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DAILY WITNESS

Fair Weather.

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'BOBS'S' RETURN

Depends Upon Events in South Africa.

STORY OF DE WETT'S DEATH REVIVED.

Believed Ex-President Steyn Intends to Surrender.

London, Sept. 22.—When and how Lord Roberts will return from South Africa depends upon the views of the veteran field marshal himself and the course of events. This is the impression the 'Daily Telegraph's' representatives gained as a result of a visit to the War Office. None of the officials would confirm the statement that he is coming home within a month. Capetown, however, is already preparing a great welcome for him, and it is believed there that he will sail for England shortly.

WHY KRUGER HAS NOT SAILED.

Lorenzo Marquez, Sept. 22.—Preparations are being made for the departure of President Kruger for Holland on board the Dutch warship 'Gelderland.' The date of his departure is not known to the public. It is said that the reason why he did not sail on the German steamship 'Herzog,' as originally planned, was because Lloyds, who are the underwriters for the gold taken from a train on Sept. 2, are taking legal proceedings against Kruger.

REBELS PUNISHED.

Durban, Sept. 22.—Several leading Dundee rebels have been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and fines of £100. A despatch from Vinburg of yesterday's date says President Steyn has appointed Judge Hertzog acting president of the Orange Free State.

COMPLAINTS WILL BE INVESTIGATED.

Antwerp, Sept. 22.—Dr. Leyds will open an inquiry into the complaint of Belgians and Dutch who allege that they were expelled from the Transvaal by the British. These complaints will be forwarded to the powers with exhaustive reports. The latter include complaints made against the campaign carried on by Lord Roberts.

BOERS SHORT OF SUPPLIES.

London, Sept. 22.—A despatch from Johannesburg of yesterday's date says refugees report that the Boers are distressfully short of supplies and ammunition. They also say they believe General De Wett is dead, and that President Steyn intends to surrender.

A CURIOUS INCIDENT.

London, Sept. 22.—A curious incident showing that the Boers are getting short of arms, occurred at Warmbad, where some of De Wett's men were captured. The prisoners were found to be in possession of rifles to which new roughly-made stocks had been fitted. These rifles turned out to be some of two hundred found by General Baden-Powell after having been buried by the Boers, and pointed out by Kaffirs some time ago. When they fell into the hands of the British they were taken to the top of a kopje and their stocks burned, but they appear to have been found again by the Boers and made serviceable by being fitted with new stocks.

GLAD THE WAR IS OVER.

Pretoria, Sept. 21.—Mr. Loveday, a former member of the Volksraad, has been appointed a member of the sessions commission. He is spoken of as a probable member of the new government. Imperial Secretary Fiddes is understood to be proceeding to England for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries for a civil government.

The message of Lord Roberts, announcing the flight and dispersal of the Boer army, has caused great satisfaction here. Everybody is glad that the war is practically over.

Lord Roberts has returned from Watervalboven.

WANTED TO SHOOT BRITISH PRISONERS.

London, Sept. 22.—The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts:—'Released British prisoners report that Delarey has imprisoned hundreds of Boers who refused to break their oaths of allegiance, and fight again. Of those in the field, the greater part are fighting under compulsion. Their women clamored for the shooting of the British prisoners.'

POLE-CAREW MAKES A HAUL

CAPTURES A NUMBER OF ENGINES AND THIRTY-EIGHT CARS OF FLOUR AT WATERVALONDER.

London, Sept. 21.—The War Office gave out the following despatch from Lord Roberts, this morning:—

Watervalboven, Sept. 20.—Pole-Carew reached Kaap-Muiden yesterday. Practically there was no road, and a way had to be cut through jungles intercepted by ravines. He captured 38 cars of flour, one car of coffee, and 19 damaged engines, at Watervalonder.

'Yesterday evening Lieutenant H. V. Clark was shot, but not fatally, by a sentry, while making the rounds. He either did not hear the sentry's challenge, or the sentry did not hear his reply.'

TREASON BILL ADVANCED.

Capetown, Sept. 21. — In the Cape House of Assembly to-day, the treason bill was passed to a third reading by a vote of 46 against 37.

The clause of the third chapter of the bill, disfranchising convicted rebels for five years, was adopted by a majority of ten on Sept. 10. The House rejected an amendment by Mr. Molteno, to the effect that the rank and file should not be punished; but should be called upon to give security for their future good behavior.

POLITICS TO-DAY.

MR. JULIUS SCRIVER WILL NOT RUN AGAIN.

The Huntingdon 'Gleaner' contains an announcement of Mr. Julius Scriver's decision not to stand again as candidate for re-election. The announcement is accopanied by a letter from Mr. Scriver in which he states that the condition of his health is such as to render his retirement from public life imperative. He adds: 'To this intimation I desire to add an expression of the deep and grateful sense which I feel of the kindness of those who have entrusted me with the parliamentary representation of the county of Huntingdon during an unbroken period of thirty-three years.'

EASTERN ONTARIO HOPEFUL.

Ottawa, Sept. 22. — A very hopeful spirit pervaded the convention of the Eastern Ontario Liberal Association, which was held here yesterday afternoon. There was not a great deal of time devoted to speech-making, though the Premier, the Hon. R. W. Scott, the Hon. James Sutherland, the Hon. William Mulock, and the Hon. Frank Latchford each had a few words to say; but comparison of notes from the various electoral districts convinced those present that the party has good ground for the hope that it will do even better in this part of Ontario next election than it did in 1896. Most of the candidates are already nominated and are ready for the contest any time. Mr. George Graham, M.P.P. of Brockville, presided, and nearly every prominent government supporter from Hastings county east was present.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Hon. David Mills left yesterday for London with the intention of speaking at one or two points in western Ontario before his return.

The Conservatives had a social at Drummond Hall last night, at which the Hon. J. S. Hall and Ald. Ekers were the honored guests. Speeches were also made by Ald. Ames, Mr. A. W. Atwater, Mr. John Rose and others.

Mr. G. R. Maxwell, M.P., opened the Liberal campaign in Vancouver last night at a large and enthusiastic meeting.

It is reported that J. H. Davidson, Provincial Treasurer, and Hugh John Macdonald's right hand man in the Manitoba Cabinet, will also enter Dominion politics, running as Conservative candidate in Macdonald, against Dr. Rutherford, Liberal. In this event Mr. R. P. Roblin would become Premier and Mr. Robert Rogers provincial treasurer.

NOMINATIONS TO DATE.

Toronto East and Centre—The People's party have nominated Dr. Hargreaves for Centre and Mr. Stevenson for the East division.

Laprairie-Napierville — The Conservatives have nominated Mr. Maximillian Coupal, notary, of St. Michel l'Archange.

THE ARGENTEUIL CONVENTION.

The Liberals of Argenteuil will hold a convention for the selection of a candidate, at two o'clock on Friday, Sept. 28, in the town of Lachute. A public meeting will be held after the candidate is selected, at which prominent speakers will address the electors.

CANDIDATE FOR ST. ANN'S.

The Liberals of St. Anh's division intend bringing out Mr. E. B. Devlin, advocate, in opposition to Mr. M. J. F. Quinn. Should Mr. Devlin consent to run he will be a strong candidate, as he is very popular with the Conservatives as well as the Liberals of the division.

THE LATE MR. J. McINTOSH.

The funeral of the late Mr. John McIntosh, of Cote St. Michel, took place yesterday afternoon, proceeding from the deceased's home to St. Gabriel Presbyterian Church, where the service was solemnized by the Rev. Dr. Campbell, and thence to the Mount Royal Cemetery. Mr. Thompson, of Hudson, uncle of the deceased, was chief mourner. The funeral was also attended by the late Mr. McIntosh's cousins, the Messrs. Thompson, of this city, and by his brothers-in-law, Messrs. J. Scott, Geo. Cunningham, J. and A. Taylor and Matthew Gentry. There were also present Messrs. John Nesbitt, George Kydd, Alex. Drummond, Geo. Buchanan, Trenholm, Chas. Byrd, J. R. Baird, W. Clellan, Thos. Sonne the Rev. Canon Ellegoode and Mr. Peter Crosbill, and a large number of friends and neighbors

BIG FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

LOSS OF HALF A MILLION DOLLARS FEARED.

New York, Sept. 22.—The large grain warehouses and the elevators on the Atlantic dock, Brooklyn, are burning, and it is feared that a loss of at least half a million dollars will ensue. Ney's stores, adjoining, are also on fire.

THE CHINESE EMBROGLIO.

Russia's Attitude Critised in London.

CLOSE OF SOUTH AFRICAN WAR FREES GREAT BRITAIN'S HANDS TO TAKE A DECISIVE STAND IN THE FAR EAST.

London, Sept. 21.—There are signs of a revival of public interest in Chinese questions. The most noteworthy one is the sharpness with which Russia is attacked by the press for her duplicity in dealing with the powers and for her inhumanity in her methods of warfare. These criticisms may not be well grounded but the fact that English journals, after a long period of apathy and indifference, are uniting in a general assault upon Russia is highly significant, It indicates a return to the normal condition of English opinion of foreign affairs, which is nothing if not critical.

Keen observers explain this sudden access of spirit as a natural sequence to the close of the war in South Africa. For twelve months John Bull has been gritting his teeth and hardening his heart over the Boer war, which was at every stage a more arduous struggle than he had anticipated. His hands were full when the China complications arose, and he could not exert an adequate influence there. The Chinese question consequently did not interest him vitally. As soon as Lord Roberts reports that the Boer army has dissolved into a few bands of marauders, England at once takes interest in what is going on in China and has a strong opinion about it. Her hands are free from South Africa, where nothing but police work remains to be done, and her military resources are available for the defence of her vast commercial interests in the far east.

The acrid criticism of the Russian policy by the press is not the only sign of British awakening on China questions. The exchange of post by the British ministers in the far east is not accepted in diplomatic circles as due entirely to Sir Claude Macdonald's impaired health. Sir Ernest Satow is described as a diplomat possessing great influence in Tokio, and who may have special reasons for promoting a good understanding between England and Japan, and who certainly will be a match for the wihest Russian in Pekin. He has risen step by step from the lowest grade of the consular service to the front rank of diplomatic service, and has spent the greater part of his life in the east. Inferences drawn from his transfer to Pekin may be inaccurate, but there is a general impression among well-informed men here that Lord Salisbury, after remaining in the background, is now coming strongly to the front, and that Russia and Germany will speedily be reminded that the British policy in China has been transformed by the close of hostilities in South Africa.

Close students of the Chinese situation have been convinced for several weeks that the powers and the Imperial Government have not been earnest in their negotiations, but have been playing for position in the great diplomatic game. Russia, in proposing evacuation was attempting to ingratiate herself in China's favor in order to establish a semi-protectorate over Pekin and obtain Manchuria in return for benefits conferred. Germany, in opposing that policy and making a counter proposal for the surrender and punishment of guilty mandarins, was filling pauses and allowing Count von Waldersee time for reaching China and assuming command of the international forces.

The Chinese negotiators have been working from the outset for the protection of the Empress and striving to break up any concerted action of the powers. Whether they have claimed authority from the Emperor or have offered to produce the Empress under adequate guarantees of safety, or have reported that she was out of reach, in Shanghai, they have been seeking to make peace on the basis of her retention in power. The same motive is disclosed in the explanation offered by the Chinese minister here that the viceroys and governors are empowered by an Imperial edict to exterminate the Boxers, but open the way for peace with the powers.

After all these moves for position the real game is now opening in earnest. Russian troops will remain in Pekin. Waldersee is close at hand and the chief question to be settled is whether the Empress shall be allowed to return to the Forbidden City and resume her despotic sway, after being more responsible than any of her mandarins for the reign of terror and bloodshed.

THE PEITANG FIGHT.

Attack was Made by Russian, German, Austrian and French Troops.

THREE OF THE ALLIED FORCES KILLED AND FIFTY WOUNDED BY EXPLOSION OF MINES.

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Taku, Sept. 20.—Four thousand Russian, 3,000 German, and 1,000 French troops, with a detachment of Austrian marines, began the attack upon the Peitang forts at daylight. The attack was answered briskly from the forts, the bombardment continuing until noon; but it was noticed that the forts did not reply after ten o'clock. The allies sent forward at noon to discover the reason of the cessation of the firing from the forts and found them deserted, there being only four dead Chinamen within the walls. The allies were much chagrined, as they believed that they had the place completely surrounded, making escape impossible; yet over 3,000 men got away in broad daylight. The Russian artillery fire had proved effective and the forts were badly damaged. The British and Italian commanders had decided to join in the attack; but their troops had not arrived in time. The entire line between Tientsin and Taku shows that reinforcements were heading for the forts. Three members of the allied forces were killed and fifty wounded through the explosion of mines laid along their line of march.

ADMIRAL REMEY REPORTS.

Washington, D.C., Sept. 22. — The Navy Department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Remey:—

'Taku, Sept. 21.—Force of Russians, Germans and Austrians advanced on Peitang forts last night. Fire opened by Chinese and kept up all night at intervals. Forts evacuated at nine this morning. Europeans hoisted their colors over the forts at eleven. Twenty-five Russians and Germans reported blown up by mine. Information from Commander Wise, who followed troops into forts, only five Chinese killed.

'REMEY.'

HON. MR. MARCHAND.

IS NOW IN A CRITICAL CONDITION AND MAY DIE AT ANY MOMENT.

Quebec, Sept. 22.—The Hon. Mr. Marchand, Premier of the Province, is slowly but surely passing away. The improvement in his condition noted some days ago has not been sustained and all hope of his recovery has been abandoned. He had several bad turns yesterday, in which it was feared that he was departing, but he rallied from them and passed a fairly good night, being as well this morning as could be expected under the circumstances, but his physicians and friends recognize the fact that his race is run and that, while he may linger for some time yet, he may in his extreme state of weaknes, be cut off at any moment by heart failure. All the members of his sorrowing family are around him. Mr. Gabriel Marchand and Mrs. Larocque have arrived from St. Johns and Senator and Mrs. Dandurand from Montreal.

ORDINATION SERVICE.

Quebec, Sept. 22.—The Rev. Harold Hamilton was ordained to the diaconate in St. Matthew's Church here, by his father, the Bishop of Ottawa, the sermon being preached by the Lord Bishop of Quebec, who referred to the interesting fact that Bishop Hamilton, who had just ordained his son, had himself been similarly ordained in the same church and on the same feast day forty-three years ago.

DR. MACKENZIE ARRIVES.

The Rev. Dr. Douglas Mackenzie, professor of systematic theology in the Congregational Seminary, Chicago, arrived in Montreal this morning. He will remain here this week and deliver a series of lectures on 'The philosophy of religion,' to the students of the Montreal Congregational College. The student lectures will commence on Monday, and on Thursday night a public lecture will be given on 'The future life, in the religions of the world.'

To-morrow morning Dr. Mackenzie will preach in Calvary Church, and in the evening in Emmanuel Church. The subject in the evening will be: 'Is Christianity permanent?'

ARBITRATORS' AWARD CONFIRMED.

The Court of Appeal yesterday confirmed the award of the arbitrators and reversed the judgment of the Superior Court in the case of the Chateauguay & Northern Railway Company and Trenholme et al. In this case Judge Tellier had maintained the contestation of the award for the right of way on property near Longue Pointe belonging to Messrs. Trenholme, Dixon, Hogg and Leamy. The case was then taken to the Court of Appeal, and the judgment there now confirms the award, on the ground that the valuation of the arbitrators, based on the respective value of the property before and after the passage of the railway, was correct.

VANKLEEK HILL CALAMITY.

JURY SAYS IT WAS DUE TO THE USE OF INFERIOR MATERIAL.

Vankleek Hill, Sept. 22.—The jury inquiring into the cause of the falling of the wall of the Presbyterian church here on Wednesday morning last, brought in the following verdict last night: 'That the collapse of the wall was caused by the using of inferior material in backing up the wall, and in the said wall not being properly bonded.' The work on the church has been discontinued entirely for the present, and may not be resumed for some time.

County Crown Attorney Maxwell is much dissatisfied with the verdict. He says it should state positively who was to blame for the collapse.

THE LAST SAD RITES.

The funeral of the late Rev. J. McLeod, who was killed by the falling of the church wall, took place yesterday afternoon at two o'clock.

Before one o'clock the people began to assemble, and by two the street was filled



THE REV. J. MACLEOD,

The pastor of the Vankleek Hill Presbyterian Church, who was killed by the falling of the wall of the church on Wednesday last.

with the crowd. There were about twenty-five clergymen present from different points, some of them representing the Glengarry presbytery. A special C. P. R. car carried the funeral party from here to Scotstown, Que., where the interment takes place.

LIGHTNING'S PRANKS.

DOES DAMAGE AT PORT HOPE, COBOURG, LINDSAY AND NEWMARKET.

Port Hope, Ont., Sept. 22.—Lightning struck and set fire to the barn of Robert Johnson, concession one, Clarke Township, which, with all its contents and the season's crop, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

Cobourg, Ont., Sept. 21.—During a heavy thunderstorm which passed over this place on Thursday night, the barns of Chas. Burkell were struck by lightning and completely destroyed by fire.

Lightning also damaged barns and other property at Newmarket and Lindsay.

POSTAL NOTE.

A mail for the SS. 'Deutschland,' of the Hamburg-American line, will be closed at the Post-Office here at 5.40 p.m. on Monday next, as the time of sailing of that steamer from New York has been changed from the morning to the afternoon of Tuesday.

FAIR WEATHER.

Toronto, Sept. 22, 11 a.m.—Kamloops, 72, 56; Calgary, 62, 32; Qu'Appelle, 70, 40; Winnipeg, 72, 50; Port Arthur, 62, 40; Parry Sound, 62, 50; Toronto, 66, 50; Ottawa, 66, 52; Montreal, 68, 54; Quebec, 66, 50; Halifax, 62, 58. Fair to-day and on Sunday, not much change in temperature.

1640 and 1642 Notre Dame st., Montreal, Sept. 22, 1900—Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon

To-day, 29.90; yesterday, 29.88.

Temperature.	Max.	Min.
To-day	64	52
Yesterday	70	50

BRITISH POLITICS.

Success of Conservatives at General Elections a Foregone Conclusion

LIBERALS SPLIT UP INTO FACTIONS.

Lord Salisbury Criticised by Liberals and Business Public For Dissolving Parliament at Present Time.

(Special London Cable Letter of the Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 22.—The political campaign has commenced in earnest. Only another week remains before the polling begins and it will be only a little over five weeks before the new parliament assembles. That it will be a Conservative body, is a foregone conclusion. Mr. Herbert Gladstone admits that it is quite impossible for the Liberals to win over the 160 seats necessary to give them a victory. Thus from the outset the election loses its interest, practically resolving itself into an opportunity for politicians on both sides to air their views and to discuss the momentous issues of the last year, untrammelled by the conventionalities of St. Stephens. This outbreak of oratory, judged by the initial stages, promises to develop no new or startling facts. The Conservatives confine their energies to a defence of the war in South Africa, and of its management; while the Liberals attempt to ignore it, concentrating their attacks upon the failure of the Conservatives to fulfil their promises of beneficial home legislation. Though this is officially the Liberals' main plank, the division of their ranks over the war is so great that it is quite impossible to keep all the candidates in line. Thus, while Sir Edward Grey, and the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, and others, are telling the voters that it is useless to discuss the war, and are admitting that the annexation of the Boer republics is the only logical outcome, Mr. Morley, and other well-known members of the party, are telling them that the war was unnecessary, and that the annexation of the republics is a blot upon England's fair name. On one point, however, Liberals all unite; and that point is the unfairness of Lord Salisbury, in bringing about a dissolution at the present moment, when the register of 1898 is expiring, so that all who were not registered over two years ago, are disfranchised. The new register comes into force in February. Thousands are affected; and the Liberals maintain that Lord Salisbury's action is not only without precedent, but is unconstitutional. On the other hand, the Conservatives claim that Lord Salisbury acted fairly, as had he waited until after February, he would have the undoubted advantage of the votes of soldiers returning from South Africa. In their wrath that the election was precipitated with so little warning, the Liberals are not alone. Business men, regardless of party, are furious over the disintegration of trade which always accompanies election contests. Publishers, for instance, after a wretched year, seeing the war in South Africa ending, and affairs in China becoming more quiescent, made all their preparations for a revival of trade. Just as they were beginning to put new books out the announcement of the dissolution of Parliament came like a thunder-clap, spoiling all their prospects. The stock exchange, on the same grounds, has a great grievance against Lord Salisbury, as it will be well into December before the public can be expected to take a keen interest in stocks.

The question of home rule, except in Ireland, is scarcely mentioned. Mr. Herbert Gladstone, who represents West Leeds, advises his constituents to let the matter rest; but the Earl of Sandwich strikes a much franker note, in renouncing his adherence to the government and returning to the Liberals because 'home rule is dead.'

A miniature bomb has been thrown into the Conservative camp by the Liberal 'Morning Leader,' which publishes a lengthy story, showing that the wife, sons and daughter of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, held almost all the shares of the firm of Hoskins Sons, contractors to the Admiralty. Among the sons holding amounts of the stock, is Mr. J. Austen Chamberlain (the eldest son of the secretary), who is a civil Lord of the Admiralty. To put a worse complexion on the matter it is pointed out that there are now no Hoskins connected with the business, which is practically a family concern, and apparently prosperous. The only answer so far vouchsafed to the discussions is a letter from Mr. Chamberlain's secretary, saying that the minister is not disposed to 'notice the cowardly insinuation contained in an indirect charge.' Rumor assigns the War Ministry to Mr. Chamberlain, in the new cabinet, the supposition being that the Marquis of Lansdowne will retire and also that Mr. Chamberlain will then have Lord Roberts as Commander-in-Chief, and Lord Kitchener as Adjutant-General. Earl Halsbury, the Lord High Chancellor; Earl Cadogan, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Viscount Cross, the Lord Privy Seal; and Mr. William Court Gully, the Speaker of the House of Commons, are all said to be likely to retire.

DEAN LAUDER IMPROVING.

Ottawa, Sept. 22.—A cablegram received this morning brings word that the condition of Dean Lauder is much improved and that he is sitting up in bed.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

ROBINSON—At Point Fortune, on Sept. 18, 1900, the wife of A. C. Robinson, of a son. 22

MARRIED.

