monday.

BOY IDENTIFIED.

Winnipeg, Oct. 15.—The identity of the man who jumped from Mr. O'Connor's hotel window, has been established by the finding of the body of R. Darragh in the Red river, within a few yards of where he was supposed to have taken the fatal plunge. Darragh was a noted foot runner in the earlier days here.

SNIDER-McLENNAN.

A quiet wedding was solemnized by the Rev. Arpad Givan, B.A., of Williamsburg, on Wednesday afternoon, at the residence of the bride's father, 4th Concession of Charleboisburg, when Miss Jennie McLennan, daughter of Mr. Donald Roy McLennan, was married to Mr. Peter Snider of East Lancaster. Owing to the sudden illness of the bride's father the ceremony was of a very quiet nature.

THE CIVIC CORDWOOD.

The first of the fifteen hundred cords of firewood ordered by the civic committee to be cut in the city early in the week, and will be sold to those considered worthy of assistance at actual cost price, including transportation. Some will be delivered at the cars, and the rest will be taken to the corporation yards and distributed as ordered there. Mayor Cochrane yesterday remarked that time alone would show whether it would be necessary to supplement the first order of fifteen hundred cords.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Mrs. Carriere, of Montebello, Quebec, died suddenly in a store on Notre Dame street, St. Henri, yesterday afternoon. She was taken ill on the sidewalk, and was carried into the store. The Notre Dame Hospital ambulance was telephoned for, but she was dead before it arrived. The body was taken to the morgue, where it was identified by her brother-in-law. Her husband died a month ago.

CALEDONIAN SOCIAL.

The first of the Caledonian Society's monthly socials was held in Drummond Hall last night, with a very large attendance of members and friends. A delightful programme of songs, recitations, etc., was rendered by the following ladies and gentlemen: Miss Robinson, Miss Muxison, Miss Bertha Ferguson, Mr. G. F. Adams, Mr. Frank Smith, Messrs. Crawford, Arch, and Wm. C. McAllister.
The programme was greatly enjoyed by all and at the close the artists were cordially thanked for their efforts. The committee in charge of the entertainment was composed of Mr. Alex. Bowles and Mr. Arch. McAllister.

FIRE RECORD.

Jamestown, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The Grand Hotel, at Point Chautauque, one of the largest and finest hotels around Chautauque Lake, was burned to the ground at four o'clock this morning, together with its contents; also the amusement hall, and a summer cottage, owned by the hotel company. The hotel was owned by a Beaver Falls and Buffalo Syndicate. The loss will be fully \$200,000.

NEW RACING BOATS

FOR THE GRAND TRUNK BOAT CLUB TO ARRIVE NEXT WEEK.
Certain members of the Grand Trunk Boat Club are anxiously awaiting the arrival from Hamilton, Ont., of two new racing shells, built expressly for the Grand Trunk Boat Club oarsmen. The members are determined in the future to devote considerable time to rowing, and the boats mentioned, if they are ordered the boats mentioned.
It is expected that on Saturday next the boys will hold a series of boat races on the course opposite the Grand Trunk boat house for the purpose of trying out the new shells.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Leyland line SS. Iberian sailed yesterday from London for Quebec.
The Leyland line SS. Mexican passed Quebec yesterday for Antwerp with 100,000 lbs. of sugar.
The Allan line SS. Livonian from Boston for Glasgow, arrived out on Friday afternoon.
The Allan line SS. Norwegian sailed on Thursday afternoon from Glasgow for Boston.
The SS. Cayton, Captain Johnson, sailed from Montreal today, with general cargo for Hull.
The Allan line SS. Austrian, from Glasgow, docked at Boston at 3 o'clock yesterday morning.
The Thomson line SS. Devona, Captain D. Murray, from Newcastle, with general cargo, arrived in Montreal yesterday afternoon.
The Allan line SS. Brazilian, Captain J. Williams, from London, arrived in Montreal yesterday evening with general cargo.
The Head line SS. Inishowen Head, Captain D. Murray, passed Quebec yesterday, en route for Antwerp with 100,000 lbs. of sugar.
The Dominion line SS. Roman, Captain J. Ferry, sailed from Montreal early today with general cargo and live stock for Liverpool.
COALING AT SYDNEY.
Sydney, N.S., Oct. 15.—Arrived: Brigantine Bertha Gray, Porter, St. Malo, St. John's, Oct. 14; Brigantine, St. John's, Oct. 14; Brigantine, St. John's, Oct. 14; Brigantine, St. John's, Oct. 14.
TIGER DUO TO-DAY.
The SS. Tiger, which was damaged by coming into collision with the Hilda, left Quebec yesterday afternoon, under some repairs. The steamer is due to arrive in Montreal this afternoon, and will load general cargo for Newcastle on Monday.
BAVARIAN DUE TO-MORROW.
The Allan line SS. Bavarian, Captain Macdonald, with a large number of passengers, arrived from Liverpool, passed Cape Magdalen, and is expected to arrive in Montreal tomorrow afternoon, and will arrive in Montreal about noon on Sunday. Her list of saloon passengers was published in yesterday's issue.

Satisfactory all the Time.

YOU CANNOT USE BETTER.

"SATADA"

Ceylon Tea Sealed Lead Packets Only.

BLACK & GREEN Both Equally PURE.

HOUSE FOR SALE

On St. Matthew street, above St. Catherine street, a complete two-story stone front house, with hot water heating, good plumbing and drainage, price, \$5,500. Apply to

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

Financial.

MARINE INSURANCE

BOND, DALE & CO.
80 St. Francois Xavier St. Montreal

General Agents for leading British and Continental Marine Insurance Companies.

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY

(Limited)
FIRE RISKS ONLY.
Temporary Office—71 St. James St.
E. F. HEATON, Manager.

EDW'D T. TAYLOR & SON,

Insurance Brokers and Agents.
MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE
80 St. Francois Xavier St. Tel. No. 2200

Do You Ever Borrow Money?

IF SO, WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS. Whether you want to borrow \$10 or \$1,000, we will lend you the money, at the lowest rate of interest, and on the most liberal terms. We can save you money. No loan is too large, none too small, to receive our careful attention.
YOUR FURNITURE, PIANO, ORGAN, HORSE, WAGON, 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 at 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 customers are borrowing of us from time to time. We are

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

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT

For small family (Nat). Apply 38a Park ave.

WANTED, YOUTH FOR OFFICE WORK

In wholesale warehouse, knowledge of French desirable. Address with references, to YOUTH, Witness Office.

WANTED, A TEACHER TO GIVE EVENING LESSONS IN SHORTHAND, ETC.

Apply to Rev. Principal HARVEY, 121 Chatham street.

WANTED, A YOUNG MAN AS SALESMAN

for bread delivery, pushing and energetic young fellow, English, Scotch, Irish, or French, with references, to GEO. BRIDGMAN, 55 Aylmer street.

WANTED, A SALESMAN FOR BUTCHER'S SHOP

must understand business; references required; wages \$28.00 per month and board. Apply to GEO. BRIDGMAN, 55 Aylmer street.

YOUNG LADY FROM BUSINESS COLLEGE

desires office experience as Stenographer and Typewriter. Address MISS STENOGRAPHER, 1212 St. Lawrence st.

MARRIED.

GILMOUR-WYSE

At the residence of the bride's uncle, Wm. Cook of Valmou, on Oct. 9, 1902, by the Rev. J. Snyder of Freeport, William Alexander Gilmour, son of W. Gilmour, Valmou, to Myrtle, youngest daughter of the late Benj. Wyse, of Beverly.

JOHNSTON-TENNANT

At Cornwall, on Oct. 7, 1902, by the Rev. E. Tennant, father of the bride, Wm. Johnston, Johnstone to Mary Elizabeth Tennant.

DIED.

TALL

At midnight on Sunday, Sept. 28, 1902, at Swan River, Man., Harry Tall, formerly of Kearney, Ont., who had moved from Congregation street, Point St. Charles, Montreal, after 3 weeks' intense suffering from typhoid fever, in his 53rd year.

TRENTON, N.J., Oct. 15.

The United States Packing Company, which is understood to be the beef combing, was incorporated here yesterday with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000. It is understood that this amount subsequently will be increased to \$5,000,000. The company is authorized to purchase and deal in cattle and other live stock, and to carry on the business of butchers, packers, storekeepers, construct and operate steamship lines, etc. The incorporators of the company are Horace S. Gould, Frederick K. Seward and Kenneth H. Seward. All of whom are clients of a New Jersey Corporation agency.

WANT ADS.

FOR THE WITNESS may be left with WM. DRYSDALE & CO. Bookbinders and Stationers 247 St. Catherine street.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH TARIFF. 20 FOR 10 WORDS FOR 10 CENTS. 25 FOR 25 WORDS FOR 25 CENTS. 50 FOR 50 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.

Employment Wanted.

WANTED BY A REFINED YOUNG LADY, a position as useful companion or mother's help in exchange for room and board; highest city references can be given.

Entertainments Given.

R. McGLAUGHLIN, ELOCUTIONIST and Humorist. Open for concert engagements. For terms, address P.O. Box 328.

Business Chances.

WANTED TWO OR THREE CAPITALISTS with \$10,000 to take over and extend an established paying business, and convert same into joint stock company.

To Let.

TO RENT A GOOD STABLE AND Coach house, between Park avenue and Gower street. Low rent. Address S.H. 17.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

LOST ON THE 15th INSTANT A GOLD Brooch, with red stones. Reward at MISS TAYLOR'S, 112 Union avenue.

Rooms to Let.

TO LET, LARGE FRONT ROOM, ON bathroom full, suitable for two gentlemen; breakfast and tea if desired; every convenience, electric light, etc. No 208 Prince Albert avenue, Westmount.

Business Opportunities.

\$15 INVESTED NOW CLEARS \$1,000 Heat and power from the sun without fire or fuel. Greatest Scientific Discovery in operation daily. New Corporation forming. Shares 25 cents each. 2500 references. SOLAR FURNACE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Bargains.

FOR SALE A BEAUTIFUL MASON & Hamlin Organ, solid Walnut case, not a scratch on same. Two rows of keys, sweet tone and perfect order. Cost \$250. Will now be sold to an immediate purchaser for \$80, payable in one year, or \$75 cash. To be seen at LAYTON BROS. Warerooms, 144 Peel street.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Wood's Floor Clock, 25 numbers. Also large stock of Blank Books, Journals, Ledgers and Day Books and General Office requisites.

Situations Vacant.

WEEKLY EITHER SEX COPYING letters at home. For particulars, KING KING CO., 248 Warren ave., Chicago.

WANTED, A GOOD STRONG YOUNG man; bring references. 672 Craig street.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WANTED AS Plain Cook. Apply at once 284 Drummond street.

WANTED, FOR A MERCHANT'S OFFICE a bright boy, one just from school preferred. Address, stating age and references to F. X. Witness Office.

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

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, AT 237 UNIVERSITY street, a young woman who is a good, plain cook.

WANTED, A GOOD, RELIABLE COOK, good references preferred. Apply to MISS E. L. BAKER, Bureau, Dame Ham Ladies' College, Dunham, P.Q.

WANTED, AT ONCE, A REFINED YOUNG lady, as assistant housekeeper, one having a knowledge of French and music preferred. Apply to P.O. Box 622.

WANTED, AT ONCE, A YOUNG PERSON as mother's help; no mental duties. Address MOTHER'S HELP, Witness Office.

WANTED, FIRST CLASS BUTYER AND mother to go to Chambly Canton (near Montreal). Must furnish references. Apply 11 Beary street, Montreal.

GOOD GENERAL SERVANT Good Wages 212 Metcalfe avenue, Westmount.

LITTLE GIRL TO TAKE OUT BABY Carriage; sleep at home. No 1 Winding at, or Plateau.

WANTED, YOUTH FOR COLLECTING, and general office work; good chance for advancement to suitable person. Address C. B. Witness Office.

WANTED, A TEACHER FOR SMALL district school, Emileville, Bagot Co. Que.; salary, \$11, and board \$6 a month. Apply at once to MR. ALBERT GUERTIN, Emileville, Que.

WANTED, REFINED YOUNG GIRL, from country preferred, to assist in small family in return for good home and music lessons; small remuneration. Address MUSIC, Witness Office.

AN ENERGETIC MAN CAN EARN FROM \$5 to \$12 a week selling our goods; large territory. Write for particulars. C. F. EGAN, Newark, Ont.

WANTED, ONE OR TWO GOOD TOOL Makers. LINTYPE COMPANY, 168 St. Antoine street.

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

PHOTO ENGRAVER—Capable of all work. Wanted to take charge of small business in West. Must be steady and reliable, and understand business in all branches. Address with references, and stating salary expected, to Lintype Company, Montreal.

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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 50c per insertion of five lines.

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

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

ST. MARY'S CHURCH (Church of England), 147 St. Jacques street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning prayer, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Evening prayer, 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. Sunday school at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Children's service, 9 p.m. Rev. H. J. Hall, B.A., rector.

ANGELICAN CHURCH MISSION, Amherst Park and St. Denis, Boulevard, corner of St. Zolique and labels streets, in connection with the Montreal Diocesan Theological College. Services at 11 a.m. and 8 a.m. Sunday school at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. J. C. Seaman, rector.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner of Conroy and Vine streets. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector. Rev. A. C. Asch, Rev. J. S. Breaux, assistants. Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

ST. MATTHIAS CHURCH, Westmount. Sunday, Oct. 19, 1902. Harvest Thanksgiving. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. P. H. Hackett, D.D., Evening prayer, 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. Prof. Howard, D.D., All seats free. Rev. E. Buschell, D.D., rector.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, corner St. Denis and Maple Lane streets. Seats free. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.15 a.m. Holy Baptism. 11 a.m. preacher, the Rev. Archdeacon of Montreal; 3 p.m. Sunday school; 7 p.m. preacher, the Rev. Canon Evans, M.A. Rector, the Rev. Canon Evans, M.A.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, corner of Champlain and Dorchester streets. All seats free. Rector, the Rev. W. W. Craig, B.A. Morning prayer and sermon at 10 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Wm. Craig, Evening prayer and Holy Communion at 7 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Mr. Allison, of Leeds, England, County Secretary, C.M.S.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL—The Venerable Archdeacon North, D.D., rector. Morning service, 10.15 a.m. and 8 a.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. H. T. S. Boyle, M.A., assistant. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Cathedral service; preacher, the Vicar, p.m. Cathedral service; preacher, Mr. Boyle. All seats free at the 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, 3 p.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH—Wardale Rev. W. Blaine, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 11 a.m. preacher, a deacon. Preacher, the Rev. Dr. Jackson, of the Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal. Regular evangelistic service on Wednesday evening at 8. Seats free. All are cordially invited to be good and get good.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, cor. St. Catherine and City Councilors streets. The Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A., the Rev. Chas. A. Sykes, B.D., pastors. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. James Henderson, D.D., of Toronto, Ontario, a former pastor. Subject, 'Sir, we would see Jesus.' Morning Sunday school at 9.45 o'clock. Afternoon school at 2 o'clock. All seats free. Service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Preacher, G. E. on Monday at 8 p.m.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Canine and Ouparal streets. 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 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. Prayers meeting on Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers cordially invited to all of the above services.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomely streets. Rev. Thomas Griffin, M.A., Ph.D., pastor. To-morrow will be the 25th Anniversary of the formation of the Baptist Convention. Will preach at 11 a.m., and the Rev. Mr. Davidson at 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Douglas Brotherhood at 8. Epworth League at 8 o'clock. Public service on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Junior B. L. of C. E. on Friday at 4.30 p.m. Class meeting on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

THE BAPTIST TABERNAACLE, No. 100 St. Catherine street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services.

NORTH BAPTIST MISSION, 200 Duluth avenue, two doors west of St. Lawrence street. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m. Mr. A. E. Tuddenham will preach.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preaching at both services. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Ouparal and Mountain streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 11 a.m. Rev. A. J. Whiting, of Aylmer; 7 p.m. Rev. T. E. Brown, of Sherbrooke.

WEST END MISSION in connection with Olivet Baptist Church. Services will be held in the new hall, upstairs, entrance, 96 Duluth street. Sunday morning at 10 a.m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Afternoon Sunday school at 3 p.m. All seats cordially invited.

BERRI STREET BAPTIST MISSION, 708 Berri street, two doors below Duluth ave. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Services on Wed. 8.45 a.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m. Thursday, prayer and Bible study at 8 p.m. Everybody welcome. Bright singing. Gospel preaching. Come. John W. Bie, superintendent.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, formerly Grace Baptist, corner Western and Ouparal streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning preacher, the Rev. J. D. Freeman, M.A. Evening preacher, the Rev. W. T. Graham, S.S. and Bible classes at 3 p.m. BEREPT, services on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayers, evangelistic service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

Methodist Churches.

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

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

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Fairmount ave. and Macdonald street, Montreal Annex. Antivivisection services. The Rev. C. E. Manning will preach in the morning, and the Rev. G. H. Smith will preach in the evening. Special music by the choir. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Terrace streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, 8 p.m. Prayer meeting at 8 p.m. Rev. Melvin Taylor, pastor.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Berri and Mount Royal ave. Rev. W. S. Lennon, B.A., B.D., pastor. Will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. E. L. of C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Seats free.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, St. Charles, Brossard's ex. Rev. E. Williams, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Prof. E. Holt will preach at the morning service, and Principal Mages in the evening.

METHODIST CHURCH, Cote St. Paul. Pastor, Rev. James Watson, P.T.L. Divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher at both services; the pastor. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 8 p.m.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Langcheterre and Fleissas streets. Rev. W. C. Brown, 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.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. C. E. Manning, pastor. Sunday services: Morning at 11 o'clock; evening at 8 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. J. C. Brown, of Leeds, England. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 o'clock. Strangers are welcome to all services.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach. Collections and subscriptions will be taken on behalf of St. James Church. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 o'clock. Monday, pastor's class at 8 p.m. Tuesday, 8 p.m. Wednesday, prayer meeting at 8 p.m. on Friday, Junior Endeavor Society at 4.05 p.m. Rev. C. E. Blain, pastor.

HOCHELAGUE METHODIST CHURCH on Marlborough street, near Notre Dame. The Rev. W. Blaine, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 11 a.m. preacher, a deacon. Preacher, the Rev. Dr. Jackson, of the Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal. Regular evangelistic service on Wednesday evening at 8. Seats free. All are cordially invited to be good and get good.

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ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, cor. St. Catherine and

HOW GAS IS MADE

SOFT COAL, ANTHRACITE AND OIL ARE RAW MATERIALS.

Since anthracite became a rare and precious mineral, many citizens have taken to using gas instead of coal for cooking, and this, with the natural increase of gas lighting that comes with the shorter days, is straining the power of the gas company to the utmost.

Coal-gas is made in "retorts," long, narrow clay ovens in groups of seven, each group kept red-hot by a coke furnace. Twenty-three of these groups of retorts are ranged in a continuous row; they have doors at each end, and in front of these doors the charging-machine moves unrelentingly back and forth.

The coal stays in the retort for six hours, while all its volatile constituents—all that makes smoke when soft coal is burned—are cooked out. Some of the gases are baked so hot that their carbon sticks to the retort, and has to be removed with steel bars, while their hydrogen goes on with the rest of the gas.

The gas passes out of the retorts through tubes whose other ends dip below the surface of water in a large pipe called the hydraulic main. This "water seal" prevents air from getting into the gas when the retorts are opened for charging. It also cools the gas to a certain extent, condenses out some of the heavier tar, and absorbs some of the ammonia.

After the condensers, the gas goes through the "scrubbers," large iron cylinders, where it is nearly passed through "purifiers," containing lime for the carbolic acid and iron oxide for the sulphur. After the process, the lime is of no value, but the sulphide of iron is shipped to Capetown, where the sulphur is burnt out and made into sulphuric acid, while the iron is re-converted into oxide and returned to be used again.

The most important by-product of all is, of course, the coke. It falls from the retorts into cars which carry it up and dump it on the top of a great pile, perhaps forty feet high. "See that pile?" said Mr. Skinner, the superintendent, "it's all sold. So is all we can make in the next two months. We're booking orders now, two months ahead." Looking up at the mountain of coke, and around at the thousands of tons



ANNA EVA FAY AND THE CORONATION.

The recent coronation of the King will be reproduced by the Edison Biograph for the first time in this city next week at Windsor Hall in conjunction with the marvellous and mysterious entertainment given by Anna Eva Fay, every detail of the exercises at Westminster Abbey being exactly shown by the movable picture-machine, only four of which have been sold by the Edison Company, they being so expensive to reproduce in all completeness. Many will remember Miss Fay's extremely successful engagement in Montreal at Windsor Hall three years ago, when the hall was crowded at each performance for three weeks, and every auditor, it is safe to say, was thoroughly pleased, some attending many times. When the same performer can

appear in one city for so long a consecutive engagement and give virtually the same programme each evening, and to audiences large enough to crowd a place seating as many as Windsor Hall, there must indeed be novelty, mystery and infinite interest in the performance, and during Miss Fay's coming engagement, which is for all next week at Windsor Hall, an almost entirely new programme will be offered, containing features never before witnessed here, and this season she assures us all that her entertainment is thoroughly enjoyable to all classes from the beginning. Owing to the large size of Windsor Hall, a popular scale of prices for reserved seats will prevail, and have already met with large sale at Shaw's, 227 1/2 St. Catherine street.

of soft coal stored in open sheds for the winter's use, one could hardly believe that there could be such a thing as a shortage of fuel. Yet one realized, again on being shown a pile of anthracite, and hearing the superintendent give orders that no more of it is to be used.

But what would they use anthracite for? Coal-gas is made out of soft coal, and the smokier the coal the better it is for making gas; then why use the precious, smokeless anthracite for gas-making? Mr. Skinner explains that the coal gas is only of some sixteen or seventeen candle-power, which does not come up to the standard of the gas company, so it is mixed with carburetted water-gas. This "water-gas" is so called because it is made by blowing steam through white-hot coal. The coal united with the oxygen of the water to form carbon monoxide, and sets free the hydrogen. Both these gases burn with great heat, but they do not give much light; besides, the carbon monoxide is very poisonous, and something must be added to make it smell bad, so that people can smell escaping gas before it poisons them. Accordingly the gas as it comes hot from the coal is sprayed with petroleum of a grade slightly heavier than kerosene, and passed through a "super-heater" which bakes the vaporized oil

into a permanent gas. This mixture of oil-gas and water-gas, which gives twenty-seven candle-power light, is gassed into the great gas-tanks, holding half a million cubic feet of each, where it mixes with the purified coal-gas, and is fed out into the mains under the pressure of about four inches of water, or some three ounces to that square inch.

The reason why anthracite coal is generally used in making water-gas is that it holds its heat longer. The steam passing through the hot-coal naturally cools it, and has to be turned off periodically and allowed to burn with a blast of air to light up again. Coke, being porous, cools more quickly, and has to be blown off more often, with a corresponding loss of heat. The reason why anthracite is so profitable to the company, Mr. Skinner says, but they go on making it so as not to let the supply of gas run short. They have even gone to the length of importing from England, at considerable expense, a lot of oven-coke. This is a kind made by distilling coal for a whole day in ovens much cooler than the gas-retorts, for the sake of the coke. It is closer grained than gas-coke, and so better fitted for water-gas manufacture.

The following figures are put at the end

Advertisement for Joseph Marcotte's Departmental Store. Text includes: "DON'T CRY FOR COAL WHEN YOU CAN GET A WHITE WOOL BLANKET", "GROCERY DEPT.", "BOOT AND SHOE DEPT.", and "760, 764, 768 ST. LAWRENCE, CORNER OF GUILBAULT, FIRST STREET BELOW PINE AVENUE."

Advertisement for Epps's Cocoa. Text includes: "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."

Advertisement for Epps's Cocoa. Text includes: "EPPS'S COCOA GIVING STRENGTH & VIGOR", "piece of land near Lancaster depot, where he will fatten stock for his meat market."

Advertisement for Cancers and Tumors. Text includes: "CANCERS and TUMORS", "Permanently Cured by the New Constitutional Medication."

Advertisement for Cancers and Tumors. Text includes: "CANCERS and TUMORS", "The new system of treating cancers, tumors, lupus, and all malignant growths has done away with the need of the Surgeon's Knife, and the painful plaster."

RAILWAY TIME TABLE. (Sunday Arrangements Omitted.) Corrected to SEPT. 30, 1902. N.Y. Central trains leave Windsor Station. For Malone, Utica, Albany and New York, 8:00 a.m. daily except Sunday, 7:30 p.m. daily.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE. Corrected to SEPT. 30th. 7:00 a.m. - Hamilton, Huntington, Ft. Covington and Massena Springs, Champlain, Farnham, Waterloo.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE. Suburban Train Service. For Lechmere - 5:30, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 12:10, 1:30 (Sat. only), 3:55, 5:15, 6:00, 9:00, 11:25 p.m., 12:10 p.m. Sat. only. For St. Paul - 5:40, 7:50, 8:40, 11:30 a.m., 1:40, 3:15, 5:15, 6:00, 9:00, 11:25 p.m., 12:10 p.m. Sat. only.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE. Intercolonial Trains leave Bonaventure Depot as follows: For St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Truro, Sydney and Halifax, next daily except Saturday.