ANDERSON — MILLAR—At St. George's Church, New Hamburg, Ont., on Sept. 19, 1900, by the Rev. Canon Ward, M.A., E. Brant Anderson, of Oakville, to Daisy, third daughter of Wm. Millar, Esq., barrister-at-law, New Hamburg. 22

BLAIN—WYNN.—On Sept. 18, 1900, at the residence of the bride's father, Thomas Pirie Blain, Niagara street, St. Catharines, Ont., by the Rev. George H. Smith, D.D., Mary Monro Blain to J. Henry Wynn, of New York. 21

BRIGGS—TAYLOR.—On Sept. 19, 1900, at St. Enoch's Church, by the Rev. Alex. McMillan, Harry N. Briggs, of Toronto, to Fannie Winifred, youngest daughter of Joseph Taylor, 123 Yorkville avenue, Toronto. 21

BURNS—ROAK.—On Sept. 19, 1900, at the residence of the father of the bride, Halifax, N.S., by the Rev. Donald McDougall, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Alfred Gandier, B.D., George Beardmore Burns, only son of the late William Hamilton Burns, barrister-at-law, Osgoode Hall, Toronto, to Louise, youngest daughter of the Hon. Robert Boak, president of Legislative Council of Nova Scotia. 21

BRODIE — MULLOY — On Sept. 19, 1900, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. Johnson, Robert T. Brodie, of Hespeler, second son of Robt. T. Brodie, Toronto, to Lora Edna, eldest daughter of Dr. Mulloy, of Preston, Ont. 22

CASWELL—STAGG.—On Sept. 19, 1900, at Wesley Methodist Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. Tovell, Mr. Edward S. Caswell, of the Methodist Book Room, to Miss Clara Stagg, daughter of Wm. Stagg, Esq. 21

DUTHIE—WALKER.—On Sept. 19, 1900, at the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, Quebec, by the Rev. W. N. Duthie, father of the groom, assisted by the Rev. Dean Williams, D.D., and the Rev. F. G. Scott, M.A., William Duthie, of Ottawa, to Mary Louise, daughter of John Walker, Esq., inspector Quebec Bank, Quebec. 21

MANNING — RICHARDSON — On Sept. 12, 1900, at Winnipeg, Man., by the Rev. J. J. Roy, in St. George's Church, Arthur B. Manning, merchant, of Willow Range, Man., to Florence M. Richardson, third daughter of Austin Richardson, of Bond Head, Ont.

PATTON — SADLER — On Sept. 19, 1900, at the residence of Mr. John Graham, Ormstown, grandfather of the bride, by the Rev. D. W. Morison, B.A., assisted by the Rev. Thomas Sadler, B.A., brother of the bride, Hugh Barr Patton, to Eleanor Ann Jane, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Sadler.

PETRIE—SCHAFFTER.—On Sept. 18, 1900, by the Rev. Canon Sweeney, D.D., at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Charles A. Schaffter, 78 Vansuley street, Mildred Mary A. Schaffter, only daughter of the late Charles A. Schaffter, to Gordon McMurdo Petrie, of Toronto. 19

ROBINS—CHURCH.—At the residence of the bride's father, South Durham, on Sept. 19, 1900, George Dougall Robins, B.A., M.D., of Windsor Mills, son of S. P. Robins, LL.D., D.C.L., Montreal, to Eveline Agnes, eldest daughter of Chas. Church, Esq. 21

SAMPSON—WILSON.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Sept. 19, 1900, Arthur Regner Sampson, Montreal, the youngest son of the late W. A. Sampson, Esq., Toronto, to Janet (Nettie), the youngest daughter of D. D. Wilson, Esq., 'Ingleside,' Seaforth, Ont. 21

WALLACE — WILSON — At Orillia, Ont., on Sept. 19, 1900, by the Rev. Father Minor, Edward J. Wallace, of Minett, Musk., to Mary Agnes Wilson, of Coldwater. 22

DIED.

BROADFOOT.—At his late residence, Arran Township, Ont., on Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1900, James Broadfoot, aged seventy-six years and three months, formerly of Hinchinbrooke, Que. 21

BEEMER — At Quebec, on Sept. 21, 1900, Linda Carbin, beloved wife of H. G. Beemer. 22

CROMAR.—At Chatsworth, Ont., on Sept. 18, 1900, John, beloved son of Peter Cromar, aged 29 years, 3 months and 11 days, who has been connected with the C.P.R. Co., as operator, for 13 years. 21

EVANS.—At Lennoxville, Que., on Sept. 19, 1900, Sarah Kennedy, aged 76 years, widow of the late T. Evans, and sister of the late James H. and Samuel Kennedy, of Quebec. 21

FOGHETY.—At Buffalo, N.Y., on Sept. 19, 1900, Denis, oldest son of the late Martin Foghety, aged 35 years, formerly of Quebec. 21

GRAHAM — At her late residence, No. 511 Cooper street, Ottawa, on Sept. 21, 1900, Jane, relict of the late James Graham, in her 75th year. 22

GUILFOYE.—On Sept. 20, 1900, at Quebec, Winnifred Flynn, aged 30 years, widow of the late James Guilfoye. 21

HASTIE—At Ormstown, Que., on Sept. 21, 1900, John H., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hastie, aged 17 years, 11 months and 10 days.

Funeral will take place at 2 p.m., on Monday, Sept. 24, from the residence of his father, No. 36 Conway street. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this notice.

KEARNS.—At the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, on Sept. 20, 1900, James Kearns, of Brigham, Que., aged 73 years. 21

McCUBBIN.—On Sept. 20, 1900, at Campbellton, N.B., W. Edmond McCubbin, second son of the late Wm. McCubbin.

Funeral private. 21

PEACOCK.—At his residence, Merton, Ont., on Sept. 18, 1900, W. G. Peacock, Esq., in his 80th year. 21

SUTHERLAND — At Quebec, on Sept. 21, 1900, Wm. Sutherland, in the 70th year of his age. 22

THOMSON.—On Sept. 17, 1900, at San Antonio, Texas, U.S., Thomas McDonald, fifth son of the late Robert Thomson, of 30 Sorauren avenue, Toronto. 21

WALKER—At the Montreal General Hospital, on the morning of Saturday, Sept. 22, 1900, Frederick W. Walker, aged 43 years, second son of the late Alexander Walker, merchant, of this city. 22

Notices received too late for this page may possibly be in time for page 6.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. Limited.

Notre Dame street, Montreal's Greatest Store. Sept. 22, 1900.

SUCCESS WITH DRESS GOODS

Enough New Goods to stock a dozen ordinary stores. More to see here than anywhere else within your reach.

The simple fact of the matter is that you can't afford to buy a new dress of any kind without first looking through this assortment. We have an immense range of

COLORED DRESS GOODS, BLACK DRESS GOODS, FINE DRESS SILKS, NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Dress Goods constitute so large a stock here as to cause surprise every day. Not only is the variety of Stylish Goods very large, but we've been fortunate in securing some of the favorite sorts at exceptionally low prices. Samples sent free to any address for the asking.

NEW BLACK GOODS.

Everything new in Black Dress Goods for either mourning or general wear.

Fancy Black Dress Fabrics, in a variety of small and large designs; fine silk finish, 42 inches wide, 72c.

Rich Black Silk and Wool Brocades, with heavy raised floral patterns, will make very stylish costume, 42 inches wide, $1.35.

New English Bengaline, rich silk finish, 46 inches wide, $1.15.

New Black Venetian Cloth for tailor-made costumes, 54 inches wide, $1.55.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

New and Novel Effects and serviceable weaves in Fall Dress Goods, all richly colored.

New Herring Bone Cloth, for tailor-made costumes, in a variety of desirable shades, 52 inches wide, $1.05 yard.

New Camel's Hair Tweed, in rough surface effect, new mixed colorings, 44 inches wide, $1.15.

New English Homespuns in a variety of rich mixed colorings, 56 inches wide, $1.15.

Reversible Cloths for rainy day skirts, good colors and patterns, 54 inches wide, $2.00.

SPLENDID LINEN VALUES.

Incomparable savings are effected by buying your LINEN GOODS here. Every want is well understood by The Big Store; every taste is carefully provided for, every purse duly considered. No need exists which cannot be satisfied here, no desire for economy that we cannot meet and fully fill.

All Linens are manufactured to our express orders and new patterns and weaves are being constantly introduced.

LINEN TABLE CLOTHS.

Fine quality all Linen Table Cloths, in an immense variety of choice patterns; these are special values.

Table Cloths, 2 by 2 yards, $1.55.
Table Cloths, 2 by 2½ yards, $2.00.
Table Cloths, 2 by 3 yards, $2.35.
Table Cloths, 2 by 3½ yards, $3.60.
Table Cloths, 2 by 4 yards, $3.70.

TABLE NAPKINS, To Match Table Cloths.

Table Napkins, 5x8 size, $1.65 doz.
Table Napkins, 3x4 size, $2.35 doz.
Newest patterns in Linen Table Damasks.

LINEN HUCK TOWELS.

Every size and at every price.

Huck Towels, 14 by 14 inches, 6½c
Huck Towels, 17 by 28 inches, 8½c.
Huck Towels, 18 by 32 inches, 11c.
Huck Towels, 18 by 36 inches, 12½c.
Huck Towels, 21 by 44 inches, 18c.
Huck Towels, 22 by 44 inches, 21c.
Huck Towels, 21 by 44 inches, 23c.
Huck Towels, 22 by 46 inches, 26c.
Huck Towels, 24 by 46 inches, 30c
Huck Towels, 25 by 45 inches, 36c.
Huck Towels, 25 by 45 inches, 39c.
Huck Towels, 25 by 45 inches, 45c.
Huck Towels, 26 by 46 inches, 49c.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled. Send for New Catalogue.

The S. CARSLEY CO., Limited,
1765 to 1783 Notre Dame st. 184 to 194 St. James st., Montreal.

HIGH-CLASS MATTRESSES CHEAP.

Our work is cheap only in price. Because—you have only one profit to pay, as we do everything in our own factory by skilled labor.
—We know everything that goes into a mattress.
—We make it up as it should be made—to last.
Call in and see Samples and prices.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,
652 Craig St. - - 2442 St. Catherine St.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.

If you are looking for Flimsy Furniture we do not make it, but if you want HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, made in a systematic and substantial manner and of UP-TO-DATE Designs, and Guaranteed to LAST A LIFETIME,

We have the greatest variety to show you at lowest current prices. Those living away in the country will save considerably by sending us their orders, or call personally at our large

SHOWROOMS, 208 and 210 McGill St.

GEO. H. LABBE & CO.,
Wholesale Furniture Manufacturers and Exporters.
Cor. DeLorimier Avenue and Ontario St.

NOTICE — We Sell Our Goods, Not Our Patrons.

Where Ignorance Is Bliss.

But it is not bliss in the practice of Pharmacy, it is

DANGEROUS.

We understand our calling. The accurate dispensing of PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS with the best materials is a specialty in which we excel. Have your medicines prepared at Lewis's.

JOHN LEWIS,
Prescription Chemist,
2208 St. Catherine st., cor. University.

The New Mantles—Extraordinary sale of Sample Mantles at MARCHAND'S Store, 1869 and 1871 Notre Dame St. 500 Mantles of all sorts (samples) sold at one-third reduction.

GEORGE S. KIMBER,

Interior Decorator,

Wall Papers

Of all Kinds.

2466 ST. CATHERINE ST.

Bell Tel. Up. 1287.

F. DECARY & FILS,

Plasterers & Contractors,

First-class work always warranted,

55 St. Francois-Xavier St.

Tel. Bell 2036.

Bell Tel. 8826 Main. Merchants Tel. 1259.

F. TREMBLAY

LUMBER DEALER,

PLANING and SAW MILLS,

And Manufacturer of Doors, Sashes and Blinds, Mouldings, Turning, Shaping, Etc.

400 WILLIAM STREET.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Careful, Efficient —and— PROMPT SERVICE Is Guaranteed the Patrons of the

TROY LAUNDRY

No tearing or burning of Linen.

OFFICE and WORKS: 10 to 14 Inspector St.

CENTRAL OFFICE: 699 Craig St.

Tel. 3644.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Post Office, etc., Springhill, N.S.' will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, October 3rd, 1900, inclusively, for the erection of a Post Office at Springhill, N.S., according to plans and specification to be seen at the office of A. E. Fraser, Esq., Springhill, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, on and after Tuesday, 25th of September.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten percent (10 percent), of the amount of the tender which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, JOS. R. ROY, Acting Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, Sept. 20th, 1900.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department, will not be paid for it.

WATCHES.

Ladies' Solid Gold Waltham Watches, Hunting cases,

ONLY $20.

Ladies' and Gent's Gold Filled Waltham Watches, warranted for 20 years, $12.00 and $15.00.

Solid Silver Waltham Watches, for $7.00.

D. BEATTY, 137 ST. PETER STREET, Opp. 'Witness' Office.

Sale of Sample Jackets and Capes. 1,500 samples, to be sold this week at one-third reduction at MARCHAND'S, 1869 and 1871 Notre Dame St.

TEES & CO.,
Undertakers,
800 St. James Street.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 22.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

BASEBALL.

WORCESTER WON.

Until the sixth inning there was no score in yesterday's game between Worcester and Montreal, and the play had been decidedly in favor of the home team, whose chances for ultimately hitting 'Herky-Jerky' Horton sufficiently to break the ice, and win out, were quite bright. But a home run by Bransfield, with the bases full, shattered Montreal's hopes, and won the game. It was the only time the Worcesters were at all dangerous, while Montreal got men on bases in nearly every inning, but only two runs stood to the credit of the Royals at the end of the game as against Worcester's four so easily secured.

The score follows:

Worcester.

	Ab	R	1B	PO	A	E
Sharrott, rf	4	1	4	0	0	1
Rickert, lf	4	1	1	4	0	0
Delehanty, ss	4	1	1	2	1	0
Bransfield, 1b	4	1	2	12	1	0
Carney, cf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Wrigley, 2b	4	0	0	1	4	0
Kittredge, c	3	0	2	6	0	0
Amglaub, 3b	3	0	0	1	4	1
Horton, p	3	0	2	0	1	0
Total	33	4	12	27	11	2

Montreal.

	Ab	R	1B	PO	A	E
Raub, 1b	5	0	1	7	0	0
Odwell, cf	5	1	3	3	1	0
Delehanty, lf	5	0	2	5	0	0
Henry, 3b	4	1	1	1	1	0
Schiebeck, ss	4	0	0	2	3	0
Johnson, 2b	4	0	1	2	1	0
Lezotte, rf	3	0	2	1	0	0
Moran, c	4	0	1	3	0	0
Felix, p	4	0	1	0	4	0
Total	38	2	12	24	10	0

Runs by innings—
Worcester ..... 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 x—4
Montreal ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—2

Summary.

Two base hits, Delehanty, Henry, Lezotte; home run, Bransfield; bases on balls, off Horton, 5; struck out, by Horton, 2; by Felix, 3; double plays, Schiebeck to Johnson to Raub, Felix to Schiebeck to Raub; left on bases, Worcester, 4; Montreal, 10; time, 1.35; umpire, Egan.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	R.	H.	E.
At Brooklyn—			
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 1—	4	8	3
Brooklyn ..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—	3	8	2
At Pittsburg—			
Pittsburg ..... 1 0 1 2 1 0 2 0 x—	7	15	1
St. Louis ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—	3	12	2
At Cincinnati—			
Cincinnati ..... 0 0 0 1 0 5 0 0 x—	6	7	0
Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—	3	4	2
At Boston, first game—			
Boston ..... 1 0 4 2 0 0 0 4 x—	11	13	1
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—	0	4	3
Second game—			
Boston ..... 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 3 0—	6	11	2
Philadelphia ..... 0 1 0 1 3 1 0 1 3—	10	10	3

LACROSSE.

THE LEAGUE MEETING.

The Senior Lacrosse League held a meeting last night at the St. Lawrence Hall. President Pittaway occupied the chair, and the roll of representatives read as under:

Capital, A. G. Pittaway; Shamrock, H. McLaughlin; Cornwall, H. M. Watson; Montreal, Wm. Bramley; National, E. Truteau; Toronto, F. E. Nelson.

The business was of an informal nature, and was practically confined to the awarding of the trophy, the design for which was a handsome cup, made by Bilks & Sons, of Ottawa. Then the protest money for the Shamrock-Montreal trouble was refunded.

The sub-committee to revise the rules consists of Messrs. W. Bramley, H. McLaughlin and J. Lamarche.

QUOITS.

MONTREAL QUOITING CLUB.

The regular monthly meeting of the Montreal Quoiting Club was held last evening in their club room, St. James street, Mr. James Scullion, president, in the chair. It was decided that the annual fall games should take place on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 29, commencing at 2 o'clock. The first draw will be made this evening, in the club room, after the medal matches are completed. As only members who have paid up for this year can compete in the fall games, an opportunity will be given to all those in arrears to pay up before the draw takes place. The game is 21 points, the last two playing off 31 points, the games to be completed on or before Saturday, Oct. 6.

OPEN TO THE WORLD.

The Forest City Quoit Club, London, Ont., will hold a grand quoiting tournament, on Sept. 25, 26 and 27. A large number of cash prizes will be given ranging from $30 down. Entries must be made with Mr. James Ward, secretary, No. 471 Simcoe street, by 1.30 p.m., on the day of the tournament. The mayor has kindly consented to open the tournament by throwing the first quoit.

ATHLETICS.

THE GAMES TO-DAY.

The M.A.A.A. grounds will be the point of interest for thousands of young people this afternoon. The exhibition that will be presented by the world's champion athletes has probably never been excelled in Canada, and it is expected that some new world's records will be attained. The entries already published include the names of Harry Gill, J. K. Baxter, R. Sheldon, J. J. McHugh, W. D. Hennen, W. Coldwell, M. W. Long and D. Horgan, the famous Irish champion. Running, jumping and weight throwing are on the programme.

The list of officials is as follows:

Referee—W. O. H. Dodds, president C. A.A.U.; judges of track events, Lieut.-Col. E. A. Whitehead, hon. president M.A.A.A.; Major W. B. T. Macaulay, M.A.A.A.; Harry Morrison, Ottawa A.A.C.; Thomas L. Paton, M.A.A.A.; Lieut. Thomas J. Holland, M.P.A.A.A.; judges of field events, Inspector Starke, Toronto Police A.A.A.; James Pearson, Ontario A.A.A.; C. A. McDonell, Shamrock A.A.A.; Alexander Stewart, M.S.S.C.; F. H. Wilson, M.A.A.A.; timekeepers—James A. Taylor, M.A.A.A.; Henry Brophy, M.A.A.A.; W. C. Finley, M.S.S.C.; Dr. D. D. McTaggart, M.A.A.A.; Major W. J. Stewart, Halifax, N.S.; starter, Norman Fletcher, Quebec; announcer, F. C. A. McIndoe, M.A.A.A.; scorers, David J. Watson, C.A.B.A.; W. George Ayling, M.A.A.A.; Charles S. Meek, Argonaut R.C.; J. F. Savage, Q. R.U.; clerks of course, Charles M. Cameron, M.A.A.A.; Louis Rubenstein, A. S. A. of C.; Inspector Hall, Toronto P.A.A.A.; A. Roland Williams, Ontario A.A.A.; C. C. Chitty, M.A.A.A.

Rain will not interfere with the games, and the grand stand is well sheltered.



PRETTY MEDALS.

The accompanying engraving shows the design of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union's championship gold, silver and bronze medals, which are to be competed for this afternoon. The Dominion coat of arms in the centre, and the garter, are richly enamelled. The medals, 36 in all, were designed and manufactured by Hemsley's, St. James street.

OBITUARY.

Toronto, Sept. 21.—Mr. Adam Oliver Bucham, the Canadian representative of Arthur & Company, Glasgow, died at his residence, Spencer avenue, this evening. Mr. Bucham had for some time suffered from asthma. He had been Arthur & Company's representative for 18 years, and before that time was a merchant in Guelph.

New York, Sept. 21.—Dr. Lewis Albert Sayre, one of the famous surgeons of this country, died at his home in this city today, aged 81.

CO-ORDINATE EDUCATION.

Mr. Tadd's Lecture at the Normal School Largely Attended.

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

The audience which greeted Mr. J. Liberty Tadd, director of the Public School of Industrial Art at Philadelphia, was a very much larger one than that on the previous evening, and all seemed to follow his address with the greatest interest and appreciation.

Dr. S. P. Robins, principal of the Normal School, introduced the lecturer with a few words, dwelling on the coordination of both sides of the body and the brain. The politician would address them on one side of politics because he would gesticulate with one hand. Were he to use both hands in gesticulation both sides of his brain would have been developed, and no doubt his views on politics would be of a more all round character.

Mr. Tadd opened his discourse by making a strong plea for the better balancing of education. Intellectual education needed to be balanced by physical development. Too many who had the training of youth in their hands were apt to think of the curriculum rather than the child. As a matter of fact, the child had only a certain stock of energy as its capital. Physical development—proper physical development — required large drafts of this energy for construction and repairs. It was only the overplus that was properly available for intellectual—or purely intellectual—development. Many children were forced to spend so much energy on mental processes that there was not sufficient left for physical and nervous construction and repair. It was true that most children appeared to have a superabundant stock of energy, and most people thought they could draw upon it without limit. Really, that energy was not superabundant. It should not be used up, but stored.

PERIODS OF CHILD LIFE.

Child life was divided into various periods, such as the nursing period, the play period, the periods of growth mental, physical and emotional. These were called the nascent periods, and each required separate and distinct methods of treatment. Each period had its own duty to perform in building up the perfect man, and nature should not be interfered with by the diversion of her resources to unnatural pursuits. They should rather be watched, and any apparent overflow conserved—stored for future use. The apparently superabundant energy which marked some periods of child life should be so directed that it was converted into new forms, that would be a never-failing source of energy and strength in after life. Training that would convert child energy into skill at a period when nerve and muscle were more peculiarly fit for the training, could conserve the natural forces for future expenditure in a manner most useful to the subject. Indeed, during these nascent periods we should ever keep in view the future life—the perfect man that was to be the product of the processes of childhood. The work that he was advocating assisted wonderfully in discovering the nascent potentialities of the child. We were always seeing people engaged in unsuitable occupations, and one of the most pitiable things in life was to see the large number of people who had been pitchforked into positions in life for which they were eminently unsuitable. A more careful attention to physical development would bring out the peculiar bent of each child so that it might be directed into the paths most congenial to that bent.

METHODS ILLUSTRATED.

Proceeding to illustrate the methods they adopted, he asked two ladies and two gentlemen to come on the platform, and set them drawing circles with chalk on the blackboard, first with the right hand, then with the left, then with both hands together in one direction, in another, then in opposite directions. Mr. Tadd showed the methods of drawing on the blackboard with a free hand and easy sweep. Following this was a little lecture on the uses and beauties of clay modelling in bringing out skill; then the use of wood carving in the same direction. The whole was concluded with some fine pictures thrown on the screen, and illustrating to the eye all the different points he had made.

THE WATER COMMITTEE.

THE REPORT IN FAVOR OF AN ELECTRIC PUMPING PLANT PASSED.

The Water Committee met yesterday and decided to recommend to council the adoption of the report of the superintendent in favor of the substitution of electric pumps for the present steam plant at the upper level reservoir. The report showed that to put in the plant would cost $30,000, and Mr. Marien showed that in order to go on with the work at once this amount could be varied from other appropriations. The sum of $8,500 had been appropriated for a steam boiler for the high level reservoir, and this, and the money from other services, amounting in all to $30,000, could be used. It was decided to recommend the report to council and ask for permission to use the money from the other appropriations.

The chairman, Ald. Lamarche and Ald. Vallieres, were appointed a sub-committee to examine the candidates for the position of water inspector.

NEW LINENS!

Just receiving an extensive shipmenut of Fancy Linen Goods, including all the latest novelties in Doyli es, Tray Cloths, 5 O'Clock Tea Cloths, Sideboard Scarfs, Dinner Waggon Scarfs.

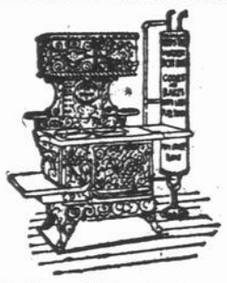
Goods all Sound Linen.
Values as Usual the Best.

ROUND DAMASK DOYLIES—Tied Fringe with Drawn Work, 6, 9 and 12 inches diameter, 10c, 12½c and 15c each.
SQUARE DAMASK DOYLIES—Tied Fringe with Drawn Work, 6, 9 and 12 inch sizes, 10c, 12½c and 15c each.
HEMSTITCHED and DAMASK DOYLIES—6, 9 and 12 in. sizes, 10c, 12½c, and 15c each.
HEMSTITCHED DAMASK TRAY CLOTHS—40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 70c, up to $2.00 each.
FRINGED DAMASK 5 O'CLOCK TEACLOTHS — 50c, 60c, 75c, 80c, 90c, up to $2.25 each.
HEMSTITCHED TEA CLOTHS—80, 90c, 95c, $1.00, $1.20, up to $5 each.
HEMSTITCHED LINEN CENTRES—All Hand Work, 30 inches square, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $3.75 each.

MILLINERY OPENING, 25th Sept.

OGILVY'S, St. Catherine and Mountain sts.

EVERYTHING A RANGE WILL DO



Can be done with less fuel and greater convenience by the use of a

FAMOUS ACTIVE

than with any range on the Canadian market.

Id Stoves taken in part payment.

R. & W. KERR

KERR ENGLISH PATTERN MANGLE



GREATEST LABOR SAVER.

Does laundry work much better than old fashioned ironing, saves fuel and two-thirds the labor.

R. & W. KERR, Stoves and Ranges for all purposes. Laundry supplies.

BALMORAL BLOCK, **1908-1910 NOTRE DAME STREET.**



Always New.

A wardrobe that always looks new is within the reach of everyone that takes advantage of our "VALET" Department. For $1.00 per month, we will Repair, Clean and do the Pressing of Suits, as often as our customers care to send them in.

THE TOILET LAUNDRY CO. LIMITED 290 Guy Street

Formerly the Montreal Toilet Supply Co.

Telephones Up 2601 and 2602

Seasonable

FIT-REFORM GARMENTS,

—IN—

OVERCOATS and SUITS.

AT

FIT-REFORM

Fit-Reform Wardrobe,

2344 St. Catherine Street.

$10, $12, $15, $18, $20.



Music and Memory

Music brings memories of the sweet old songs. Our Pianos are from the best manufacturers, and carry their guarantees.

The tone is unsurpassed and the action is easy. Our instruments are sold on the instalment plan. Big diccounts for cash.

LAYTON BROS.,
144 Peel Street.

Opp. Dominion Square.

For your Costumes, Skirts and Jackets made to order, try the tailor at MARCHAND'S, 1869 and 1871 Notre Dame St.

A COMING EXHIBITION.

Towards the end of next month a most interesting exhibition will be thrown open to the public under the auspices of the Woman's Art Association. It will comprise such work as needlework, weaving, basket-making, book-binding, leather work, pottery and ceramics, fans and miniatures, carvings, metal work, designs and illustrations. With the idea of adding to the educational value of the exhibition, it has been decided to combine with these a loan collection of noteworthy specimens, which will be guarded with every precaution. The interest and co-operation of the public is asked. The exhibition will be held in the new galleries of the Colonial House, where everything will be personally looked after by members of the association.

The aim of the exhibition is to draw public attention to home industries and arouse an interest in, and knowledge of, such handicrafts among the people of Canada.

With this exhibition will be shown results of the summer's competitions, open to members of the Woman's Art Association.

The ladies who are taking an active interest in this exhibition are Miss Phillips, president of the Woman's Art Association; Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. A. F. Dunlop, Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Redpath, Mrs. W. Miller, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Bovey, Mrs. Learmont, Mrs. McKim, Lady Hingston, Madame Thibaudeau, Miss Wait, Mrs. Woods, Mrs. Stroud and many others.

The secretary, Mrs. J. Minden Cole, will be glad to furnish all information.

A GREAT YEAR FOR DAIRYMEN.

Toronto, Sept. 22.—The Hon. John Dryden and Mr. George C. Creelman, superintendent of farmers' institutes, returned to-day from the Ottawa Fair. Mr. Creelman has made also a trip through the eastern counties. He says the fields down there look more like the month of June than September, with the second growth of grasses knee-deep.

With butter and cheese prices holding up, Mr. Creelman declares it will be a great year for dairymen between the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers.

PURCHASE OF HAY AND OATS.

The Incineration Committee met yesterday afternoon and awarded the contract for oats to Mr. A. Boudon, at seventy-four cents, and that for hay to Mr. Jos. Quintal, at $10.40 a ton, these being lowest tenderers.

DOMINION STOCKMEN.

Ottawa, Sept. 21.—A very important meeting was held last evening, in the office of the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, by a number of the leading stockmen of the Dominion, at which it was decided to hold an auction sale of pure bred stock in or around Ottawa, some time during the coming winter. Breeders were present from as far east as Compton, Que., and as far west as Guelph. The sale will be carried out under very strict rules, but will undoubtedly be one of the most important affairs of the kind ever held in Canada.

FOR WOMEN READERS.

I dipped my cup in a crystal spring,
On a hot and dusty way;
I heard a bird in the greenwood sing,
In the midst of a lonesome day;
I saw the flitting golden wing
Of a moth like a flame at play.

And I thought how the drop of a silver wave
Gives strength at need, and cheer;
How the lilt of a song makes the sad heart brave
And lifts it o'er doubt and fear;
How the beautiful springs from the gloom of the grave;
How helpers are always near.
—Margaret E. Sangster, in 'Collier's Weekly.'

WORRIED TO DEATH.

'Worried to death' is the verdict which a New York journal says was rendered in the case of a woman who was found dead in her apartment recently. No doubt the verdict was a correct one. It is almost a platitude to say that worry wears out more people than work. Helen Hunt Jackson wrote thus of what she called the sin of fretting:

'It is common as air, as speech—so common that, unless it rises above its usual monotone, we do not even observe it. Watch any ordinary coming together of people, and see how many minutes it will be before somebody frets—that is, makes more or less complaining statement of something or other, which probably every one in the room or in the railway carriage or on the street knew before, and probably nobody can help. Why say anything about it? It is cold, it is hot, it is wet, it is dry, somebody has broken an appointment, ill-cooked a meal; stupidity or bad faith somewhere has resulted in discomfort. There are plenty of things to fret about. It is simply astonishing how much annoyance may be found in the course of every day's living, even of the simplest, if one keeps a sharp eye on that side of things.'

Fortunately, worrying in public is considered 'bad form' now, but the number of women who in their homes are wearing their lives away by this sort of friction is still legion.

Some really excellent women consider it quite a virtue to worry. They worry about the health of their children, and make the poor little creatures fretful and nervous by over carefulness; they worry about their husband's business, when a cheerful, intelligent discussion of it with him would help him ever so much more; and when everything is going all right they worry for fear it won't last. The woman who apparently takes things coolly and comfortably is, in the eyes of the victim of the worry habit, a shiftless, selfish being, who must of necessity be neglecting her duties and responsibilities.

There is nothing that so unfits one for the performance of those same duties as worrying about them. It was a wise person who first remarked that there are two classes of things no one should worry about—the things that can be helped, and the things that can't. If a thing can't be helped, think no more about it; you can't help it; that ought to settle it. If it can be helped, go to work and do it.

A very fruitful source of worry and its attendant nervousness is the habit, which it is extremely easy to fall into, of doing one thing and thinking distractedly of a dozen other things to be done at the same time. It is a good plan to take a few minutes early in the morning, and go over in your mind the road that lies before you during the day, so far as you can foresee it. Out of the multitude of things you would like to accomplish, decide on those that are most important and within the bounds of possibility, allowing a small margin for contingencies. And when you find yourself rushing about with chest walls rigid and brain in a whirl, vainly trying to do half a dozen things at once, drop everything, go out into the sunlight and take a few good deep breaths of air and hum a cheerful tune or think of something pleasant till you are calm and serene again. Easier said than done, of course, but one can cultivate almost any kind of disposition, and when you reflect that every time you banish worry you are warding off very unbecoming lines that will probably deepen to wrinkles after a time, you will feel that the effort is worth making, even apart from the consideration of health and the comfort of yourself and every one around you.

HUSBAND AND WIFE FORM A LAW FIRM.

A firm that is unique in law annals, being the first legal partnership on record whose members were husband and wife, is composed of Mr. and Mrs. Waring, of Franklinville, N.Y., says a writer in the Philadelphia 'Times.' Mrs. Waring has for years assisted her husband, who is an attorney, in the preparation of many of his most important cases. For the last two years she has been a student in the Buffalo School of Law, travelling up to the city, fifty miles distant, every morning and back at night, taking care of her family of five children, and keeping up her studies and her social and household duties at the same time.

Mrs. Waring has no intention of remaining in the background, and maintaining her standing on her husband's reputation. She has already tried several cases without the assistance of her husband. There is nothing in the least grotesque or mannish in her appearance; she dresses quietly and in excellent taste.

The desks of the two partners stand side by side, and as an evidence that the junior partner does not permit her legal duties to displace her maternal sense, it may be mentioned that the chief ornament of Mrs. Waring's desk is a photograph of her two beautiful youngest children.

TORONTO SCHOOL TROUBLE.

IT ASSUMES AN ACUTE PHASE.

Toronto, Sept. 21.—Roman Catholics of Toronto are disgusted at the action of the High School Board in refusing to appoint Miss O'Rourke modern language teacher in the Jameson Avenue Collegiate Institute. They are not only disgusted, they are offended, and will try to shape affairs more to their liking. As a first step towards showing insulted power of the Catholic population in Toronto, Father Ryan will resign his position on the High School Board. After Miss O'Rourke was rejected in the race for a vacant position on the staff of the Jarvis Street Collegiate Institute, Father Ryan was wroth. He had worked hard for her appointment. He told the board he would vote for her appointment because she was a Roman Catholic, and declared his Church should be represented on the staffs of the collegiate institutes of the city. But all Father Ryan's eloquence proved to be of no avail, and Miss O'Rourke was disappointed. Father Ryan and the Roman Catholics of the city accuse the High School Board of bigotry, and it seems a storm which has long been gathering in the educational atmosphere will now break. The first thunder clap will be the resignation of Father Ryan from the High School Board. An agitation for a Toronto High School for Roman Catholics alone is to be the next item on the programme.

KENSINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

To-morrow will be the occasion of the celebration of the third anniversary of the Kensington Presbyterian Church, and the congregation has spared no efforts to make the affair a success. The anniversary sermon will be preached by the Rev. J. R. Dobson, B.A., B.D., of St. Giles Presbyterian Church, the service commencing at eleven a.m. Special music has been prepared, and a pleasant and profitable time is promised to all who can possibly attend. The new church bell will peal out on this occasion its initial invitation to the worshippers.

Colonial House,

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

FUR DEPARTMENT.

In Announcing the Opening of Fur Department,

For Season 1900 and 1901,

would respectfully direct the attention of lady friends to the extensive variety of

FUR JACKETS

that are being shown, the models and materials of which point towards the latest dictates of fashion, with quality and workmanship of the highest standard.

NEW FLANNELS.

SAXONY FLANNELS, in Scarlets, Cardinal, Crimson, Navy, Black, Cream, White.

NATURAL WOOL UNSHRINKABLE SAXONY FLANNEL, 27 in., 30 in., 32 in., 36 in.

LANCASHIRE and YORKSHIRE SKIRTING FLANNELS.

GREY ARMY FLANNELS, light and heavy make.

ALL WOOL and UNION UNSHRINKABLE SHIRTING FLANNELS.

FRENCH OPERA FLANNELS, in Black, Navy, Cardinal, Crimson, Pale Blue, Pale Pink, Old Rose, Heliotrope.

A large assortment of **FRENCH OPERA FLANNELS,** for Blouses, Shirt Waists and Wrappers.

GLASSWARE DEPT.

BLOWN ETCHED TUMBLERS,
Nice Patterns. Price 7c each, for a week only.

JELLY TUMBLERS.
Fluted inside and Tin Covers.
1-3 Pint.....40c a Dozen.
1-2 Pint.....45c a Dozen.

WHITE RUBBER RINGS, Best Quality, 5c a Dozen.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

MONTREAL.



STEWART'S

SHOE STORE.

The Public and Ourselves.

It is not necessary that anyone buying their Shoes of us should know anything about shoes. We do that for them—that is our business, and has been for years. With our shoes our customers buy our experience. They do not have to pay for any experience but what is pleasant and agreeable. Our shoes will never disappoint. They are right, and if not we will make them right.

THE BEST OF SHOES AND THE LOWEST OF PRICES.

W. H. STEWART,

2295 St. Catherine Street.

Weekly Calendar.

COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

FALL EXHITION

On the OLD EXHIBITION GROUNDS, MILE END, MONTREAL.

WEDNESDAY, 26th September.

An especially attractive prize list has been prepared, and includes liberal prizes for Domestic Industries. Entries must be made with the Secretary-Treasurer, 180 St. James Street, Room 5, before the day of Exhibition. No entries will be accepted later.

All members and their friends and others interested are cordially invited to attend.

180 St. James street, Montreal. H. J. ROSS, Secretary-Treasurer.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

Young Men's Meeting,

Saturday Night, 8 o'clock.

Mr. C. T. WILLIAMS will speak.

Singing led by Mr. J. H. MORSE.

YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE STUDY,

Sunday Afternoon, 3 o'clock.

Leader: Rev. N. Kodayaski, of Tokio, Japan.

All young men cordially invited to these meetings.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Dominion Square.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.

THE ANNIVERSARY

—OF—

Mountain Street Methodist Church

Will be held on SUNDAY, Sept. 23rd, 1900,

The Rev. J. T. L. MACGS, B.A., B.D., the New Principal of the Wesleyan Theological College, will preach at both Services.

On MONDAY, SEPT. 24th, at 8 p.m., there will be a congregational gathering in the lecture room, when addresses will be delivered by the REV. G. W. KERBY, B.A., and others, interspersed with appropriate music. At the close the ladies will serve light refreshments.

Special collections on Sunday on behalf of the Trust Funds.

A cordial invitation is extended to all, especially to the many friends who have removed from this old historic congregation to other parts of the city.

MEN'S OWN

CALVARY CHURCH, GUY STREET.

SUNDAY, Sept. 23rd, 1900, at 3 p.m.

QUARTERLY DISTRIBUTION OF BOOKS.

Soloist: Mr. CHADWICK.

This being an open day members are invited to bring their lady friends with them.

Emmanuel Church.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 23rd, 1900.

REV. HUGH PEDLEY, B.A., Pastor, Will preach at Morning Service, and

REV. W. DOUGLASS MacKENZIE, D.D., Of Chicago Theological Seminary, will preach in the evening.

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

GLAD TIDINGS OF THE COMING AGE

—AND—

The Approaching World-wide Kingdom.

—BY—

E. H. CHART, of Berlin,

SUNDAY EVENING, 7 o'clock,

Drummond Hall, 81 Drummond Street.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH

(CONGREGATIONAL)

(Cor. Clarke and Western Avenues.)

Rev. R. HOPKIN, Pastor.

SUNDAY, Sept. 23rd, 1900.

11 a.m.—"Where Service is Rated at its True Worth."

7 p.m. "Reverence."

A HEARTY WELCOME GIVEN TO ALL.

Olivet Baptist Church,

Cor. of Osborne and Mountain Sts.

On SUNDAY, Sept. 23rd.

Rev. R. M. MARTIN, of Boston, Mass., Will preach at

11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Sunday-school at 3 o'clock.

Strangers cordially invited to all the services.

REV. W. DOUGLAS MACKENZIE, D.D.

Of Chicago Theological Seminary,

Will introduce the general subject of

"The Philosophy of Religion,"

In the following addresses,

Sunday Evening:

IN EMMANUEL CHURCH,

"Is Christianity Permanent?"

And in the

LECTURE HALL

of the

CONGREGATIONAL COLLEGE,

46 MacTavish Street,

As follows:

Monday, 4.30 p.m.,

"The Nature of the Religious Consciousness."

Tuesday, 4.30 p.m.,

"The Idea of God."

Wednesday, 4.30 p.m.,

"Religion and Morality."

Thursday Evening at eight o'clock,

(This occasion being the formal opening of the College)

Subject: "The Future Life."

The public is cordially invited to participate in the benefits of these valuable and pleasing opportunities.

CALVARY

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

GUY STREET.

Rev. W. DOUGLAS MACKENZIE, D.D., Professor of Systematic Theology, Of the Chicago Theological Seminary, Will preach at 11 a.m.

TOOK AN OVERDOSE.

Port Hope, Ont., Sept. 21.—William Newman, a plasterer, who was accustomed to using chloral and laudanum for insomnia, took an over-dose yesterday afternoon, which resulted in his death at an early hour this morning.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

'THE PARIS EXPOSITION'

(100 Choice Views)

By R. G. BOVILLE, M.A.,

—IN—

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 25, at 4 o'clock.

ADMISSION 25c. Reserved Seats 50c. 19

Sabbath Preservation

MEETING FOR ORGANIZATION

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 25,

AT 8 O'CLOCK IN Y.M.C.A. HALL.

Let all who are interested attend.

R. HOPKIN, Secretary pro tem.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

AN EVENING WITH THE LATE

Rev. Geo. Douglas, LL.D.,

AS GIVEN BY

Rev. E. M. TAYLOR, M.A., of Knowlton,

In the West End Methodist Church,

Corner Canning and Coursol Sts.,

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 28th, 1900,

At 8 O'CLOCK. Admission 15c.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

MONTREAL DISTRICT OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

Programme of Special Religious Services in Connection with the Twentieth Century Fund Movement.

TO BE HELD IN THE

CITY OF MONTREAL,

Commencing on Sunday, Sept. 30, 1900.

SUNDAY, Sept. 30th, 11 a.m. Sermons in all the churches on "The Imperative Need of a Higher Type of Spiritual Life in our Churches as a Preparation for a General Revival of the Work of God."

For this service there will be a general exchange of pulpits.

MONDAY, Oct. 1st, 8 p.m.

Chairman, REV. T. J. MANSELL.

RALLY OF YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES.

Topic 1.—"What is the Society's True Relation to the Evangelistic Work of the Church?"—Rev. G. W. Kerby, B. A.

Topic 2.—"Methods by which the Society may aid the Pastor, in Soul-Saving."—Mr. J. C. Palmer.

TUESDAY, Oct. 2nd, 8 p.m.

Chairman, MR. A. R. OUGHTRED, B.C.L.

Topic 1.—"The Personal Piety of its Membership the measure of the Church's Evangelistic Power?"—Mr. F. Meyers.

Topic 2.—"The Holy Ghost as a Witness to Personal Salvation; and as Empowerment for Service in the Work of the Church."—Rev. J. C. Antliff, M.A., D.D.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3rd, 8 p.m.

Sermon or Address in all the Churches on "The Holy Ghost as the Sanctifier of the Individual Believer; or as the Source of the Church's Power to Save the World,' to be followed by an After-Meeting.

For this service there will be a general exchange of pulpits.

THURSDAY, Oct. 4, 8 p.m.

Chairman, MR. E. DICKSON.

Topic 1.—"Entire Sanctification the Present Privilege of all Regenerate Persons."—Rev. Principal Maggs, B.A., B.D.

Topic 2.—"How can we Restore the Sunday Night After-Meeting to its Former Efficiency and Usefulness."—Rev. Melvin Taylor.

FRIDAY, Oct. 5th, 3 p.m.

Chairman, REV. W. RILANCE.

Topic 1.—"Intercessory Prayer as the Prestige of Revival."—Rev. J. Armstrong.

Topic 2.—"The Human Conditions of the Spirit's Presence in the Pulpit and Pew."—Rev. G. G. Huxtable.

FRIDAY, Oct. 5th, 8 p.m.

Sermon on "Self-Sanctification of the Church, the Imperative Condition of the Display of Divine Power through Her Agencies."—Rev. W. Jackson, D.D.

Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to be conducted by the Rev. T. G. Williams, D.D., Chairman of the District.

N.B.—Unless otherwise stated all the services will be held in the Lecture Hall of St. James Church, and will commence punctually at the time stated.

A Collection to defray expenses will be taken up in all the services on Wednesday, and in St. James on Friday evenings.

T. G. WILLIAMS, Chairman.
M. TAYLOR, Secretary.

LOUISIANA LYNCHING.

FOUR NEGROES TAKEN FROM JAIL AND HANGED.

Four negroes were lynched in the village of Pontachoula, near New Orleans on Thursday night. They were: Isaiah Rollins, aged 18 years; N. Bowman, 47; Chas. Elliott, 20; Geo. Bickham, 20. They were accused of robbing Henry Holfelter's house, and beating Mrs. Holfelter, who tried to resist them, so that she lost her mind. They had been arrested and taken to the jail; but a mob of white men, after being refused the keys, by the sheriff, broke in the doors, and took the men out. They forced them to confess, and then hanged them to a tree.