SAKES'S HIGH-GRADE READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING. OUR 20th CENTURY BRAND. Equal to the best tailor-made at almost half the tailor's price. Every garment guaranteed to give satisfaction, to wear and not lose its shape. We have either Suit or Overcoat to fit the shortest, the tallest, the slimmest or the stoutest, and fit as if your measure was taken. The Latest Novelties for the little fellows in Suits, Overcoats and Reefers. Everything marked in plain figures and one price only, and at prices that defy competition. COR. ST. CATHERINE AND ST. LAWRENCE STS.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

HOW THE LIGHT GREY CAT FOUND A HOME.

(Agnes Durham, in Brooklyn 'Eagle'.) The light grey cat sat upon the back fence in a gloomy, dejected state of mind. It was easy to tell that his thoughts were painful ones. Occasionally he rose to his feet and gave a long piercing howl. This showed how much he suffered.

But people were unsympathetic. The grey cat smiled grimly, and gave more piercing wails as he dodged the boot-jacks, coal, old shoes, bricks and other missiles which were thrown at him from the neighboring houses.

'How unkind people are,' thought the light grey cat. 'I have no home, no comfortable fireside. The people where I used to live went away and left me. I am compelled to forage for my dinner, and if I, perchance, catch a bird, or even a miserable mouse running around some one's house, I am called a "cruel creature," and people drive me away.'

It was night, and the yards were dark and there were no other cats about listening to the light grey cat's complaint, only sometimes, when his feelings got too strong to be longer borne silently, and he gave vent to these miserable howls, then windows opened all around, and words of abuse, as well as more material weapons, were hurled at him.

'Of course,' thought the light grey cat, bitterly, 'they expect me never to complain. Look at that black cat who lives in the third house, or the matinee who lives at the corner. They lead pampered lives. They have the warmest corner of the hearth, and if they give a "Miau" it is admired and they are praised for their lovely voices. Such is life!' sighed the light grey cat.

'That miserable old grey cat was very noisy again last night,' said Mamma, at the breakfast table.

'Poor animal,' said Uncle George. 'It has no home, and perhaps it wants one. Perhaps some one has turned it out.'

'Yes, Uncle George,' cried little Mabel, 'I think it used to belong to the Brown family, down the street. They moved away last month.'

'No wonder the poor old cat howls, then,' said Uncle George. 'It has had a warm fireside, and plenty to eat, and can't get used to the different life. It is a hard thing for a petted cat to be turned out into the world.'

Mabel's eyes filled with tears. She had never forgotten the death of her petted matinee kitten, and had a tender heart for all kitties for her sake.

'He isn't a very pretty cat,' said mamma thoughtfully. 'No one would want to take in such a scrawny looking creature.'

'He would look better if he were well fed and petted, and had a pleasant home,' I think,' said Uncle George, going on with his breakfast.

It was a cold windy day, and the grey cat kept as warm as it could back of the little tool house at the foot of the long garden of the house where Mabel lived. 'He had had nothing to eat all day. There were very few birds any more to be found in this region of brick and stone, and those that came about were smart enough to keep out of the grey cat's way. Some one had left a nice-looking bit of meat to cool outside of a window, and the grey cat thought that here was a good breakfast. He crept cautiously near, but the cook had spied him and thrown a pitcher of water on him.

'Ye bound thief!' he cried. 'Miau! Miau! Miau-u!' cried the grey cat, scurrying off.

Wet and hungry and cold, he sought the shelter of the little tool house again, and tried to forget his sorrows in sleep. But after a while he got hungry again.

Two or three times during the day he made desperate excursions into neighboring yards, and even tried to creep in a back door when he saw a chance. But this time the cook took a stick and the

cat felt the blows as he dashed back into the yard, howling at each step.

Then night came on again, and the poor grey cat, hungry still, cold and wretched, was still hiding behind the tool house. It got very dark for the moon was behind a cloud and he wondered, miserably, if he would go without anything to eat to-morrow.

Then suddenly he heard a little scratching sound and he pricked up his ears and peered around the corner of the house. What he saw astonished him. A man climbed softly over the fence and dropped into the yard where the grey cat was. He crept forward very slowly, peering about for a still darker corner to hide in. The tool house door stood just ajar, and the man slipped in there.

'This is very queer,' thought the grey cat to himself. 'That man doesn't belong there. I wonder what his business is.'

There was a little window at the side of the tool house and the man struck his head through that and looked about the yard. He intended to keep watch there until he was sure all was quiet, and then make an attempt to get into the house. In fact, he was a burglar.

The grey cat climbed quietly up the fence and took up his position back of the house. He felt suspicious of this strange man. But his hunger and general misery soon made him forget the burglar, and he began again to howl in the fashion of the last few nights. People had grown very angry and disgusted with his noise, and this time windows flew open quickly and a perfect shower of miscellaneous objects were fired at him.

'That miserable cat!' muttered the man hid in the tool house. 'He is going to spoil my plans for the night!'

It seemed as if that was just what the grey cat was doing, whether he meant to do it or not. After the various things were thrown at him he was quiet for about fifteen minutes, and just as the burglar thought that people had gone to sleep again he broke out into another series of howls.

The burglar shook his fist at the cat through the open door.

'You wretch, you miserable beast,' he cried, 'as loud as he dares, stop your noise.'

The grey cat looked fiercely at the man for a few seconds and then, overcome by feelings of rage and indignation that any one should dare to speak to him in such a tone, he made a dash at the man's face.

Scratching, clawing and howling at every bit he gave to the man's face, and with his claws fastened firmly into the man's hair and cheeks, he was truly as infuriated an animal as you can imagine.

Astonished, and with his face and hands bleeding from the attacks of the cat, whom he vainly tried to shake off, the man forgot all about his queer position in that place and swore and screamed for help.

The hubbaloos soon roused the sleeping people all around and among them were Uncle George and mamma and Mabel, who lived in the very house in whose garden all this took place. Uncle George ran out in a very airy costume to see what was the matter, and that was the way he found out the intruder and held him until other people brought an officer to arrest him.

As for the grey cat, he ran into the next yard when he saw Uncle George coming, and there he hid behind a bush in the corner.

'That grey cat deserves a medal, at least,' said Uncle George, the next morning. 'He was the cause of our catching that burglar last night.'

'Yes, Uncle George,' cried Mabel, eagerly, 'and I gave him a saucer of milk this morning and you ought to have seen how hungry he was. He looked awfully glad to get it. And he didn't look near as scrawny after he'd had a good breakfast.'

'Tell cook she can let him come into the kitchen and get something to eat a couple of times a day, Mabel,' said mamma.

And that was the way the light grey cat gradually came to be the petted friend of little Mabel, and found a home again. He grew sleek and fat. His long, light grey fur, now that it was taken care of, looked glossy and fine. And in the cherished pet of a pleasant home, you would never have recognized the poor old grey cat who once sat on the back fence and aroused all the neighborhood with his howls.

THE BIRD'S NEST VINE. It was very strange what had become of Rosalie's hat. She had worn it all day yesterday, and, indeed, every day since she came to the country, and now, all at once, it could not be found.

The boys helped her hunt for it, and they searched in every likely and unlikely place they could think of—in the hay-loft, the corn-crib, the orchard, the dairy, the clover meadow, the attic, the dog-kennel, and the chicken-house. But they could not find it.

'Never mind,' said grandma; 'I'll make Rosalie a sunbonnet like those I used to wear when I was a little girl.'

'Such a pretty, dainty pink sunbonnet it was! When grandma came in to dinner, and saw Rosalie's brown eyes peeping shyly from under its shade, he took her right up in his arms and kissed her.

'Well, I declare!' he said. 'And then he gave her another kiss, and said it again.'

'Well, I declare! It's Rosalie Deane herself! The first time I ever saw her, her father brought her to school in a sunbonnet exactly like that. I wanted to pick her up then and kiss her. But I was a big, bashful boy, and she was a tiny girl, and a stranger. To think I should have the chance after all these years!'

Rosalie laughed, and showed all her dimples. She knew who Rosalie Deane was, and few things pleased her so much as being told she was like her dear grandma.

'She liked the pink sunbonnet so well that she had almost forgotten the lost straw sailor, when one morning George and Phil came running into the house in a state of great excitement.

'Where's Rosalie?' Rosalie! Rosalie! Come and see where we've found your hat.'

'Away they all scampered, Phil leading the way to the orchard.

The moment they reached 'Old Gnarly' Rosalie remembered all about her hat. She had been up in that tree, which was the easiest tree in the world to climb, when the tea-bell rang on

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Tuesday. As she was hastening down, a twig caught the hat from her head, and, instead of stopping to get it, she had run on into the house, thinking she would come back for her hat after tea. And of course she had forgotten it, and so the hat had been lost.

'Hold on!' cried George, as she began to scramble up after it.

'Go slow,' said Phil, 'and don't get too near; there's something in it.'

'Is it snakes?' asked Rosalie, anxiously, and drawing back at which the boys laughed good-naturedly.

'No, no; go on. It won't hurt you,' said Phil, encouragingly, 'and it's worth seeing.'

Rosalie thought it was worth seeing, indeed. She drew a quick breath, and her face turned as pink as her sunbonnet with surprise.

For the crown of her sailor hat was full of grass, feathers, strings, bits of wool, and leaves, with a soft hollow in the middle; and the hollow was a little white egg, speckled with red.

'Come down when you've seen 'em,' called the boys at the foot of the tree. 'The birds think it is theirs now, and that you're a robber. They want to go home.'

'Well, I declare!' said grandma, when they told him about it. 'They are bold little rascals, those wrens. We'll have to find some other accommodation for them, or by next summer they'll be taking up lodgings in our pockets. It's pretty late for planting, but I guess we'll have to try to raise some birds' nest vines yet.'

'Birds' nest vines!' The children looked at him in wonder.

'Yes, grandma went on gravely, though there was the twinkle in his eyes with which they had grown familiar during the fortnight they had been on the farm.'

'There's a sunny spot by the south garden fence where they ought to grow. We'll sow the seeds there.'

The seeds were planted that very afternoon, George and Phil and Rosalie looking on with the greatest interest.

They had innumerable questions to ask about when they would come up, how long they would take to grow, and if they really bore birds' nests! But grandma only smiled, and told them to wait and see.

How the children watched that little bit of garden! And what rejoicing there was when the first green leaves appeared! They watered and weeded the patch themselves, and loosened the earth around the plants. The vines grew fast, and climbed up over the garden fence. By-and-by some yellow blossoms came out, and when these fell off, little green balls grew in their places; but there was nothing that looked the least bit like birds' nests.

'Perhaps grandma only meant the vines for the birds to build their nests in,' said Rosalie; 'only I should think they'd be too low.'

The green balls grew larger and turned yellow. They looked something like squashes.

'They're nothing but gourds,' said George one day, in disgust; 'the kind Hannah uses to dip water with, you know. Won't grandma be disappointed when he finds that he planted the wrong kinds of seeds?' For somehow grandma never seemed to go near the birds' nest vines.

Interest in the south garden patch began to flag after this. It was quite late in the summer, and more than a week since any of them had visited it, when one day grandma said, suddenly:

'I guess the birds' nests must be about ripe. To their surprise, he did not seem to be at all disappointed when they reached the garden.

He just picked off one of the handsome gourds, cut a big slice from the larger end, scraped out the inside, and held it up for the little folks to see.

'Won't that make as good a nest as a little girl's hat?'

Three pairs of eyes grew very bright.

'It would make a lovely one,' said Rosalie. 'But where will you put them? In the apple-tree?'

'The wrens like to come as near to us as they can,' said grandma; 'so how would it do to put them under the eaves of the barn?'

It did seem too bad that they could not see the birds take possession of their new lodgings that season. But it was too late for making any more nests, and these had, after all, been raised for next year, as grandma reminded them.

'But when they came back to the farm next summer, there was a row of hollow gourds fastened all along the eaves. And the children never tired of watching the housekeeping of the wrens, from the time when they selected their dwellings—not without a good deal of quarrelling—to the

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Canadian Conservatory of Music, Limited. OTTAWA. H. PUDDICOMBE, Director. Mr. G. E. B. PRICE, (Pupil of Behnké). Principal of Voice Culture Dept. Mr. DONALD HEINS, (Pupil of Wilhelm) Principal of Violin Dept. SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND EXAM. SYLLABUS.



day when the last of the young broods flew out into the world to shift for themselves.—The Outlook.

BIBLE LIGHT

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18. COMFORT FOR THE AGED. God, who helped and provided from infancy, does not forget the aged. 'Even to hoary hairs will I carry you.' My counsel shall stand and I will do all my pleasure. (Isa. xlviii. 10.) The child of God can say, 'O God, Thou hast taught me from my youth, and unto old age and grey hairs, Thou wilt not forsake me.' (Ps. lxxi. 17, 18.) The grey head, if found in the way of righteousness, is a crown of glory. (Prov. xvi. 31.) The righteous shall flourish like the palm tree, and grow like the cedar. They shall bring forth fruit in old age, they shall be full of sap, as a proof of God's faithfulness. (Ps. xcii.) In Ps. xxxviii. it is said that the palmist declares that he had not seen the righteous forsaken nor his seed begging bread. When flesh and strength fail God's strength remains, and he is the portion of His people. Faith in a promise-keeping God will say, 'Goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life.' Whatever circumstances may be, the believing heart shall find God to be an all-satisfying portion. Thou art with me, Thy presence and Thy word comfort me.

Advertisements.

THE COAL shortage has created considerable suffering which has been somewhat mitigated by the use of Imperial Embrocation. With no greater joy is the news received of the miner being ready to start to work to prevent the anticipated suffering of the coming winter than is the knowledge of the relieving and curing power of IMPERIAL EMBROICATION. Thousands of grateful people, and many leading Doctors testify as to the good Imperial Embrocation has done. Yes, it's the great cure for Chest Colds, Coughs, Quinsy, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuritis, Sciatica, Sprains, Strains, Muscular Pain, Stiffness, Swelling, etc. Only 25 cents for a large bottle at any first-class Chemist's. Imperial Embrocation Co., Box 513, Montreal.

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

TREMBLAY & RIEDEAU, Wholesale and Retail Lumber and Timber Merchants. Offices: 144 St. Lawrence St., Cor. Ontario, and 2409 Notre Dame St., Richmond St., Corner Basin. Wood and Coal, 209 Notre Dame St. BELL TEL. - Main 4553. - East 2340.

ULLEY'S BRUSH WORKS, 75 VICTORIA SQUARE. ENGLISH HAIR BRUSHES, ENGLISH TOOTH BRUSHES, FURNACE FLUE BRUSHES, RADIATOR DUSTERS, OSTRICH FEATHER DUSTERS. Carpet Sweepers Repaired. Tel. M. 2740.

Nothing Suits Better for a WEDDING PRESENT than a FRAMED PICTURE. It is something always useful. Get one at G. W. WILLSON & SON, Manufacturers of Mountings and Frames, 648 CRAIG ST., Next door to the 'Witness' Office.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT R. S. AULD'S FINE CONFECTIONERY STORE, Corner Atwater Ave. and St. Antoine St. The choicest of Candies, Cakes and Confectionery, in infinite variety. Only the purest and best materials used. High quality goods at exceedingly low prices guaranteed. Prize-winning Bread of every kind. TEL. MOUNT. 18

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.

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READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

THAT MADE A DIFFERENCE. It is related by a Parisian journal that a public man had been awarded, for some indirect service, the African order Labak-Tapo by the King of a certain country in the Sudan, with which the French had come much in contact. The Frenchman was greatly delighted, and immediately went to a member of the Ministry to obtain the necessary permission for him to wear the decoration of this foreign order.

'Do you know what the decoration consists of?' asked the Minister. 'Certainly,' the gentleman answered. 'It is a beautiful ring of gold, from which is suspended a calumet enamelled in red. I demand the authorization to wear it.'

'Certainly, you can wear it, but it must be worn, in order to be lawful, exactly as the members of the order in Africa wear it.'

'And how is that?' 'In the nose.'

The newly-appointed cavalier of the Labak-Tapo ran out at the door, and is declared by the journal which tells the story to be 'running yet.'

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

Auntie—'Do you find your lessons hard?' Little Nephew—'Some of them is; but spelin' and pronunciation is easy.'

'They are?' 'Yes. All you has to do is to pronounce words the way they isn't spelled, and spell 'em some way they isn't pronounced.'

Prisoner—'Wouldn't it be better to let me tell my own story? Don't you think it would be believed?' Lawyer—'That's just the difficulty. It would carry conviction.'

Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.

Customer, emerging from the bargain-counter crush—'Help! My leg is broken.' Floor-walker—'You will find the crutch department, sir, on the fourth floor, in the rear.'

'Miss Livingston, I love you. I lie at your feet. I am your slave.' Miss Livingston—'Well, I will treat you as I should a slave. I give you your freedom.'

Two newspaper boys witnessed a performance of 'Hamlet.' In the last scene, after Hamlet has killed Laertes and the King, and the Queen has died of poison and Hamlet of a poisoned wound, one of the boys exclaimed:—

'I say, Jim, what a fine old time that must have been for extra specials!'

Mrs. Henpecker is one of those wives there is no pleasing. On the return of her husband from a trip she treated him thus:—

'Oh, Adolphus,' she exclaimed, 'how short you have had your hair cut!'

'But, my dear Angelina,' replied Mr. H., meekly, 'I haven't had my hair cut at all. Then it is high time you had,' returned Mrs. H. severely.

'Woman is naturally more hopeful than man.'

'Yes, there's my wife, for instance; for years past, every time she has had occasion to buy fish she has asked the dealer if they were fresh, hoping, I suppose, that some day he'll say "no."'

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.

Lady—'A gentleman called, you say? Did he leave any name?' Parlormaid—'Oh, yes'm. He said it was immaterial!'

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

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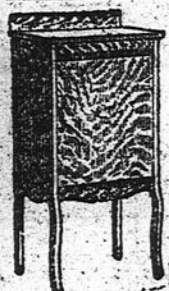
Quantities are limited on most of these lines, and these prices are limited to Monday's selling.

We don't expect to have one of these articles in stock Monday night—The morning will probably clear some of them out.

Not much profit for us at these prices; still we're satisfied to place these goods in your house in exchange for your dollars. That means we'll both be satisfied, because if you are not we'll give you your dollars back in exchange for the goods.

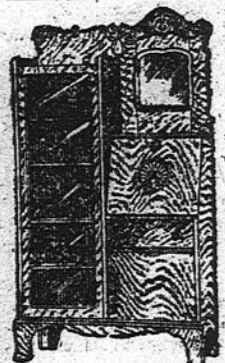
We must ask you to still come to our East End Store as we have been unable to put the workmen out of our West End Store yet. Painters, Plasterers and Plumbers have possession now. We will have them out next week—then we'll give you an invitation to visit us there.

Come and see us—We will treat you well.



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Buy this Music Cabinet in mahogany birch or quarter sawed golden oak, fitted with door and inside fittings for sheet music. Highly polished.



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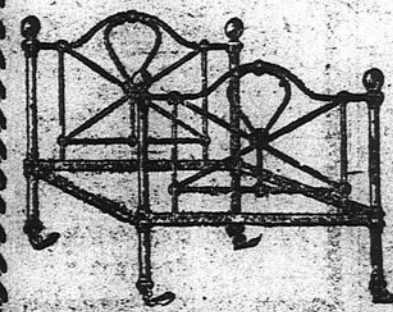
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buys this Easy Chair, exactly as shown, hardwood frame, upholstered in good quality tapestry, silk plush banded front and back, spring seat.



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Dresser and Stand, genuine mahogany veneered or quarter sawed golden oak, highly polished, full swell fronts and large British Bevel Mirror.



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Buy this Iron Bedstead, white enamelled, exactly as shown, pillars 1 inch brass knobs and caps, 52 inches high, all sizes.



\$14.00

buys this Bed Lounge upholstered in good tapestry or velours, any color desired. Has box for bed clothes. Size when open, 78 inches long x 48 inches wide.

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PARLIAMENT HOUSE IN DUBLIN.

NOW KNOWN AS THE BANK OF IRELAND.

It is just a century since the last meeting of the Irish Parliament took place in the magnificent and historic building in College Green, Dublin, so familiarly known now to every Dubliner as the Bank of Ireland. In the autumn of 1802 an Act of Parliament was passed transferring the premises to the governor and directors of the Bank of Ireland. The present edifice was erected in 1729 on the site of the old Parliament House built in the reign of Elizabeth by Sir George Carey. The building was intended for a fine hospital, but its original purpose was never carried out, and the Law Courts held their sittings in the new building early in the seventeenth century. Round about the mansion, as that time was a large garden and trees, it passed subsequently to different owners, one of whom—Sir Arthur Chichester—gave it a name by which it was known for many a year. There is not space here to tell of the various occupiers of Carey's Hospital or Chichester House as it was indifferently called, nor of their history, which is, indeed, full of interest, and bound up with that of Ireland. But it is of importance to notice that the first parliament held in Ireland in the reign of Charles II. was in this house. The Crown took a lease of it after some years, buying out the owners, who named the exact portions of their property that His Majesty was to get. There are many detailed accounts of how the Lord Deputy and great lords, with the judges and commons, journeyed down from the Castle to College green to open the session, and many curious scenes were enacted within its walls. In addition to the ordinary business of parliament, the Court of Trustees dealing with forfeited estates in 1699 was held here. Some of the persons tried in the courts of justice were brought publicly through the streets down to the Parliament House as part of the penalty inflicted if they were found guilty. Several books that were regarded as dangerous or objectionable were burnt before the House by the common hangman. Great trials took place within its precincts, and counsel appeared for their clients in wig and gown, and the old building held its own until 1728, when its long dilapidated condition rendered a new structure necessary.

Sir Edward Pearce was the principal person concerned in the plans. When he died in 1739 the work was finished by Arthur Dobbs. There are many records of strangers who visited it in those days to listen to debates or witness the transactions of the legislators. Malton tells us that 'the Parliament House of Ireland is the noblest structure Dublin has to boast.' He describes the interior, and says: 'The Viceroy on his throne appears with more splendor than His Majesty himself on the throne of England.' The Rev. John Wesley, who came to this country on several occasions in the eighteenth century, writes: 'The House of Lords in Dublin far exceeds that of Westminster, and the Lord Lieutenant's throne as far exceeds that miserable throne (so-called) of the King in the English House of Lords. The House of Commons is a noble room, indeed, it is an octagon, wainscoted round with Irish oak, which shames all mahogany, and galleried all round for the convenience of ladies. The Speaker's chair is far more grand than the throne of the Lord Lieutenant.'

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THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERMEN KILL HUNDREDS FOR SALTING.

Newfoundland is probably the only country in the world where venison, salted or fresh, is a staple article of diet for the masses. The coast folk make their plans with method and deliberation. From the harbors where they reside they go in their boats to the rivers and fords which strike into the interior. When navigation is no longer possible they debark and continue on foot to the deer country. They carry barrels filled with

A NEW MAN

Remarkable Transformation Recently Reported from Haliburton County.

From Pusey Post Office, Ont., comes a wonderful story in connection with great change in the person of Mr. A. D. Miller, of that place.

For years Mr. Miller had been a great sufferer with Dyspepsia and Indigestion. It had reduced him to a condition of ill health so serious that fears were entertained that he would never recover.

The local doctors treated him for Liver Complaint, but instead of getting better he was gradually growing worse. His appetite was very irregular and he would blot very much after eating. He had palpitation of the heart and sometimes could not sleep at all at night on account of this trouble. He was hardly able to get around when he heard of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and commenced to use them.

After he had used one box he thought he felt a little better and kept on till, in the end, this remedy completely cured him.

'I am well and feel like a new man and I have had good health ever since although it is now a long time since I used any of the Tablets.'

'I consider Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets a grand medicine and can confidently recommend them to any one suffering with Dyspepsia, Indigestion or Heart Trouble for I am sure that they will prove themselves to be a perfect remedy as they did in my own case.'

Mr. Miller was very sick. He had tried doctor's treatment and other medicines just as, perhaps, you have done, with no improvement in his condition. Then he tried Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, and he tells the result in the words quoted above.