Next morning the bodies were cut down, and the coroner's jury brought in a verdict of 'Death by unknown hands.'

During the night the mob arrested all the negroes they could get and put them in the jail. A wholesale lynching is feared. The mayor and the sheriff are trying to restore order, without much success.

Weekly Calendar.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

COLONIAL GOLD MINING COMPANY,

Of RENFREW, NOVA SCOTIA.

A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, Room 59, Canada Life Building, No. 189 St. James street, Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of October next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the sale of the Company's mining leases, and for authorising the Directors to do all that may be necessary to close up the affairs of the Company.

GEO. R. W. KITTSON, Acting Secretary. Montreal, Sept. 10th, 1900. 21

ANNOUNCEMENT.

An Exhibition of ARTS & HANDICRAFTS UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

Woman's Art Association

Will be held from Oct. 26th to Nov. 3rd, in the new Art Galleries of the Colonial House.

All who are willing to contribute suitable articles for exhibition, are requested to communicate at once with the conveners of the different sections.

CONVENERS.

Needlework and Weaving—MME. THIBAUDEAU.

Wood and Metal Work—Mrs. J. H. PECK.

Ceramics—Mrs. MacTIER.

Bookbinding and Leather Work.—Mrs. A. McKIM.

Fans and Miniatures.—.....

Designs, Illustrations—Mrs. G. B. BURLAND.

Basket-Work—Mrs. H. MARKLAND MOLSON.

MRS. F. MINDEN COLE, Secretary.

F.Q. 2 F.M. 8 SEPTEMBER L.Q. 15 N.M. 23

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, $3.00, Weekly Witness, $1.00; with reductions to clubs; Northern Messenger, thirty cents; 10 copies to one address and over, twenty cents per copy, post paid in each case, to U.K., U.S.A. and Canada excepting Montreal.

For Great Britain add $1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 52c on Northern Messenger; $3.60 on Daily Witness.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

DAILY WITNESS—Five lines and upwards, 10c per line agate measurement.

WEEKLY WITNESS—Five lines and upwards 30c per line agate measurement.

Yearly Contracts on Favorable terms.

NOTE—The publishers of the WITNESS will not be responsible for any omission to print, or error in legal or other advertisement beyond the amount actually paid for such advertisement.

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

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 22, 1900.

We are ready fully and heartily to endorse the suggestion of 'W. D.,' that that part of our community which cannot have the Saturday half-holiday should by common consent have a half-holiday accorded them on some other day of the week. We only wish we could think its initiation possible. There is nothing more tenacious than custom, and no one or dozen store-keepers are likely to inaugurate such a custom as is here proposed. It could only be the result of a determined and united effort on the part of all shopkeepers. As 'W. D.' points out, no one would be the loser if the change were general, as the people would not buy any less on the whole, and once it came to be understood it would cause very little inconvenience. We should not be sorry at all to see a second day infringed on, as our business customs are far too exacting for the people's good; but would it not, on the whole, be an easier thing to extend the blessings of the Saturday half day than to attempt to begin a new one?

It would be a questionable benefit if the school should entirely supersede the parent in the heaven-imposed duty of being the educator of his child. Indeed it might be asked if our school system is not already accountable for the ignoring of that duty in very many homes. We should judge from the letter of 'Anti-cram' that it is written by a parent who takes far more than the average interest in his children's school work, and if the picture which he draws is a true one it is obvious that the parent's part of the task is, under existing conditions, carried on at a disadvantage. No doubt one of the chief advantages to be gained from education is to learn how to conquer natural disinclinations. On the other hand, as that which a child does when at his best and taking an interest in his work, is that which leaves the most lasting benefit on his intelligence, it seems plain that a condition of work that results in daily fag is not that which will produce the best results. Probably, therefore, the middle course, which 'Anti-cram' recommends, the careful limitation of home work to what is easily within the powers of all but the slowest, would be the best solution of the question which he raises. It is possible, too, that the fag of the school work could be lightened by varying it more and appealing more to the recreative faculties than is commonly done.

PHONETICS.

'Filelis' gives us another lesson in his quaint system of spelling. We already begin to feel familiar with it, and can read it like a book; but we still think it more complicated than need be, and we must quarrel with it at prominent points. We are hardly prepared to admit that the long a sound in English as found in the word fate, is a diphthong, although we readily admit that a large proportion of the English proper pronounce it as such. Italians in England, teaching their own language, have discovered the impurity of the English a, and protest against English people carrying it into Italian. The best speakers of English, however, utter their a as purely as the Italians do. The English of England make a still more pronounced diphthong of the o, yet 'Filelis' has happily not followed them in this. Even if it should be shown that the long a sound is in the last analysis a diphthongal one, it is still simple enough to be represented by a single character. 'Filelis' has submitted himself to the tyrannous limitations of existing types, and has possibly complicated his system much more than he would have done had he, like other reformers, invented new letters, or rather variants, of old ones. He could by that means have made a much more simple system, but it would have been one which he could not have laid before our readers, or, practically speaking, unless he had endless wealth, before any readers.

Granting that there may be a diphthong in the long a sound, there is surely none in that of the short a, as in act, or in the e sound in err, both of which 'Filelis' represents by combinations. He can hardly be driven to this subterfuge by the lack of simple types in our existing fonts, as by such a severe analysis of sound as he applies there is no real need for w, y, or j, and these might by some rearrangement be made to do duty for separate sounds. What we most revolt against, however, in 'Filelis's' letter is his surrender in it to those who cannot pronounce the r, or who, through affectation, do not pronounce it, in syllables where is is final or in which it comes before a consonant, as, for instance, in are and art. 'Filelis' does not assert this suppression to be correct. He only says it is very widely the practice of those who speak English, and he wishes by adopting it in this letter to illustrate how his system automatically gives written form to any kind of pronunciation. It may be true that one gentle, picturesque and most useful sound is passing out of the dominant dialects of our language, but we cannot see how it is the part of patriotism to speed the sacrifice. Both in London and in Boston, the two recognized fountain heads of our language, the same speakers who most notably omit the r and who sometimes, as 'Filelis' represents, substitute a short vowel for it at the end of a word, are liable to insert an r where none is, after a final vowel, especially if the next word begins with a vowel. 'Filelis' would certainly find no tolerable usage to warrant his omission of the r sound at the end of 'are' before 'unwilling.' He would find at least as good to justify putting it in at the end of 'Maria,' for instance, before 'is,' for many would say 'Mariar is a nice child.' Indeed, we have from another correspondent—English to the backbone—a full-fledged system in which he puts an r into last, making it 'larst,' showing how that word sounds to him. As well adopt the usage of misplacing the h, a usage which has the great numerical majority of English practice in its favor. As this 'Filelis' cryptogram must prove to most an unknown tongue, it will be perhaps as well to revert to the monstrosities of the existing orthography for the present as a medium of communication.

HEBREW CHRONOLOGY.

At sundown to-morrow the Jewish new year, 5661, begins, and the occasion offers an opportunity for an explanation of Hebrew chronology, which presents great technical difficulties to Bible readers who have not mastered them. There is no evidence that the ancient Hebrews had any division of time smaller than an hour. The hour is first mentioned in Daniel, but it has no special meaning or time. As illustrated by the expression in the first chapter of Genesis, 'The evening and the morning were the first day,' the Jews reckon their days from sunset to sunset. Seven such days constitute a week, in conformity with the six days of creation and one day of rest. The Hebrews have no names for the days of their week, but they number them in order, from one to seven. Previous to the Babylonish captivity the months were also known by numbers, some of them only having names, as far as can be now known. The months are lunar, because they begin with every new moon. But as the synodical lunar month is about twenty-nine and a half days, the months were made to consist of alternate twenty-nine and thirty days. In this manner the Jewish calendar was regulated by the law of Moses, who appointed the first day of the appearance of the new moon to be a solemn day, and the beginning of a new month. In the record of the deluge, however, the year consists of twelve months, each of thirty days, for one hundred and fifty days are mentioned as equivalent to five months.

At present, and for a long time past, the Jewish year consists of twelve lunar months, amounting to 354 days, but, as this falls eleven days short of the solar year of 365 days, and would have produced an entire change in the seasons and a total derangement of the fasts and festivals, a whole month is added every third year. This intercalary month comes in at the end of the ecclesiastical year, after the month of Adar, and is called Ve-Adar, meaning the second Adar. At first the Jews began the year with the autumnal equinox, or the month of Tisri, because it was believed the world was created at that time, and from it they continue to compute their jubilees, date contracts and other common occurrences, whence it was designated the Civil Year. But after the departure from Egypt, which happened in the month of Nisan, and in commemoration of that deliverance, they afterwards began the year from the month of Nisan, which usually happened about the time of the vernal equinox, and according to this form is designated as the Sacred or Ecclesiastical Year, from which they celebrate their fasts and festivals. Thus it appears that the Jewish year being composed of lunar months, and the intercalations being made of one whole lunar month at once, the commencement of the Jewish months cannot be fixed to any certain day in the Julian calendar, but the months fall within the compass of thirty days, sooner or later. In the modern Jewish calendar the intercalary month is introduced seven times in every nineteen years, according to the Metonic cycle, which was adopted by the Jews about the year 360 of the Christian era. The names of the months, which are of Babylonian origin, are: Nisan, Iyar, Sivan, Tammuz, Ab, Elul, Tizri, Chasvan, Chisleu, Tebeth, Shebat, Adar and Ve-Adar. Only seven of these names appear in the Bible; the five others occur in the Talmud. They are Iyar, Tammuz, Ab, Tizri and Chasvan. The years within the cycle of nineteen in which a month is added are the third, sixth, eighth, eleventh, fourteenth, seventeenth and nineteenth. To find whether a year is a leap year or not divide with the number nineteen the year you wish to know about; if there be no remainder or any one of the above numbers, it is a leap year. Thus 5662, divided by 19, equals 298, and 5662 is thus a leap year.

Before the fifteenth century of the Christian era there were no calendars. The lengths of the months were determined by observations and then proclaimed throughout the land by fires on the tops of mountains and in level countries the news was carried by messengers that the new moon had been observed. Sometimes these messengers were delayed on the way, which made it impossible to celebrate a holiday on its proper date. It was therefore resolved that, with the exception of Atonement, all festivals should be celebrated for two days by those living outside Palestine. The Reformed Jews have, as far as possible, removed this doubt by going back to the days appointed in the law of Moses, because calendars are now to be had. The Orthodox still keep two days. The Jewish era dates from the creation, which they hold to have been 3760 years before the commencement of the Christian era. The year 5661, which begins to-morrow evening, is what is called a perfect year, with 355 days and 50 Sabbaths. It is the eighteenth year of lunar cycle, and its Hebrew name denotes that the first New Year's day comes on Monday, that the months Chasvan and Chisleu are full, each of thirty days, and that the first day of Passover will be on Thursday.

STORIED WINDOWS.

Mr. Fenwick asks what is the religious difference between pictures in windows and pictures on the walls of churches, also how pictures in windows can serve religion, especially in cases where they utterly misrepresent the facts. There is certainly a shade of difference between pictures in windows and hung on walls in the fact that the former are what might be called a glorification of actual structure, while the latter are extraneous to the structure, and are imported for some other purpose. Another difference is more easily illustrated by the instances which Mr. Fenwick describes than stated in words. The first of these is evidently after Raphael's cartoon of the healing of the cripple in the porch of the temple. The details of this picture are the conception of a time which knew nothing of oriental conditions in the days of our Lord, and which, for that matter, cared very little about them. The purpose of the artist was evidently to translate the scene into terms that would be understood by, and appeal to, his own countrymen in his own day. It might be asked whether more of the spiritual truth of many scripture lessons might not be conveyed in this way to our generation than by the most diligent study of oriental antiquity. For the rest, art has its own methods by which it is in some degree limited, and it has its own purposes to serve, which must be duly respected. If the artist wished to convey to the multitude in the simplest way the information that this man was a hopeless cripple, he could not do it more effectively than by the short crutches. In like manner, if an artist wishes to convey to the common observer the idea of an angelic being, he adorns him with the wings of a swan, although there is no warrant in scripture for giving such beings wings at all. Of like quality are the hoops placed over the heads of holy persons. As to the draperies of figures, Raphael's object—whether it was a religious one or not may be disputed—was to feast the eye with beauty. There is in like manner, no pretence that the gorgeous colors used in church windows represent the facts of nature. They are used to give glory to the light as it passes into the building. Window art, in short, occupies itself with beauty and with the inner and spiritual meaning of things rather than with the mere outward facts. In thus stating the case, we do not pretend to answer either of Mr. Fenwick's questions or attempt to solve the problem which evidently lies back of them, namely, how pictures in church windows can be brought into accord with the commandment which says, 'Thou shalt not make any likeness of any thing,' nor are we expressing any views as to the religious effect, positive or negative, of this form of decoration.

SUBURBAN ANNEXATION.

The civic annexation committee held a brief meting yesterday afternoon. Ald. Lavallee in the chair, and met Mayor Guay, of St. Henri, who explained that St. Henri did not consider it had much, if anything, to gain by becoming part of the city. It was an open question with the people of St. Henri as to whether they are not better off financially as they are. However, the council was willing to go into the matter.

Mayor Guay was asked to have prepared for next meeting a financial statement of St. Henri, and a similar statement of the city's affairs was asked for by Mayor Guay.

WELCOMED BY COMRADES.

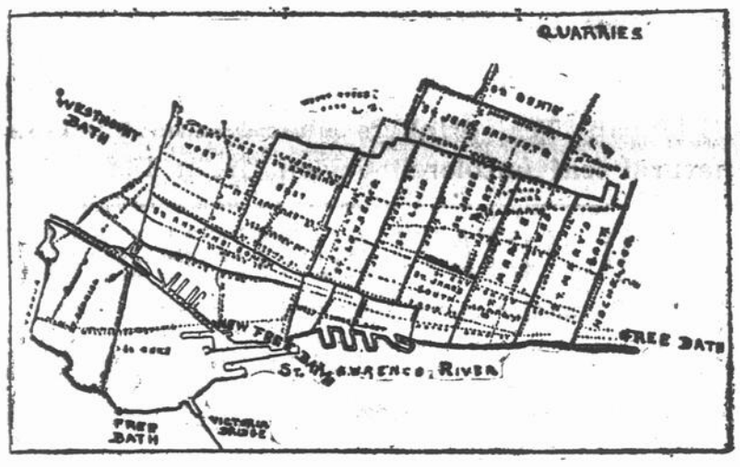
After the weekly parade last night of the 2nd Regiment Canadian Artillery, four members of the regiment who have returned from South Africa were entertained to a social in the sergeant's mess, at which Sergeant-Major Fellows presided. The guests were Gunners D. Meade, A. Martin, E. Kelly and Charles Harrison.

FREE BATHS.

The City Will Soon Actually Have Four of Them,

BUT THE PROVISION FOR PUBLIC CLEANLINESS IS STILL INADEQUATE AND PRIMITIVE.

The city of Montreal is at present the proud possessor of three free baths, and a fourth is to be opened in a week or two. The present ones are more useful than ornamental, and in such remote parts of the city that a large proportion of the good citizens (and more of the bad ones) are absolutely unaware of their existence. Of these baths, one is on St. Helen's Island, one in Hochelaga, and one in Point St. Charles. The new one is beside the canal, near the Wellington street bridge.



PLAN OF MONTREAL, SHOWING WHERE THERE ARE BATHS AT PRESENT.

The bath on St. Helen's Island, though technically free, can only be reached by paying five cents to the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company for transportation to the island, so it can hardly be considered as really a free bath.

The Hochelaga bath is a low wooden building, near the corner of St. Catherine and Desery streets. It was built about seven years ago, and repaired last year. The bath itself is made of wood, about 30 x 50 feet in size, and graduated from three to six feet deep. All around it are the little dressing boxes, with swing doors.

All bathers must wear tights. Those who have none may hire a pair, as well as a locker, towel and soap, for five cents. On weeks days the hours for bathing are from five to seven and nine to twelve in the morning, and from two to five and six to eight or ten p.m., according to the number of bathers. On Sunday the bath is open from five to seven a.m., and from six to eight or nine p.m. According to the rules, children are allowed to stay in for twenty minutes and adults half an hour. The bath is open to men and boys only. That these appreciate it is shown by the fact that the average daily attendance of bathers for August was 200, while 300 is not unusual.

The water used is the regular city water, which comes in through a four-inch pipe in the centre, and goes out at the corners. Enough water comes in to renew the bath in about an hour and a half. Twice a week the bath is emptied and thoroughly scrubbed.

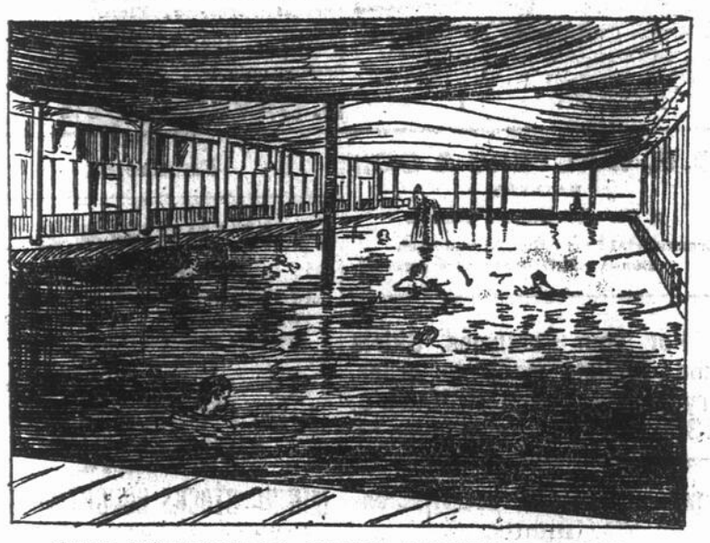
The other bath, that in Point St. Charles, is beyond the confines of civilization. It may be reached by going to the foot of St. Etienne street, crossing 22 railway tracks, and walking half a mile, or by going down Bourgeois street and cutting across a great open meadow. The bath itself is rudimentary. There is a barbaric simplicity about it. It consists of a shed, open toward the river, and three booms, enclosing a portion of the aforesaid river, about 20 by 40 feet. The bathers undress in the open shed, put on tights (their own, or rented for five cents), and swim inside or outside the booms, as they feel inclined. The current there is quite as swift as any one cares to swim against, but no accidents occur.

This bath is open to women and girls on Monday and Thursday afternoons, and is largely used by them.

All these baths have guardians, who are good swimmers. These men receive $9 a week during the season, which lasts from June to September, varying according to the weather. The total amount spent by the Health Department for the maintenance of the three baths last year was $590.14.

The new bath is a much more pretentious affair than the one at Hochelaga. It will cost over $6,000. The bath itself is 83 by 25 feet, with a sloping bottom, four to seven feet deep. The building is to be finished inside with white enamel, for lightness and cleanliness. The dressing rooms will have seats, hooks, grated floors and rubber curtains. There will be several shower baths, and everything will be done to ensure and encourage cleanliness. The building is lighted by a skylight extending over the whole bath and by arc-lights at night.

The bath is now practically finished, but there will be no swimming in it until next year. Messrs. Saxe & Archibald are the architects. It has been named the 'Gallery Bath,' in honor of Ald. Gallery.

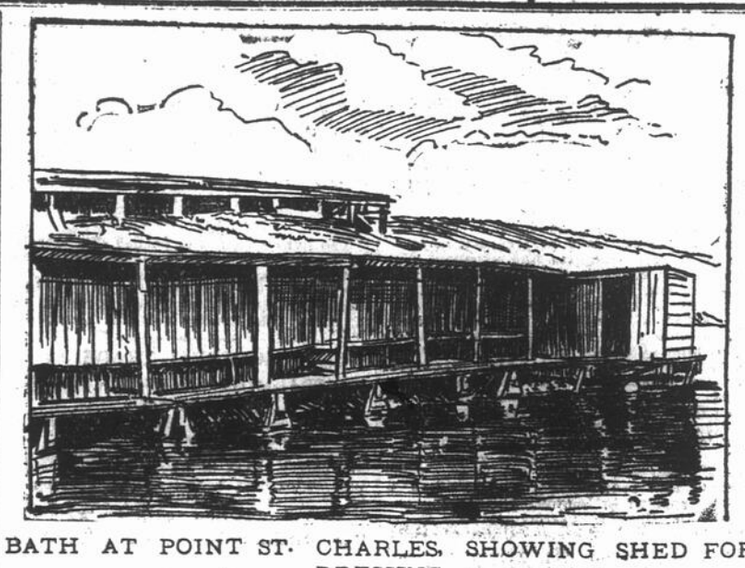


THE HOCHELAGA BATH, INTERIOR VIEW.

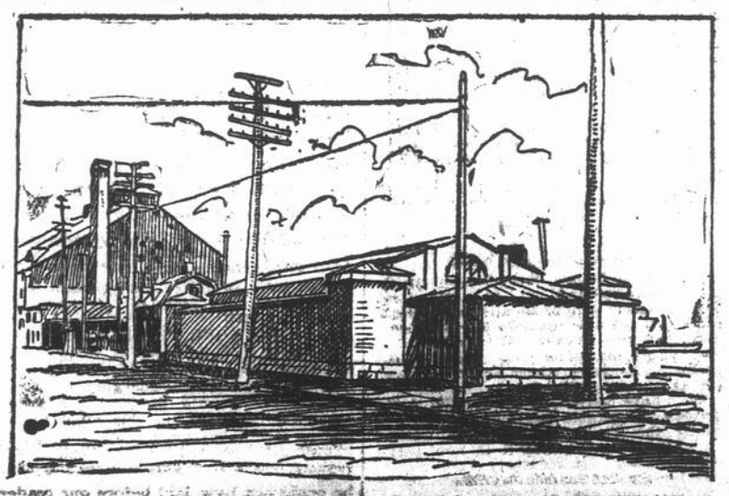
It is interesting to note in this connection that every year about a dozen boys are drowned in the city while bathing. Now, where do these drownings occur? Not in the public baths, or anywhere near them. They are divided about equally between the canal and the quarries. Coroner's juries have recommended various remedies, such as guarding and fencing the bathing places, but the guarding is impracticable, and everybody, from the boys themselves to the coroner, knows that you cannot make a fence that will keep out boys that want to get in. Now that there is a bath near the canal, boys are not so likely to be drowned there; but the quarry drownings will still go on at the rate of half a dozen a year until the city sees fit to set up a bath in the neighborhood and pay $200 a year for its maintenance.

Considerations of public health would demand that there should be at least one free bath to each ward of the city; that these baths should be open to women and girls at stated times, and that they should be kept open in winter. The last item would be the most expensive of all, unless some arrangement could be made to utilize the waste steam of factories. This could probably be done easily in the factory districts, while in the crowded residential districts public baths are much needed. As things are at present, there are thousands of men in this city who have no means of bathing between September and June, and thousands of women who are unable to bathe at all. This would be very shocking if we were not accustomed to it, and it is to be hoped that the City Council will be shocked into improving matters a little. 'Cleanliness is next to godliness.'

POINT ST. CHARLES BATH, VIEW FROM THE LAND.



BATH AT POINT ST. CHARLES, SHOWING SHED FOR DRESSING.



THE GALLERY BATH, POINT ST. CHARLES.

PUBLIC MORALITY.

PROTESTANT SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS AND THE PROTECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

A special meeting of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners was held last evening at the High School, the Rev. Principal MacVicar, chairman of the Board, occupying the chair, the other members present being the Ven. Archdeacon Evans and Aldermen McBride and Ekers. Mr. Arthy, the superintendent of the schools under the board; Mr. Binmore, the secretary-treasurer, and Mr. R. A. Greenshields, the legal adviser to the board, were also present.

The chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to discuss a case that had been deemed of sufficient importance to warrant a special meeting of the board for that purpose. The facts of the case were embodied in a report made by Mr. Arthy, whom he would now call upon to read the same.

Mr. Arthy's report was to the effect that at about 8.50 a.m. on Tuesday, Sept. 11 last, four little girls of the ages respectively of 14, 12, 9, and 7 years, while walking along Duluth avenue on their way to Mount Royal School, had met a policeman whose person was indecently exposed. They told their mother of the fact, who, in turn, told her husband, who had the constable arrested for the offence. The father, previous to the arrest, had been offered $25 by the constable to drop the matter, which he refused to do. The case came before Recorder Poirier, Mr. R. A. Greenshields conducting the case for the plaintiff at the instance of the board, which had intervened in the matter. At the trial the indecent exposure was proved, although it was shown that the constable had not in any way tried to attract the attention of the girls. The Recorder dismissed the case on the grounds that the said exposure had not been shown to be wilful. He further stated that he saw no objection to the reinstatement of the constable on the police force, he having been discharged by Chief Hughes before the trial came on.

Mr. Greenshields stated the reasons that had influenced the Recorder in his decision, showing that the law demanded intent to be shown, which had not been proved. He added that Chief Hughes, after the trial, had refused to reinstate the constable.

Considerable discussion followed as to whether any further action should be taken in the matter by the board. Mr. Arthy stated that similar cases were brought to his notice year after year, especially in relation to school girls, in most cases the act being that of a drunken man or crazy tramp. In this case it had been neither. The father of the girls deserved every credit, he thought, for his single-minded and brave action in going into court with the case, which not one parent in a hundred would do.

Every member of the board concurred with Mr. Arthy's strongly-worded approval of the father's action in the case under discussion, for they all recognized how painful it was for both parents and children to go into court and give evidence in such cases.

At length it was decided to record in the minutes the satisfaction of the board at their superintendent's action in connection with the case, and also at the action of Chief Hughes in dismissing the constable. The secretary was then directed to communicate with the chairman of the Police Committee and the superintendent of police stating this fact.

THE NEW YORK RIOT.

Serious Charges Against the Chief and Inspector of Police.

STATED THAT THEY ORDERED THE MEN TO CLUB, SHOOT AND KILL NEGROES.

New York, Sept. 21.—President York, of the Police Board, has suppressed evidence which seriously implicates Chief Deverey and Inspector Thompson in the police outrages during the recent riots here.

Charges that Inspector Thompson ordered policemen to club, shoot and kill negroes, and that Chief Devery was a silent witness to police brutality, have been ignored by the president of the police board.

Inspector Thompson, it is alleged, after ordering the policemen to club, shoot and kill, gave his pledge to stand by his men. He urged them to emulate his example. 'Be brave, the same as I was,' he is declared to have said by way of encouragement.

President York had the witnesses and their affidavits making these charges against Chief Devery and Inspector Thompson before him at the hearing on Wednesday. He carefully avoided making all reference to them.

An explanation will be demanded from Mr. York. Frank Moss, in a letter sent last night, asks if the president of the police board did not regard as pertinent the evidence against Chief Devery and Inspector Thompson. President York will receive Mr. Moss's letter in time to recall the witnesses whose affidavits contain these charges in time to testify at to-day's hearing if he so chooses.

Mr. Moss, in his letter, has told President York that if he intends to put only such questions to witnesses as will help in whitewashing the department, he will not furnish him the names of the police victims. He has also stated that unless Mr. York intends to use evidence involving officials the enquiry will be of n use.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY,

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Auction Sales.

Benning & Barsalou.

Sale of 400 Pieces Floor and Stair OILCLOTH

By Auction.

BENNING & BARSALOU will sell at their stores, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter st.,

On THURSDAY, 27th September, AT 10 O'CLOCK A.M.

400 Pieces Floor and Stair Oilcloth.

Superior quality and new patterns. Sale without any reserve.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BAD COMPLEXIONS RED ROUGH HANDS FALLING HAIR PREVENTED BY Cuticura SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. It strikes at the cause of bad complexions, red, rough hands, falling hair, and baby blemishes, viz., the clogged, irritated, inflamed, overworked, or sluggish Pores.

Sold everywhere. British depot: F. Newbery & Sons, London. French depot: L. Mint, Paris. Australian depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

MARRIAGE LICENSES, INSOLVENT ESTATES.

JOHN M. M. DUFF, CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT, 107 St. James Street and 5 Selkirk Ave., Guy St.

The Grand Old Staple COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

is NOT "Cheap" Goods, but "Good Goods" cheap.

Forty years on the market with continuous large sales, proves its high merit.

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

R. A. DUNTON, B.C.L., NOTARY, &c. Funds for Investment. MARRIAGE LICENSES. TEMPLE BUILDING, 185 St. James St.

Buy your Blankets—Three cases of White Blankets, 60x80 inches, regular value $3.50, this week $2.49 the pair at MARCHAND'S, 1869 and 1871 Notre Dame Street.

The Pen-Carbon Letter Book

No Press, No Water, Any Ink Any Paper, Any Pen, A Perfect Copy.

The simple act of writing a letter produces the copy at the same time without further trouble. Use your own paper, your own ink, your own pen, write your letter and it is copied.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR. MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO., Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers, 1755 and 1757 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

Whole Wheat Flour For Brown Bread, BRODIE & HARVIE, 10 Bleury Street. The original makers of this article.

GIVE THE BABIES NESTLE'S FOOD MAKES HEALTHY HAPPY HEARTY BABIES

Write for a large sample can of Nestle's Food.

LEMING, MILES & CO., 53 St. Sulpice street, Montreal.

AUCTION SALE OF Manufacturers' Samples OF FINE AMERICAN BRASS COMBINATION GAS & ELECTROLIERS,

Also Wood and Marble Mantles, Crystal Gasaliers, best Brussels and Wilton Carpets, etc., etc.

At our rooms, 1821-1823 NOTRE DAME STREET, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, September 26th, at 2.30 o'clock.

On view from Monday.

H. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Apollinaris

("THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS");

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTIONS.

THE ABATTOIR EMBARGO.

The City Does not Require to Continue to Pay Damages

THE EXPOSURE IN THE 'WITNESS' IS BEARING FRUIT—THE CITY ATTORNEYS' REPORT.

Many weeks ago the 'Witness' drew public attention to the existence of an absurd agreement, now obsolete, but under which the city continued to pay several thousand dollars a year in damages to the Union des Abattoirs de Montreal for suppositititous damages in connection with the non-enforcement of the abattoir by-law. At the last meeting of the City Council Ald. Gouin drew the attention of the council officially to this matter, and the case was referred to the Finance Committee, which in due time asked the city attorneys for a report. This was presented at the meeting of the Finance Committee yesterday, and bears out the contention of the 'Witness' that the city has been paying out money for nothing. As Mr. Ethier, the senior city attorney, is still ill, the report was signed by Mr. Archambault, city attorney, and by the Hon. A. W. Atwater, as consulting city attorney.

The attorneys in their report quote from the original reports and agreements published in full in the 'Witness.' After discussing the clause in the deed of sale, prohibiting the sale of cattle, except at the abattoir markets, and the drawing up of a new agreement, fixing the amount of the indemnity paid to the city by the railway companies, the conclusion is reached, that as the old agreement has expired the city is not liable for compensation provided by-law 159 is carried out. This prohibits the sale or slaughter of cattle elsewhere than at the abattoir markets.

The city attorneys add: 'If the by-law is violated without the knowledge of the city, we do not think the city would be open to damages, or at most only to those damages which could be proved to have been actually sustained.'

The report concludes by saying the city can collect fees at the railway cattle markets, and some doubt is thrown upon the power of the corporation to dispose of this right in the following words: 'We doubt the legality of the sale by the city to the railway companies of the right to collect the market dues for any lump sum or fixed annual consideration, and we would not recommend that such a sale could be validly made.'

It was decided to meet again on Wednesday to discuss the report of the city attorneys in detail.

At the suggestion of Ald. Smith, an effort is to be made to classify and systematize the specifications for the printing contract.

The report of the Road Committee in favor of the paving of Nicolet street in Hochelaga ward, was left over.

Ald. Martineau brought in a proposal to insure the men employed on the new St. James street sewer. The work was of a hazardous nature, he said, and it was likely accidents might occur and the city be held liable for damages.

The idea met with hearty approval, Ald. Sadler remarking that he would certainly consent to vote the $800 required, provided that the poor man should get his money, no matter whether he was injured through carelessness or not. The amount was voted.

A vote of $25 for the band engaged by the Mayor at the time of the visit of the Amoskeag Veterans was passed and the sum of $100 was voted at the instance of the Mayor for the entertainment of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts.

MIXED FREIGHT.

AN EVASION OF THE LAW ALLEGED.

Mr. John Earls, chairman of the classification committee of the Canadian Freight Association, has issued a notice to shippers, consignees and others, pointing out that violations of the Canadian Classification Rule No. 2 governing mixed shipments at carload rates, have been so frequent that the railways will be compelled to take action, unless such violations cease. Mr. Earls quotes the law, which states that mixed freight will not be carried at carload rates, and that in order to secure the right to this rate, a quantity not less than the minimum carload weight must be delivered at one station, in one day, on one shipping note, consigned by one consignor to one consignee and destination. The railways, according to Mr. Earls, have discovered that several wholesale merchants will join together for the purpose of making a carload for shipment to some one point for distribution to several consignees, thereby destroying the less than carload traffic of the railway companies. The abuse of the law has become so flagrant that the railway companies are seriously thinking of cancelling it altogether. In the meantime notice is given of the violations, and all parties are requested to observe the law for the future, or the railway companies will be compelled to take further action.

THE COAL TRADE.

Should the strike among the miners in the Pennsylvania coal fields continue much longer the poor classes of the city will be unable to purchase coal unless the wholesale dealers moderate their terms of payment with the retail trade. Since the strike the former have agreed to supply coal only to those retailers who can pay spot cash. This, of course, means that the retailers must exact the same terms from their patrons, failing which no coal can be supplied as long as the present state of affairs exists. That this action which the wholesalers have forced upon the retailers will be severely felt by a large number of people is evidenced from the fact that many orders which were booked last spring and during the summer months for delivery in August and September have not yet been filled, and, according to statements by retailers, will not be filled, until spot cash is received for every ton of coal delivered. There are hundreds of families who are not in a position to comply with these terms, and should the strike be prolonged into the winter months, which is certain to result in a much larger advance in price than it is at present selling, these people will be forced to do without coal this winter.

It is stated that the wholesale dealers have notified the retailers that prices are made only from day to day.

THE SEASON ENDED.

The season is about over for the city flower mission, but it is gratifying to know that the baskets which are placed at the Grand Trunk and C.P.R. railway stations were never more abundantly supplied with wild and cultivated flowers than they have been during the past summer months. The flowers came from all the country resorts along the river front, and certain ladies and gentlemen never missed, the whole season, to bring in a posy or bouquet upon the two days of the week when delivery was made. The man in charge at the Windsor street station rather prided himself upon the fact that his baskets received more contributions than those of the Grand Trunk station, and especially praises the good people of Montreal Junction for the handsome contributions which they made all the season; but, indeed, the baskets at both stations were always full, and there can be no doubt that this mission, breathing the spirit of love, proved a blessing to many laid aside in the public hospitals during the past summer.

VIRGIL-CLAVIER LECTURES.

Two lecture recitals will be given at Karn Hall, 2362 St. Catherine street, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Sept. 25 and 26, by Mr. A. K. Virgil, illustrating the Virgil-Clavier method of teaching the piano. Speaking of the lectures in Toronto last week the 'Globe' says:

Mr. Virgil was assisted by two clever artists, Miss Winnifred Willett and Miss Florence Dodd, who, in addition to illustrating direct points in the lecture, also rendered a choice selection of morceaux from the great masters and most modern prominent writers. Both ladies exhibited a degree of artistic finish, a depth of feeling, a degree of technical skill and a correctness of interpretation which captivated the critical audience, especially as they had been practically unheralded, except as pupils and exponents of Mr. Virgil's method. Their playing of octave passages and scales in contrary motion (two against three), although only exercises, elicited a warmth of applause usually reserved for virtuosity.

THERE IS NO APPEAL.

In the case of Clement vs. the Corporation of the parish of St. Martin, the Circuit Court having declared null and void a resolution passed by the municipal council defendant to unseat two councillors and appoint two others, the corporation inscribed the case in review. Clermont then, made a motion to have this inscription set aside on the ground that the Court of Review has no jurisdiction in the matter, and that there is no appeal from the judgment of the Circuit Court. Judges Mathieu, Curran and Lemieux have now granted this motion.

AN INTERVENTION MAINTAINED.

Judge Tait rendered judgment yesterday in the case of O'Brien vs. the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and Murray et al. intervening. This was a claim for the amount of a policy of insurance on the life of plaintiff's wife, and the company deposited the amount in court, to be paid to the party who should be declared entitled thereto. The intervening party asked that the money be paid to them as heirs of the deceased, and the court maintained the intervention and dismissed the principal action.

MINISTERS LEAVE.

All the ministers who took part in the great demonstration at Sohmer Park have left the city, Sir Richard Cartwright being the last to take his departure this morning. The Minister of Trade and Commerce, who walks with difficulty through rheumatism, was seen off at the Windsor street station by several prominent local Liberals.

PASTORAL VISITS.

Archbishop Bruchesi will continue his pastoral visits next week as follows:—Sunday, Sept. 22, Saint Paul l'Ermite; Monday, Repentigny; Tuesday, St. Sulpice.

PATENT REPORT.

Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors, Canada Life Building, furnish the following complete weekly list of patents granted to Canadians in the following countries. Any further information may be readily obtained from them direct:

American Patents—A. Demers, saw frame; Thomas Harvey, wire-web guide for paper making machines; William Mathen, combination hose-nozzle; Laura McLaren, device for teaching music; A. Zachrisson, calendar.

CITY ITEMS.

Moses Davis, trader, has consented to assign on the demand of B. Shepherd.

At the close of yesterday's session of the Court of Appeal an adjournment was announced until Tuesday next at ten a.m.

Judgment by default has been rendered by the prothonotary in the case of the Merchants Bank of Halifax vs. Yost et al, on a promissory note for $5,009.88.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, Sept. 24, are the Rev. Dr. James Barclay, the Rev. T. S. McWilliams, M.A.; Mr. E. M. Fulton, jr.; Mr. C. Simpson Garland.

The Court of Appeal yesterday confirmed the judgment of the Court of Review, which declared good and valid a sale made to the appellant by the respondent in a case of Riendeau and Barnard.

A man named George Prud'homme was arrested last night by Deputy High Constable Lambert on charges of petty larceny. He pleaded guilty this morning in court, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs or two months.

CANADA AT PARIS.

REVIEWS OF THE EXHIBITS—PROSPECTS OF INCREASED TRADE.

The following is a translation of part of an article appearing in the July number of 'Le Journal d'Agriculture Pratique,' published in Paris:

It is the unanimous opinion that the Canadian exhibit may be regarded as typical of a very complete and excellent collection of a country's various products. The spacious and well lighted buildings are situated in the garden of the Trocadero, near the Algerian Pavilion. At the entrance the attention of the visitor is attracted by a kind of trophy adorned with bundles of cereals of all kinds, which present a striking appearance. All around, on circular shelves, are arranged samples of Canadian fruits. The intention of Mr. Perrault is to advertise the fact that Canada is above all an agricultural country.

Let us examine some of the various products. We find in large open cases, samples of that red, shining wheat, which is being exported in increasingly large quantities to Europe, particularly to Great Britain. Close by is an exhibit of honey and maple sugar. But the exhibit which commands special attention and interest, is that of fruits, which are being grown by Canadian farmers in order that they may be in a position to meet the conditions of the international market. The exhibit is an interesting one, and all the fruits, well preserved in the fresh state. Although it is now July, the apples of the 1899 crop are as firm as if just plucked from the tree, thanks to the system of cold storage. In some parts of Canada large orchards are maintained for the purpose of supplying apples for export to Europe. In Nove Scotia, for instance, 400,000 barrels of apples have been exported during the past two years, the bulk of this quantity having been sent to the great cities of Great Britain. In Ontario there are 388,073 acres of gardens and orchards, and in the Niagara peninsula there are 10,802 acres of vineyards, and over half a million peach trees.

At last we come to the space where the cheese and the butter from Canada are on exhibition. These products, more than any other, show the great progress which has been made in agriculture in Canda. In fact, the exportation of butter and of cheese has increased wonderfully during the ten years from 1889 to 1899, as may be seen from the following figures: 1889, cheese, $8,915,684; butter, $331,958; 1899, cheese, $16,776 764; butter, $3,709,873.

Last year Canada exported to England more than 200,000,000 pounds of cheese.

On the galleries of the first floor are arranged samples of wheat, oats, barley and Indian corn, bouquets of heads of grain, etc., bags of beans, sunflower seeds, etc.

The impression one gains from an inspection of this exhibit of agricultural produce, is that it represents the labor of a people who are rapidly progressing. Their agricultural products are becoming more varied, and it may be said here that the Government of Canada is making every effort to develop the art of agriculture, which is widely taught in all its branches.

But if up till now, Canada has been only an agricultural country, it will soon be known as an industrial one. Many of the streams, especially those coming down from the Laurentides in the Province of Quebec, have series of waterfalls which represent illimitable hydraulic power. Till recently this power had not been utilized to any great extent, but it is now better understood what extraordinary resources it offers for the development and carrying on of almost every kind of industry. We will only mention one, and that is the wood pulp factory, which flourishes in the Province of Quebec. The works at Grande Mere, on the St. Maurice, which have a very fine exhibit in the Canadian Pavilion, alone produce every day 40 tons of cardboard, and the same quantity of paper, valued at $4,750.

THE MINERAL EXHIBIT.

The mineral exhibit which Canada makes at Paris, says the 'Financial News' of London, England, is very complete. The specimens shown of Klondike and British Columbia gold, Sudbury nickel, and iron and coal from Ontario and Cape Breton, are attracting the particular interest of Parisian capitalists at the present time, and there are special reasons why French interest is just now so strongly attracted to nickel and coal. As is generally known the nickel fields of New Caledonia, until recently regarded as the richest in the world, are on the eve of exhaustion, and French capital, so largely invested in the nickel production, is looking elsewhere for a more profitable field for investment. The certainty that the demand for nickel for use as armor plate and for other purposes, will steadily increase is causing the French owners of nickel mines in New Caledonia look to Canada as a possible field for their further activities. As for the special interest which the exhibit of coal excites, it has its explanation in the present abnormally high price of coal throughout Europe, and the signs of approaching exhaustion of many of the coal deposits, which heretofore have been the principal sources of the world's supply.

THE GRAND TRUNK EXHIBIT.

The award by the International Jury (on railways), of a gold medal to the Grand Trunk Railway exhibit, was a well merited recognition of the value of the excellent collection of large and handsomely framed photographs of representative Canadian scenery which the company has sent to Paris specially for the exhibition.

During the late afternoon and early evening these pictures are given an added attractiveness by an ingenious system of colored electric lights in the background. These lights, in various hues, show up the magnificent photogravures to particular advantage, and make the Grand Trunk section one of the points of special interest in the Canadian pavilion.

An enormous amount of instructive literature pertaining to the Dominion has been sent over from the head office of the Grand Trunk Railway System, at Montreal, for gratuitious distribution among the visitors.

CHAIR STOCK.

Furniture parts of all kinds, especially chair stock, is in great demand in Europe, and there is practically no limit to the amount of business that could be done were there factories in Canada which could supply material in the quantities and of the patterns required. Many inquiries for chair stock have been made at the Forestry exhibit at Paris, and it has been necessary to say to all inquiries that at the present time a certain and regular supply of chair stock cut to patterns furnished from this side cannot be got from Canada. There is no lack of material, but existing mills and factories can do little more than fill orders from customers in America. European manufacturers of furniture complain that although occasional orders for chair stock can be filled in Canada, the uncertainty of a continuance of the supply make it impossible for them to accept large orders for furniture before they have the material actually in hand. A few British manufacturers have got over the difficulty by establishing factories of their own in Canada, at which the desired class of material is cut to patterns furnished from England.

TOOKE BROS.' BONUS.

The voting in St. Henri in connection with by-law No. 115, concerning the Tooke Bros.' bonus, was completed on Thursday. The figures stood 164 in favor of by-laws, and 77 against, giving a majority of 87 in favor of the bonus.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Archbishop Bruchesi has made the following new appointments: Abbé H. Marsolais, pastor at St. Sophie; Abbé O. Forest, pastor at St. Theodore de Chertsey; Abbé W. Hurteau, vicar at St. Elizabeth, Montreal; Abbé A. Martin, vicar at St. John's; Abbé A. Laflamme, vicar at Lachine.

HUNTING.

FORMAL OPENING.

The hunt season was opened this morning by members' 'breakfasts, the Canadian Club holding theirs at the summer residence of the Hon. J. E. Robidoux, at St. Philippe, and the Montreal Club at the Kennels, Outremont. The master received the guests.

MONTREAL TRADE.

GENERAL ADVANCE OF TEN PERCENT IN COTTONS.