If your stomach has been giving you trouble Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will completely restore you.

salt and sometimes go in large companies. When the rendezvous is reached they camp. Then they ambush themselves along a promising lead, or deer track, armed with long, six-foot, muzzle-loading sealing guns which they charge with about eight fingers of coarse gunpowder and 'slugs' of lead fragments of iron or bits of rusty nails, whichever they may have. They fire point blank into a herd of caribou, as it passes, and being usually good shots, contrive to kill almost anything they aim at or to wound it so badly with these dreadful missiles that it soon collapses. Then they skin and cut up the meat, for these men know a little of every trade, and pack it in the barrels with the salt as a preservative. —Outing.

ARTS AND MANUFACTURERS

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW COURSE IN SIGN PAINTING.

The council, which has at heart the education of the working classes, has decided to inaugurate in a few days a new class in sign painting. This trade is very important and the board should be congratulated for its initiative, which will give an advantage to the painters in general to improve themselves in this branch.

A large number of painters and decorators would double their wages if they knew the lettering. The proper way of making boards for signs, and the method of preparing them for lettering, the treatment of old signs for the purpose of re-lettering, styles of letters and spacing, the laying out and such other subjects of a technical character will be taught.

It is the intention to open this class as soon as a sufficient number of applications have been received. Painters can apply at once at the office, room No. 2, Monument National, during day time or in the evening at 7.30. As in the other classes pupils have to deposit a dollar which is returned to those absent less than four times during the season.

AN OLD RESIDENT GONE

MR. THOMAS COSTEN PASSES AWAY UNEXPECTEDLY.

Mr. Thomas Costen, of the firm of T. Costen & Co., for about fifty years in business, died yesterday afternoon at his home, 134 Dunrobin street, after only a week's illness, aged 72 years. He had been in fair health until last Saturday when he left his country house at LaSalle for the city.

Mr. Costen was born at Castle Comer, Ireland, and came to Canada when a child with his parents, who settled in Kingston. When about sixteen years of age Mr. Costen came to Montreal, where he apprenticed himself with Mr. William Hall, gunsmith, where he learned the whole business and for some years formed a partnership with the father of Mr. Alex. Becher of this city. At the death of Mr. Becher Mr. Costen formed a partnership with his brother, the late George W. Costen, which business was carried on until the present time. Mr. Costen was a member of Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church for many years and was superintendent of the Sunday-school for fifteen years. He leaves a widow and one son, Mr. A. G. Costen, manager of the business. The funeral takes place on Monday at 2.30 p.m. from his late residence to Mount Royal cemetery.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES DISMISSED

Judgment was rendered by Judge Langelier yesterday in a case of Burland vs. de Tonancourt. The plaintiff claimed \$500 damages, basing his action on the ground that defendant had not vacated in due time, after the expiry of the lease, premises rented to him at No. 1746 Notre Dame street, and also that the premises were left in bad condition. The Court held that the action was not well founded, and it was dismissed.

MURDER AND SUICIDE

TRAGEDY IN A NEW YORK LAW OFFICE.

New York, Oct. 17.—William C. Turner to-day shot and killed Albert Hamilton and W. M. Mallard, in the offices of the law firm of Messrs. Cantor, Adams & McIntyre, in Broad street, and then committed suicide. Turner was at the time treasurer of the Chimes Bottling Company, in which the other two men were interested, and the three met today to effect a settlement growing out of an alleged default on the part of Turner. During the conference a heated discussion arose and Turner, drawing a revolver, killed Hamilton and Mallard, and then turning the weapon upon himself, committed suicide. Turner was also president of the bottling company, and it is alleged that he was a defaulter in \$5,000 in his accounts and met his victims by appointment to effect a settlement. A member of the legal firm in whose offices the shooting occurred, said that after the three had been in conference Turner said: 'Well, here's a cheque for \$5,000.' With that he put his hand in his pocket, drew out a revolver and fired point blank at Mallard's head. Hamilton sprang at him and grappled with him, but Turner succeeded in turning his revolver on him and killed him. Before any one could get into the room the murderer killed himself.

A SUCCESSFUL CONCERT

A very successful concert was given in Westminster Presbyterian Church hall on Thanksgiving evening. The hall was packed, and the audience enjoyed immensely the various items on the programme, especially the reading selections of Mr. R. O. Thicke. The Rev. M. S. Okey presided and Mr. E. A. Edward acted as accompanist. The following ladies and gentlemen took part: Miss Hazel Bond, Mrs. W. H. Creed, Miss Perry, Miss Dickson and Messrs. R. Crawford, R. O. Thicke, and Walter A. Brown. The singing of 'God Save the King' brought to a close one of the best concerts given in this church.

MAJORITY FAVORABLE

The Miners on the Whole Welcome the Resumption of Work.

THE NON-UNION WORKERS' PROBLEM MAY PERHAPS BE DIFFICULT OF SOLUTION.

Wilkesbarre, Oct. 18.—In Mr. Mitchell's reply to President Roosevelt, in addition to what was published yesterday, the strike leader said that the miners freely forgave the operators their arrogant refusal to deal with them, and in this hour, when they are forced to acknowledge their inability to operate their mines without our consent and co-operation, we hold out the right hand of friendship and ask them to join with us in securing amicable relations and wholesome conditions in this region. We forgive them even the false accusations which they have made against us. They charged us with being criminals, rioters, and anarchists, and our organization they denounced as lawless and irresponsible. They know that their charges are untrue, and without foundation, in fact; they know that every officer of the United Mine Workers of America, from the president down, has constantly urged upon its membership the imperative need of respecting the law; that every man who commits a deed of violence is an enemy to our cause; has been our watchword. Despite these admonitions, supported with all our influence, there have been a few crimes and a number of misdeeds chargeable to those on strike. But Mr. President, we make the unqualified declaration that the imported guardians of law and order, the companies' coal and iron police, have committed more unprovoked murders during this strike than can be charged to the great army of men who have been in idleness for the past five months. We have repeatedly and in language not susceptible of misconception, condemned transgressions of the law on the part of those on strike, and we challenge the coal companies to point to one public utterance on their part in which they have even deprecated acts of violence committed by their hired guards.

Mr. Mitchell went on to warmly defend the miners' action, to explain the aims of the union, and concluded with the words:—

'By the eminent tribunal which you have named, we have confidence that justice will be done our people. We are glad to have a chance to appear before such a court empowered to consider and dispose of all the mine workers have struggled for, increased wages, and a reduction in the hours of labor; also the relations which ought to exist between the employers and the organization which the men have formed, and which they authorize to speak for them.

From this arbitration, we hope and believe, will come a complete, satisfactory and permanent solution of the troubles which have vexed the anthracite field from time immemorial.'

COMMISSIONERS

Washington, Oct. 17.—President-General John M. Wilson, the military member of the coal strike arbitration commission, and Mr. Carroll D. Wright, recorder of the commission, had an extended conference with President Roosevelt to-day. They discussed fully the events leading up to the appointment of the commission and tentatively some arrangements for its work.

On leaving the White House General Wilson said it was yet too early to discuss for publication the work of the commission. He indicated the body would be organized in Washington, but when and where its sittings would be held were details which would be worked out by the commission itself. It is known that the commission will not begin its labors formally until the miners shall have agreed to it.

Later in the day Mr. E. W. Parker, the mining expert of the commission, called at the White House, with Dr. David T. Day, of the geological survey, and formally accepted his appointment. Mr. Parker remained with the President and Mr. Wright for a considerable time. It is not announced yet how the expenses of the commission will be paid. The civilian members will be entitled to a per diem fixed by the President, but from what fund the amount will be paid, has not yet been determined.

NOTES

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 17.—It is rumored that some of the locals of the United Mine Workers had instructed their delegates to oppose the acceptance of the operators' proposition unless the companies would agree to discharge the non-union men, take back all the old employees, drop the suits instituted against strikers, and recognize the Union.

The coal companies will now do all in their power to meet the public demand for coal. Preparations for resuming as soon as the miners call the strike off are going on apace. It is estimated that twenty-five per cent of the colliers will be in operation on the first day after the suspension is over.

The stationary firemen affiliated with the Stationary Firemen's Association of Pennsylvania, who went on strike, on June 2, along with the firemen belonging to the Mine Workers' Union, met to-night, and decided to abide by the decision of the United Mine Workers' Convention.

The prominent officials of the union say there is no fear that the opposition will be strong enough to defeat the efforts of those who favor ending the strike by arbitrating their differences with the operators. The president, Mr. Mitchell, does not care to anticipate the action of the convention, but from his manner it is taken that he has not the slightest doubt as to the result. The main body of United Mine Workers are undoubtedly favorable to resuming work as soon as possible.

WHERE IS MRS OBEIRNE?

The detectives are seeking information as to the whereabouts of Mrs. Wm. Obeirne and her little granddaughter. John Obeirne, machinist, formerly of Montreal, who was killed at McKeesport, Pa., a few weeks ago, had his life insured in the Metropolitan, and his aged mother, whose maid-

Weak Action of the Heart.

Nervous Exhaustion and Dizziness — Hospital Treatment Failed to Help—Cure Brought About by

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Rich blood above all things is necessary to health and strength. Without it the nerves are starved and depleted, the action of the heart, as well as of the other bodily organs, becomes weak and irregular, and gradually health and vitality wastes away. That Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is an effective treatment in such cases is evidenced by this letter from Mr. Lidgate:—

Mr. Joseph Lidgate, laundryman, 21 Anderson street, Montreal, Que., states: 'My whole nervous system seemed exhausted and unstrung, and I was so bad at times, and I would become so dizzy, that I could hardly stand on my feet. The least extra excitement brought on weak action of the heart and palpitation. I went to the hospital several times, but did not seem to derive any benefit. Hearing of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, I resolved to try this remedy, and although I have only taken a few boxes I can say that I have derived more benefit from this preparation than from all the other medicines which I got from the doctors at the hospital.'

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

en name was Margaret Higgins, and his young daughter, are supposed to be living.

MASCAGNI

The Italian composer and conductor, Signor Mascagni, has come to America, has produced his operas, and has conquered the critics. That such a feat is rare goes without saying, but the master has proved his genius in two capacities, and has shown himself an unworldly, cheerful into a harmonious unity, and overcome what appeared unsurmountable obstacles in the way of opposition from the New York Musical Union, and prejudice of several journals, whose critics were Wagnerites, which means generally opposition to the old Italian school. Mascagni is the latest representative of composers for the art of 'Bel Canto,' and his advent cannot but create the furor which has already originated in America, a new word 'Mascagnitis.' The dates for the Mascagni operas at the Arena are Friday, Oct. 31, and Saturday, Nov. 1, two night only. The seats for the subscription sale can now be had.

THANKSGIVING TEA

The men of the Mount Royal Avenue Methodist Church entertained a large number of guests at their Thanksgiving tea on Thursday evening last. After the tea, which was served from 6.30 to 8 o'clock, a high-class programme was rendered, including several selections by the Frontenac Orchestra, whose sweet music delighted the large audience that completely filled the church. Other contributors to the programme were J. Misses Butler and Thomson, the Rev. J. Hacketh, and Messrs. Most, Drolot, Gerky and Gilchrist. An interesting address on Thanksgiving, in which were mingled lively wit and deep seriousness, was given by the Rev. G. H. Huxtable, pastor of the St. Henri Methodist Church. The pastor of the church, the Rev. W. S. Lennon, presided.

MONTREAL ENTOMOLOGISTS

The Montreal branch of the Entomological Society of Ontario held its opening meeting on Tuesday evening, Oct. 14, at which papers were read by Messrs. A. F. Winn, C. Stevenson and W. H. Lyman, reporting their important captures during the season, and exhibiting many interesting specimens of insects taken. The society would like to hear from any who are interested in entomology. The secretary is Mr. G. A. Moore.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Montreal Founding and Babies' Hospital gratefully acknowledges the following contributions: Mrs. G. Mackay, \$5; a Friend, \$1; Dr. Hopkins, 50c; Miss Jewell, 50c; Mrs. Findley, \$1; Mrs. Box, \$1.75; Mrs. George Simpson, \$5; Mr. Vickers, \$5; Mr. F. Heald, \$1; Mr. Garland, \$2; Miss McTier, 25c; Stewart McTier, 25c; Mrs. Jas. Ross, \$10; Mrs. G. R. Hooper, \$50; Mrs. E. H. King, \$10; a Friend, \$10; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Pangman, \$10; Mrs. G. Sparrow, \$10; Mrs. Sparrow, \$5; Mr. Hebdon, \$2; Mr. E. A. Whitehead, \$5; Miss J. Macdonnell, \$5; Mrs. D. Morris, \$5; Miss Morris, \$5; Mrs. H. Henshaw, \$1; Miss Macdonnell, \$1; Mr. J. Patterson, \$1; Mrs. H. Macculloch, \$5; Mr. H. Macculloch, \$1; Mr. N. Macculloch, \$1; Mr. Corley, \$1; Mrs. Colis McArthur, \$5; Mr. A. W. Hooper, \$1; Mrs. J. R. Bell, \$5; Mrs. G. Pangman, \$5; Mrs. F. Price, \$2; Miss Sparrow, \$2; Mr. H. S. Macdonnell, \$5; Mrs. MacDuff Lamb, \$1; Mrs. P. Macintosh, \$3; Mrs. Hugh A. Allan, \$3; Mr. H. Bethune, \$2; Mr. Fische, \$1; Miss Harris, 50c; Mrs. Jewell, \$5; Mr. McWilliams, \$1; Mrs. J. Turnbull, \$1; Miss McClure, \$1; Misses Drury, 75c; Mrs. Gardner, \$1; Mrs. M. Davis, \$1; Mr. Boyd, \$1; package of barley and oat flour; Mrs. Robertson, jam and jelly; Mrs. H. Bethune, apples and cakes; Mr. W. Robertson, piece of zinc; Mrs. Beader, cake; Mrs. N. V. Tremblay, cakes and preserves; Mrs. Crawford, T. Lawrence Sugar Refinery, sugar; Mrs. James Thom, flowers and marmalade; Mrs. Robert Kerr, sugar; Mrs. H. R. Drummond, coffee; Mrs. Starr, soda biscuits, apples, corn-starch and tea biscuits, apples, corn-two turkeys; Mrs. S. Evans, biscuits; Mrs. MacTier, tea; Mrs. James H. Peck, sugar; Mrs. G. H. Peck, sugar; a Friend, sugar and marmalade; Mrs. P. Loring, rice, sago, sugar and corn starch; Mrs. George Drummond, seven cakes; Lady Hibernia, cake; Mrs. D. W. Tremblay, barrel; Mrs. Lunny, apples and cakes; cake from Mr. Scott's; Mr. G. Simpson, ham; Mrs. A. D. Drummond, one cake; a Friend, two cakes; Mr. Hebdon, preserves.

BAPTIST MISSIONS

THE FIELD IN BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec, which is in session at the Montreal First Baptist Church took up the consideration of the report on Home Missions yesterday afternoon at three o'clock.

The report was an eminently satisfactory one, and while it showed a deficit, yet the proportions were not nearly as large as in previous years. The adoption of the report was moved by Mr. C. C. Cook, who said that if they went on this year as they had done in the past year there would be no deficit to report.

Mr. Cook spoke very earnestly of the importance of this home mission work to the church and of the necessity for help from the richer city churches. Such a work was deserving of the best efforts of the church and of the people.

In seconding the motion, the Rev. W. J. McKay fully endorsed what had been said by Mr. Cook and urged more earnest thought on the subject. If they would only give the matter of home missions frequent prayerful thought their enthusiasm could not fail to be aroused.

After a few words looking hopefully towards future amalgamation of the Baptist and Congregational bodies into one strong vigorous church, Mr. Pedley gave place to the Rev. Albert Rowland, D.D., pastor of the Crouch End Congregational Church, London, England.

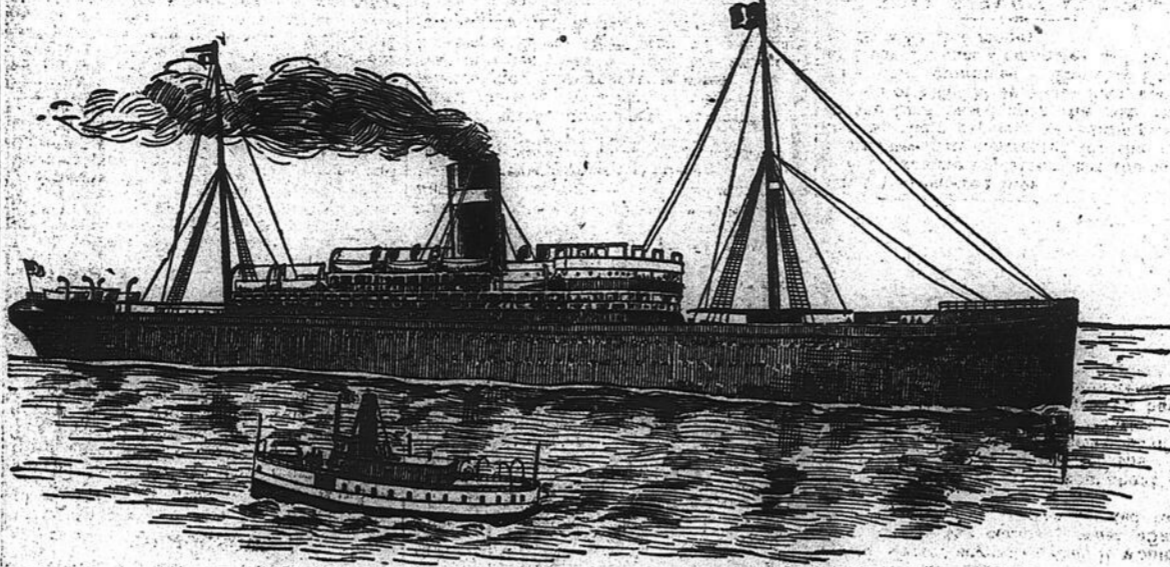
Dr. Rowland spoke of the different conditions prevailing here and in England in this matter of church union and elicited great applause by his allusions to the freedom they enjoyed from a state church. Dr. Rowland also spoke of the Education Bill now being pressed forward by Mr. Balfour.

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THE ALLAN LINER SS 'ONTARIAN'

The Allan Line SS. 'Ontarian,' which is to open the new South African service, will sail this afternoon from Montreal with a full general cargo, comprising butter, flour, peas, oats, hay, machinery, enamelled ware, stoves, carriages, joiners' work, auto-harps and three cars of dressed lumber.

Africa with troops and horses. The other officers on board are Messrs. W. A. Milne, chief officer; C. McOuldoch, second officer; George Prince, third officer; W. Bentley, fourth officer; J. M. Ferguson, chief engineer; W. Dent, chief steward; and W. J. Fulton, purser.

Speaking of passenger business, Mr. Hannah said it was in a flourishing condition, and that the present season has been the most prosperous in the last decade. Over twenty-seven thousand passengers had been carried this year.

Reformed Episcopal Church—7 p.m., Rev. P. K. Daylock, of Port Hope; Mount Royal—Avenue Methodist Church—11 a.m., Rev. W. W. McMaster, of Ottawa; 7 p.m., Rev. Mr. Garfield.

Douglas Methodist Church—11 a.m., Rev. E. Bosworth, of Tilsonburg; St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church—11 a.m., Rev. P. C. Parker, of Toronto; Chalmers Presbyterian Church—11 a.m., Rev. Douglas Laing, of Kingston; 7 p.m., Rev. S. J. Farmer, Bradford.

St. Gabriel Presbyterian Church—11 a.m., Rev. Donald Grant, of Quebec; St. Giles Presbyterian Church—11 a.m., Rev. E. T. Fox, of Toronto; Emmanuel Congregational Church—11 a.m., Rev. J. B. Kennedy, of Toronto.

Point St. Charles Congregational Church—Rev. W. S. McAlpine, Georgetown; Montreal West Presbyterian Church—11 a.m., Rev. T. Watson; 7 p.m., Rev. Mr. Gunten, of Peterborough; Olivet Baptist Church—11 a.m., Rev. A. J. Vining, of Aylmer; 7 p.m., Rev. T. B. Brown, of Sherbrooke.

Point St. Charles Baptist Church—11 a.m., Rev. A. A. Cameron, of Ottawa; 7 p.m., Rev. A. T. Sowerby, of London; Westmount Baptist Church—11 a.m., Rev. J. B. Freeman, assisted by Rev. J. Black, of St. John, N.B.; 7 p.m., Rev. W. T. Graham, of Brantford.

General Booth will address a meeting of officers, soldiers and friends in the St. Alexander street barracks this evening at eight o'clock. He is also announced to address three meetings in Windsor Hall to-morrow at 11 a.m., 3 and 7.30 p.m.

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HOME MISSIONS

ENGLISH CONGREGATIONALISTS ADVISE CANADIAN CHURCHES.

The Congregational Association discussed home missions yesterday afternoon, the conference being opened by the Rev. Wm. McIntosh, who said the Home Mission Society was greatly cramped for lack of funds.

The Rev. Dr. Rowland, speaking for himself and the rest of the delegates from the Congregational Union of England and Wales, gave the following advice, based on what they had seen in their travels through Canada.

Dr. Rowland recommended that the Home Mission Society appoint a superintendent for the western churches, with almost autocratic authority over them; that churches from the crushing burdens of debt, and that when a new professor was appointed in the Congregational College he should be an evangelist man.

Dr. Rowland's views met with the universal approval of the meeting. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Jones, who pointed out that many Ontario churches were overburdened with debt; the seven churches of Toronto owed \$100,000.

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Canada as compared with the other denominations. In this we were paying the penalty for independence. We had not, he said, realized the true ideal of Congregationalism. There was a general idea outside the denomination that it was a sort of Cave of Adullam for disgruntled members of other denominations, where no particular fixed belief was necessary.

After resolutions of thanks to the English delegates, Emmanuel Church and the press, the meeting resolved itself into a social gathering, and refreshments were served.

Constantinople, Oct. 17.—The military authorities at Mitrovitza, Albania, have gained complete control of the situation. They have captured Chief Issa Boletjinaz, who with his followers, recently tore up the railway between Mitrovitza and Pechatro, and announced his determination not to allow the newly-appointed Russian consul to take up his duties at the former place.

London, Oct. 17.—The Sultan's personal attitude is unknown beyond that in his present isolation it is thought that he is disposed to yield if Russia's proposal is put forward as a request. The evidence goes to show that Russia will not allow herself to be baffled by the usual Turkish policy of procrastination, although it is fully expected that the Porte will sound the powers signatory to the treaty of Paris before giving way.

Vienna, Oct. 17.—The Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office entirely discredits the report that Russia has proposed to Turkey a revival of the Urlik-Skelesi treaty of 1833.

London, Oct. 18.—A despatch to the 'Daily Mail' from Constantinople says it is now stated in palace circles that the Sultan, in telegraphing his thanks to the Sultan for the cordial reception given Grand Duke Nicholas during his recent visit there, repeated his urgent invitation for the Soubime Porte to renew the Urlik-Skelesi treaty of 1833, which provided for an offensive and defensive alliance between Russia and Turkey.

Sydney, N. S. W., Oct. 17.—The expectation against the working of the Federal constitution reached a climax to-day, when riot demonstrations were made against the Prime Minister, Mr. Barton, who has been hooted on the streets here in consequence of the general discontent of the crowd with the government.

London, Oct. 17.—Generals Corbin, Young and Wood have tendered Lord Roberts an invitation to visit the United States. Lord Roberts has told them that he may possibly decide to accept their invitation and go, in December, 1903. There is a possibility of his crossing in time to witness the International yacht races. Lord Roberts is anxious that General Sir John French and Kelly-Kenny accompany him.

GENERAL BOOTH ARRIVES.

General Booth arrived at the Windsor station from Halifax this morning, the train entering the station just as 9.30. The General stepped from his car with a firm but elastic step, looking very fit for his age.

Major Turner, chief provincial officer, went to Montreal Junction to meet the General. Among those who were at the station to meet him were Adjutant Creighton, Adjutant Ellery, Esmen Habkirk, Ensign Parsons, Captain Owen and others.

The General travels in a special car, which has been placed at his disposal by a wealthy friend of the Salvation Army in the United States. It is provided with everything necessary for the accommodation of twelve persons, who are allowed to travel with him gratis.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

NEW BOILERS FOR THE LOW LEVEL PUMPING STATION—NEW ST. JAMES STREET SEWER—THE ABATTOIRS.

The Finance Committee met yesterday, and decided, on the advice of the Water Committee, to recommend to council that \$15,000 be devoted to the purchase of three new boilers for the low level pumping station.

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HOW THE GENERAL PREACHED

WHEN TWENTY YEARS OLD.

(Extracts from a letter written in 1849.) 'Grasp still further the standard! Unfold still wider the battle flag! Press still closer on the ranks of the enemy, and mark your pathway still more distinctly with glorious trophies of Emmanuel's grace and with enduring monuments of Jesus's power!'

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SUNDAY SERVICE AT LONGUE POINTE.