Dun's Bulletin of Saturday, Sept. 22, says of Montreal trade:

'The business situation at Montreal has not been marked by any specially new feature since last report. The distribution in groceries and general dry goods is satisfactory. Pig iron and heavy metals are not particularly active, but orders for shelf hardware are coming in well, and fall business in paints, oils, etc., is said to be opening very fairly. Shoes and leather are quiet, but sole leather tanners say there is good enquiry from Great Britain. Importers of raw wool report a rather depressed and dull market, millmen being apparently disposed to only buy small pressing requirements, as dry goods jobbers are deferring the placing of orders in anticipation of lower values. There is no abatement of the stiffening in cottons noted last week, and a new price list of the Merchants Cotton Company shows a general advance of about ten percent. In quotations of Scotch iron warrants there is quite a notable decline, but local prices of pig iron are unchanged. Domestic bars are again quoted a shade lower. Cements will likely be advanced on Oct. 1, as ocean freight rates will then be increased. Sugars are a shade easier on the low grade of yellows. With the exception of figs, all dried fruits are remarkably high, and shippers of Valencia raisins have suspended quotations for the present. The first direct fruit vessel is due here about the tenth of next month. A probability of the disruption of the Lead Grinders' Association is talked of, and one of the local houses has notified its withdrawal.

'Failures in the district for the week are rather larger than usual, numbering 12, with estimated liabilities approximating $105,000.

'Money is still easy at 5 percent on call, but some authorities profess to look for a firmer market shortly, as money will be in demand to move the crops.'

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Elder-Dempster SS. Degama sailed from Bristol for Montreal on Sept. 21 at 5 a.m, with general cargo.

The Elder-Dempster SS. Oceano sailed from London for Montreal on Sept. 20 at noon.

PASSENGER VESSELS DUE.

The R.M.S. Lake Superior, of the Elder-Dempster line, arrived at Quebec late last evening, and after discharging her steerage passengers, will proceed to Montreal.

The SS. Parisian, of the Allan line, is due at Quebec at noon to-day. She will immediately proceed to Montreal, and is expected to arrive here to-morrow afternoon.

The SS. Dominion, of the Dominion line, will report at Quebec about noon to-day. After discharging her contingent of invalided soldiers and steerage passengers, she will proceed to Montreal.

The Dominion line SS. Dominion, from Liverpool, passed Fame Point at 8 a.m. today, and is due at Quebec on Sunday morning and Montreal early Monday morning.

SS. FRISIA'S LARGE CARGO.

The Hamburg-American line SS. Frisia has sailed from Hamburg for Montreal, via Sydney. She has 20,000 bags of sugar for the St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery, 3,000 tons of general cargo for Montreal, and 100,000 fire-bricks for the Dominion Steel Works, at Sydney, C.B. At the latter port the Frisia will load bunker coal.

SS. LORD IVEAGH SAILS.

The SS. Lord Iveagh, of the Lord line, sailed yesterday for Cardiff with a full general cargo comprising 70,000 bushels of grain, 2,000 boxes of cheese, 700 standards deals and 380 cattle. The whole of the latter were ranch cattle.

SS. BUENOS AYREAN DETAINED.

The SS. Buenos Ayrean, of the Allan line, which sailed from Glasgow on Sept. 7, is detained at Grosse Isle quarantine station, where it is undergoing a thorough inspection. The vessel is expected to leave there for Montreal on Sunday afternoon or early on Monday morning. The Buenos Ayrean has quite a number of passengers on board, and Mr. M. F. Hackett, of Quebec, left that city yesterday with provisions for the passengers. None of the passengers have been landed.

C.A.R. AND QUEBEC.

The rumor that the Canada Atlantic management might make Quebec their principal point of ocean shipment instead of Montreal causes no uneasiness among the harbor authorities. In a series of interviews with grain men, the strongest expression for the Montreal port was: 'If we can get just as low rates and as satisfactory terms, we would rather ship by our own port.' Some of the gentlemen interviewed did not know exactly what the C.A.R. is aiming at; others said they did not care, and not a few said the statement was purely a bluff on the part of the C.A.R.

SS. ORCADIAN ARRIVES.

The SS. Orcadian, of the Allan line, arrived yesterday afternoon. Captain Outram reports that the vessel sailed from London on Sept. 7, and that during part of the voyage heavy seas and strong winds were encountered. In the Straits the weather was favorable, no ice being sighted. Off the Banks fog existed.

DEPARTURE OF VESSELS.

The sailing vessel Altona sailed light this morning for Hantsport where she will take on a general cargo for sea.

The SS. Boliviana, of the Furness line, cleared early this morning for Antwerp. She had a very large cargo.

The SS. Corinthian, of the Allan line, sailed this morning for Liverpool.

STEAMER ROBINAULT STILL FAST.

The steamer Robinault, which ran aground in the harbor, just outside the Harbor Commissioners' building, on Wednesday afternoon last, while making her way down the river, is still fast in the sands. On Thursday afternoon and also yesterday powerful tugs were brought into requisition, but their efforts were of no avail. Captain Gillespie, owner of the vessel, has now decided, owing to the solid manner in which the steamer is caught, to have her dredged out. This work was begun yesterday afternoon.

DIED.

DEVINE—In this city, on Sept. 21, 1900, Alexander Devine, in the 74th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, 363 Bourgeois street, on Tuesday, 25th Sept., at 2.30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend. 22

ADVERTISEMENTS.

897 MILES
Is the distance

That one year's output of "Salada" Ceylon Tea packets would extend if placed end to end in a line, and still the demand goes on apace.

"SALADA"

Ceylon Teas are "PURE TEAS."

Japan Tea drinkers should use "Salada" natural leaf uncolored Ceylon Green Tea.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALE.

Dorchester Street West and St. Denis St.

The executors of the estate of the late Andrew Robertson, acting under the authority of a judgment of the Superior Court, Montreal, rendered by the Hon. Mr. Justice Davidson, of date the 14th day of June last past (1900) have instructed us to sell by auction at our rooms, 181 St. James street, Montreal, on

TUESDAY, the 2nd October next,

At Eleven o'clock A.M.,

The following well situated and valuable properties:

1. No. 1100 DORCHESTER STREET.

Known as "Elmbank," situated between St. Matthew and St. Mark streets. This property includes the commodious residence, with gardener's house, vineries, conservatory, stables and coach house, etc., etc. There is a large frontage on Dorchester street, and the total area is about 82,000 square feet.

The Sale of the Household Furniture and Effects will commence on the following day.

2. Nos. 419 and 421 ST. DENIS STREET.

A stone front solid brick building, containing two dwellings (flats), heated by Daisy hot water furnace, finished in natural wood, with open plumbing, concrete cellar, and well laid out. This property will always rent well, and will prove a good investment. For further particulars apply to

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE AND AGENCY CO.,
181 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.

ELASTIC CARBON PAINT.
What we Claim for it.



A BIG THING. LOOK INTO IT.

What We Claim For It	Recommended for Use On
Serviceable,	Roofs,
Is Ready Mixed,	Gutters and Copings,
Flows Freely,	Hot Houses,
Dries with a Perfect Lustre,	Iron and Steel Structures,
Fireproof,	Farming Implements.
Waterproof,	Piers,
Prevents Corrosion,	Piles,
Will Stop Leaks,	Ships' Bottoms,
It Will Not Run,	Steam Pipes,
It Will Not Blister,	Tanks,
Easily Applied,	Fences, etc.

D. DRYSDALE, 645 Craig st.

C. H. WALTERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
3 St. Sacrament Street.
Commercial Paper Bought and Sold.
Bonds and Debentures Negotiated.

For your Costumes, Skirts and Jackets made to order, try the tailor at MARCHAND'S, 1869 and 1871 Notre Dame St.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

(RECEIVED TOO LATE TO BE CLASSIFIED).

FOR SALE, UPRIGHT PIANO, in perfect order, $45 cash. Apply 695 St. Antoine street. 22

FOR SALE, SEWING MACHINE, Perfect order, guaranteed; price $4.50. 750 St. Lawrence Main street. 22

LOST, ON FRIDAY NIGHT A SMALL Gold Watch, with initials on back. Finder, please return to MR. DOWLER, No. 25 Phillips square, or to 148 Abbott avenue, Westmount, and be rewarded. 22

TO LET, TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, adjoining, with use of kitchen, on bath-room flat; $5.00 per month. 98 Plymouth Grove, off Canning street. 22

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, LADIES' and Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Furs, Carpets, Household Furniture of all descriptions; Pictures, Paintings, Musical Instruments, Firearms, Bicycles; best prices paid. Address, M. FRANK, 493 Craig street. Post-Office Box, 423, formerly of 539 Craig street. 22

WANTED, RESIDENT SERVANTS, a Plain Cook, a General Servant, and a man to attend furnaces, and work round the house, etc. Apply to MRS. CADE, 121 Chatham street.

WANTED, GIRL WITH A FAIR KNOWledge of cooking, for a small family, where nurse is kept. 77 St. Matthew st. 22

WANTED, THREE EXPERIENCED Salesmen and four experienced salesladies. Apply to MR. STUART, The S. Carsley Co., Ltd.

WANTED, ENGLISH SCHOLAR, GRADUATE; linguist; experienced; a few hours daily at present; state references, experience, social standing, salary and age. 1126 Chamber Commerce, Detroit, Mich.

Financial.

W. H. WEIR & SON
STOCKBROKERS,
113 St. Francois Xavier St.
W. H. WEIR. P. H. WEIR.
Members Montreal Stock Exchange.

MEMBERS OF MONTREAL MINING EXCHANGE.
J. B. PICKEN & CO.
BANKERS and BROKERS,
196 St. James st.
MINING STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD

Good Investments
ALWAYS ON HAND IN
REAL ESTATE
IN CITY AND PROVINCES
Industrial, Mining
AND OTHER
Stocks and Bonds.
Timber Lands, Mining Properties.
Inquiries carefully answered.
H. FAWCETT HARTLAND.
309-310 Merchants Bank Building.
205 ST. JAMES STREET.
Telephone Main 207.

EDWARD L. BOND,
Marine, Fire,
INSURANCE.
Plate Glass, Accident.
80 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST., Montreal.

EDWARD T. TAYLOR & SON
Insurance Brokers and Agents,
Money to Loan on Mortgage.
43ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET
Tel. Main 2203.

Tenement Properties for Sale.

FOR SALE, 10 PERCENT Investment, two flat houses on St. Luke street, always well rented. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 22

FOR SALE, ON ST. CATHERINE ST., Westmount, a block of flats, in good order and well rented. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 22

FOR SALE, TWO TENEMENT Houses on Hutchison street, a good investment. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE, ON UPPER ST. URBAIN St., solid brick stone front three flat house, heated by furnace, well rented. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 22

FOR SALE, 410-420 ST. HUBERT Street, two three flat houses, each 25 x 109. 9. A good investment. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 22

FOR SALE, OR WOULD EXCHANGE FOR city property, a solid brick tenement house, lighted with electric light, and very nicely finished, situated on Centre street, Point St. Charles. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 22

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN, TENEMENT property on Richmond square; will pay about 9 percent. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 23

FOR SALE, A FINE BLOCK OF FLATS, 410-420 St. Hubert street, cut stone front houses, all modern improvements; well rented and in perfect order; fine investment. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 22

FOR SALE, 245 AND 245½ ST. URBAIN street, a first-class tenement property; will bring a good revenue. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 23

FOR SALE, ON ELGIN STREET, UPPER and Lower Tenements in good repair; a good stable; 2 stalls. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 23

FOR SALE, A CUT STONE BLOCK OF flats on Sanguinet street; good tenants; as the owner wishes to realize the property will be sold at $2,000 below valuation. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 23

Country Property.

FOR SALE, in a flourishing little town in Quebec, 40 miles from Ottawa, on the Pontiac & Pacific Junction Railway. The property consists of a double house, part frame, and brick, containing 12 rooms, all on two floors; good cellar. There are also excellent stables, lined with brick, and an ice house filled. The property is owned by the widow of a doctor, whose practice was worth $3,000 a year. It is in the centre of a good English farming community, with a population of 7,000 or 8,000. It would be especially suitable for a doctor or dentist. There is no dentist in the country, and people have to go to Ottawa or Arnprior to be treated. As far as possible the good will of the practice will be included in the sale. Apply to H. M. SIMPSON, Room 29, Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE, 11 ST. JOHN STREET, Longueuil. House completely furnished, containing double drawing room, dining room, library, pantry, kitchen and summer kitchen, on the ground floor; four bedroom upstairs; water in the house; stables, coach house; lot is very large, and there are good shade trees. For sale at a bargain to close an estate. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 22

Property.

FOR SALE, AT MONTREAL WEST, Villa lots and blocks of land on high level and on low level near canal. Also, farm of fifty arpents, suitable for market garden. D. S. LEACH, 180 St. James street.

FOR SALE, CORNER LAGAUCHETIERE and Plessis street, lot of land, 100 by 123 feet, with a three story solid stone building thereon, 61 by 85 feet, suitable for a factory or other purposes. Apply to T. M. FOX, 370 Visitation street.

FOR SALE, EN BLOC OR SEPARATE, 24 nice lots, situated as follows: 10 on Mance street, 4 on Park avenue, and 10 on Hutchinson street, Montreal Annex. Terms to suit purchaser; monthly, quarterly or yearly payments, or will exchange for a city property. Suitable arrangements can be made to build houses on above lots. Apply to R. NEVILLE, jr., Builder, 120½ St. Antoine street, Phone Main 353, or 38 Waverley street, Montreal Annex, Phone Up 83.

To Let.

TO LET, 35 ST. LUKE STREET, 14 apartments, h.w. heating, in very good order; rent moderate. WM. COOPER, 251 St. James street.

TO LET — PERSONS DESIRING TO Rent comfortable flats, should call and see the houses at Upper Hutchison street, corner St. Louis street, Montreal Annex; close to schools and churches; 6 rooms; large cellars and modern improvements; rent very cheap to good tenants. Key at 12 Hutchison street, on the premises. Visible every day; 2 to 5, Sunday. 22

TO LET, 25a BELMONT STREET. W. A. STEPHENSON, 742 Craig street. 21

TO LET, IN 1 ST. HELEN STREET, the street flat, basements, and, if desired, one upper flat (the third). Well suited for commission or small wholesale business, or for offices. Estate JOHN TIFFIN. H. H. AUSTIN, agent, 61 St. Gabriel street.

TO LET, RENT REDUCED, NEWLY tinted; cars pass door; nice upper tenement, 113 Fulford street. Apply 5 Brunswick street. 19

TO RENT, 468 GROSVENOR AVENUE, Westmount, above Sherbrooke street, fine new house, 7 rooms, on 2 flats, $16.00. A. S. DELISLE, 83 St. James street. 19

TO LET, NEW STORE, 2671 St. Catherine street, rent low till first May next. D. S. LEACH, 180 St. James street. 18

TO LET, HOUSE, NO. 4287 DORCHESTER street, with furnace and all modern conveniences; rent low. Apply to WM. KENWOOD, 4273 Dorchester street. 17

TO LET, AT HUDSON, QUE., FURNISHED Houses, cheap for winter months. Address E. A. HODGSON, Hudson, Que. 17

TO LET, NO. 150a, 152, 152a St. George street, Montreal Annex, beautiful flats and tenements, of 6 and 8 rooms, perfectly new, up-to-date, furnace, stationary tubs, nicely decorated, paper frieze, electric light, etc. Apply to R. NEVILLE, jr., Builder, 120½ St. Antoine or 38 Waverley street. Phone Main 353 or Up 83, Annex.

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, BY 1st OCTOBER, DAILY RE-engagement as nursery governess, mother's help, or companion, to invalid; best references, city and elsewhere. Address COMPETENT 12, 'Witness' Office. 22

WANTED, BY CERTIFICATED KINDERgarten teacher, one or more daily engagements in schools or families; references. Address C., 24, 'Witness' Office. 22

WANTED, BY A YOUNG LADY HAVING experience, position as governess or useful companion. Address N.H., Buckingham, Que

WANTED, BY A LADY, POSITION AS Housekeeper, Companion or Governess; competent to teach English, French and Music; no objection to country. Address L. 370, 'Witness' Office. 21

A YOUNG LADY COULD GIVE THE AFternoon hours to read or attend to an invalid. Address C. 20, 'Witness' Office. 21

WANTED, BY VERY COMPETENT Dressmaker, sewing in private families; fine work a specialty. Address 14 City Councillors street. 20

WANTED, BY SEXTON OF First French Methodist Church, situation as workingman; free every day except Sunday; understands care of horses, aged 30. Address, 1 St. Elizabeth street. 20

J. NUTT, CARPENTER AND JOINER.—Blinds taken down and double windows put up, and glazing and painting done reasonably. 11½ and 13 Alexander street. 19

LADY STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITer, both languages, wants situation. Address B.P., 343 Dorchester street.

Pupils Wanted.

AN ENGLISHMAN (Oxford Univ.), Long resident in Germany, can receive pupils in German (grammar, conversation, literature). Address X.Y., 26, 'Witness' Office.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, 527 corner St. Lawrence and Prince Arthur. Shorthand, English and French, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Correspondence, Arithmetic, Mathematics, English branches, French, German, Latin, Greek, Piano. Evening classes. Individual instruction. J. J. CONOLLY, Principal. 22

MISS S. S. DAVIDSON, Piano Teacher, is prepared to receive a limited number of pupils at $3 per month. Apply at 22 McGill College avenue. Pupil of the late Professor Ducharme and Carlyle Petersslea, of Boston.

"PARLEZ FRANCAIS."—IN ORDER TO judge of my system, write for new prospectus, and a copy of conversation exercise. See advertisement in 'Star.' (Teacher, late of College François, 1er Angouleme, France). Address PARIS, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, PUPILS, VOCAL CULTURE, the latest and most improved method; rapid progress promised; singing in French, Italian and English. Apply 32 Mance street. 20

Bargains.

100 PURE TAMWORTH PIGS FOR SALE at a bargain. Apply to H. E. WILLIAMS, Sunnylea Farm, Knowlton, P.Q.

FOR SALE, SUNLIGHT OIL, 25 CENTS per gallon; American, 20 cents per gallon; also gasoline, 25 cents per gallon, delivered to any part of city. W. PROWSE, 262 Liverpool street. Bell Tel. Main 2015.

FOR SALE, A BEAUTIFUL CABINET Organ, solid oak case, bevelled mirror, 10 stops. This instrument contains every modern improvement, and will be sold for $55 to an immediate purchaser. Terms easy. To be seen at the warerooms of LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street (opposite Dominion square). 23

FOR SALE, TENTS, ALL SIZES (ON hire), by week or month. Camp Beds and Chairs. Bunting, flags, all sizes. Hammocks, Waterproof Sheets and Bags, Fishing Tackle and Sporting Goods. The 'SONNE' Awning, Tent, and Tarpaulin Co., 775 Craig street, Montreal. Bell Tel. Main 727. Write for catalogue.

FOR SALE, WATERPROOF COVERS, all sizes, for Horses, Waggons etc. Tarpaulins on hire. Men's Oilskin Clothing, Oiled Hats, etc. Canvas, all widths and weights. The 'Sonne' Awning, Tent and Tarpaulin Co., 775 Craig st., Montreal. Write for catalogue. Bell Tel. Main 727.

FOR SALE, A GOOD HEINTZMAN UPright Piano, pretty walnut case, ironframe, full tri-chord, check repeating action, 7 octaves; guaranteed in be in perfect order. Price, $190; payable, $5.00 per month. Apply, LAYTON BROS., Piano and Organ Warerooms, 144 Peel street (opposite Dominion square). 22

FOR SALE, A GRAND PIANO IN Perfect order, mahogany case, manufactured by Broadwood & Son, England. Price only $45. Payable $2 per month. Bargain. Don't miss this chance. LAYTON BROS., Sole Agents for the Celebrated Behr Bros., Evans Bros., Whaley Royce, and Uxbridge Pianos, Thomas and Doherty Organs, Angelus Piano Players, etc., etc., Warerooms, 144 Peel street (opposite Dominion square). 22

FOR SALE, AN ITALIAN GREYHOUND, (female) and Puppy, cheap to quick purchaser. Apply Dr. ROBB'S Veterinary Stables, 50 Drummond street. 21

BARGAIN — GENDRON BICYCLE WITH Solar Gas Lamp; good condition; price, $16; at 73 Rosel street. 21

FOR SALE, BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT Piano very little used, 3 pedals, banjo attachment, handsome walnut case, cheap. No. 69 Aylmer street.

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION, Kindling $2; Cut Maple, $2.50; Tamarac Blocks, $1.75; Mill Blocks, $1.50; cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, Richmond square. Bell Telephone Up 2553.

FOR SALE, FINE YOUNG Himalayan and Lop-Eared Rabbits, from imported stock. At Stud, Duke of Bedford Lop Earage, 23½, 5½; fee, $5.00. G. C. PHILPOTT, 265 Bleury street, Montreal. 17

FOR SALE, $60, 7 OCTAVE UPRIGHT Piano, rosewood case, perfectly white keys. Can be seen at 2440 St. Catherine street. 17

FOR SALE, Cash or Credit, Parlor Sets, Bedroom Suites, Dining Sets, Carpets, Oilcloth, Curtains, Stoves, etc. PRINCE CO., 33 St. Lawrence street. 12

FOR SALE, LADIES' BICYCLE, 'GARDEN City,' fitted with Dunlop Ttires and Gasolene Lamp; dark green color; only used four times; a snap for $30. Address SNAP, 'Witness' Office. 10

Lost, Strayed and Found.

LOST ON ST. CATHERINE STREET Car about 5.30 yesterday, a purse containing sum of money and card, with address. Finder please return to 730 Pine avenue and be rewarded.

LOST, BULL TERRIER, BRINDLE, ears and tail uncut; spiked collar. Return to 643 Sherbrooke street for reward.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST with housework, with references. Apply 233 University street.

WE NEED FIFTY FIRST-CLASS NECKwear hands in all departments. Pressers, operators, preparers, finishers, and slip stitchers; steady work the year round; highest wages. The Imperial Neckwear Co., 7 St. Helen street. 22

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT; LIBeral wages to suitable person. Apply 114 Hutchison street. 23

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A First Class Plumber and Fitter. Apply to REA & SKEAD, 1074 St. James street. 22

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT FOR A small family. Apply 21 Chomedy street. 22

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE Company — City agents wanted; also two district agents. Apply to the Manager. 22

WANTED, AN ENTERPRISING YOUNG man who has canvassed. Chance for a good agent to travel. Apply evening. BELMONT O'DELL, 81 Union avenue. 22

WANTED, WAIST FINISHERS, at No. 37 Guilbault street. 22

WANTED, LASTER WHO CAN SEW Welts by Hand, and good Machine Men. Address SHOE FACTORY, Vankleek Hill, Ont. 17

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

WANTED, FIRST-CLASS STEAM OR HOT water fitters; wages, 27½ cents per hour. THE BENNETT & WRIGHT CO., Limited, Toronto. 21

WANTED, A TEACHER FOR AN ELEmentary School. Apply to DR. SMILEY, Rawdon, Que. 21

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT (Protestant preferred). Apply to 247 Atwater ave., near Dorchester. 21

WANTED, AT ONCE, AN EXPERIENCED Carpet Layer. Apply to Mr. PENDLETON, at Henry Morgan & Co.'s, Phillips square. 21

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT for family of three. Apply 81 Hutchison street.

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT in small family; must be well recommended. 20 Fort street.

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL (ABOUT 18), to assist with house work; references required. Apply 53a Park avenue, city.

WANTED, A COOK AND A HOUSEMAID, to assist with children. Apply at 51 Overdale avenue, off Aqueduct street. 20

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, Travelling representative for Quebec Province, to sell premium baking powder, spices and sundries. Highest recommendations necessary as to character, qualifications, etc.; must be crack salesman; Frenchman preferred, with knowledge of English. Apply personally to Mr. A. W. MAYELL, of Mayell & Co., Toronto, at Windsor Hotel, Montreal, Monday, Sept. 24th. All applications confidential. 19

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT; no washing or ironing. Apply at 875 Dorchester street. 18

WANTED, A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE charge of horses and deliver; references required; wages $14 per month and board. Apply to GEO. BRIDGMAN, 55 Aylmer st. 19

WANTED, TWO STRONG BOYS FOR steamfitting. GORDON & EGAN, 120 Mansfield street. 18

WANTED, TRUSTWORTHY WOMAN TO do plain cooking and light housework; family of six adults; no washing or ironing; good wages. Apply between 10 and 12 a.m., 133 Clandeboye avenue, first house below Dorchester.

WANTED, AT ONCE, AN EXPERIENCED General Servant; no washing; references necessary; good wages to the right girl. Apply at 23 Essex avenue, near Westmount. 17

WANTED—IF YOU WANT A GOOD PAYing occupation learn Telegraphy at Goltman's Metropolitan Business College, 2265 St. Catherine street. Wires connected with telegraph instruments for practical work. 17

WANTED, A PROTESTANT TEACHER, holding first or second-class Elementary Diploma, for River Desert School; salary, $18 per month, without board. For particulars apply to W. SMITH, Secy.-Treas., River Desert P.O., Que. River Desert, 14th Sept., 1900. 17

WANTED, MAN, WELL ACQUAINTED with the city, to canvass and collect. We pay doctors' bills for ten cents weekly. Investigate. Room 51, 232 McGill street. 15

WANTED, AT ONCE, SMART RELIABLE Boy, well recommended, as apprentice to the Jewellery trade. D. BEATTY, 137 St. Peter street, opposite 'Witness' Office. 5

WANTED, A STRONG, INTELLIGENT Boy as apprentice in Machinist Department; must be well recommended. Apply The Union Card & Paper Co., Ltd., 284 Parthenais street. 19

Rooms and Board.

TO LET, ROOMS, RICHLY FURNISHED, 35 Chomedy street. 19

ROOMS, 55 BEAVER HALL HILL, bright airy, newly decorated, comfortably furnished, fixed-in basins; transients and table boarders accommodated.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, Single and double, bathroom flat; also day board. 19 Brunswick street. 21

TO LET, COMFORTABLE ROOM FOR one or two of strictly quiet habits; bath, hot and cold water; central; English family. 21 St. Edward street.

TO LET, TWO ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with or without board. Apply at 33 Guilbault street.

ROOMS—54 McGILL COLLEGE AVENUE, a double and single room, bath-room flat, Auer light, hot and cold water; newly furnished; no children; references exchanged. 17

ROOMS, NEATLY FURNISHED, FOR gentleman of quiet habits; furnace heated, Auer light, near cars; breakfast and tea, if desired. Apply 383 Clarke ave., Westmount. 17

TO LET, A LARGE, BRIGHT FRONT room, partly furnished. Apply 9 Drummond street. 18

LADIES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with cheerful rooms and board. Apply MISS CADWELL, 1 and 2 Thornton Park. Telephone Mount 471. 1

Houses Wanted.

WANTED, BY TWO LADIES, PART OF house, or four unfurnished rooms, heated. Address T.C., 10, 'Witness' Office. 22

Wanted.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE WIDOW (Protestant) with a large family, would be glad to hear of ladies having cast-off clothing to give away. Please address NECESSITY, 'Witness' Office. 21

WANTED, ROLL TOP DESK IN PERfect order. Address L. M. 385, 'Witness' Office. 21

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, A PHONOgraph or Gramophone; must be cheap; give full particulars and price. PHONO, 'Witness' Office. 17

Personal.

PERSONAL—FALL MILLINERY OPENing, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 25 and 26, and following days. All the very latest styles in Fall Millinery. Customers and the public are invited. MISS SHAW, 61 St. Antoine street, city.

ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the postal laws to deliver letters addressed to initials only; an advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may economically do so by having replies directed to a box at this office; ten cents added to the price of the advertisement covers expenses in connection therewith, including the forwarding of letters.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Methodist Churches.

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

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION.—The Rev. Robert Brown will preach at both services. Prayer meeting after the evening service. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All are welcome.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Berri and Mount Royal avenue. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school will be held at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8 o'clock. All welcome to above services. W. H. Raney, B.A., pastor.

DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner Dorchester and St. Urbain streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting at eight on Wednesday evening. All seats free. All are welcome. W. L. Rowan, pastor.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH — The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning: 'The unspirituality of Christians.' Evening: 'The call of the King.' Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Junior C. E. Society on Friday at 4.15 p.m. C. E. Bland, pastor.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH—Services in this church to-morrow (Sabbath), at 11 a.m., and at 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. T. J. Mausell, at both services. Sabbath School and Bible-classes at 3 o'clock. Prayer services on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. E. L. of C. E. Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner Lagauchetiere and Plessis streets. Rev. E. G. Hustable, pastor. Services at 10.30 in the morning and at 7 in the evening. Sunday-school at 2.30 p.m. Epworth League of C. E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Young people are especially invited to this meeting. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers made cordially welcome at all the above services.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Fairmount avenue and Mance street, Montreal Annex. Sept. 23, 1900. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Mr. C. R. Westgate will preach in the morning, and Mr. W. C. Palmer will preach in the evening. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services. The Rev. D. A. Lough, pastor, No. 718 Mance street.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Canning streets. Class-meeting and Junior Endeavor at 10 a.m. The Rev. J. Pinel, Principal of the French Methodist Institute, will preach at 11 a.m., and Mr. T. A. Halpenny at 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor rally on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Nomination of Society representatives at the close.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy streets—Pastor, the Rev. G. W. Kerby, B.A. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services to-morrow. 11 a.m. subject: 'Over anxiety,' or 'The sin of worry.' 7 p.m. subject: 'First things first.' Strangers and visitors always welcome. Sabbath-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Rehearsal of Young Men's choir. Sunday, 4 p.m., in Douglas hall. Young People's Society, Monday, 8 p.m.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Mountain and Torrance streets. The pastor, Rev. W. Jackson, D.D., Anniversary sermons will be preached to-morrow by the Rev. J. T. L. Maggs, B.A., B.D., the new Principal of the Wesleyan Theological College, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Special collections on behalf of the Trust funds. Anniversary meeting, Monday at 8 p.m. Addresses by the Rev. J. T. Mansell and the Rev. G. W. Kerby, B.A., Music and refreshments. Wednesday, prayer meeting at 7 p.m. Strangers cordially welcome.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, cor. St. Catherine and City Councillors streets. The Rev. Dr. Williams and the Rev. W. H. Sparling, B.A. pastors. Morning service, at 11 a.m., evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday school and bible class at 9.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. The Rev. W. H. Sparling will preach at 11 a.m. At 7 p.m. the Rev. Dr. Williams and others will speak on the widespread effort for the relief of St. James. Special music will be rendered at this service. Quarterly collections will be taken at both services. Young People's meeting on Monday, at 8 p.m. Mid-week prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Sherbrooke and St. Charles Borromee streets. Rev P. L. Richardson, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services to-morrow. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Class meeting at 10 a.m. Mid-week service at 8 p.m. on Wednesday. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m.

Lutheran Churches.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, 129 St. Dominique street. Sunday, Sept. 23, 1900. Service at 11 o'clock. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Rev. F. Riedel, pastor.

St. Lambert Churches.

ST. CUTHBERT CHURCH (Presbyterian) St. Lambert. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

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

MOUNT ROYAL VALE—The Rev. D. D. Miller will preach at 3.30 p.m.

MELVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. T. W. Winfield will conduct both services.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. A. B. Mackay, D.D., pastor, will preach at both services. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester st.—The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor, will officiate at both services. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday-school at 3 o'clock. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH MISSION, Presbyterian, St. Charles street, Point St. Charles. Morning service at 11 a.m. and evening service at 6.30 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Sewing Class on Friday at 3 p.m.

COTE DES NEIGES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. T. A. Mitchell will preach in Cote des Neiges at 11 a.m. Sabbath-school at 10 a.m. St. Laurent at 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at St. Laurent at 7.30 p.m.

MAISONNEUVE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Adam street and Letourneau avenue. Rev. W. M. MacKerracher, B.A., minister. Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and minister's Bible-class at 3 p.m. All are cordially invited.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH (Presbyterian)—The Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., the pastor, will conduct divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. C. E. meeting, 8.15 p.m. Bible reading on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

CHALMERS CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner of Prince Arthur and St. Lawrence streets. Divine service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Preaching at both services by the pastor. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Chinese Sunday school at 10 a.m. Church prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor.

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

ST. MARK'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Haymarket square, corner Dalhousie and William streets. The Rev. Alexander King, M.A., B.Sc., pastor. Divine service at 11 a.m., and at 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Chinese Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Wednesday prayer meeting at 8 p.m. Choir practice Friday at 8 o.m.

KNOX CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets—Rev. James Fleck, B.A., pastor. Public worship at 11 a.m., and 7 pm. The pastor will conduct both services. Mid-week service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. Sabbath-school for Chinamen at 10 a.m., and 8.15 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

TAYLOR CHURCH (Presbyterian), cor. Papineau avenue and Logan street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. to-morrow. Sunday school at 3 p.m. C.E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited. Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor.

ST. GILES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of St. Denis and Carriere streets—Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Chinese Sabbath school at 1.30 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Meeting for prayer, praise and scripture exposition on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. Rev. J. R. Dobson, B.A., B.D., pastor.

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

STANLEY STREET CHURCH, near the Windsor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school and pastor's bible class at 3 p.m. Chinese school at 8.15 p.m. C.E.S. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers always welcome. Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor.

ERSKINE CHURCH, (Presbyterian) — Sherbrooke street, head of Crescent street. The pastor, Rev. A. J. Mowatt, will preach in the morning at 11 a.m., and the Rev. Prof. Ross, D.D., of the Presbyterian College in the evening at 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Chinese school at 3 p.m. C.E. meeting on Monday evening at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

CALVIN CHURCH, (Presbyterian), Notre Dame and Seigneurs street. Sabbath services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. J. L. George, M.A., minister. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Chinese Sabbath school at 10 a.m. Monday, Y.P.S.C.E., at 8 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8. Strangers heartily welcome. Rev. J. Lyall George, M.A., pastor, No. 453 St. Antoine street.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH corner of Dorchester and Drummond sts.—Services on Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. The pastor, Rev. T. S. McWilliams, will preach at both services. Subject for the morning: 'Why should I study the Bible?' For the evening: 'The names of God.' S. S. at 3 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Y.P.S.C.E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Topic: 'Tares in your field'; Matt. xiii., 24-30; 36-43.

Baptist Churches.

GRACE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Olivier and Western avenues, Westmount. Rev. S. Sheldon, pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome. Seats free.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street, corner of City Councillors—Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting at 8 p.m. on Wednesday. Young People's Association on Monday at 8 p.m. 'Grande Ligne.'

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Osborne and Mountain sts. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 2 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

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

THE BAPTIST TABERNACLE, No. 1006 St. Catherine street. Public worship on Sunday at 11 o'clock, 3 p.m., Sabbath-school and Bible classes. Service at 7 p.m. Thursday, prayer-meeting at 8 pm. A hearty invitation to all. A. E. Tuddenham, Acting Pastor.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Undenominational Churches.

MONTREAL ANNEX, Pres. Church. — Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

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

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. Divine service on Sunday, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock p.m., conducted by the Rev. Dr. Lariviere.

MONTREAL JEWISH MISSION, 324 St. Urbain street. Bible reading on Thursday at 7.30 p.m. Service on Sunday at 7.30 p.m. Rev. John McCarter, superintendent.

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

RICHMOND SQUARE MISSION, corner of St. Antoine street and Richmond square. Sunday-school 9.30 a.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Strangers made welcome. Seats free. E. T. Cocker, Lay Reader, in charge.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL—Dominion square—Young Men's Meeting on Saturday at 3 p.m. Young Men's Bible class on Sunday at 3 p.m.

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

GOSPEL HALL, 289 St. Antoine street, corner Guy street. Christians meet simply in the name of the Lord every Lord's Day, at 11 a.m. for the breaking of bread. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Gospel meeting at 7 p.m. Tuesday, 8 p.m., for prayer.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION, of Montreal. Services every Sunday at the American Presbyterian Chapel, 75 Inspector street, at 11 a.m. and at 7.30 p.m., and prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. Mr. J. Ohling, officiating. All Scandinavians invited.

EAST END INTERDENOMINATIONAL CHRISTIAN MISSION, No. 6 Craig street. Every Sunday, 10 a.m. Sabbath-school, 10.30 a.m., prayer-meeting. 3 p.m. and 7 p.m., gospel services. Tuesday evenings at 8 o'clock, prayer meeting. Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock, reading on the Higher Life. Seats free. No collection. You will be welcomed at all these meetings.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 896 Dorchester street—Union prayer meeting, open to ladies, every Thursday morning from 10.30 to 11 o'clock. Business meeting for members every Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Y.W.C.A. Circle of the King's Daughters, second and fourth Tuesdays of every month at 8 p.m. Service and Bible-reading every Thursday evening from 7 to 7.30 o'clock. All young women are cordially invited to each and all of these services.

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

Point St. Charles Churches.

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GRACE CHURCH, Wellington street.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. John Ker, D.D., rector.

CENTENARY CHURCH (Methodist), Wellington street west—The Rev. Melvin Taylor, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

HOPE CHAPEL, Ryde street.—Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Adults' Bible-class at the same hour. Ladies' Aid every Monday evening at 7.20.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, Wellington street west. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor, the Rev. Ewen Mackenzie, B.D. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Strangers cordially welcomed to all the services.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Montmorency and Grand Trunk streets.—Rev. J. R. Webb, pastor. Residence, 7

CHURCH NOTICES.

Church of England.

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ST. MARY'S CHURCH, Church of England. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. H. Jekill, B.A., rector.

MISSION HALL, corner of St. Zotique and Labelle streets, St. Denis Boulevard. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Rev. Mr. Hackett, M.A., D.C.L., rector.

EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Anglicane) Chatham street, 11 a.m., morning prayer, and sermon. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Seats free and all cordially invited. Rev. H. E. Benoit, pastor.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE —8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer. Preacher, Rev. Canon Ellegood. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Preacher, Rev. C. G. Rollit. 3 p.m., Sunday-school and Bible-class.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, corner of St. Denis and Marie Anne streets. Seats free, and unappropriated. Morning service at 11 a.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Rev. Canon Evans, M.A., rector.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, Notre Dame street, east, corner of Voltigeurs street. Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity. 11 a.m., morning service; preacher, the rector. 3 p.m., Sunday school and bible class. 7 p.m., evening service; preacher, the rector. Rev. J. Frederick Renaud, rector.

ST. THOMAS MISSION, No. 309 Delorimier avenue. The Rev. S. E. Knight, clergyman in charge. Church services are held every Sunday evening at 7 p.m. Sewing class every Tuesday evening at 8 p.m. Sunday school every Sunday at 3 p.m. Mr. Chipman, superintendent. Choir practice on Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner Vinet and Coursol streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and bible class at 3 p.m. Preacher in the morning the Rev. F. Charters. Preacher at the evening service, the Rev. J. G. Ereaux. The Rev. Canon Dixon, rector.

TRINITY CHURCH, corner of St. Denis street and Viger square. Rev. Fred. H. Graham, B.A., rector. Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer. 3 p.m., Sunday-school and Bible-class. 7 p.m., evening prayer, preacher at both services, the rector.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, St. Urbain st. The Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon. Preacher, Rev. Ihsan Ullah. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Preacher, the rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL — Rev. Canon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal; Rev. Professor Steen, M.A., special preacher. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, Professor Steen. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, Rev. Ihsan Ullah, of India. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, corner of Champlain and Dorchester streets. Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher at both services Rev. F. W. Barnes. Sunday-school and Bible-classes for adults at 3 p.m. Divine service on Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers always welcome. Rev. T. E. Cunningham, M.A., rector.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL, Weredale Park Dorchester st. and Atwater ave., Westmount Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity. Celebration of Holy Communion at 10 o'clock. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Sunday-school and rector's Bible-class for men and women, at 3 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services, Ven. Archdeacon Evans, D.C.L., rector.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.

11.05 a.m., morning prayer; preacher, Rev. O. W. Howard.

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

7.05 p.m., evening prayer. Preacher, Dean Carmichael.

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

Wednesday, divine service at 8 p.m

Friday, special Intercessory service for African War, 5 p.m.

Avis de Culte Public.

L'ORATOIRE (eglise baptiste), 14 rue Mance—Le dimanche à 11 h. et 7 h.; le jeudi à 7.30. A. L. Therrien, pasteur, No. 105 Irvine ave., Westmount.

EGLISE DE LACROIX. (Presbyterienne), rue Suzanne—Ecole du dimanche à 10 h. Services à 11 h. et à 7 h. R. F. Duclos, pasteur, 166 rue Mance.

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

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

EGLISE ST. JEAN, coin des rues Ste. Catherine et Cadieux. Culte du dimanche à 11 heures du matin et à 7 heures du soir. Reunion de prieres le mercredi soir, 8 h. Repetition de chant, 9 p.m. Ecole du dimanche à 3 heures. Calvin E. Amaron, D.D., pasteur, 115 rue Elgin.

MAISON PRESBYTERIENNE FRANCAISE DE LA POINTE ST. CHARLES, 184 rue St. Charles. Service Francais: Le dimanche à 4 heures p.m. Le Jeudi à 8 heures p.m. Ecole du dimanche. Classes Francaises à 3 heures p.m. Pasteur, le Rev. C. A. Doudiet. Residence, No. 161 rue Selby, Westmount.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The New Mantles—Extraordinary sale of Sample Mantles at MARCHAND'S Store, 1869 and 1871 Notre Dame St. 500 Mantles of all sorts (samples) sold at one-third reduction.

WOULD NOT ACCEPT.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 21.—The Rev. Prof. Worrell, who was offered the rectory of All Saints' Church, vacant through the death of the late Rev. R. W. Royson, has decided not to accept. The Rev. Mr. Leach may be offered the charge. The church is ritualistic.

WANT ADS.

—FOR THE—

WITNESS

May be left at

THE WM. DRYSDALE COMPANY, UP-TOWN STORE, 2365 St. Catherine street, Between Peel and Mansfield Sts.

—OR AT—

R. TURNER, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 60 Wellington Street, West of Subway

Classified Advertisements.

CASH TARIFF.

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

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

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

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

Postage Stamps will be Accepted.

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

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

To Let.

TO LET,

No. 4 TOWER AVENUE.

SELF-CONTAINED COTTAGE.

Extension kitchen, five bedrooms; immediate possession. Apply W. L. MALTBY, 309 St. James street.

Flats and Tenements.

TO LET.

2714 St. Catherine street, upper and lower tenements.
49A Durocher street, lower tenement.
31 Belmont street, upper flat, heated.
309 Pine Avenue, upper tenement.
321 Pine Avenue, lower flat.
4536 St. Catherine street, Westmount, flat.
71 Hallowell street, lower tenement.
12½ Richmond square.
37, 37A Richmond square, upper and lower tenements.
34 Richmond square, lower tenement.
12A Drolet street, lower tenement.
245 St. Urbain street.
920 St. Urbain street.
19 Argyle avenue, lower tenement.
167E to 167 K St. Hippolyte street, upper and lower tenements.
2, 4 and 6 Conway street, Point St. Charles, flats.
8 and 12 Conway street, Point St. Charles, upper and lower tenements.

H. M. SIMPSON,
29 Canada Life Building.
Tel. Main 3341.

THAT DIRTY RIVER FRONT.

WHAT A SHIPPER THINKS OF ITS PRESENT CONDITION.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed in shipping circles at the neglect to keep the harbor front in a clean and tidy condition. Shipping companies complain that during a spell of dry weather the accumulation of dust is so great that it covers the goods which are lying in the sheds, and in many instances results in damage. This, it is claimed by shipping men, could be remedied by a sufficient supply of water properly sprinkled over the roads adjacent to the river, and wharves proper. On the other hand, after an ordinary shower of rain, sufficient mud is created to cause considerable annoyance to people having to wade several inches deep through it, and also by its being tracked into the sheds on the wharf.

A prominent shipping man, in conversation with a 'Witness' representative, stated that it was quite evident that sufficient labor was not used upon the harbor front for the purpose of keeping it in good condition.

Heaps of dirt of every imaginable description are allowed to accumulate on the wharves which get pushed into the water or are allowed to blow off with the wind. 'The untidy, and disarranged appearance of our harbor,' he added, 'has often been commented upon within my hearing by many passengers arriving in the city by the different steamships.'

'Another incident worthy of mention is the fact that many inland navigation companies and private individuals who are engaged in shipping seem to have little or no regard for the way in which they strew their goods around, oftentimes placing them in such a position as to practically blockade the thoroughfare. Oftentimes the goods are left for days before they are removed, necessitating further inconvenience and annoyance to many doing business in the vicinity.'