ON SUNDAY, OCT. 19, AT THREE P.M., DIVINE SERVICES WILL BE CONDUCTED BY THE REV. ROBERT CAMPBELL, D.D., AT THE PROTESTANT HOME OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, LONGUE POINTE.

On Sunday, Oct. 19, at three p.m., divine services will be conducted by the Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., at the Protestant Home of Industry and Homes, Longue Pointe.

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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1902.

Advertisements.

AMERICA THE LAND FOR FAKIRS.

CHINESE JUGGLER TELLS DULUTH PAPER OF HIS TRAVELS.

(Duluth: Tribune.)

'America is the best country in the world for a fakir,' said Ah Wing, to a reporter. Ah is the jolly Celestial in a mottled yellow robe who has been selling things, worth nothing, at ten miles their value near the corner of Third avenue west and Superior street, in Duluth, for a week or more.

And he knows whereof he speaks, for he has trod the Orient and Occident in the successive roles of mystic, juggler, and fakir.

'All a fellow has to do here,' went on the Chinaman, who speaks excellent English, 'is to go out and get the money. The people you relieve of their coin like it, and nobody seems any the worse. And, at that, they are the wisest people in the world. Maybe that's the reason they don't kick on little things.'

It's entirely different elsewhere. The meanest people in the world for a fakir to work are the Hindoos, and the next the Turks. The Hindoo knows the game too well, and, although the Turk is ignorant, he doesn't want to let you know it. He brings you to court for little cause, and it is a serious thing to go to court in Turkey, as I will try to prove by an actual happening to me in the land of the Sultan.

'When I was a boy, nearly forty years ago, I learned a few tricks of juggling and other styles of "black art," and thought I was all right. I started to make a living in that line in Canton, but I encountered the competition of a whole school of really good men, and people laughed at me.'

'From my native land I passed, with a troupe of wandering jugglers, into India, where we half-starved. Then we went on to Arabia, and earned a precarious existence by following a pilgrim caravan almost to Mecca. As we approached the Holy City, the pilgrims got religion bad, and were not looking for amusement. Our band stranded, in the worse sense of the word, and every one had to shift for himself.'

'For several weeks I fared very badly, and square meals did not come with much regularity. In fact, I don't remember having one the whole time. Finally I got work as a cabin-tender, with a caravan going north. I did very well until we reached their point of destination, when I was out of a job again.'

'A nomad doesn't care much for a juggler and fakir, and I worked through Palestine and up to the Bosphorus, alive, and that was all. I was near Constantinople and the big European cities to the West, and I felt that at least I had reached a land where I could make a name for myself.'

'But my troubles had just begun. When I came into the capital of the great Turk, I got busy to amuse the people at once. I set up my stand on a back street, and, after doing tricks, eating chemical fire, and making a few fake trees grow at my bidding, came down to active business.'

'The Turks are all Mohammedans, and deeply religious. I decided to turn that fact to profit, and put a glowing display of relics—beads and shells from the Holy City—on sale. I explained as best I could the "sacred things" I was dealing in, and soon was doing a rattling business. I was thinking out a fairly good pun about Mahomet and the profit when the change came.'

'A little squad of Turkish soldiers came silently down the street, and one of them stepped over and pointed at me with his sword. I came near dropping dead, but managed to keep my feet. Two of the men arrested me, pinioned my arms, and marched me along.'

'Next morning I was taken before a magistrate and sentenced. I learned after that I was tried for profaning their religion, but at the time I was sentenced had no knowledge of what crime I had committed. The magistrate must have known, however. He pronounced my doom, and, after striking me three times over the shoulders with a three-cornered whip, turned me over to the guard. I was hurried from the city, and at every stopping place between there and the Greek border severely beaten on the feet. When I was placed on Greek soil I was without shoes, hungry, ragged, and penniless. The guard gave me not a parting look, and rode grimly away.'

'A number of mountaineers I met shortly after gave me food, but they had little clothing for themselves and none for others. After several days I got down to the plains and gave a few performances, earning enough to get a little clothing. An old woman, however, accused me of bewitching her cattle, and made it so unpleasant that I left the district by night. Indeed, had I waited until next morning, the peasants would have hanged me.'

'From Larissa I worked my way by boat to Rome and thence to Mexico. There the people were hospitable enough, but in the country districts and smaller towns the Indians, who composed most of the population,

thought I was legitimate prey, and robbed me about twice a week. The Church, too, interfered, and I came into the States.'

'That is more than thirty years ago, and I do not care to leave. The American is all right. He doesn't take things seriously unless they are worth while. If you fool him with some clever trick, he just wonders how you did it and lets it go at that. It's the best country in the world for my class of work.'

Wing said the Duluth people are pretty easy, but the softest people he has met here are in the western section of South Dakota.

THE BARBER OF TWO CZARS

REMINISCENCES OF A DISTINGUISHED FRENCH HAIR-DRESSER.

(Paris correspondence of the London Globe.)

Chatillon-sur-Indre, chief town of the canton of the Indre, possesses a church of the eleventh century and the ruins of an ancient fort. But it is not of these that the natives are proudest; they are much more communicative on the subject of M. Maulle, a son of Chatillon, who enjoys the rare distinction of having acted as hairdresser to two Emperors of Russia. M. Maulle, who is now over 70, was for twenty-five years attached to the Russian court, and from frequent contact with the Czars and grand dukes it is alleged by his neighbors that the shadow cast upon the ground by the former 'coiffeur,' when he takes his walks abroad, has quite an imperial outline. The old man has many interesting souvenirs of his royal masters. Alexander II, he states, was very regular in his appearances at the barber's. Every fortnight, on the Sunday morning, he confided his august head to the keeping of M. Maulle, who remembers with sadness that the last time he trimmed the imperial hair was the Sunday which preceded that on which the Czar was killed.

Alexander III, on the other hand, was exceedingly capricious. He would send for his barber any day and at any time. But he was not unreasonable. For instance, one evening, at 9.30 o'clock he suddenly decided to have his hair dressed, and immediately he sent a general to M. Maulle with this message: 'The Emperor desires to have his hair cut, but as at this late hour he does not wish to disturb M. Maulle's rest, he requests him to send one of his assistants.' M. Maulle confesses that he felt much touched by the delicate action of the Emperor, and he at once followed the general. The monarch was a great talker, and liked to converse with his barber of France and of Gambetta, of whom he was a great admirer. Sometimes the Empress sat near her imperial husband while he was being shaved, and joined in the conversation.

One day, as the three were commenting on a political incident, which had happened in France, the Empress asked the 'coiffeur' to what political party he belonged. The question vexed the Emperor, and, turning quickly in his chair, he said: 'Why did you ask M. Maulle that question? He is not obliged to tell you that. You should have addressed yourself to me. But as you wish to know, I shall answer you: M. Maulle is a good Republican—and he is my friend.'

Of the present Czar M. Maulle says: 'I was the first man to touch his hair with the scissors, after it had been spoiled by his mother. He was very gay and full of fun when he was young, and liked to play pranks on me. When I left Russia he presented me with a pair of superb sleeve links. M. Maulle has several other handsome presents received from court dignitaries, the most curious being a trinket, on which the Roman numerals XXV are engraved in gold, the first X formed by a pair of scissors, the second by a pair of curling tongs, and the V by a half open razor. This quaint gift was a present from the Grand Duke Vladimir.'

THE LION OF LUCERNE.

A great deal of anxiety is felt in the country through the discovery that one of Switzerland's chief historical monuments—the Lion of Lucerne—is threatened with destruction. The Lion, which was chiselled out from the solid sandstone rock by the Swiss artist, Ahorn, in 1792, commemorates the massacre of the Swiss Guard during the French Revolution, and as a work of art is unique.

It is situated in rather damp surroundings, above a pool in the glacier garden at Lucerne, and the water has trickled through the sandstone, which threatens to crumble and thus destroy the statue. An expert has been examining the rock, and by his advice it has been decided to cut away the surrounding rock and isolate the 'Lion.'—Geneva Correspondence of the London Chronicle.

A case of fatal potato poisoning occurred recently in Bristol, England. A child had eaten some potato peelings, and these, when the tuber has begun to germinate and shrivel, contain a poison which produces symptoms similar to those caused by strychnine.

MUST BE VERY DISCREET.

WHY HAVANA EDITORS ARE CONSTANTLY LIABLE TO ARREST.

'Yes,' said Mr. Bosworth, the editor and manager of the Havana 'Post,' in an interview the other day, 'the life of a newspaperman is vastly different in Havana to what it is in Worcester.'

'In what way?' he was asked. 'Well, in the first place, if you say a word against a politician he comes into the office and wants to fight.'

'Then life is one continual fight?' 'No, no,' he continued, 'I only said he "wants to fight," but before he gets down to real business he backs out. I got my tips when I first went there, he went on, and knew just how to take them. All I had to do was to peel for gore and let the fight stick out all over me and that was the end of it. They talked "duello" more than a Worcester "fan" does baseball, but they are very much afraid of getting their skin punctured.'

'Then, again, the laws are very strict, and one is liable to arrest for the least little statement, and not only is the writer arrested, but the entire force, even to the man who sells the paper. I remember once 'El Mundo' said something about a police captain, and they arrested the entire staff except the American pressman, who was out to dinner. They took the owner, Mr. Gomez, into a room where there were three officers with the flaps of their revolver cases tucked inside of their belts so they could draw quickly, and called him everything they could think of, even going so far as to insult his wife and the women of his family.'

'Their object in this case was to make him lose his temper and draw his own gun. Had he done so he would have been a dead man, but luckily he did not have it on him. He was shot, however, while walking up the street just a little while before I came away.'

'The worst case I had was with the Mayor of Matanzas, who was bound to have my blood until a friend of mine told him that I was a dead shot. Then he changed his mind and we became good friends. Then I had a little trouble with General Wood, who, by the way, is more afraid of a little printer's ink than any Cuban I ever saw. I was defending General Rathbone, and General Wood ordered me to stop it, and when I refused, had me arrested. He had no case against me, but I was writing things which were contrary to what he had said, so he ordered my arrest, and I was promptly arrested, which was setting the coming rulers of Cuba a most beautiful example.'

'Mr. Bosworth was then asked if he thought the Cubans could govern themselves, to which he replied: 'Yes, they can, but they will not, because they are so sensitive. An official must not be criticised in the least or defamed one pet scheme. If he is he will get mad and refuse to play.'

'But as far as brains go there are some very brainy men upon the island, but they all have that "one falling" Worcester "Sp."

ENGLISH POACHERS AT WORK.

The poacher is eagerly watching the first of October. Already has he transferred a considerable quantity oftridge, hare, and rabbit swag to the unscrupulous town vendor of the first of October. The pheasant begins to fly in outlying coops, on the lower branches, more convenient for the poachers. During the day these rascals will entice the wandering birds with corn till they get into the hair meshes and spring traps all ready for them. A common method is to light brimstone beneath the trees in which the birds roost. The powerful fumes overpower them and they fall into their greedy hands. In some places a poacher will fit a gamecock with artificial spurs and put him near the preserves. On the crowing of the plucky bird a cock pheasant will appear, to be despatched by a single blow of the needle spur. The gun is only used—sometimes an air gun for silence—when all other methods fail, though many 'long tails' are bagged in this way also.—London 'Daily Mail.'

NO FASHION FOR ROUMANIAN TEACHERS.

The Roumanian minister for public instruction, Spiru Haret, has addressed a note to all school inspectors in the country complaining of the luxury in dress among the female teachers. He directs the inspectors strongly to recommend all teachers to adopt the national costume, the peasants' dress of their special village, and has ordered the inspectors to report directly to him any cases of contumacy.—London 'Telegraph.'

A FAMOUS JACKDAW.

The Brixton jackdaw, which was found dead last week in the bar of the Angel Arms at Brixton, was a great celebrity in his own way. All jackdaws have fads of their own, and the favorite fad of this particular bird was to travel all over London on omnibuses, trams and cabs. He was thoroughly well known to every bus-man in the Brixton district; he used to take his seat on a bus beside the driver, and would chatter most volubly till the journey to the city or elsewhere was accomplished, when he would fly back to his Brixton home. He was a bird of strong likes and dislikes, and when any of his master's customers failed to find favor in his sight he would assail them with a most embarrassing flow of language.—London 'Tatler.'

Miss Kate Livingstone, a cousin of the famous Dr. Livingstone, has now completed her one hundred and seventy-year. She is living at Finnish, Isle of Mull, with Mrs. Fletcher, proprietress of Glen Aros, Mull, where she was long a privileged domestic. Miss Livingstone is now very feeble.

THREATENED DEATH FROM KIDNEY TROUBLE

Saved by Pe-ru-na.

The Remarkable Experience of an Old Lady 84 Years of Age Whom Pe-ru-na Cured of Catarrh of the Kidneys.



BEGAN THE USE OF PERUNA.



MRS. SUSANNAH MCHENRY OF BURBANK, CAL. HALE AND HEARTY AT THE AGE OF 84 YEARS THANKS TO PERUNA

Rode Seven Miles in a Carriage to Do Some Shopping After a Few Weeks' Use of Pe-ru-na.



Burbank, Cal.—Mrs. Susannah McHenry, now of this place, was attacked with kidney complaint while living at Billings, Mo., and was advised to come to California in the hope that a change of climate might help her, but this it failed to do, as she was confined to her bed, and the doctors in attendance had finally told her they could do nothing for her. It was then she began to use Peruna and had improved so much within a few months that on April 8, last, she rode seven miles to Los Angeles, spent the forenoon on a shopping tour, and at noon tripped up a long flight of stairs to have her photograph taken. Her letter reads as follows: 'I think I owe my life to the use of Peruna. I have tried innumerable doctors and medicines, but of no avail. The doctors gave me up, saying they could do nothing for me, as my death was only a matter of a short time. Then I began the use of Peruna and am glad to say that instead of being confined to my bed with the dread kidney complaint, I am up and about. I am 84 years of age, yet I rode seven miles to Los Angeles, spent the forenoon shopping, and climbed a long flight of stairs to have my photo taken to send to the Peruna manufacturers as a sample of what their valuable medicine has done for me.'

'I candidly believe I would have been in my grave to-day but for the use of Peruna.'—Susannah McHenry.

Kidney Trouble in October. Look out for kidney trouble in October. The heat of summer is past. The activity of skin perspiration has ceased. During the hot months a great portion of the blood poisons have been eliminated through the skin by sweating.

In October the cold days and nights puts an end to this and throws the whole responsibility upon the kidneys. The kidneys are obliged to do an extra amount of work. This is very likely to lead to kidney diseases.

More cases of kidney disease originate in October than all the other months in the year. Catarrh of the kidneys is very apt to set in when free perspiration of the skin is stopped. A short course of Peruna is very desirable to prevent this. At least those who have experienced any warning symptoms of kidney disease should begin Peruna without delay.

Catarrh of Kidneys. Peruna reaches the seat of the difficulty by eliminating the catarrh from the kidneys. Even after all other remedies have failed, Peruna brings prompt relief.

Catarrh of the kidneys in October has become so established in this climate that it is stupendous folly to neglect any precaution. There is no use to take diuretics. There is no use to take remedies that simply stimulate the kidneys. What is needed is a remedy that operates to cleanse the kidneys of all catarrhal taint.

This is what Peruna will do. Peruna is absolutely unique as a remedy for this class of diseases.

Take No Substitute.

Substitutions for Peruna are without exception, frauds. Peruna is in a class all by itself. Nothing is just as good. Nothing can be substituted with any success whatever. Insist upon having Peruna. Beware of substitutes. Be sure that you are using Peruna. Never allow any one to persuade you that he has a remedy that will do the same thing that Peruna does.

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.

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14--RETAIL STORES--14.



A SESSION OF THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH (Crown side), holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, will be held in the COURT HOUSE, in the CITY OF MONTREAL, on MONDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence, I give PUBLIC NOTICE to all who intend to proceed against any prisoners now in the Common Jail of the said District, and all others, that they must be present then and there; and I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must be present then and there, with their Records, Rolls, Indictments, and other Documents, in order to do those things which belong to them in their respective capacities.

J. E. THIBAUDEAU, Sheriff. Montreal, 14th October, 1902.

LITERARY REVIEW.

BOOKS FOR PRESENTS.

There is always a demand for books for gifts or for prizes and the supply of new ones is abundant. Among recent books for girls we find the following from the Religious Tract Society, London:—

'A Scots Thistle,' by Leslie Keith, is a delightful story of a young girl who while living happily with her uncle and aunt in the border country, is summoned to London to live with her father, a successful literary man, and her new stepmother, an amiable, affected, selfish Englishwoman, with two daughters who had learned from their mother no honorable principles of conduct. Under these circumstances, the Scotch girl's experiences were rather trying, especially as she long cherished a dislike for everything English:

In course of time, however, she found out, as all who make their home there do, the good points of London, and she came to hold certain English friends in the most cordial regard and esteem; but she never went north—and she went as often as possible—without a leap of her heart for the hills of home. 'It's an incurable disease,' she would say, 'this thing you call Scotch patriotism. My husband has it too, though he pretends to hide it.'

'Aeal's Motto,' by B. E. Glade, is a story in which the heroine, living with a rich, eccentric and cruel grandfather, takes as her motto the words 'Faithful in that which is least.' The contrast is well drawn between the two young doctors who figure in the story, one of whom works from selfish motives, while the other works always for the good of others. The benevolent young man has a special waiting room for poor patients, the fittings of which are thus described:

A long padded seat against one wall formed a kind of settee, and a couple of low armchairs stood on either side of the fire-place. The floor was covered with linoleum, but warm rugs were thrown down before the seats. The walls were hung with bright pictures; and scattered here and there were Scripture texts and mottoes, while upon the table in the centre books and magazines were spread in profusion with toy books for children and some puzzles and games.

A story dealing with the anxieties of those in England who had loved ones in the South African war, is entitled 'The Blessedness of Irene Farquhar.' It is by Eglantine Thorne and is published by the Religious Tract Society, London. We may quote one of the closing scenes of the book:

As he spoke they were ascending the steep road to the top of the common. At its highest point they alighted, and climbed a knoll crowned by some rugged firs, and looked down on a wide stretch of country, over which the shadow of night was beginning to brood, though the splendor of the sunset still illuminated the western horizon.

'Oh, father, we can see the sea!' cried Irene, in delighted tones. 'It shines like a sea of glass. And the Isle of Wight! Oh, father, did you ever see the island look like that?'

It was, indeed, a wondrous vision. Earth and sky seemed to blend beneath a veil of

golden mist through which the outline of the island, so many miles away, was clearly visible, glowing with an unearthly radiance, as if heaven's own glory had descended and wrapped it round.

'Oh, what does it mean?' Irene asked, in awestruck tones.

'It means,' her father said, after a moment, and his voice was low and sad, 'it means the passing of the Queen.'

They stood and watched while the splendor slowly faded, till only the faintest glow marked where the sun had sunk. And while they waited another sun—the sun of a great and exalted spiritual life—was sinking out of sight.

Mrs. Margaret Sangster, who has long been well known in the literary world, as a poet, an editor, an essayist and a short story writer, has now taken the field as a novelist, and her first venture 'Janet Ward, A College Girl's Story,' has just been published by the Revells. The heroine is a daughter of the manse and her father, having accepted an appointment to work among the mountain whites of Tennessee, some of the scenes of the story are laid in that romantic region. A girl colony in New York is then described and various experiences in journalistic work given. There are scenes in city mission work also, and finally a happy ending to the romance which begins at an early period in the book. (Revell, Toronto, \$1.25.)

'Don'ts for Girls,' by Minna Thomas Antrim (Altemus Co., Philadelphia), is a neat little manual warning girls against mistakes. Here are two or three of the shorter 'Don'ts':

Don't be too positive. A girl who is too assertive is never popular.

Don't nag; a terrible habit that grows like a weed.

Don't feel hurt upon all possible occasions—the habit is not endearing.

Don't have even a speaking acquaintance with King Alcohol, he is a disreputable fellow.

(Wm. Briggs, Toronto.)

BOOKS FOR BOYS.

Tales of heroism are very attractive to young people and a delightful book for a prize or a present will be found in 'A Book of Heroes, or Great Victories in the Fight for Freedom,' by Henry Johnson, author of 'With Our Soldiers at the Front,' and other works. Epaminondas, Telemachus, Gustavus Vasa, Garibaldi, and Captain Hedley Vics are among the characters chosen. The sketches are vigorously written and the volume is copiously illustrated. (Religious Tract Society.)

'Once Upon a Time, or the Boy's Book of Adventures,' is a book of eighteen thrilling tales which have the unusual merit of being written by those who themselves passed through the adventures recorded. Marvellous escapes from pirates, cannibals, brigands, from fire and from storm are given with many other unusual experiences. The tales are selected from old volumes of the 'Leisure Hour' and bring the boy of today into touch with the conditions of the past. (Religious Tract Society.)

'David and Jonathan,' by Julia Haak, from the same publishers, is a story of rural life in England of two brothers and a fickle maiden who is engaged to

one and marries the other. David, angry at the treachery of his brother, Jonathan, whom he had always specially cared for and helped, emigrates for Africa, where his heroism and earnestness win for him life-long friends. The scenes in Africa give a special interest to the book.

FOR THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS.

When the Rev. Albert J. Lyman, D.D., undertook to deliver six lectures in the Hartford Theological Seminary upon the 'Carew Foundation,' he took the unconventional plan of finding out first what the students desired especially to know. He invited the students of Hartford and other institutions to send him questions and these questions he used as a basis for the lectures, covering forty-four out of the hundred received. He speaks as he would in his own home to a younger fellow-worker, telling of his own wrestle with a common task, and giving suggestions which would have been most helpful to himself at the beginning of his career. Here, for instance, is some practical advice on sermon preparing:

Here is where we secretly must needs 'cut off the right hand' in making sermons. We have to deny ourselves in order to embody the grace of the Lord. Have we ever reflected how much it cost Jesus eyes to speak in His simple, homely way, and in no other? Something we have written may seem to us 'fine,' but we know it is out of proportion and out of place. Well, then, leave it out—let it go. That sheet will light the kitchen fire, but it is not the best agent for representing the same symmetry; the natural grace of our holy Message. If a man finally saves for his sermon one-half of what he writes for it, he will do well. I speak now of the earlier years in which he is drilling and fitting himself as a preacher.

Dr. Lyman is pastor of the South Congregational Church, Brooklyn, and the book is entitled 'Preaching in the New Ages—An Art and an Incarnation.' It is published by the Revells, at 75 cents.

A very readable book upon the development of Christian civilization has been written by the Rev. Edward Griffin Selden, D.D., pastor of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church in Albany, N.Y. (Revell Co.) Dr. Selden treats successively of the apostolic ages, the centuries of persecution, the fall of the Roman Empire, the Middle Ages, the Reformation period and the modern era, and tries to give a rational idea of the general lines of progress by which mankind has made advancement. In treating of the Middle Ages Dr. Selden says:

Scholasticism tended to break up the mental stagnation of the dark ages, and although it would be out of place and unproductive in this modern period, it was full of energy and fruitfulness in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. It sprang in part out of sources of learning to which European people had finally gained access, and in part out of the awakening of mental activities incidental to a progressive social and religious life. The learning of the Arabic schools of Spain, especially in mathematics, astronomy and medicine; and the imperishable literature of ancient Greece, became the inheritance of the western mind through the new intercourse of nations.

The gradual growth of the Reformation

period and the wonderful changes effected from the subject of three chapters, the last topic, 'The Modern Era,' gives occasion for the description of the religious revivals of the eighteenth century and the social reforms and missionary efforts of the nineteenth. On this last point Dr. Selden remarks:

The Reformed Churches were at first occupied with their own exigencies; and their missionary zeal was almost exclusively expended upon converting Catholics to the Protestant faith, and in securing greater liberty and more complete organization. Moreover, some of the leaders, including Luther himself, looked for the immediate 'second coming' of the Lord, and seeing the end so near at hand, felt small consideration for the unconverted heathen. . . . But Christianity is for the world; it is the ultimate religion for all mankind, and a return to the missionary aggressiveness of the first century was inevitable.

BOOKS ON MISSIONS.

It is twenty years since the first edition of 'The History of Protestant Missions,' by Dr. Gustav Warneck, of Halle, appeared. Six editions revised up to date have since been published, and we have now before us an authorized English translation of the seventh, edited by the Rev. George Robson, of Perth. Of course, the work has grown very much as years have passed, and though only an outline is attempted, the volume is necessarily somewhat ponderous. Dr. Warneck has made a life-long study of missions, and perhaps knows more about them than any man living. He is critical with regard to missionary methods, especially unusual ones, and does not hesitate to state his views, with all of which readers cannot be expected to agree. He says that missions are as yet in their initial stages, and that the work of foundation laying is necessarily slow. Yet, he says, the missions of to-day have gained a great victory in having gained a permanent foothold among non-Christian peoples, and 'if the eleven million heathen-Christians are but a small spoil in comparison with the still gigantic heathen world, they are nevertheless the earnest that Jesus Christ can and shall win the victory over the alien religions.' Treating of missions among the North American Indians, Dr. Warneck gives an interesting telescopic view of Canada as seen from Germany:

We come now to British North America, or the Dominion of Canada, the immense territory which embraces all the land north of the United States, with the exception of Alaska, to the Arctic Sea on the north, the Atlantic Ocean on the east, and the Pacific Ocean on the west, a space quite fifteen times as large as the German Empire. The five millions of colonists

who inhabit it live chiefly in the southern part, traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, while in the forts and factories scattered throughout the whole territory there is but a sparse white population. Still it presses ceaselessly northwards, as far as the nature of the soil makes settlement profitable. . . .

In 1763, England conquered French Canada, and in 1869 the English crown acquired also the Hudson's Bay territory, so that now the whole of America lying north of the United States, with the exception of Alaska, is a British colony under the name of the Dominion of Canada, though it is only loosely connected with the Mother Country. Politically it is divided into Canada, Hudson's Bay and British Columbia, each of which falls again into various provinces. Since the political conditions have been consolidated, the treatment of the Indians in British North America has become much more humane than formerly, and their condition is much better than it is in the United States.

(Revell Co., Toronto, \$2.)

Mr. Robert E. Speer, the foreign mission secretary of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, has collected and classified a number of his essays and addresses, and added new material, thus making a large volume entitled 'Missionary Principles and Practice.' (Revell Co., Toronto, \$1.50.) Mr. Speer is spoken of as one of the strongest religious leaders of the day. At the age of twenty-one, travelling in the interests of the Student Volunteer Movement, in a nine months' tour, he visited a hundred and ten educational institutions, gathering eleven hundred volunteers. Several years later he visited the missions of the Presbyterian Board in different parts of the world, and studied missionary conditions at close range. He is therefore well able to speak on both the home and foreign side of the subject, and to answer, from personal knowledge, the criticisms of missionary work which are so eagerly published and copied in the secular press. The address on the resources of the Christian Church given in Toronto last March at the Student Volunteer Convention has attracted special attention. In it Mr. Speer enlarges especially upon the spiritual resources. He says, for instance:

I wrote to one of our missionaries a few weeks ago, in response to an earnest appeal for more reinforcements, that we could not possibly send them; the Volunteer Movement did its best, but it did not produce enough men and women to fill these places; that instead of quadrupling our numbers we should just have to quadruple ourselves and allow in some way that Spirit of God, who has never been allowed to show what he can accomplish with a human life, to do with some of us what nineteen hundred years ago He was able to do in the Roman Empire with the Apos-

tle Paul. I believe we have not begun as yet to test the power of that Divine Spirit, who can take even very unpromising men and women, and give them a power beyond the power of man.

'A Century of Jewish Missions,' by the Rev. A. E. Thompson (Revell Co., Toronto, \$1.00), tells of the wonderful development of the Jewish nation who, formerly down-trodden and ostracized, are now found occupying the highest seats in councils and governments, manipulating the world's finances, filling an altogether disproportionate number of educational positions and demanding not merely individual liberty but national recognition and restoration to their own land. A single incident in European diplomacy indicates, says Mr. Thompson, the ascendancy of the Jews: 'During the negotiations for a Russian loan the elder Rothschild visited the capitals of four countries concerned in it. His business in St. Petersburg was chiefly with Count Camerin, Minister of Finance in the Russian Cabinet; in Berlin and Madrid with Counts Armin and Mendasibill, who held the same office in their respective governments, and in Paris with Marshal Sault, Premier of France. Until these four men, all of pure Jewish blood, had given their word Russia had to go a

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FOR THE PIANOFORTE. Principal contents are: Adagio Cantabile (Beethoven), Adagio from Sonata in D (Mozart), Allegro (Mendelssohn), A Maiden's Prayer (Badrzewski), Andante from Sonata in G (Beethoven), Arabesque (Schumann), Beethoven's, Celebrated Waltzes, "Crown Diamonds," Fantasia (Brahms), Final from Sonata in D (Haydn), Impromptu in A Flat (Schubert), La Symphonie Valse, (Comtant), Leder Ohne Worte (Mendelssohn), Mazurka, (Chopin), Pastoral Symphony, (Bach), Pastoral Symphony, (Handel), Prelude No. 7, (Bach), Romance (Rubenstein), Siciliano, (Scarlatti), Two Christmas Pieces, (Mendelssohn), Valse (Chopin). One shilling, paper covers; post free, 1s. 4d. Two shillings, cloth boards; post free, 2s. 6d. Both are full music size. Marvellous value. Beautifully printed. Send direct at once to JOHN DICKS, 213 Strand, W.C., London, England, who, on receipt of 1s. 4d. or 2s. 6d. will forward the cheap edition of this splendid volume.

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(Mrs. Kell's Experience).



Mrs. J. G. Kells, Toronto.

Everybody who has tried Powley's Liquefied Ozone for female ailments calls it the very best product for such disorders. Its stimulating action on the membranes; its cleansing and disinfecting properties, are just the thing to keep the delicate female organs in an healthy condition and relieve the worn out woman of all her aches and pains. Try it once and see.

50c. and \$1.00 a Bottle, at all Drug Stores. THE OZONE CO., of Toronto, Limited, Toronto and Chicago.

D. WATSON & CO., Montreal, Sole Agents for Quebec and Maritime Provinces.



MAKE THE BEST OF THINGS.

Courtesy in the Home—The Fashions—Candy-Making.

HOME THOUGHTS.

This would be a pretty grey, unhappy world, if people did not make the best of things...

NOTHING TO LIVE FOR.

Nothing to live for? Spout that cannot be, though when hearts break, the world seems emptiness...

WHEN SHE NAGS.

The woman who nags! How much she has to answer for! How much vital force, how much life energy is wasted to please her...

COURTESY IN THE HOME.

How old is Rob, Mrs. Irwin? asked Mrs. Gay, an old school friend from the city who was spending a few weeks in her beautiful farm home...

"If he hasn't, I'm not to blame!" declared Mrs. Gay, with tears in her eyes. "He used to be so graceful and gentlemanly, and to see him growing awkward and shy, seems too bad..."

"I fear you have done and said too much, little mother, if you will let me speak plainly." "I shall be glad if you will, dear friend; for your children are as free from any signs of this unwelcome period..."

"What is our neighbor if not first of all the one nearest and dearest? And how dare I teach this to my children if I do not live it at home and see that they live it to each other and to me?"

"I will, my dear," answered Mrs. Irwin. "What do you want to know of me?" "Do you mean to say that the family life in this home is always ordered as it has been with company in the house the last few days?"

"Why not?" said Mrs. Irwin with a smile born of peace and candor shining over her face. "When Will and I were married, we made up our minds that company manners were none too good for everyday use..."

heard of the respect due one's children before!" "You have missed a strong point in training them if you overlooked that," said her friend, quietly. "If you study their nature and actions, you must surely see many things in both to respect and to admire..."

"How about their faults, though?" urged Mrs. Gay. "For your children, as lovely as they are, have some little failings. I notice (pardon me for mentioning it) that Edith is quite inclined to be heedless, and that Rob is sometimes hasty in speech and manner..."

"You will see many flaws in us all if you stay a week with us, dear friend. We are not on the angelic plane by any means. We only respect and love ourselves and each other, and each tries every day to make the rest a little happier..."

"No, Mrs. Gay, no," said Mrs. Irwin with the strongest emphasis, "I have no secret. I only have what all mothers possess equally with me, the Golden Rule and love for my children..."

"I told him it came when a boy began to forget how to be helpful and jolly, and began to remember himself oftener than he did his friends." "Well," remarked the visitor with a long-drawn sigh, "I don't see what you want to go to heaven for! If your domestic machinery runs on like this every day in the year, conditions need very little improving, it seems to me..."

"By calling a family counsel," answered Mrs. Irwin promptly. "Lay the situation before them fairly, and tell them how you hope to gain for yourself and them by applying the Golden Rule to the family life; in other words by making the father, mother, the sisters, and brother the nearest neighbor. Then 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself' seems the easiest thing in the world to do..."

"Instead of noticing Herbert's voice and not retreating manner, have his friends in, and be sure that the sisters will help to entertain them. Want him to join you in your reading and recreation, as much as you ever did. His awkwardness will soon wear off, and all his old charm of manner return. If you think it wiser to speak to the daughters by themselves instead of trying to get a family opinion, it might be best in your case..."

FASHION NOTES.

Old-fashioned cashmires, that are so soft and refined to both touch and effect and drape so artistically, are being shown among the more modern weaves in light woollens. A fine cashmere in evening shades is always desirable, economical and stylish, with 'no end of wear'...

On some of the new shirt waists are big round flat metal buttons, which are particularly good when they tone in with the material, as, for instance, dark steel buttons on a deep gray waist, while others on a tan waist show a yellowish tone...

The day of the silk gown is here once more, and for autumn street wear dark silks are being made up to take the place of the summer silk shirt waist suits. Pin dots on a dark ground, dark checks, chamelone effects, tartan plaids, are all in demand...

The skirts of autumn gowns seem curiously close and scant, except at the bottom, where the decided flare gives a line to the figure that dangerously approaches the grotesque. The habit back and the close hips seem features of all skirts, and many of the models show the close effect carried down to the knees...

The separate shirt waists have many new models, and though the perfectly plain tailored waist of silk or flannel is always correct, there are delightful variations upon it. Plaids, tucks, straps, embroidered bands, silk braids all go to the making of the new shirt waists...

Many of the best dressmakers are making their own buttons of braid, passementerie and jet and fancy beads. They are delightfully irregular in shape and are, of course designed to carry out the style of a particular gown. Other smart buttons are embroidered by hand. Little buttons of dark wood look smart on tailored suits of cloth or wool...

The winter silk coats are to be very fashionable. The heavy ribbed silks and the brocades as well will be used for both the medium and long coats, and will, by the aid of interlining, be made as warm as if cloth were used. The trimmings are all on the heavy and elaborate order. Coats and tassels, lace applique, heavy velvet embroidery or silk outlined with silk cord—any or all of these are not thought too heavy for these times when too much trimming is a thing unknown...

Hats keep to the same round, flat lines that characterized them in the spring. There is going to be a lot of velvet hats later on to go with the velvet coats and suits. Very chic are hats made by putting together in shingles strips of heavy cloth or felt. These brims are often lined with plaited muslin. The lined trim seems to be a feature of the autumn millinery, and the lining may be either tucked, plaited or shirred and made of silk or mousseline rather than of lace. Picturesque hats of soft felt, heavy with ostrich plumes, will be a feature of the winter. A good deal of the trimming of hats fall down in the back on the hair. The new French hats are soft and velvet-like in appearance, especially the pure white models which will be popular for demi-dress wear...

The deeper-colored hats are made in many different ways. They are chiefly trimmed with velvet and feathers, with additions of very handsome velvet flowers and foliage. Then the sole trim consists of a large Alsatian bow set directly on the top of the hat, the long wide loops of satin or velvet ribbon reaching well over the brim.

CANDY MAKING.

Maple Sugar Candy—Break into small pieces one pound of maple sugar and melt. Then add one-half cup of milk and half a cupful of cream until when a little is dropped into cold water it forms a soft ball. Take from the fire and stir until it begins to cream. Pour into a buttered dish, mark into squares, and break apart when cold. Molasses Kisses—Boil together four cupfuls of granulated sugar, one cupful of molasses, one tablespoonful of butter, and one teaspoon of cream-of-tartar, until a bit of the mixture dropped into cold water will harden. Turn the candy into a deep buttered plate. So soon as it cools enough to permit it, pull it into long, narrow strips. Take the shears and cut the candy into inch lengths, wrapping each piece in paraffine paper. Do not put butter or sugar, or anything on the hands when pulling.

Fudge—Stir constantly while boiling together two cupfuls of granulated sugar, two-thirds of a cupful of milk, one bar of chocolate. When almost done add a small piece of butter. Take from fire, add a little vanilla flavoring, also nuts or coconut if desired, and stir until smooth. Pour into a buttered plate and check into squares.

Candied Dates—Two cupfuls of granulated sugar; one-half cup of water; pinch of cream of tartar; boil together until a little dropped into cold water will become brittle. Drop the dates into the mixture about half a dozen at a time. When they are well covered with the sugar, place on buttered plates to dry.

Nuts and figs may also be candied in this way. Hoarhound Candy—Steep one tablespoonful of hoarhound leaves in one cupful of boiling water. When the liquid becomes cold, strain and add one pound of granulated sugar and a teaspoonful of vinegar. Boil slowly, removing any scum that may come to the surface, but do not stir. Drop a little of the candy into cold water. When it becomes brittle pour the mixture into buttered plates.

Wintergreen Candy—Boil hard for about three minutes, two cupfuls of granulated sugar and one-half cupful of water. Add one teaspoonful of wintergreen flavoring, and beat until the candy begins to look white; then drop on buttered paper.

Molasses Taffy—Three cupfuls of brown sugar, one cupful of molasses, one tablespoonful of butter, and one tablespoonful of vinegar. Boil these ingredients until when tested in cold water a little of the mixture forms a hard ball. If you prefer the taffy to be brittle do not remove until the candy cracks when dropped in the water.

Molasses Gems—The above receipt for taffy may be used for these. After the candy has been pulled, flatten out and spread with any fruit jelly. Press the two edges and ends tightly together. Pull out into a long, narrow strip, and cut with the shears into inch lengths.

Almond Bars—Take two pounds of light brown sugar and one-half cupful of water; add a pinch of cream of tartar, and when the candy begins to boil, drop in slowly, stirring meanwhile, one pound of blanched almonds. Cook until the nuts are a light golden brown, then turn the mixture into a buttered pan about an inch deep. When almost cold cut into bars.

Cocoanut Balls—Melt two cupfuls of sugar in one cupful of water. Then boil slowly without stirring about ten minutes, skimming off the scum which comes to the top. Drop a little slowly from a spoon and when a fine thread clings to it the candy is done. Take it from the fire, add a pinch of cream of tartar, and beat until it is thick enough to mold easily in the hands. Add grated cocoanut, form into balls, brush over with white of egg, roll in the cocoanut, and set aside to harden.

Ribbons—The above foundation may be used for these delicious candies also. Take equal parts of the cream and flavor with chocolate, vanilla, strawberry, coffee, lemon, or anything desired. Cover the pastry-board and rolling-pin with confectioner's sugar, and quickly roll out each portion into a long layer about five inches wide. Put one layer upon the other, press together and cut into strips with the scissors.



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.

SUNSHINE THOUGHTS.

Wherever there is a human being there is an opportunity for kindness.—Seneca. It is difficult to tell how much men's minds are consoled by a kind manner and gentle speech.—Cicero. If what must be given is given willingly, the kindness is doubled.—Syrus.

'O many an arrow will reach a heart For which it was not intended. If a fearless marksman wings the dart, And the hurt can never be mended; And many a friendship may be lost, And many a love-link broken, Because of neglect to count the cost Of a word that is lightly spoken.'

NOTES OF THE BRANCHES.

The Montreal branch will hold a special meeting on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Hugh M. Boyd, 31 St. Mark street. A large attendance is

Advertisements.

A COMFORT AND A CARE.

If Your Home is Blessed With a Baby You Will Appreciate This.

A baby is a priceless comfort, but in its utter helplessness is also a great care. Anything that will relieve the tired mother and add to baby's health and happiness is both a help and a friend. This is what makes the statement of Mrs. Thos. Little, of Kingston, Ont., so interesting to all mothers. She says: 'When my baby was eighteen months old he was troubled with a sour stomach and was badly constipated. These troubles made him cross and restless, and I had to be up with him a number of times during the night. I finally got a box of Baby's Own Tablets, and after giving them to him for a few days his bowels became regular, his stomach was sweetened and he slept well. I think these Tablets are just what mothers need for their little ones.'

Baby's Own Tablets are the best and most convenient form for administering medicine to the very young. They are safe and harmless and free from opiates. Sent post paid on receipt of price, 25 cents per box, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. A book on the care of infants and children sent free on request. Write for it.

requested, as important business is to be discussed.

A wheel chair was sent recently to an invalid in the city, who was rejoiced to get it, as she needed it very much.

Two dollars in money, and a good number of papers have been received. A box of literature, clothing, etc., is being sent to a mission in the Peace River district.

The Westmount branch held a well-attended meeting in Victoria Hall, on Tuesday afternoon. The officers, re-elected for the ensuing year are:—President, Mrs. (Dr.) Hutchinson; first vice-president, Miss A. Macfarlane; second vice-president, Mrs. D. E. Bowie; secretary, Miss Macdonald, 4630 St. Catherine street; treasurer, Mrs. Allan Macdonald.

A number of letters, some making requests and others expressing gratitude for 'sunshine' sent, were read. One request was from a lady in Huron County, Ont., asking for a wheel chair for a crippled neighbor, a young man whose aunt looks after him. Her work would be much lightened by a wheel chair, so the society will try to send one.

It was decided to give an entertainment some time next month, to raise funds for the winter's work. A debate will be one of the chief-features of the programme.

After the business part of the meeting refreshments were served; the hostesses being Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Macfarlane, and Miss Goding. Music added to the enjoyment of the meeting. Mrs. S. C. Marston played and sang, the Misses Douglas played a duet on the piano, and Miss Gill sang a solo. Several new members were present.

A book rest was asked for the use of an invalid at Lisgar station. The Westmount branch did not happen to have one, but the Montreal branch did, and as they have kindly loaned it, it has been sent.

Contributions for the Labrador mission have been received from Mrs. Swall, Mrs. Bigelow, Miss McKean, Mrs. Kitting, and Mrs. Ewart, and a donation in money from Miss Goding. Mrs. Slater and Miss Macfarlane contributed postage stamps which are always welcome. Each stamp given performs a sunshine mission, carrying letters, papers, etc., in many directions.

A BRANCH IN ASSINIBOIA.

Some young girls at Kenis, Assiniboia, N.W.T., have become interested in Sunshine work, and have organized a branch in their Sunday school. They had twenty names enrolled to begin with, three being teachers, and the others children under fifteen. They have the right idea of sunshine work, for they are beginning with that nearest to them, spreading good cheer in their own homes first. They are sending pictures and cards to a Sunday school in Alberta, where they are badly needed; also trying to cheer a little sufferer in another district, write letters to 'abundant,' etc. The organizer is Miss Annie M. Smith.

Those who showed so much interest in the little boy in Assiniboia, who suffered so much with rheumatism, will be glad to hear that he is a little better. He is still quite ill, though, and his mother writes: 'I do not know what I should do to amuse him if it were not for the books and papers his sunshine friends sent. There were some nice things, including photographs, and over two years of the Boys' Own Paper, of which I could find no clue to the senders. But I wish to thank all very heartily.'

The little sisters and brothers of this boy wanted to 'pass on' some of their sunshine, so they made up a parcel of little things for a sick child at Okotoks, Alta. One little girl, ten years old, took the bead trimming off her old school dress, and strung the beads on thread, to amuse the other child.

The books sent by the Westmount Branch to Ymir, B.C., have been formed into a lending library in charge of one of the ministers there. He says: 'I find that something after the type of the Chas. M. Sheldon series or Ralph Connor's books are eagerly sought after by the boys in our mining and lumbering camps. You would be surprised to find well educated young fellows working as choppers and miners, but occasionally one runs across a man with a college degree, in places where one least expects it.'

Communications regarding Sunshine work should be sent in not later than Thursday morning. Address Editor Sunshine Column, Witness Office.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Bishop Stuart, late of Waipapu, who has just arrived in England, has resigned his see in New Zealand, in the midst of a most successful episcopate, in order that he might go to preach to the Moslems in Persia.

The Rev. J. P. McNaughton, American Board missionary at Smyrna, writes that great suffering has been caused by a fire in the town of Afion Kava Hissar, which destroyed 800 Armenian and 300 Turkish homes. The Armenian population is largely destitute, and Mr. McNaughton appeals in their behalf.

As the peasantry of Ireland have decreased in numbers, the priests have increased. In the Province of Munster, in 1901, there were no fewer than 4,578 priests, monks, nuns, and ecclesiastical students, an increase of 2,358 since 1871, although the population of that district has decreased by 318,410.

The Bishop of Liverpool has for a month been conducting services in a little mission chapel at Derby Haven fishing village. There was no choir, Sankey's hymns were used, and Mrs. Chavasse played the little organ. One Sunday the congregation overpowered the little hall, and the Bishop came out and preached on the beach.

"In the work of the Army," says General Booth, "my precious, blessed children have helped me that one or two have fallen from my side, but I love them, and they have fallen to come back sooner or later. But the Salvation Army does not belong to the Booth family. It belongs to the Salvation Army. So long as the Booth family are good Salvationists, and worthy of commands, they shall have them, but only if they are. I am not the General of the family. I am the General of the Salvation Army."

The Rev. J. B. Griffiths, of Mazeras, East Africa, in a letter just received, gives a glimpse of the difficulties often thrown into the pathway of missionaries by those who ought to be their helpers. "The Uganda Railway," he says, "has commenced to run Sunday trains to Mazeras. Last Sunday was the first day. The trains brought five or six hundred blue-jackets from the men-of-war, and their behavior was abominable. They cut down bananas, stole fowls, coconuts, and even sheep, and there was drinking, fighting, etc. I am going to protest to the authorities."

The mails from Uganda contain many references to the ravages of the fatal "sleeping sickness." It would be difficult to exaggerate the fearful rapidity with which this dread scourge is spreading. As many as twenty thousand have died in South Bugoga during the last eighteen months from this complaint alone. It is matter for thankfulness that a government commission of inquiry is on foot. At present, neither cause nor cure of the strange malady have been discovered. A double solemnity and urgency is, surely, says the "Gleaner," imparted by it to the Kabiros' appeal, "Send us teachers, teachers, more teachers!"

The adult Sunday-school movement has been responsible for much good work in the city of Birmingham, but none perhaps worthy of more attention than that just undertaken by the members of the Clark Street branch. A few years ago a room was opened in Bishopgate street, but the accommodation there soon became inadequate. The lease of the "Beetham" public-house being surrendered under Mr. Arthur Chamberlain's licensing scheme, the property has been purchased, altered, and fitted up as a Sunday-school and club house. With the expenditure of £150 the adult Sunday-school have got a centre for very useful work.

In calling attention to the increased whiskey bill of Scotland, the Newcastle "Chronicle" remarks: "At the Band of Hope conference the children belonging to that organization were enumerated by millions. At that rate of progress, the whiskey bill would soon be reduced proportionately."

A WELLAND MERCHANT.

He says He is Now Feeling Better than he has for Many Years.

An Open Letter in which a Prominent Citizen gives a Strong Recommendation for Dodd's Kidney Pills, a Remedy which He says Restored Him to Good Health.

Welland, Ont., Oct. 17 (Special).—Mr. J. J. Yokom, grocer and provision merchant of this place, has given for publication an open letter as follows:—

"For a year or more I had been ailing with Kidney Trouble in all of its worst forms. I had a very depressed feeling in my head and little or no appetite, a constant feeling of languor, and I became greatly reduced in weight.

"At times I was entirely incapacitated. I have spent considerable money in medicines of different kinds but did not get any good results. I also doctored with a physician of vast experience but got no benefit.

"At last I became discouraged and hopeless of ever being well again. One day by luck I heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills and began to use them.

"From the first they seemed to suit my case exactly, and when I had taken five boxes my old trouble had entirely disappeared, and was feeling better than I had in many years.

vided the juvenile abstainers all grew up into adult teetotallers. But it is notorious that they do not; and this leakage would seem to be a question of prime importance to the Band of Hope people. It may be something worth striving after to obtain juvenile pledges; but the effort would seem to have been almost wasted if these youthful water-drinkers subsequently lapse into habits which enable the Scottish distillers to boast of an increased output of whiskey.

Seventeen hundred Bible class excursionists went to London on Sept. 20 to attend the great meeting of the Bible class Federation in Exeter Hall. This organization was only started in 1896 by a union of seven Bible classes, having a membership of 150; now 313 classes, with a membership of 15,500, are affiliated, 158 classes having been added last year. Mr. John Henry Hirst's seven years' work as president of the Huddersfield Bible Class Association is now crowned by his election in succession to the Rev. F. B. Meyer as president of the Federation. His address, "The Bible a living force in our class," was the principal item in the programme of the meeting. The excitement culminated at the close of the meeting, when the 1,700 Bible class excursionists from Huddersfield had to take their seats on the seventy conveyances drawn up along the Strand, each to take its complement of twenty-five persons back to St. Pancras station.

MORAL INSTRUCTION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The most stringent law upon the statute books of our state is directed against intemperance as a vice, and our public schools are required to teach the future citizen that "wine is a mocker." Is not this moral instruction? Would it not be within the province of moral instruction to ask our schools to teach the wickedness of profanity? Would we offend the public if our schools took a stand against Sunday baseball and the desecration of the Sabbath? So with the whole list of virtues that go to make up a perfect character—honesty, frugality, patience, forbearance, cleanliness, reverence for holy things, respect for old age. Who shall say that these things cannot be taught in the public school without trespassing upon the domain of the religious teacher? In so far as the perfect religious character embraces all these virtues, to that extent it may be that the school would be an element, in religious training.

But beyond these virtues, beyond these fundamental principles of correct living, the school need not, ought not, and must not go.—Charles R. Skinner, New York State Superintendent of Education.

THE MISSIONARY SUBSTITUTE.

Less than two years ago the Missionary Substitute Company was started, in a California church. Quoting from the circular published at that time: "The object of this company is to obey our marching orders. Christ wished the Gospel preached in all the world. He wishes it still. 'Go into all the world; teach all nations; be my witnesses unto the uttermost part of the earth.'" Missionary work is, therefore, a matter of obedience, not of opinion. Some cannot go. They can send. Hence the Substitute Company.

The Oakland Church, first to adopt the plan, agreed to support a missionary. They divided the stock into shares at five cents each per month, and every member took one or more shares. Each shareholder was given pledge cards and twelve envelopes. The response was eager from the first, and results show a great increase in missionary contributions.

The introduction of the Missionary Substitute plan has greatly quickened the missionary spirit. Some who were not convinced of the importance of foreign missions, say they see it now. Special objects have increased, while the direct contribution to foreign missions is three hundred percent larger than last year. But the Board of Home Missions has been the largest gainer. The inconsistency of increasing gifts to the foreign work while asking two hundred dollars from the Board of Home Missions forced itself upon the people with such power that self-support is the result.—Assembly Herald, New York.

THROUGH SIBERIA.

Miss Graham and Miss Black, two of the Church missionaries, have come home from China on furlough, and have established a record by accomplishing the journey overland, by means of the new Trans-Siberian Railway. The journey, which occupied twenty-two days from Port Arthur to London, is graphically described by Miss Graham in a paper in "Our Sisters in Other Lands" for October. Writing of the railway road across Siberia, which is so generally associated with snow-covered plains, and hungry wolves, and manacled prisoners, Miss Graham says:—"That is not in the very least like what we saw. Day after day we rolled along across a great undulating meadow, covered with the richest pasture, and bright with wild flowers; sometimes great patches of it would be a blaze of pink or yellow, and the air would be fragrant with the scent of the flowers or of new-mown hay. Then as we got farther west, there were great stretches of most beautiful birch forests. On the Manchurian frontier, and again near Lake Baikal, and in crossing the Ural range, the scenery (says Miss Graham) is like that of the Scott country near Melrose, or part of Surrey. The travellers had warm sunshine nearly all the way."

A REMARKABLE MOVEMENT.

The Rev. Dr. H. U. Weibrecht, of the Punjab Mission, draws attention in his annual letter to a religious movement which originated in 1900 among some Hindu women of the upper classes in Lahore. The society, called the Bhajan Mandi (Association for Worship), was at first composed of only five families who met for worship and the singing of devotional bhajans once a week. Now it has made considerable progress, and more than one hundred ladies were present at the annual meeting held in October, 1901. The "covenant" to which each member subscribes runs as follows:—"We will renounce lying, slander, quarrelling with friends and relatives, and all kinds of obscenity; and we will try to promote the welfare of our sisters."

At the annual gathering before mentioned the lady founder read in Hindi prose and a hymn was sung:—"Thou art my Lord, I Thy handmaid, 'Thou art love, I thirst for love.'"

"Papers and a 'Report' were read by various members. The editor of a small Urdu paper for women, published weekly in Lahore, is a Mohammedan lady, and in referring to this meeting in her editorial notes she remarked:—"We give our best wishes to these true-hearted, right-minded sisters who have made such efforts for the abandonment of idolatry and in the spread of righteousness and of the worship of God, and we heartily pray that he will grant them success."

Dr. Weibrecht points out that these spiritual sympathies with a movement among people of another faith are not born of the Koran, and that it is evident that God is working in the mind of India, through the Bible and its teachings, a gradual but radical change of conceptions which is even now producing the first fruit of a harvest.—C. M. S. 'Gleaner.'

THE TREATMENT OF YOUNG CRIMINALS.

Mr. Thomas Holmes, the noted police court missionary, gives in the "Daily Chronicle" his views on the prison commission's report of the increase of crime last year. He agrees with all other experts that the root of the matter lies in rightly dealing with the young who are likely to grow up into criminals. As the law stands, children under fourteen found consorting with thieves or prostitutes may be sent to one of the 142 industrial schools of the country, but, however much they need further discipline, they cannot be kept after they are sixteen. Children between twelve and sixteen guilty of punishable offences may be committed by the magistrate to one of the forty-eight reformatories, but cannot be retained there beyond their eighteenth year. But the greatest anomaly in the situation is that the industrial schools and reformatories are almost entirely under private management, and can refuse to receive children sent to them by the magistrate. Only nineteen of the hundred and forty-two industrial schools are owned by public bodies, and not a single reformatory is under public control, although private philanthropy contributes only 1.8 percent of the entire cost. Not one of those institutions will admit a boy or girl having any physical or mental infirmity. The reformatories are starved in expenditure, and often overcrowded; in a number of instances the buildings are in a deplorably insanitary condition, and the technical training given is very inadequate. Mr. Holmes' simple and sweeping remedy is by Act of Parliament to make the reformatories part of the penal system of the country, so that the magistrate shall have direct power to commit young offenders to the age of eighteen to be received, and would grant power of retention up to the age of twenty-one. He would have some trade thoroughly taught to each, so that crime may not be the only means of livelihood, and he would have special provision made for "degenerates."

GOOD NEWS FROM PEKIN.

Sunday, Aug. 10, was a remarkable day at the American Board mission in Peking. It marked the ingathering of the first harvest since the siege. Twenty-five people were admitted to the church and seventeen taken on probation. The women's side of the church is notably full every Sunday. Among those admitted by baptism were nine members of the imperial clan, the one to which the Emperor belongs. The new comers include an entire family—husband, wife and six children, the oldest a twenty-year-old girl. The man is a cousin of the grand secretary, Gun Kang. Whatever may be the deterrent attitude of the official class, it seems certain that the people are friendly to foreign ideas and foreign religion and that as soon as their fears are put to flight they are willing to come into relations with the church.—Boston 'Congregationalist.'

THE ENGLISH FREE CHURCHES.

Prof. W. N. Clarke, of Hamilton, N. Y., writing to the Boston 'Congregationalist,' gives as follows the results of recent observations in England:—"How far the other Christian bodies in England, the Free churches as they love to call themselves, are really growing in power, I do not feel myself qualified to judge. They work under great difficulties, and deserve great credit for their fidelity. But one thing is certain: they are rapidly drawing together in the bonds of a common sympathy and interest. The Free church element is becoming unified. If the Established Church had desired to bring this to pass, it could have devised no better means than the Education bill. By this proposal of hostile legislation the Free churches are simply forced into a closer unity. The pressure of the establishment has always had the effect to keep the various denominations in more intimate fellowship than has prevailed among them in America, and now this union is made closer and stronger yet by what is regarded as an assault upon the common liberties. There exists a strong federation of the Free churches, extending throughout the country, which watches the interests of all the bodies that compose it, and seizes all occasions for helping the common cause."

I was present at an interesting occasion in a village near Cambridge, where three congregations, of three denominations, were uniting to erect a mission hall for the use of a small detached community two miles away from them. The foundation stone was to be laid, and five hundred people from the farms and villages around gathered to see it done. The president of the local branch of the Free church federation, himself a Quaker, was there, and a distinguished woman, of still another denomination, was brought out to lay the stone. The

three pastors conducted the service together, and in a great outdoor meeting at twilight, addressed by friends and strangers, the five hundred rural folk rejoiced in the forward movement and the unity of faith and purpose that made it possible. This occasion was a type of a large and hopeful movement. The nominations are not merging into one another, so far as I could judge, but they are becoming one in spirit and aim, and are working together with increasing energy and fervor for the cause that is common to them all.

HOW A CITY IS RUINED BY CLOSING THE SALOONS.

Santa Monica, California, nearly a year ago decreed the closing of the saloons. To do so it was predicted would ruin the city. How the city has been ruined, read what the California 'Voice' says:—

First, a very notable increase in the number and character of the population and visitors to the beach.

Second, business men say that since closing the saloons in May there is a decided improvement in business, some going as far as to say that their business has almost doubled. The merchants say that they are now getting more cash in hand for goods than ever before, and what formerly went to the saloons now goes into the legitimate channels of trade. An example or two will show the trend of business under prohibition.

The bank deposits in the Santa Monica bank for the three months of June, July and August, 1900, under prohibition, were \$46,000 more than they were for the corresponding months of 1899 with open saloons. Moody's delicacy store for the months of June, July, and August, 1900, under prohibition, took in actual cash, for June, \$232.50; for July, \$584.83; for August, \$427.23, in excess for the cash receipts for the three corresponding months of 1899, when they had saloons.

In May, 1899, there were fourteen arrests for drunkenness; in May, 1900, only four, and all other cases traceable to saloons have fallen off correspondingly. So that summing it all up Santa Monica can very well afford to do without saloons, and the good people of Santa Monica say that they can never again afford to have another saloon in their little city by the sea.—'Evangelical Messenger.'

IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCE.

BY THE REV. ALFRED ROWLAND, LL.B. (London 'Christian World.')

We have had our first run on the famous Canadian Railway leaving Montreal by the Imperial Limited we passed through well-cultivated land, on which the corn was still green, though wheat and oats were being rapidly harvested. Soon after passing through the beautiful Ottawa valley, we came to a district which still bears traces of the stupendous fire which desolated it about seven years ago. Nature, according to her wont, is rapidly covering the soil with fresh undergrowth, but there has been no attempt on man's part to redeem the country from barrenness, and wild creatures, once so abundant in this region, were for a time wiped out of existence; although there has since been some immigration on the part of their relations. So that two fellow-travellers caught sight of a black bear clumsily climbing the rocks, not two hundred yards from the track. As we proceeded the scenery became far more beautiful than we had anticipated. For many miles we ran along the north shore of Lake Superior, the largest body of fresh water in the world, and as we rounded the hills and saw one beautiful bay opening up after another we were reminded of the exquisite scenery of Loch Lomond.

Still further west, we found ourselves enticed by the rich prairie which makes Manitoba the finest grain-producing country in the world. What Egypt was to Rome this province may become to England. The soil is a rich black loam, on a subsoil of heavy clay, with gravelly bottom. As I can testify from personal experience, it is of the most tenacious quality, for the crossing of one street in this city entailed serious labor before my boots could be made presentable. But this soil is the farmer's joy, producing thirty and forty bushels of wheat per acre, and often sixty or seventy bushels of oats. And the wheat is of superb quality, Manitoba hard, being known throughout the world. It is no wonder that farmers are leaving their fairly fertile lands in Iowa, Dakota and Minnesota, to try their fortunes here, or in the less occupied lands north of Calgary. There is no chance for "gentleman farmers," who expect to ride through the fields and set laborers to work, but a farmer accustomed to personal labor, with a family of sons to help him, ought to do well. There appears to be great difficulty in obtaining labor. The platform when we arrived was crowded with five or six hundred men, but this morning's paper has been full of notices among so many? and urges farmers to increase their offer of three dollars (12 shillings) a day if they would attract men, because they receive nearly that amount in Ontario. One farmer near here, with a farm of fifteen hundred acres, advertises for seventy-five men, and as yet has only found four, for many of those who have come in are not on hire, but are merely seeking to help their friends, who, to use their own phrase, are "stuck for help." Domestic servants are also needed. In a family of five persons, six or seven dollars monthly and all found, while a "dining-room girl" in a hotel receives more. To some extent I find that Galicians supply the need, and although formerly dirty they are fast becoming civilized by the influences surrounding them here.

To return, however, to the Canadian Pacific Railway. We had been advised

Advertisement for Malta-Vita. Text: "We eat Malta-Vita 'The Perfect Food' For Brain and Muscle Perfect health, sound, restful sleep, clear complexion, bright eyes, clean white teeth, sweet breath; these are the blessings that follow a diet of Malta-Vita. Malta-Vita is justly entitled to be styled 'The Perfect Food' for old and young, sick or well. Being perfectly cooked, pleasant to taste, easily digested and assimilated, Malta-Vita is an ideal food. Made in Canada from Canadian wheat by Canadian workmen. SOLD BY GROCERS MALTA-VITA PURE FOOD CO. TORONTO, CANADA"

Advertisement for Electric Eng. & Supply Co. Text: "E. L. LeBrun, M. de Villers Electric Eng. & Supply Co. 21 BLEURY ST., Manufacturers of ELECTRIC APPLIANCES DYNAMOS, MOTORS Special Appliances Designed and Constructed."

to purchase our through tickets in London, as a traveller saves about £2 on the amount payable on this side. But we wished we had waited; for ministers here, especially if travelling in the service of the churches, travel at half fare; and we are told that we might possibly have received a free pass. As it is, the expense is heavy. Besides the £23 paid for a ticket from Montreal to Victoria, and back, we had to pay sixteen shillings each night for sleeping accommodation and a dollar for every meal, which is, however, good, varied and abundant. The C. P. R. was only finished in 1885; the line is rough, but we are informed that this, like the awful condition of the unpaved roads, is due to frost, which is often three or four feet in depth, even rivers like the broad St. Lawrence being frozen for months. The railway cars are roomy and heavy, weighing between forty and fifty tons each, and as our train consisted for part of the journey of eight of these, it was not, perhaps, to be wondered at that we were over an hour late. Many Methodist ministers and delegates were on the cars, for the General Conference of the Methodist Church, which meets every four years, is assembled here. Happily for this country, the Wesleyans, the Episcopal and the Free Methodists and the Bible Christians now constitute the most numerous body of Christians in the Dominion. Their organization is admirable and their energy and intelligence beyond praise. Second only to them, and probably surpassing them in social influence, are the Presbyterians. These two communities have practically taken possession of the land, and are so successful in their work that the proportion of non-attendants at religious worship is smaller here than in London. As soon as once I have been assured of this by men who know the country well. Among others, I have had long conversations with the Rev. C. W. Gordon, who is so well known in Europe as 'Ralph Connor,' the author of 'Black Rock' and 'The Sky Pilot.' He was the first to tell me what others had confirmed, that there is not a village of over 500 inhabitants which has not already in it one church at least. No man knows the foothills of the Rockies better than he, for he did mission work there for years, though few would suspect the quiet, gentlemanly man we met at dinner of being a daring rider of bronchos and a fearless evangelist among the rough settlers of the west.

As to our special work—we are holding conferences with Congregationalists—last night in Winnipeg Congregational Church, and on Monday at Brandon. Mr. Jones and Dr. Lambert go on there this afternoon, the former to preach to-morrow. I remain here with Mr. Edward Smith, to preach for Mr. Silcox to-morrow in his large church, where I am glad to know he gathers an audience of over a thousand every Sunday night, the larger portion of whom are men, chiefly young men. In appearance Mr. Silcox reminds one of Henry Ward Beecher, although he is thin as a lath. A keen, agile man, highly-strung, fearless and independent, not finding it natural to run in harness, but with plenty of 'go,' he wins our sympathy and admiration. He has placed himself absolutely at our service, as indeed others have done, and cordial indeed is our welcome in this great Dominion, as representatives of the dear homeland. Yours faithfully, ALFRED ROWLAND. Winnipeg, Saturday, Sept. '02.

WOODEN NUTMEG BEATEN. 'You have heard,' said the tobacco dealer, of wooden nutmegs—those were the things that gave a new fame to Connecticut—but did you ever hear of tobacco made of wood? Such a tobacco was put in cigarettes by an enterprising British firm last year. It was shredded pine wood, colored very artistically, and saturated with certain drugs that gave it a taste resembling tobacco remotely. The cigarettes were cheap and they had a good sale among the young. The British firm's business increased; a good number of machines for shredding wood were installed in its factory; the hands worked overtime to supply the trade. Then, suddenly, the law stepped in. The firm was fined \$1,000 and the manufacture of pine wood cigarettes came to a full stop. Here, as a curiosity, is a wooden cigarette—one that I saved. It looks, you see, like the real thing, and it smells like the real thing. I guess, too, that it would taste as much like the real thing as many of the cheap cigarettes that are on the market.—Philadelphia 'Record.'

The Boys' Page.

A Society Pet.

(Ernest Parsons, in the 'Boy's Own Paper'.)

The dormitory was evidently seething with a sense of the injustice under which it suffered. Because Tompkins Minor happened to be the third cousin twice removed of the headmaster, was that any reason why he should be the object of such persistent, such unblushing favoritism?

The dormitory, collectively gathered together around the bed of Jones Major, who was, for the time being, the ascendant spirit in the third form, unanimously expressed its opinion that it was not.

'Not by no means,' said Jones Major, with a disregard for grammar that was permissible only to the lawgiver of such an assembly.

'It's the third time this term,' said young Blakiston, by way of emphasizing the enormity of the crime that had been committed.

The dormitory collectively shrugged its shoulders, and there was a threatening air of determination noticeable on the faces of the nineteen small boys as they began to undress, which seemed to augur some dark scheme of revenge, in defiance of authority.

At nine o'clock, when the prefect entered to turn out the lights, the occupants of nineteen beds were cozily tucked up between the sheets. One bed only remained vacant, and that was the bed of Tompkins Minor.

The injustice under which the dormitory felt itself to be suffering consisted in the fact that for the third time this term Tompkins Minor had been allowed to go out to an evening party, and had received permission from his third cousin twice removed, the head-master, not to return till eleven o'clock.

In the first place, the dormitory felt itself unreasonably aggrieved by the fact that Tompkins Minor had friends residing in the town in which the school was, and that these friends not only gave evening parties, but frequently requested the pleasure of the company of Tompkins Minor.

'Fine sort of pleasure,' the dormitory used cynically to ejaculate, when it discovered the invitation cards on which this legend was inscribed, scattered about Tompkins Minor's dressing-table.

'Why he can't reply to the invitation without making mistakes in spelling,' Jones Major would say with a biting sarcasm; and then the dormitory would amuse itself by imagining the sort of replies which Tompkins Minor wrote: 'Mr. Tompkins is much obliged for Mrs. Brown's kind invitation for next Wednesday, which I am very pleased to come—that was the sort of thing which the dormitory convinced itself, Tompkins Minor despatched to his would-be hostess.

But, apart from the fact that Tompkins Minor had thus developed into a sort of social pet, the dormitory had another and still more bitter grievance. Misguided ladies might be permitted to request the pleasure of Tompkins Minor's company. The dormitory could not prevent that, and, as Jones Major said, with the air of a man of the world, 'There's no accounting for the states of women folk.'

But the question to which the dormitory demanded an answer was: Why was Tompkins Minor allowed to go? Why should he be permitted to come lumbering in at a quarter-past eleven (an hour at which every one was, or ought to have been, asleep), when, for the other boys, there was a dire necessity of being in bed before nine, or of accepting the alternative of an imposition?

This was the third time this term that it had happened, and the dormitory, debating the matter in whispers from the respective beds after lights had been turned out, came to the conclusion that something must be done—some protest must be made.

'Can't we get up a round robin?' said young Hayward. He didn't exactly know what a round robin was, but he had a vague idea that it was something desperately crushing, and that was the sort of thing that was needed to meet the case.

'Or send him to Coventry,' said another boy, with a somewhat clearer idea of the nature of the doom which he proposed. 'The worst of it is that it's no good sending a chap like that to Coventry,' said Jones Major. 'He'd only go out to parties all the more. He'd do all his talking to the girls!'

'Ugh!' The dormitory shrugged its shoulders in the dark and under the bedclothes, as an expression of its contempt for the female sex. 'He'd tell them all about it,' Jones Major went on, 'and they'd pity him, and say we were horrid, and write letters about it to old Taylor.' Dr. Taylor was the head-master.

'On blue-scented note-paper, same as what they write to Tompkins on,' sniffed young Blakiston, with a voice of scorn. 'It's no good sending him to Coventry,' the dormitory agreed. Some other method must be devised.

A very small boy in the corner of the room, who had only just come to the school, suggested an apple-pie bed, but the dormitory laughed mercilessly at the hopeless inadequacy of the idea. 'An apple-pie bed!—that was the sort of thing that old Taylor had talked about before one came to school at all, and when one had a governess.'

Every one knew that it was easy enough to kick the sheets down again; the worst that could happen was that, if they were rotten ones, one kicked one's feet through them, and then the whole thing was found out by the house-keeper, who peached to the head, and it was the dormitory, instead of the intended victim, who suffered. They racked their brains in the attempt to devise some more exquisite form of torture. Some minutes of silence had elapsed in this unlovely endeavor, when suddenly Jones Major said: 'Ah!

in a way that convinced them all that he had got an inspiration.

'What is it?' asked the dormitory in a tremor of expectation. 'It's just the very thing,' said Jones Major; 'it's the gas hole!'

'What's that?' asked the dormitory. 'It seemed to them that Jones Major, in his Titanic efforts to devise systems of torture for young Tompkins, had suffered some sort of mental derangement. Jones Major, however, began to explain. 'Do you chaps remember, at the beginning of the term, there was an escape of gas somewhere over by Blakiston's bed?'

'Pshaw! don't we just?' said the dormitory. 'There were certain unsavory recollections in connection with that escape of gas which dwelt in their minds with a peculiar vividness. 'Well, I happened to come into the room when the men were mending it,' Jones Major went on. 'It was in the afternoon, and I had to come back for a sweater that I had left in my drawer. They had rolled up the strip of carpet in the middle of the room, and when I looked to see what they were tinkering at, what do you think I saw?'

The dormitory didn't know, but the dormitory wanted to know awfully, and said so. 'Well,' continued Jones Major—'it's a jolly queer thing we never noticed it before. We are always pulling new chaps up on that carpet, but I suppose we never pulled it away altogether, or else we should have seen what I saw that afternoon—a sort of trap-door in the floor.'

The dormitory thrilled with an intense excitement. There is always something remains about a trap-door. In tales of adventure trap-doors generally lead to subterranean passages, through which the hero escapes from the most imminent dangers. A trap-door is a very symbol of romance.

This particular trap-door, as Jones Major went on to explain, was only a foot deep, and at the bottom of it instead of subterranean passages, there were only gas-pipes. But still the dormitory welcomed the idea with enthusiasm. If it could inflict punishment on Tomkins Minor by means of a trap-door, that in itself would be something striking—something that appealed to the imagination. It simply asked young Blakiston at length.

'Don't be in a hurry,' said Jones Major, reprovingly. 'It was necessary sometimes that he would remind the dormitory of his superiority by the exercise of a little hauteur. Then he condescended to explain. 'The best of this trap-door is,' he began, 'that it hasn't got any hinges. It simply takes off. Now, what I say is that we can just take off this lid, and put it somewhere under one of the beds, and then put back the carpet over the hole, so that when Tompkins Minor goes to light the gas he'll just go through!'

'Splendid!' The dormitory welcomed the idea with exultation. It was positively a stroke of genius! 'I told you it would be all right if you waited,' said Jones Major, self-complacently; and then they stealthily set about carrying the plan into execution. First of all, the long, thin strip of carpet which ran down the middle of the room between the two rows of beds was quietly rolled up, and then, sure enough, by feeling carefully over the boarded floor, they found the trap-door of which Jones Major had spoken.

This was silently removed, and then the carpet was rolled back again into its customary position. Having accomplished their design, the conspirators crept back to bed again and waited impatiently for the homecoming of Tompkins Minor. The clock outside on the landing had struck ten just as the trap-door was being removed, and the boys sighed for the remaining hour of their vigil to pass away; never had they been so anxious to see Tompkins Minor before.

'He hasn't left the house yet,' whispered young Hayward. 'Perhaps he's dancing at this moment,' said another boy, with a yawn. 'I'm reading on the girls' toes,' sneered Blakiston. 'I wonder they put up with him. He weighs about a ton.'

'All the better,' said Jones Major. 'He'll go through that man-trap with a bigger thump. This was pleasant to think of! They blessed Tompkins Minor for being fat, and looked forward to his coming all the more. At last the clock struck eleven, and a few minutes later a step was heard in the passage outside. Suddenly the step hesitated, stopped, retreated a few paces and then a sound of voices was heard. 'What is it, Arthur?' said a well-known voice. It was that of the doctor. If headmasters will have their relations at the school, why must they call them by their namby-pamby Christian names, thought the dormitory.

'My candle's blown out, sir,' broke in the voice of Tompkins Minor. 'All right, my boy, I'll come and light the gas for you,' responded old Taylor, and a cold thrill passed round the dormitory as the words were spoken. The rapid stride of the doctor was heard in the passage; the door opened. Jones Major, quaking with fear, tried to articulate something, but words failed him.

The doctor caught the sound, and muttered something about boys talking in their sleep. Then he strode down the middle of the dormitory, Tompkins Minor following at a distance. Crash! Crash! Horrors!—the very worst had happened! The only hope of the dormitory, as it lay there palpitating with fear, had been that the doctor might manage to step over, or go round, the man-trap that awaited him. But it was only too clear that he had stepped right into it. He was now sprawling on the dormitory floor!

'What disgraceful prank—what—what abominable device is this?' he thundered when he had at last partially recovered himself, and had managed to find his feet on terra firma. His voice trembled with rage. 'Tompkins, you, sir, find my matches; they are on the floor.' In his fury he even forgot to call his cousin by his Christian name.

Tompkins groped about in the dark, and at last managed to find the box of matches which the doctor had let fall as he had been swallowed up by the man-trap. The doctor lit the gas, and then glared round on the trembling occupants of the beds. He ruefully inspected the hole in the floor, and then unconsciously rubbed his shins, which, the wretched boys felt convinced, had been horribly barked on the edges of the trap. 'I desire explanation of this abominable conduct,' he said at length. 'Jones Major, sir, who removed that trap-door?'

The unfortunate Jones Major, thus appealed to, did nothing but tremble and remain speechless. 'I insist upon knowing who removed that trap-door,' repeated the doctor; but still a dead silence reigned throughout the dormitory. 'I shall investigate this matter in the morning,' said the doctor at last. 'The boys could not help suspecting, even in their terror, that the doctor was wishing to leave the room at once, in order not to have to conceal the anguish he was suffering from his broken shins. 'Tompkins Minor, let me beg of you to divest yourself of your clothing with the greatest possible alacrity, and with that the doctor strode rapidly out of the room.'

Next morning the doctor sought an early opportunity of carrying out his threat of continuing his investigations. The nineteen unfortunate occupants of Dormitory B were brought up before him, and submitted to a searching examination. Nothing, however, could he wring from any one of them as to the names of the actual culprits, and at last the very small boy who had suggested that an apple-pie bed should be prepared for Tompkins Minor, blurted out:—'Please sir, it was all of us.'

'Nonsense!' said the doctor, in a voice that made the small boy tremble. 'It does not take nineteen boys to remove one trap-door.' 'No, sir,' said the small boy again; 'but we all thought it a good thing to do.' 'Oh!' said the doctor. 'And may I ask whether you all still think it a good thing to do?'

Frederick Barbarossa. 6. Louis XIV. 7. Clara Barton. 8. William Rufus. 9. Constantine. 10. The Templars.

PART II. WHITE. 1. What famous King was always distinguished by a white plume in his hat? 2. Who, from the mourning which she wore for her boy-husband, was known as the 'White Queen'? 3. In what battle was General Taylor's horse, 'Whitey,' a conspicuous mark? 4. The followers of what Pretender wore a white cockade as a badge? 5. In what country is the title, 'King of the White Elephant,' the proudest which a king can have? 6. Where is a white horse (374 feet long) cut in the chalk cliffs to commemorate Alfred's victory over the Danes? 7. In what famous picture is a white bandage on the arm a religious badge? 8. Whose stained white toga was the subject of a famous funeral oration? 9. What famous order of crusaders wore a white cross edged with gold? 10. Whose favorite charger was named 'White Surrey'?

Answers: 1. Henry of Navarre. 2. Mary Queen of Scots. 3. Buena Vista. 4. Charles Edward. 5. Siam. 6. Berkshire (England). 7. The Huguenot. 8. Julius Caesar. 9. Hospitaliers. 10. Richard III.

PART III. BLUE. 1. A blue ribbon is the badge of what famous order? 2. Which of the United States is known as the 'Blue Hen'? 3. The men of what country were called 'Blue Bonnets'? 4. What Emperor called 'Corporal Violet' was so named from the bunches of violets worn by his supporters? 5. In which of the United States do the underlying strata of blue limestone give the name 'blue grass' to the pasturage? Answers: 1. The Order of the Garter. 2. Delaware. 3. Scotland. 4. Napoleon Bonaparte. 5. Kentucky.

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Answers: 1. The Order of the Garter. 2. Delaware. 3. Scotland. 4. Napoleon Bonaparte. 5. Kentucky.

SOMETHING NEW!



SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER 25c. Big Box. No Spilling. New Patent Can. Non-Acid. No Waste. No Grit. HALL & RUCKEL, New York.

THE RUBENS VEST



The Rubens Vest is the BEST undershirt ever devised for infants. No BUTTONS, PINS, or STRINGS required. No pulling over the head to worry small children. Its use is recommended by the most eminent physicians for its efficient protection of lungs and abdomen. For sale by all leading Dry Goods stores.

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.

CENTURY READY MIXED PAINTS FLOOR PAINTS, STAINS, VARNISH. Pure Paint at Lowest Prices.

JOHN McARTHUR CO., 354 St. James st.

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.

LINSEED OIL, TURPENTINE Low Prices. J. WATTERSON & CO 45 COMMON STREET, MONTREAL.

Fits Cured Free KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER Cures all kinds of Nervous Disorders—No Fits after first day's use—Send to Dr. E. H. Kline, Co., 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, for trial bottle. Agent for Canada, J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST, 1790 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

READING FOR BOYS. 'The Canadian Boy' for October contains a story by Miss A. B. Church, of Lachine, who has frequently contributed to the 'Boys' Page. 'The Colonel's Yoke' is the title of a story by Dr. H. Lyons Hunt, of London, Ont. A natural history corner is conducted by Prof. Lockhead, of the Ontario Agricultural College, and contains this month a description of the sandbanks of Prince Edward Island. To the column 'The Boys' Brigade' Frank Hope supplies news from Montreal. (Canadian Boy Publishing Company, Shallow Lake, Ont.)

Advertisements. 'WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD' DR. RADWAY & CO., New York—Gentlemen: I send enclosed M. O. for which you will please send me one dozen Radway's Ready Relief and one dozen Radway's Pills. Your Ready Relief is considered hereabouts to be worth its weight in gold. This is why I am induced to handle it. I have handled it for some time, but I consider the R. R. far superior to this, as it gives better satisfaction. J. M. ALEXANDER, HOXBAN, L. T.

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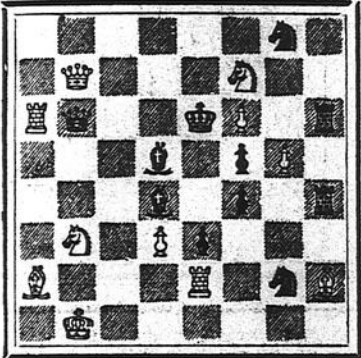
Communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 'Witness', Montreal.

Saturday, Oct. 18, 1902.

PROBLEM NO. 620.

(By C. C. W. Sumner, of Warwick.)

Black—11 pieces.

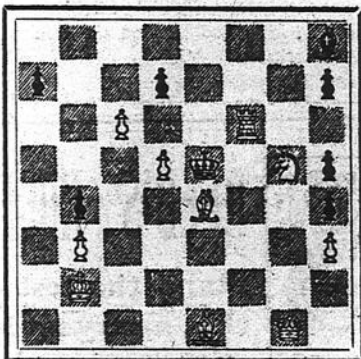


White to play and mate in TWO moves.

PROBLEM NO. 621.

(Manchester 'Weekly Times' Tourney.)

Black—8 pieces.



White to play and mate in THREE moves.

Problem No. 622. By M. Havel. Three moves.

White—K at Kt 2; Q at K B 7; R at Q B 4; B at K B 2; Kt at K 5; (6 pieces.)

Black—K at Q 3; Kt at Q Kt 6; P at Q 2; Q Kt 4; (4 pieces.)

Problem No. 623. By J. Colpa. Two moves.

(White—K at Q R 7; Q at Q 5; R at Q 4; B at K R 4; Kt at K B 3; P at K R 3; K B 2; K B 7; (9 pieces.)

SOLUTIONS. No. 618. Sumner. Two moves. Key: P-Kt 3 (Kt.) Correct from G. Patterson.

The following are two games from Mr. Pillsbury's recent blindfold performance at Berlin.

White. Mr. Pillsbury. Black. Dr. Lewitt.

1 P-K 4 1 P-K 4 2 Kt-K B 3 2 Kt-Q B 3

3 B-Kt 5 3 R-K B 3 4 Castles 4 Kt x P 5 P-Q 4 5 Kt-Q 3

6 B-R 4 (a) 6 P-K 5 7 R-K sq 7 B-K 2 8 Kt-K 5 8 Castles

White. Olland. Black. Wolf. 1 P-K 4 1 P-K 4

2 Kt-K B 3 2 Kt-Q B 3 3 B-Kt 5 3 P-Q R 3

4 B-R 4 4 Kt-B 3 5 Castles 5 P-Q 3

6 P-Q 4 6 P x P 7 B x Kt ch 7 P x B

8 Kt x P 8 B-Q 2 9 P-Q Kt 3 9 B-K 2

10 Kt-Q 2 10 Castles 11 B-Kt 2 11 R-K 1

12 P-Q B 4 12 B-K B 1 13 Q-B 2 13 P-Q 4

9 Kt-Q B 3 9 B-B 3 10 B-B 4 10 Kt-K sq (b)

11 Kt x P 11 Kt x Kt 12 Kt x Kt 12 B-K 2

13 P x Kt 13 P-K B 3 14 Q R-Q sq (c) 14 P x P

15 B x K P 15 P-Q 3 16 B x Kt 16 R x B

17 Q-Q 5 ch 17 K-B sq (d) 18 B-B 3 18 B-B 3 (e)

19 B x B 19 P x B 20 Q-K R 5 20 K-Kt 2

21 R-K 3 21 R-B sq 22 R-Q 5 22 B-K 3

23 R-Kt 3 ch 23 K-R sq 24 Q x P ch (f) 24 Resigns.

White. Mr. Pillsbury. Black. Herr Borgmann.

1 P-Q 4 1 P-Q 4 2 P-Q B 4 2 P-K 3

3 Kt-Q B 3 3 Kt-K B 3 4 B-Kt 5 4 B-Kt 5 (a)

5 Kt-B 3 5 B x Kt ch (b) 6 P x B 6 P-Q Kt 3

7 P-K 3 7 B-Kt 2 8 P x P 8 P x P

9 B-Q 3 9 P-K R 3 10 B-R 4 10 Q-Q 3

11 Castles 11 Castles 12 Kt-K 5 12 P-B 4

13 P-K B 4 13 N-K sq (c) 14 B x Kt 14 Q x B

15 Q-R 5 15 B-R 3 16 Kt-Kt 4 16 Q-Q 3 (d)

17 B x B 17 Kt x B 18 P-B 5 18 P-B 3

19 R-B 3 19 K-B sq (e) 20 Q-Kt 6 20 Q-K 2

21 R-Kt 3 21 Q-K B 2 (f) 22 Q-R 7 22 Q-Kt sq

23 Q x Q ch 23 K x Q 24 Kt x B P ch 24 K-B 2

25 Kt x R 25 R x Kt 26 R-K B sq 26 Kt-B 2 (g)

27 P x P 27 P x P 28 R-Kt sq 28 R-K 3

29 R-Kt 7 29 P-R 3 30 R-K Kt 6 30 P-B 5

31 R-B 6 31 Kt-Kt 4 32 R x R ch 32 K x R

33 R x Q R P 33 Kt x P 34 P-Q R 4 34 K-Q 2

35 P-R 5 35 Kt-Q 8 36 R-K Kt 6 36 P-B 6

37 R x P ch 37 K-Q 3 (h) 38 P-B 6 38 P-B 7

Advertisements.

White Clothes. I have used Pearl-line for the last ten years. Always satisfied with it. It never turns the clothes yellow. Mrs. Rev. R. G. J.

Electrical Work. of all kinds done promptly at most reasonable rates in the city. Phone us and we will call and give estimate.

The Sayer Electric Co.'y, 12 and 14 BEAVER HALL HILL. Phone Main 4545.

BUSINESS CARDS AND COMMERCIAL PRINTING OF ALL KINDS NEATLY DONE.

ESTATE LATE HENRY HOGAN. All persons having claims against the above estate are hereby requested to file same with the undersigned at the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, duly attested, within two weeks.

SOFT COAL HEATING. Engineer, holding first-class Engineer's Certificate, well up in the use of soft coal in factory and house furnaces.

GAME NO. 551. A pretty Odd's Game played recently in Russia. (Remove White's Queen's Knight.) Sicilian Defence.

White. Prince Dadian of Mingrelia. Black. Mr. Magidoff. 1 P-K 4 1 P-Q B 4

2 P-Q Kt 4 2 P-K 3 3 B-Q Kt 2 3 Kt-K B 3

4 B-Q 3 4 P x P 5 Kt-K R 3 5 B-K 2

6 Castles 6 Castles 7 I-K B 4 7 P-Q Kt 3

8 B x Kt 8 B x B 9 P-K 5 9 B-K 2

10 B x P ch 10 K x B 11 Q-K R 6 ch 11 K-Kt 1

12 Kt-Kt 5 12 P x Kt 3 13 P x B 13 P-Kt 3

14 Q-R 6 14 Q-K 2 15 B-R 6 15 P-K B 4

16 Kt P x P 16 Q-R 2 17 Q-Kt 5 17 Q-R 4

18 P-B 7 ch 18 R x P 19 Q-Q 8 ch 19 K-Kt 2

20 R x R ch 20 K x R 21 R-B 1 ch 21 K-Kt 2

22 Q-B 8 ch 22 K-R 2 23 R-R 7 mate 23 Resigns.

*En passant. NOTES AND NEWS. The first round in the Consultation Tourney at the Montreal Chess Club was fixed for Wednesday last.



DOMINION LINE MAIL STEAMSHIPS. LIVERPOOL SERVICE. From Montreal. To Liverpool. From Liverpool. To Montreal.

REFORD AGENCIES. DONALDSON LINE. Glasgow Service. From Montreal. To Glasgow.

THOMSON LINE. London Service. From Montreal. To London.

BLACK DIAMOND LINE. RIVER and GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE. The Popular Steamships, BONAVISTA and COBAN, will sail alternately from Montreal about every 8 or 9 days.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO. BEAVER LINE. MONTREAL to LIVERPOOL. From Montreal. To Liverpool.

FURNESS, WITBY & CO. (LIMITED). THE GREAT LAKES LINE. The only direct and regular steamship line between CANADA and MANCHESTER.

MANSIELO LAWRENCE LINE. Montreal and Antwerp. From Montreal. To Antwerp.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. Montreal and Hamburg. From Montreal. To Hamburg.

OLD NEWSPAPERS. Suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale at the 'Witness' Office, in 15-lb. packages at \$1 per 100 lbs.



CHEAP TRIPS TO QUEBEC. STATEROOM BERTHS FREE. Commencing OCTOBER 15th. Montreal to Quebec \$3. Return \$5.

EVERY WEDNESDAY. TORONTO. \$3.00 Return. CLEVELAND. \$5.00 Return. DETROIT. \$12.00 Return. WINDSOR. \$20.00 Return.

Ottawa River NAVIGATION COMPANY. The Duchess of York Wednesdays and Saturdays, 6 a.m. Papineauville, Ottawa, etc. Steamer Princess Tuesdays and Fridays at 5.30 p. m.

NEW LOCHFYNE HERRINGS. Just received, via Allan line, 100 Kegs Loch Fyne Herrings, September catch, which is the best month of the season.

WALTER PAUL. FAMILY GROCER. Corner Metcalfe and St. Catherine Sts. Professional. R. A. DUNTON, B. C. L. NOTARY, Etc.

ARCH. MCGOWN, K.C. IMPERIAL BUILDING. Tel. Main 1214. Room 21. ANDREW R. McMASTER, ADVOCATE & SOLICITOR.

SMITH, MARKEY & MONTGOMERY. ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, Etc. TEMPLE BUILDING, 125 ST. JAMES STREET. ROBT. C. SMITH, E.C. FRED. H. MARKEY, GEO. E. A. MONTGOMERY, WALDO W. SKINNER.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS OWEN N. EVANS, TEMPLE BUILDING, MONTREAL. PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, FRATERNITY HALL & CO., Canada Life Building, Montreal. Also Toronto, Ottawa and Washington.

HOTEL EMPIRE, BROADWAY and 63d STREET, N.Y. CITY. ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. RATES MODERATE. Excellent Cuisine. Efficient Service. Extensive Library. Orchestral Concerts Every Evening.



CANADIAN PACIFIC. IMPROVED OTTAWA SERVICE. Lv. Windsor Stn. 8.45 a.m. 9.40 a.m. 10 a.m. Ar. Ottawa 11.45 a.m. 12.40 p.m. 1.25 p.m.

PACIFIC COAST. Until October 31st, 1902, Colonist rates from Montreal to: Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, Portland, Rossland, Nelson, Trail, Robson, Spokane, Anacosta, Colorado Springs, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake, San Francisco.

Rutland Railroad WINDSOR ST. STATION. TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: 8.50 A.M. - Day Express, arriving Burlington 11.50 a.m., Troy 4.55 p.m., Albany 4.40 p.m., New York 8.15 p.m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM. SPECIAL COLONIST RATES TO WESTERN AND PACIFIC PORTS. Until October 31st, 1902. Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, Portland, Rossland, Nelson, Trail, Robson.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. THE MOOSE. Open Season Commences in QUEBEC. Sept. 1st. NEW BRUNSWICK NOVA SCOTIA. TIME TABLE CHANGES. (In effect October 12th, 1902).

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Advertisements.

NURSING MOTHERS. A mother's poor health is bad enough for the mother but worse still for the nursing baby.

Mothers find Scott's Emulsion a nourishing and strengthening food. If the breast milk is scanty or thin Scott's Emulsion will make it rich and more abundant.

When mothers take Scott's Emulsion the babies share in the benefits. Thin babies grow fat. Weak babies get strong.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing. ALEXANDER LINDSAY, HORSESHOER and BLACKSMITH.

Cement, Drain Pipes, etc. DRAIN PIPES, PORTLAND CEMENTS, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES. W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO., 225 St. James Street.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE DOUKHOBORS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—I have received many letters from eastern Canada, some asking me to affirm, some to deny, the current sensational reports of the press concerning the alleged 'epidemic' of religious fanaticism amongst the Doukhobors.

As the 'Witness' is widely read by that class who are interested in the Doukhoborts, I hereby request space for a general reply. Some of my correspondents not being in full sympathy with these 'peculiar' people, indulge the hope that the most sensational of these very sensational reports may be verified.

It is equally untrue that the men now 'sit around idle' and 'compel the women to do the work formerly done by the cattle.' The Doukhobor is nothing if not industrious. Both men and women are hard-working.

As the cause of the uprising, they give the unpatriotic short-sighted, and avicious exploitation of the natives by the officials and the traders. The following is an extract from a long letter on the subject published in the 'Mundo,' of Lisbon, on Feb. 3 last.

Again, in August, the 'Janeiro,' over the name of Paulo Severo, published another attack on the merchants and authorities as follows. After giving abundant detail of the slavery practiced at Benguela, whence, he says, large numbers of blacks under a supposed contract are shipped to S. Thomé (St. Thomas Island), never to return, for their contracts are renewed every five years without their knowledge, he says:

strenuously taught by the missionaries, even when it has gone sorely against the inclination to do so. But when the Portuguese themselves become accusers, and publicly indict their colonial authorities and the traders with base and inhuman treatment of the natives, and not only so, but endeavor to attribute the revolt in some obscure way to the missionaries, it is not so much in order for the latter to defend themselves as to make known the facts of the case from their abusers' standpoint, as their vindication.

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Just as every Anglo-Saxon 'craze' runs its course, declines and disappears, so will it be with this fanatical exuberance of the Doukhoborts.

But for the injudicious statements of these six classes of Canadians the Doukhoborts would now have less cause to think (as he does think) that in Canada he has been persecuted in a manner which his sensitive nature resents as it still resents the scourging knot in the lands of the Russian Cossack.

But this aberration is not 'epidemic,' only a small minority of the Doukhoborts are involved. The statements of 'The Illustrated London News' that 'taking no thought for the future they are making no preparation for the winter,' is incorrect. Their this year's crop of cereals and vegetables is sufficient for the sustenance of all their people for more than one winter.

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Advertisements. Seventy years is a long time, But for that extended period Neave's Food. For INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS, and THE AGED has been in the highest favour with nursing mothers and the public generally, and THOUSANDS OF MEN and WOMEN, now hale and strong, owe their robust constitutions to the fact that while young they were fed upon Neave's Food, which is no new-fangled concoction of the day before yesterday, but a Food that has been tried and found efficient for a lifetime.

'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE' Natural Toilet Preparations. 'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE' in small and large collapsible tubes. Makes rough skins smooth and protects delicate complexions from the effects of wind and sun. 'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE' TOILET SOAP is unequalled for cleansing and keeping the skin supple. It never irritates.

THE VERDICT From all sources, over and over again, is GEORGE W. REED & CO., 785 Craig Street. C. T. WILLIAMS, Prop.

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.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE SS. 'MONTAGLE.' (To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Your issue of Sept. 22 contains an article re stranding 'Montagle' calculated to greatly injure me in my profession if left uncontradicted. In it Captain Chapman states the direct contrary of the facts.

1. The accident off coast of Africa did not happen during my watch, and was in consequence of wrong course being set by himself (it would have crossed the land). Had I been responsible, as he states, I should have been dismissed by the company.

THE FOLLY OF HIGH TARIFFS. (To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Some years ago when twelve lives were lost from the SS. 'Pomeranian,' including the commander, owing to the extreme rolling of the ship from want of sufficient cargo, the writer was ridiculed in a Conservative paper for pointing out the lamentable casualty as caused by heavy protective duties exacted in our country.

I thoroughly agree with the description, and will proceed to exhibit its bracing character in a way very different to the Tory editor's idea. One now appeals to 'Witness' readers to study the following extract from the graphic narrative of the M. P.'s journey. As to the ocean passage the traveller says: 'We found that in a seaway with a head-wind, the vessel pitched so much, owing to a deficiency of cargo, that her screws were continually out of the water, racing furiously, and then, plunging into the water, receiving a sudden check which made the whole ship shiver from end to end. The chief engineer told me that owing to the insufficient immersion we ran grave danger of breaking our propeller shaft.'

I take this opportunity to call the special attention of the farmers and produce shippers to the following: Ship-owners, when induced to send their vessels at all, require and demand higher freights from Canada to the United Kingdom, etc., when they get little weight in their outward trip. Our harbor cannot well progress when shipping is not encouraged to come here. Protection is most injurious to our agriculturists, and no amount of specious arguments, and linking farmers and manufacturers as mutually benefiting by it, will hold water. Mr. Tarte's reasonings can be seen through readily. Any consumer, not a mere partisan, will agree to the above opinion.

MR. PEDLEY AND THE STRIKE. (To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Mr. Pedley, in his address last evening said the coal operators denied the right of labor to organize. Is that so? He also calls Mr. Baer's declaration 'that the rights and interests of the laboring man will be protected not by labor agitators but by the Christian men to whom God in his infinite wisdom has given control of the property interests of the country,' blasphemous Pharisaism. He also

says: 'We know what chance the individual workman would have against a big corporation in the courts.' With your permission I would like to point out to Mr. Pedley a few things which he seems to have overlooked in the connection. And first I would like to know upon what text in God's word he has based his conclusions. One would think from his discourse that men were wicked in proportion to the amount of this world's goods they possessed. To this I point out that Abraham was rich in silver and in cattle and in gold, and yet he is the only person in the Bible who is called the 'friend of God.'

As to the individual against the big corporation, if the Miner's Union is worth anything it can defend a single individual by hiring the best legal talent if it choose to do so, and if it does not choose to do so it goes to show it does not care for the individual but only for union or organization.

I wish to point out to Mr. Pedley why I believe unionism to be an evil in the world, and also why I believe the capitalist has the right to regulate and control and dispose of his property without dictation from those who choose to be his servants, and I will base my reasons on the word of God.

First, then, I find those words in Prov. xxiii, 20: 'Be not thou one of them that strike hands.' I think all will admit that strikes are the natural fruit of unionism. Also that strikes always result in the strikers getting the worst of it even if they win their point—and is it any wonder, when strikes are thus forbidden in God's word? Then again, as to the right of the capitalist to control and regulate his property, if we carefully consider the parable of 'The laborers in the vineyard' (Matt. xx, 1-5), we can come to no other conclusion than that the laborer has no right to dictate to his employer in the matter of wages beyond seeing that he gets what was promised him.

Does Mr. Pedley pretend to hold up and recommend to his hearers the conduct of men who would recommend the fiendish act of shutting down all the mines of the United States and Canada on the eve of a long cold winter, and thus not only increase the suffering of the present strikers but bring untold misery and suffering to millions of people who are innocent of having anything to do with bringing about the present state of affairs.

I cannot understand a minister of the gospel of Christ taking such a stand on this question. Christ came to set men free, but here is a union which binds men hand and foot so that a few leaders by lifting their little finger can deter tens of thousands of their fellow-beings from going to work to earn food for their starving children and force them to live on the earnings of other people who are as needy as themselves.

A. DINGWALL.
Montreal, Oct. 13, 1902.

THE DUTY OF THE PRESS.
(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—Without any purpose of undue commendation, I cannot resist the desire to say how gratifying it is to many readers of your valuable paper in this far-away country to find at least one true exponent of simple principles, and one who has the moral courage to apply them to the solution of present-day political and social problems. In this connection, I understand Sir Sandford Fleming has suggested to the alumni of

Queen's University a thesis on the subject of 'How can Canadian universities and journalism in moulding and elevating public opinion?'

From this suggestion we have to infer that Sir Sandford Fleming recognizes journalism as an important factor in the formation of public opinion, and that public opinion is in need of 'reforming.'

When we take thought and consider how susceptible man is to the influences of his environment, in a general way, we can readily agree that the public press is a potent factor in guiding men to true or false thinking on political, social, and moral questions. We can also agree that, just as the political and social forces become intensified by the development of modern possibilities the potency of truth and error is vastly increased.

In view of these theoretical considerations, and in view of the many practical problems now seeking solution, is it not time, and is it not the duty of the press to 'take stock' of itself by a reference to its inspirations to simple and pure standards, confessed to by all, on a final analysis; and thus determine whether it is ministering to the true or false, whether or not it is in the way, leading the people in the way they should go, or only a mere 'camp-follower,' living by the 'spoils' or conflicting interests, largely perhaps, induced by its own false teaching.

I have been reading the 'Witness,' more or less for over fifty years beginning with the great controversy in connection with the settlement of the 'clergy reserves' and following down through all the great public questions intervening until the present, where we are face to face with even equally important unsolved problems, the solution of which is to determine the character of Canada's future destiny, and, maybe, that of the British Empire also. In the discussion of all these questions we think the 'Witness' has been broad-minded and just in their treatment; and we believe it can only be by such treatment that we can escape from the evils that now threaten the well-being of the people. In the United States you are already noting how intensified the feeling on the 'labor question' is becoming, and we hope you will further note how utterly oblivious the 'press' is to simple standards in seeking a solution. G. F. Baer's answer to the President lets in some light on the question.

W. IRVING.
Civil Engineer to the Gage Canal System, California.
Riverside, Cald, Oct. 6, 1902.

THE ENGLISH SCHOOL BILL.
(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—I notice you state, in your editorial on 'Mr. Chamberlain and the School Bill,' that the bill imports clerical control into the school system of the country and taxes the people for the maintenance of Church schools. I regret to have to point out that neither of these statements is exact. (The average Canadian has no chance to form a fair idea of the true facts of the case, seeing only the garbled press despatches, and the intensely partisan statements of the noisy political dissenters, which are industriously cabled to our Canadian newspapers.)

In the first place voluntary schools, under denominational management and clerical control, have been a recognized part of the school system of England since 1870, and before that they were almost, if not wholly, the only elementary schools in existence. It was to supplement them, where necessary, that board schools were first formed and ever since the board system (which some people consider a pretty godless one) has been trying to swallow them up.

As recently as 1896 (the latest figures I have at present), the average attendance at voluntary schools was 2,465,919, against 1,956,992 for board schools; the number on their registers, 3,032,218, as against 2,366,771 for board schools; and the accommodation, 3,638,893, as against board school accommodation 2,433,411. What other kind of elementary schools have there been since, in 1811, Churchmen founded the National Society? From 1811 to 1897 Churchmen alone (to say nothing of other voluntarists), have spent nearly £40,000,000 on schools and training colleges for teachers. A recent estimate values the Anglican school property alone at £20,000,000, but those connected with them claim this is too low an estimate, and that all the voluntary school buildings and plant could not be replaced by the state under £43,000,000. The voluntary schools are said to number about fourteen thousand, and the vast majority belong to the Anglican Church. These have been erected solely at the expense of Churchmen and maintained at the cost of much self-sacrifice. Only two classes of voluntary schools have been making headway in the face of the keen and increasing competition of the board system and the rapid advance of population, namely, the Anglican and the Roman Catholic schools. The remainder steadily decline, but all are equally eligible for either state aid or rate aid, but some have so dwindled, and the animosity borne by the political dissenter, at least, to the Church, is so great that he often seems willing to throw himself into the hands of secularists, socialists or even socialists, if he can but help in the ruin of the Church schools, in which he knows definite religious teaching is systematically given. If the board system that Dissenters comprise one-half of England's people (which I do not believe) then they have not done their share of the education of the children. As to the people being taxed for the maintenance of Church schools (if they like to pretend a grievance and put it so), that principle has already been admitted by the bill of 1897, which granted the shillings per scholar of state aid to denominational schools under certain conditions. The facts are that if voluntarists accept the bill they will be making considerable concessions to the state. They will allow a minority representation of the ratepayers on their boards and will maintain the school buildings, according to certain of friends, belongs the duty of educating Church and Dissenting children alike), will employ certain already-existing, well-equipped, educational systems to do the work of the state, (at a very considerable saving to the state and tax-payers, be it remem-

bered), and pay those institutions for it leaving them at liberty to teach their children the faith of their fathers. This is British fair play all round. Mr. Chamberlain evidently believes in it and cannot judge of his motives as we would those of the electro-plate statesmen of Canada.

L. STONE.
We agree with Mr. Stone that it is hard amid the babel of rudeness to find out exactly what the new bill does. It is objected to on the part of the Non-conformists on the ground that it puts the Church schools upon the rates for support. We presume Mr. Stone will not deny that it does this.

SUPERIOR SCHOOL EXAMS.
(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—The letter which appeared in your issue of Oct. 15 over the signature of Mr. N. T. Truell, contained some mischievous misrepresentations which require correction. In the discussion concerning the examination of superior schools I pointed out that if the work began after the schools of the province closed we should have a wider choice of examiners, but I made no mention of Montreal schools, much less did I intimate that efficient examiners could only be obtained from these schools. Those who are familiar with the work of Mr. Mabon and Mr. McBurney will be surprised to learn from Mr. Truell's letter that these well-known teachers take no interest in the success of their pupils. These gentlemen, as well as others, expressed the opinion that as the complete returns of the examinations could not be obtained in time for the closing exercises in June, the question of a few days, earlier or later, in the declaration of the results in July was of minor importance compared with efficiency in the examinations. Mr. Truell has apparently given us a free translation of these remarks. ELSON I. REXFORD.
Oct. 17, 1902.

'NEW NATIONAL ANTHEM.'
(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—So many friends of the 'Witness' have, since I have been down east from Toronto, been asking me why the Coronation Anthem, published in all the western papers, composed by me, was not seen in the 'Witness,' or any of the Montreal and Ottawa papers. Why, I do not know, or could not say, but as it was sung at coronation services in New St. Andrew's, Toronto, and kindly and graciously received by His Majesty as worthy of general adoption as the national anthem of the British Empire and colonies, I have been urged to send a copy for recognition and publication in your loyal and worthy columns. So many of your readers have asked for it that I thought best to send it you, hoping you will forgive my trespassing on your valuable space. Thanking you for all your past kindnesses.

W. W. MACQUAIG.
St. Louis Station, Que., Oct. 14, 1902.
P.S.—Kindly head it thus: 'New National Anthem.' You will note the anthem includes not only our King, but also our crowned Queen, who surely should be acknowledged, if singing an anthem. Our present, or rather, our old and worthy anthem, does not give this due recognition of both crowned heads before the Throne of Grace.

NEW NATIONAL ANTHEM.
God save our King, God bless our Queen;
Endow them long with power to reign;
Let Truth and Right their sceptre be—
Till peace be known o'er land and sea.

Grant blessings, Lord, upon their way;
Make strong their rule from day to day.
May no unrighteous acts intrude,
But let all nations know their good.

Forth from their coronation hour,
Let love and wisdom be their dower,
Till men of high and low degree
Shall live in peace and unity.

Long may they reign in might and power;
Guard them, O God with arms secure;
Till love shall cause all hearts to sing
God bless our Queen! God save our King!

HOME COMPOSITIONS.
(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—Now that the schools have opened again for another season, I find that the same old system prevails regarding 'composition' to be done at home. Children are allowed some help at home, which means that the parents generally write the greater part of the composition, and this week I find myself competing with other fathers on the best essay upon 'Coal.' Surely this is a mistake. Scholars ought not to be permitted any assistance outside of school; but, better still, should be made to write their essays during school hours.

DAD.
Montreal, Oct. 10, 1902.

The process seems to us entirely a good one so long as the results are made in no way competitive. What better condition of things could be conceived, for both father and son, than to find the latter giving his best powers to help and encourage his son's development. Most fathers are far too little acquainted with their boys. The worst service a school can render is to abrogate the father from this function of being his son's guide, philosopher and friend, and the best thing it can do for the task allotted to it is to enlist the best powers of the parents in its aid. No generation can do too much for the next along these lines. This is, of course, apart from the question whether there is not too much night work, which is not, we take it, the point raised in the above letter.

LABRADOR MISSIONARIES AND TOBACCO.
(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—I wish to direct your attention to the following: 'In Forest and Stream' of Oct. 11, in an article entitled 'A Summer on the Labrador,' the writer states that the missionaries supply the Esquimaux with tobacco. I now quote from the article: 'Old clothes seemed to be the most desirable trading material for tobacco they can get from the missionaries, and money they have little idea about.' I think it is time to call a halt, if this sort of thing is being done under the aegis of the church, or what passes for a Christian church, in these regions. It is had enough for transient traders or tourists to supply the natives with tobacco, but if what the article says is true, I think you will see that it is not the business of the Church to introduce Christianity with the one hand and tobacco with the other.

DAVID SINCLAIR.
Hamilton, Ont., October, 1902.

We presume that the missionaries referred to at the Moravians, whose headquarters are in Germany. They are very old world folk, and probably never heard of there being anything wrong about tobacco, so long as people did not spit on the meeting-house floor. The Moravians have, we believe, always cultivated an industrial element in connection with their pious work, with a view to the uplifting of those under their charge, and this may possibly include a little trading. (There is this to be said for these devoted people, that they started their missions in places where no growth could be looked for, and have maintained them for a hundred and fifty years without intermission, every member of the brotherhood holding himself ready to go out for life to the most desolate places when the Church bids him. There is no other Christian community with a similar record.)

BOOKS VS. QUAGMIRE.
(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—Re Carnegie library and the middle our worthy aldermen are in over it, would not the riddle be solved by 'calling-it-off' altogether? Do we want a library under such conditions that are sure to obtain? Is there any demand from the public for a library at all? And it is questionable whether the aldermen have the right to spend \$15,000 per annum on books while our streets are in such an awful condition. I certainly think that before this deal is put through the public should be asked to express their opinion through the medium of the daily papers, both French and English.

STREETS BEFORE BOOKS.
Montreal, Oct. 15, 1902.

The fifteen thousand dollars would make an enormous difference in the amount of good reading within the reach of the public, and perhaps little difference upon the quagmires. Indeed, it is a question whether the enlightenment of the people is not the most direct way to mend the quagmires. People are not always most benefited by the things they want most, and we rather think that the above letter, with its signature, is about as good a plea as we have seen in behalf of the library.

THE COAL STRIKE.
(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—Surely there is something radically wrong in the constitution and laws of the United States of America, or something shamefully wrong in the administration of the laws, when a dispute between some coal miners and their employers can be allowed to inflict such heavy loss and hardship upon a great nation of about eighty millions of people, and threaten to paralyze their industries.

As coal is essential to our industries, and essential to the very life of many millions on this continent, the government should make a thorough and searching investigation into the working of coal mines, and from the knowledge thus acquired, make laws that will deal even-handed justice to all concerned—to the community, to the coal owners, to the miners, to the miners' laborers, to the engineers, etc.—and make the laws such as will prevent the recurrence of such a disastrous strike as the present.

J. M. R.
W. C. T. U.

To the Members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Canada.
Greeting:—
Dear Sisters,—As the Dominion convention is biennial, I have thought it wise to bring before you the world's missionary work towards the close rather than at the beginning of the term. Slowly but surely we are gaining ground. More National Unions are contributing by affiliation fees, donations and life membership than before, but there are many difficulties in the way of self-support, especially in India. Among these might be mentioned the constant removal of the ruling class. Both the native Hindu and the half-castes are very susceptible to the example of their superiors, and the love of strong drink is fast gaining ground among them. This is true of Burma and Ceylon as well as of India proper. An effort to establish a Rescue Home for Inebriates was begun in India several years ago. It is to be called the 'Wilford Memorial Home,' and funds are earnestly asked for, that a shelter may be provided for the victims of the traffic. The World's Union is pledged to preventive rather than to rescue work, but any sum of money designated for the Home will be carefully forwarded to the

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will You Write a Postal
So a Sick One May Get Well?

Send no money—simply a postal card, giving the name of some one who needs help. Tell me the book to send.

Then I will do this:—I will send 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, the cost is \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself. And the sick one's mere word shall decide it.

That month's test will show you what the remedy can do. It is the easiest way to convince you. It is the only way to induce all who need help to accept it.

I make the offer to multiply my cures, and I am willing to trust the cured ones to be fair with me.

In the past 12 years I have furnished my Restorative to hundreds of thousands of sick ones on just those terms, and 39 out of 40 have paid gladly, because they got well. I pay just as willingly when one says I have failed.

The remedy is my discovery, the result of a lifetime's work. I have perfected it by watching results in thousands of the most difficult cases that physicians ever meet. I know what it will do.

My success comes from strengthening weak inside nerves, and my Restorative is the only remedy that does that. When an organ is weak I bring back the nerve power which alone operates every vital organ. It is like giving an engine more steam. I give the weak organ power to do its duty, and there is no other way to make weak organs well.

Can you conceive of a sick one who will neglect such a treatment, when I take the entire risk?

Simply state which book is wanted, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 63, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is sold by all druggists.

national president, Mrs. C. L. R. Hopkins, Cawnpore. At the Ecumenical Missionary Conference in New York in 1900 a supplemental meeting was held; opium and liquor in mission fields was the topic, and it attracted widespread attention from the press as well as from the general public. Would you have a faint idea of the harm done to Christ's cause in distant lands by these fatal drugs, read the testimony of more than one hundred missionaries and travellers in the little book prepared by Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Crafts and the Misses Leitch. It contains facts for a dozen programmes, and may be had from Revell & Co., 55 Elm street, or 27 Richmond street, Toronto, price 35 cents, paper. The ravages of alcohol are terrible in lands where the subject has been agitated for two generations. What they are among primitive peoples we can only dimly imagine.

There are three missionaries working under the auspices of the World's Union. Mrs. Addie Northam Fields continues to meet with encouragement in Mexico. President Diaz has assured her of his cordial sympathy in her work in schools and colleges, as well as some of their most prominent educationists. She has studied Spanish assiduously, and is now able to speak without an interpreter. This is considered quite a triumph in two years. She is also preparing help for the L. T. L. in the native language.

Miss Ethel Riske Beedham, of Yorkshire, England, left her home last June for Burma. She is young and a widow, and has had experience on the Congo as the wife of a missionary. She has reached her destination safely, and is carefully looking over the ground preparatory to taking up her work.

Miss Kara G. Smart expects to sail on Sept. 17 from San Francisco for Japan. She is from Dakota, and is held in high honor as a sister beloved. Following the advice of those who have been in Japan, Miss Smart takes with her a stereopticon, with a sufficient number of slides for two lectures, one scientific, showing the effect of alcohol on the body, and the other of a more general or popular character. It is an experiment, but the World's officers hope that it will be a good investment. It is something to be thankful for that we have these consecrated women in the field. They have cheerfully resigned home and friends to promote the interests of the home in other lands. Our part is much easier than theirs, namely, to provide for their comfort by a generous support. Perhaps some sister will say, we are so busy, so burdened with provincial calls and claims, that we can spare neither time nor money for distant countries. Yes, you can, dear one, if the distant country is worse off than your own. True, we are in the thick of the fight. Thank God for it. In the countries that appeal to us for help there is a public sentiment that makes conflict possible. The people have to be educated to believe that total abstinence is necessary and right, not to mention prohibition. Do not send me any money; send it to your provincial treasurer, who will see that it reaches the Dominion treasurer. But I will tell you what you can do that will make my heart glad. Write me a post-card stating the amount of your donation, whether you have made world's missionary work a department and if you have read, or are reading, Dr. Cralt's book. Kindly answer these three questions, and I shall have material for my report when next we meet in Dominion convention.

With best wishes for all the days, as ever truly your friend,
MARY E. SANDERSON,
Superintendent Dominion World's Missionary Work.
Danville, Sept. 12, 1902.

THE ROBBER BARON.
'We should lose money.'

High on his crag, o'er the storied river,
Hangs the robber baron's fortress grim,
And all who pass where its shadows quiver,
Tribute and toll must pay to him.
In his pride he gloats o'er his stores of plunder—
His granaries filled to their topmost brim;—
Now the winds may rave, and the tempest thunder,
And the poor may starve—it is nought to him!
But he heeds not the foe that is silently passing,
In serried ranks o'er the river deep,—
Small is each, but an army, massing
To storm, in the darkness, his castle-keep.
Even while he smiles o'er his wealth ill-gotten,
The toes have entered his walls within,
Cohort on cohort, they close about him,
And he dies, unshriven, amidst his sin.
The coal baron sits in his office, counting
His bonds and his shares—his wealth untold,
Tens of thousand to millions mounting,
For a nation is filling his bags of gold.
What though the miner, in darkness dreary,
Toils for a pittance in caverns dim,
And his boys underground grow wan and weary,
And die ere their time,—it is nought to him!
What though the poor may pine and shiver
'Neath the piercing blast, round the cold hearthstone?
Like him who sat by the castled river,
Little he cares, so he keep his own.
Yet he, too, waits for his doom, un-knowing,
The force that is growing with silent speed—
The tide of God's justice, forever flowing,
That shall sweep, resistless, o'er his man greed.

FIDELIS.
*The Massachusetts on the Rhine, where the robber baron who kept back his stores of grain in time of famine was attacked and devoured—according to the legend—by an army of rats.

NEBRASKA'S NEW NAME.
Out in Nebraska they have invented a name, and that's the way of inventing it is enough to make every dead philologist turn in his grave. Just about this time every year—I think it's an annual matter—Nebraskans celebrate a week of festival. It's a sort of harvest-home affair, a modern improvement on the old-time rural fair week. And when they were casting about to find a name for it, somebody, who will doubtless some time have a monument raised to his happy thought, suggested that Nebraska spelled backward would be the best name possible. So in Omaha they make merry in 'Akerben Breen,' and rejoice quite unconsciously of the classic Old World superstition that a name spelled backward is a malediction of the most maledictious kind.—Washington Post.

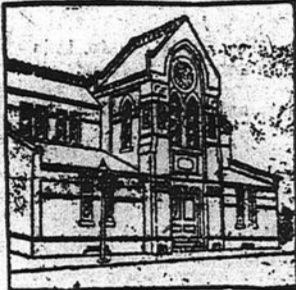
Advertisements.

TAYLOR CHURCH.

Congregation Passes its Twenty-Sixth Milestone.

QUARTER OF A CENTURY OF USEFULNESS — HISTORIC SKETCH.

In mythology we read of 'hydra-headed monsters.' Taylor Church, while not by any means a 'monster,' yet had at least two heads, two fountains from which the stream started.



OLD TAYLOR CHURCH, CHAMPLAIN STREET.

Many and varied were the experiences through which the infant school passed under the different superintendents, who at different periods had charge of the work.



THE REV. JOHN JONES, M.A.

came from the city and self-sacrificingly gave time and money to help forward the work.

EARLY HISTORY.

The little mission had many ups and downs and was driven hither and thither, sometimes worshipping in one place, sometimes in another.

In October, 1872, another Presbyterian mission was started in the east end by St. Andrew's and St. Gabriel churches under the Church of Scotland.

On Notre Dame street. The locality, as will be seen by the above description, was not propitious for religious work.

The first preaching service was conducted by the Rev. Robert Laing, then assistant minister of St. Paul's Church.

The first superintendent of this Sunday school was Mr. R. C. Cowan, who was ably assisted by Mr. James Stewart.

Many and various were the men who ministered to the little flock during the infancy stage of its existence.

Among many others, the name of the Rev. W. D. Reid, who was then a student in McGill College, now of Stanley Street Church, Montreal, is still gratefully re-

membered by those who were in his Bible class.

In 1874 the East End Presbyterian Mission of the Church of Scotland rented a little church on Panet street, formerly occupied by the New Connexion Methodists, St. Andrew's Church becoming responsible for all finances.

On July 23, 1876, a commission appointed by the Montreal Presbytery met the people worshipping in Hudson Hall, and proceeded to organize them into a regular congregation of the Presbyterian Church of Canada.

The names of the charter members are as follows: John Watson, Mrs. Alex. Foreman, Annabella Leith, Jane Leith, Mary Ann Leith, Mrs. Maria Murray, David Murray, Mrs. David Murray, Sarah Arbuckle, Mrs. Samuel Arbuckle, Dugald Campbell, sr., Mrs. Dugald Campbell, Susan Arbuckle, John Loughhead, Mrs. John Loughhead, Frank Rassicco, Mrs. Frank Rassicco, Henry Goodrich, John Bennet, Mrs. John Bennet, Mrs. J. McLean, Thomas McKay, Agnes Atcheson, Malory Palmer, Mrs. Malory Palmer, James Atcheson, Mrs. Sarah Jane Livock, Margerie Livock, Alexander Foreman, William Watson.

At the next meeting of the congregation it was decided that the name of the newly organized church should be 'Taylor Church,' in honor of the Rev. Dr. Taylor, who had taken such an active part in its organization.

In the year 1880, after having been knocked about from pillar to post, after having worshipped in nine different places, the little congregation found itself in a commodious church, with a seating capacity of about four hundred.

The Rev. James Fleck was then appointed interim moderator, while the congregation was without a pastor.

At his first communion service, held on Jan. 10, 1886, there were eighty-six partakers of the Lord's supper, and from that time the work went steadily forward without interruption.

During his pastorate there were three hundred and five persons received into the membership of the church, and the communion roll increased to five hundred and eighty-eight.

The church being again without a head, the Rev. James Fleck was called upon to act as moderator.

By the sliding doors being lifted, about fifteen hundred can be comfortably accommodated.

A few busy years of self-sacrificing work had drawn the congregation together in a wonderful way, and when the vacancy occurred, it was much better able to withstand the trying period



TAYLOR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER OF PAPINEAU AVE. AND LOGAN STREET.

gentlemen gave unparisngly both time and money to the new building. A lot was purchased on the corner of Logan and Papineau streets, the corner stone was laid on Sept. 23, 1893, and in the latter part of 1894 the beautiful new church was opened for public worship.

than ever before. Under the discouraging debt of \$15,000 and no pastor, the outlook for the carrying on of the Master's work in the east end was none too encouraging.

At the beginning of 1899 the number of men on the board of management was increased from twelve to sixteen, and six new elders were added to the session.

At the close of 1900 it was announced that ninety-three had united with the church, and that five thousand dollars had been lifted from the church debt during the year.



REV. W. D. REID, B.A., B.D., PRESENT PASTOR TAYLOR CHURCH.

By the sliding doors being lifted, about fifteen hundred can be comfortably accommodated. For three years Mr. Bennett continued his faithful ministrations in the new church.

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W. D. Reid, moderator; Messrs. W. J. S. McCormick, clerk; R. Clark, treasurer; John Gilliland, Alex. Wilson, George Sutherland, Alex. Ross, D. Campbell, sr., Thos. Scott, Colin Paterson, A. Cunningham, Robert Gittus, R. McGowan, Wm. Fernie, J. A. Forbes, Charles Dickie, F. C. Blatherwick and Alexander Foreman.

THE LADIES OF THE CHURCH. The Ladies Aid Society, under the presidency of Mrs. W. J. S. McCormick, is one of the most earnest, energetic organizations of its kind in the city.

THE YOUNGER MEMBERS. The Senior and Junior Christian Endeavor societies are among the largest in the city and are doing splendid work among the young people of the congregation.

CHINESE MISSIONS. The Chinese work is flourishing under the enthusiastic efforts of Mr. Alexander Wilson and his thirty teachers. The average attendance is twenty-seven.

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