'Another thing that gives the harbor an untidy appearance,' he said, 'is the habit of many firms dealing in the shipment of lumber, pulp, wood, timber sticks, etc., of allowing their men to peel the bark off, and otherwise prepare the article for loading, and then leave the refuse to accumulate in large quantities. Another point worthy of notice is the meagre police protection. This at times has made it necessary for the steamship companies' own employees to do patrol service.

'In conclusion, I might state this has been a most unfortunate season for the port of Montreal. Everything has seemed to work in direct opposition to the welfare and advancement of our harbor, and I am quite confident that there is not a man connected with the shipping interests of Montreal but will breathe a sigh of relief when the present season of navigation has drawn to a close.'

Several of the harbor officials were seen with reference to the present untidy condition of the harbor, and they one and all regret the existence of such a state of affairs.

A NEW PRINCIPAL.

The Rev. E. H. Brandt Accept Appointment to Pointe aux Trembles.

RESOLUTION TESTIFYING TO THE FAITHFUL WORK OF THE LATE PRINCIPAL BOURGOIN.

At a recent meeting of the executive of the Board of French Evangelization of the Presbyterian Church in Canada the following minute was recorded with reference to the death of the late Principal Bourgoin:



THE REV. E. H. BRANDT,
The New Principal of the Pointe aux Trembles Presbyterian College.

The executive of the board records its sense of the great loss which the mission under its direction has sustained by the death of the Rev. J. J. Bourgoin. For more than thirty years he was in the service of the Church in various capacities, and during the last twenty-five as principal of the Mission Schools at Pointe-aux-Trembles. He was a man of superior



MRS. E. H. BRANDT.

talents and attainments, high-toned Christian character, and rare devotion to the interests of the kingdom of Christ. His entire career was distinguished by missionary zeal, fidelity, self-sacrifice and patriotic fervor in seeking the educational advancement, spiritual enlightenment and salvation of his French fellow-countrymen.



THE LATE PRINCIPAL BOURGOIN.

As a teacher he manifested commendable tact and wisdom in governing pupils, and in conducting the exercises of the class-room. His lucid and comprehensive instruction in biblical truth, combined with his gentle, loving and firm deportment, exerted a powerful and lasting influence in moulding the Christian character of the large number of young people who passed through the schools.



MRS. BOURGOIN.

Further, the executive records its warm appreciation of the uniform and efficient co-operation of Madame Bourgoin with her husband in all his good works, and its sincere sympathy with her and her children in their bereavement and commend them to the gracious care and guidance of God who is a 'father to the fatherless, and a judge of the widows,' Ps. 68-5.



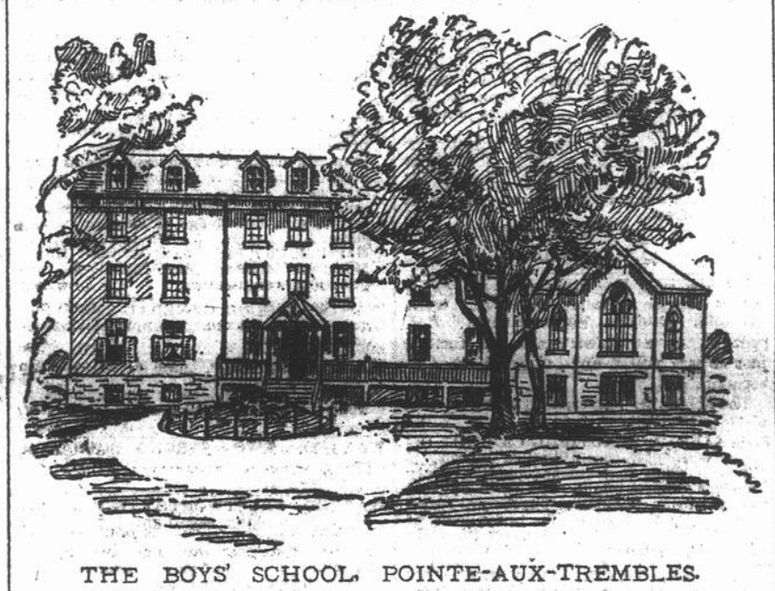
THE GIRLS' SCHOOL, POINTE-AUX-TREMBLES.

At the same meeting the position of principal of the Pointe aux Trembles Presbyterian College was offered to the Rev. Edmond Hermann Brandt. It has since been accepted by him. A few facts respecting Mr. Brandt will be of interest to the friends of these schools.

Mr. Brandt was born on Aug. 1, 1870, at Montecheroux, in the department of Doubs, France. It is a Huguenot district, and he belongs to a Huguenot family, in which the word of God and foreign missionary literature found a prominent place. As a consequence, two sons are engaged in mission work in Africa and one, Edmond, in Canada. Having passed through the primary schools of his native village, Mr. Brandt spent three years at the Protestant Normal School of Glay, France, and from there went to the Academy of Belfort, where he received his diploma. His plans were to continue a further course of study, when in 1889 a teacher was required for the Pointe aux Trembles schools, and upon the recommendation of the principal of Glay Normal School he was offered the position. Taking this as the call of duty, he accepted and came promptly to Canada and entered upon his duties in October of the same year. For two sessions he taught with success, and spent the vacation in active missionary work. To fit himself for wider usefulness he entered the Presbyterian College, Montreal, in the fall of 1891, and prosecuted his studies there and at McGill University until 1896, when he graduated from the former, carrying off many prizes. He was ordained shortly after by the Presbytery of Montreal, and placed in charge of the St. Jean Baptiste Mission. In the fall of the same year he was appointed assistant teacher at Pointe aux Trembles schools, where he has continued to teach during the sessions and to do active missionary work in many parts of the province during the summer.

Last session, when Principal Bourgoin's health broke down, Mr. Brandt assumed the duties of principal, and discharged them with entire satisfaction. His experience, administrative and teaching ability, as well as other personal qualities, give him special fitness for the position of responsibility and labor to which he has been called. The friends and supporters of the work can rely upon him as a worthy successor of the late principal. The character and the work of the Pointe aux Trembles schools are well known, and need not be referred to at present. The aim and effort of the new principal will be to maintain their character and extend their influence until an open Bible and the ability to read it become the actual possession of his French-Canadian fellow-countrymen.

In the summer of 1896 Mr. Brandt married Miss Alice Eva Bourgoin, an accomplished young lady, and daughter of Principal Bourgoin, whose experience and ability qualify her for the important place which she will occupy with her husband in the work.



THE BOYS' SCHOOL, POINTE-AUX-TREMBLES.

SUCCESSFUL EXHIBIT.

LIST OF PRIZE-WINNERS AT THE ARGENTEUIL COUNTY EXHIBITION.

Lachute, Que., Sept. 21.—The second day of the Argenteuil County Exhibition was not an entire success as regards attendance, on account of drizzling rain. About seven o'clock this morning the visitors from the country began to arrive, and soon after that hour the threatening weather broke into rain and continued unabated until evening. Notwithstanding the disagreeable weather and the condition of the grounds, a fair attendance was present.

The exhibits in the buildings, such as fancy work, flowers, fresh and canned fruits, vegetables, etc., were of excellent quality although perhaps not so large an exhibit as last year.

The exhibit of machinery and hardware by McOuat and McRae, of Lachute, is deserving of special mention, as is also the exhibit of P. P. Mailloux, of Montreal, who had a very finely arranged exhibit of paints, patent horseshoes, etc.

The stock this year was perhaps of a little better grade than in previous years, although not as many exhibits as formerly. The prize-winners are:

Grade Cattle—James McOuat, and John Doig.
Milch Cows—William Black, and John Doig.
Heifers, 1898—D. Morrin, John Doig.
Grade herd—John Doig, J. McOuat.
James McOuat received special prize for best dairy cow.
Thoroughbred cattle—Ayrshire herd—J. Doig, Wm. Todd.
Bulls, aged—Wm. Rodgers, James Leishman.
Bull, two years old—John Doig, Martin Albright.
Milch Cows—William Black, J. Hay.
Milch Cows, of 1897—John Doig, James McOuat.
James Bradley received special prize for the best thoroughbred bull on the fair grounds.
Yorkshire boars, over nine months old—Wm. Todd, Thomas Morrin.
Sows, under nine months—W. J. Rodger, Wm. Todd.
Berkshire Boars, under nine months—W. J. Brown, Wm. Somerby.
Berkshire Sows, under nine months—M. Albright, W. A. Oswald.
W. J. Rodger received a special prize for best thoroughbred boar, any breed, on the grounds.
Sheep, long wool grade, old ewes—Thomas Morrin, Wm. Drew.
Ewe Lambs—R. Creighton, Thomas Morrin.
Grade Shropshires or Oxfords, ewes, aged—J. B. Cooke, H. Mathews.
Ewes, one shear—J. Leishman, jr., William Summerby.
Ewe Lambs—J. McLure, J. Bradley.
Shropshire Rams, aged—H. Mathews, W. Nicols.
Old Ewes—W. Todd, R. Watson.
Wm. Nicoll received a special prize for the best pen of Shropshires.
Leicester Rams, aged—James K. Cleland, R. Creighton.
James R. Cleland received a special prize for the best pen of Leicesters, pure-bred.
Carriage Horses—W. J. Rodgers, Martin Albright, Wm. Murray.
Carriage Horses, harnessed to carriage—M. Morrin, J. Morrin, Martin Albright.
Single Horses, harnessed—Dr. Menzie, J. R. Parris, H. Todd.
Lady Drivers—Mrs. Wm. Morrison, Miss Wm. Morrison.
Clydesdale Stallions—J. Veitch.
Percherons—J. D. Ansell.
Grade Stallion—John Burke, John Bow.
Great credit is due the management and secretary, Mr. G. J. Walker, for the manner in which the fair was handled.

HARPER & BROTHERS.

Albany, N.Y., Sept. 21.—Harper & Bros., to carry on the business of that concern in New York city, was incorporated to-day. The capital of the reorganized company is $2,000,000, and the directors are:—Messrs. George B. H. Harvey, Alexander E. Orr, William M. Laffan, Frederick T. Leigh, William A. Nash, J. Henry Harper, Arthur D. Chandler, Frederick A. Duneka, of New York city, and Clarence W. McIlvaine, of London, England.

A CONTRACTOR'S CLAIM MAINTAINED.

In the case of Martineau vs. the Maison de l'Immaculée Conception, the plaintiff claimed some $8,000 for extras in building the church of the Immaculate Conception on Papineau avenue. The Superior Court dismissed the action, but the Court of Appeal yesterday recognized the plaintiff's right to further payment and ordered the record to be referred back to the Superior Court so that certain items may be valued by experts.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

(Sunday Arrangement Omitted.)

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

Sept. 22nd, 1900.

For Toronto, Hamilton, Buffalo, 8.55 a.m., 9.30 p.m daily.
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., 8.00 p.m. daily, (8.30 p.m. daily except Saturday.
For Boston, Manchester, etc., 9.00 a.m., 8.00 p.m daily
For Sherbrooke, 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m. Sherbrooke, St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., 8.30 p.m., Saturdays excepted.
For Newport, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., and 8.00 p.m daily.
For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, 5.15 p.m., (except Saturdays and Sundays) Saturdays, 1.30 p.m.
St. Anne's and Vaudreuil, 8.55 a.m., 10.00 a.m., (except Saturdays and Sundays), 1.30 p.m. (Sat. only), 4.05 p.m., 4.15 p.m., 5.15 p.m. (except Saturdays and Sundays), 6.15 p.m., 9.30 p.m. daily
For Chicago, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, Smith's Falls, and Peterboro, 8.55 a.m., 9.30 p.m. daily.
For Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 10 p.m. daily
For Ottawa, 9.30 a.m. daily, 10.00 a.m., 4.05 p.m., 6.15 *10 p.m. daily.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, *9.30 a.m. daily.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, Newport, etc., 8.10 a.m. daily, 8.35 a.m., (except Monday) 11.55 a.m. and 9.10 p.m.
From Boston, 9.10 a.m. daily, and 9.10 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, 8.35 a.m. except Monday, and 11.55 a.m., 8.35 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Lake Megantic and Sherbrooke, 8.30 a.m. (daily except Monday.)
From Toronto and West, 7.50 a.m. daily, and 7.40 p.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie and Ottawa, 8.30 a.m. daily.
From Vancouver 8.10 p.m. daily.

Leave Place Viger Station

For Quebec, 8.30 a.m., 2.30 p.m., 11 p.m. daily.
For Joliette and St. Gabriel, 8.20 a.m., 5.10 p.m., 2 p.m. Sat. only.
For Ottawa, 8.30 a.m., 5.40 p.m.
For St. Eustache, 4.30 p.m. (ex. Sat. and Sun.), 1.45 p.m. (Sat. only).
For St. Jerome, 9 a.m. (1.45 p.m. Sat. only), 5.30 p.m. and 6.15 p.m. except Saturdays.
For St. Agathe, 9 a.m. except Saturdays (1.30 p.m. Sat. only), 5.30 p.m. daily except Sunday.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations, 8.30 a.m. 12.55 Sat. only.
4.30 p.m. (except Sat. and Sunday) 5.30, (6.15 p.m. except Sat. and Sunday), 1.45 p.m. Sat. instead of 4.30 p.m.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m., 2.00 p.m. and 6.30 p.m. daily. Ottawa and Lachute, 12.55 p.m., 9.55 p.m. St. Jerome 8.40 a.m., 9.50 a.m., St. Lin and St. Eustache, 8.30 a.m., Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, 8.50 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

WM. F. BGG,
City Pass. Agent, 129 St. James street.
Telephone, Main, 3732.
Telephone, Main 3733.

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

7.00 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Massena Springs.
7.20 a.m.—New York via D. & H.
7.45 a.m.—Toronto, Valleyfield, Ottawa and Hawkesbury.
8.00 a.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke, Portland, and Sorel.
10.00 a.m.—New York via D. & H.
9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Buffalo.
9.01 a.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
11.00 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and O.A. & P.S. Ry.
1.35 p.m.—St. Johns.
4.00 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Island Pond, and Quebec.
4.00 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Ft. Covington.
4.10 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and O.A. & P.S. Ry.
4.45 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouses Point, Waterloo.
5.15 p.m.—Brockville.
5.20 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sorel.
7.50 p.m.—Ottawa, and O.A. & P.S. Ry. points.
6.50 p.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
7.00 p.m.—New York, via D. & H.
8.00 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.
8.25 p.m.—Boston and New York, via C.V.R.
9.45 p.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke and Portland.
10.30 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station

7.20 a.m.—Portland and Quebec.
7.55 a.m.—New York, via D. & H.
7.30 a.m.—Chicago, Detroit and Toronto.
7.40 a.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
8.05 a.m.—Sorel, St. Hyacinthe.
8.55 a.m.—Fort Covington.
9.05 a.m.—Rouses Point.
9.50 a.m.—Brockville.
11.20 a.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
11.50 a.m.—Island Pond, Sherbrooke.
1.30 p.m.—Quebec.
2.40 p.m.—St. Johns.
4.45 p.m.—Massena Springs.
6.00 p.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto.
5.45 p.m.—Toronto.
6.40 p.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
6.50 p.m.—Sorel, Quebec, Portland.
8.20 p.m.—Boston, via C.V.R.
9.50 p.m.—New York via D. & H.
10.10 p.m.—Ottawa.
10.15 p.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.

Suburban Train Service.

For Lachine—8.15, 8.25, 7.45, 9.50 a.m., 12.10, 1.30, 2.15 (Sat. only), 4.10, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 7.35, 8.00, 9.00, 11.25 p.m. For Lachine wharf, 6.35, 8.00 a.m., 12.10, noon, 1.30 (Sat. only), 5.00, 6.20 p.m.
For Ste. Annes and Vaudreuil—6.25, 7.45, 9.50, 1.30 p.m., 2.15 Sat. only, 4.10, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 8.00, 10.25, 11.30 p.m.
For Dorval—5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 7.30, 9.00, 12.10 noon, 1.30 p.m., 2.15 (Sat. only), 3.30, 5.15, 5.50, 6.15, 9.00, 11.25 p.m.
For Longueuil—8.00 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
For Cote St. Paul—8.00, 8.55, 7.05 a.m., 12.15, 5.15, 6.35 p.m.
For St. Lambert—5.45, 7.05, 7.30, 8.00, 8.55, 9.01, 10.00, 12.00, 1.35, 1.45, (Sat.), 4.00, 4.45, 5.30, 6.50, 7.00, 8.25, 9.30, 11.15 p.m.

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

Intercolonial Trains leave Bonaventure Depot as follows:

For St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Truro, Sydney and Halifax, noon daily, except Saturday.
For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Quebec. River du Loup and intermediate stations, 7.40 a.m. daily, except Sunday.
For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Quebec, Cacouna, Little Metis and Campbellton, 11.30 p.m. daily, except Sunday.
For St. Lambert, Belœil, St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Nicolet and intermediate stations, 4.20 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Depot as follows:

From Halifax, Sydney, Truro, Moncton, St. John, Campbellton, Quebec, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, 7.30 p.m. daily, except Monday.
From River du Loup, Quebec, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations, 6.30 a.m. daily, except Sunday.
From Campbellton, Quebec, Drummondville and St. Hyacinthe, 10.00 p.m. daily, except Sunday.
From Nicolet, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, Belœil, St. Lamberts and intermediate stations at 10.45 a.m. daily except Sunday.

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

N.Y. Central trains leave Windsor Station

For Malone, Utica, Albany and New York, 8.00 a.m. daily except Sunday, 7.00 p.m. daily.
For Valleyfield and intermediate points 9.25 a.m. except Sat. and Sunday, 1.35 p.m. Saturday only, 5.10 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Utica and Malone, 9.30 a.m. daily, 10.10 p.m. daily except Sunday.
From Valleyfield and intermediate points, 8.25 a.m. except Sunday, 4.25 p.m. Saturday only, 5.15 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday.

A STUDY IN A FLAT.

(Constance Blackwell, in 'Sunday-School Times,' London.)

(Concluded.)

Another thing that was hard to remember was to make use of trays. In Miss Watkins's eyes it was preferable to enter a room with your arms full of plates and knives than to bring them on a tray. Letters also and change were surely as acceptable if carried in one's fingers. One afternoon, as we were at tea, Miss Watkins sidled demurely up to my chair and said, 'Letter for you, Miss,' holding it out in her fingers. I glanced at the writing. No, it was not the one I wanted!

'Bring it on a tray, Watkins,' I said, impressively.

Watkins beamed and still held out the letter, as who should say, 'Aren't you going to take it this time?' If it had been from—well, from some people, one might perhaps have seized it impatiently; as it was, there was a solemn pause; then Miss Watkins and the letter retired for a moment, while Cecilia pressed her handkerchief to her face as though afflicted by a sudden toothache.

That melted butter was a desirable adjunct to fish was another thing that Miss Watkins 'allers forgot.' Again and again, after serving the fish, I would say, 'Sauce, Watkins?' and Miss Watkins's head would droop as she murmured, 'Forgot it!'

One evening I said severely, 'Be sure to remember the melted butter to the fish to-night,' and Miss Watkins murmured, 'Yes'm.'

Again, ten minutes before the dinner hour, I said, 'Watkins, I shall not remind you again about the sauce. I shall wait now to see if it comes.'

When the fish was served, however, we waited in vain, and at last I said, 'Watkins, the melted butter?'

And Miss Watkins's sole rejoinder as she hastily quitted the room was 'There now!'

Fish was not Miss Watkins's strong point at all. Cecilia was one morning called into the kitchen to classify a large flat object which lay upon the dresser, I had not yet returned from my shopping, and Miss Watkins, not recognizing the fish on its arrival, was in a dilemma.

Mrs. Beeton lay open before her, but when you do not know the name of your fish, of what use is Mrs. Beeton's exhaustive index?

'Do you think it is a smelt?' she inquired wistfully.

'No,' retorted Cecilia, 'Whatever it is, it is not that! I'm inclined to regard it as a sole.' And Mrs. Beeton's instructions on the subject of soles were carried out forthwith.

It is sometimes true that the greatest minds are those that are most thoughtless of every-day details, and perhaps the reason that we got no melted butter to our fish, and no hot water when we dressed for dinner, was that Miss Watkins's mind was absorbed with loftier concerns.

Be that as it may, we were often surprised at the amount of intelligence displayed by our small domestic in subjects that would naturally fall outside her sphere of thought. In emergency, too, she rose to the occasion with an energy and resource that might have shamed an older and wiser person. But for little Watkins's presence of mind on discovering an escape of gas one Saturday night there would certainly have been a terrible explosion. It happened in this way. Cecilia was away that week, and Miss Watkins and I had invited in to visit us a poor stray cat which had excited our pity. The little animal seemed pathetically grateful for the food and warmth, and looked so intensely proper and demure sitting by the drawing-room fire that I promptly named her Mrs. Grundy, and felt respectably chaperoned on the strength of it.

But little Mrs. Grundy, on being shut up in the kitchen for the night, fell into mischief.

She took a fancy to climb on to the gas-stove, and in so doing turned three of the taps with her feet—forty-seven burners in all. There was a bright little fire, and in a few minutes Miss Watkins, Mrs. Grundy and I would certainly have departed this life somewhat summarily. Our Sunday dinner, however, arriving at eleven p.m., saved us.

Miss Watkins jumped out of bed to answer the lift whistle, and on entering the kitchen with the belated fowl, found the room so full of gas that she could scarcely breathe. She instantly made for the stop tap and turned it off, then threw open the windows, and came gasping, with her little throat full of gas, to tell me of her discovery.

Mrs. Grundy was sent away next day, in spite of Miss Watkins's suggestion that we should keep the stop tap turned always! It was a proof of Miss Watkins's sympathetic little soul that children and animals would always go readily to her. She said to me one day, 'I've allers been where there was children before,' and I fancied there was a tone of regret in her voice.

One of the most amusing afternoons that Miss Watkins and I spent together was on the occasion of my first 'At Home' day. Before three o'clock, I rang for her and announced that we were going to have private theatricals.

'Now, be sure you open the door wide, Watkins,' I said. 'Don't just open it a crack and peep round the edge as though you expected a burglar. Miss Cecilia will sit in the drawing-room, and I shall pretend to be a caller, and you must do just as you will if any ladies call this afternoon.'

Then I retired outside the front door and pressed the electric button. The door flew open to its fullest extent, and Miss Watkins stood inside smiling from ear to ear. 'Is Miss—?' I began, then I could stand it no longer, and burst into uncontrollable merriment. Miss Watkins joined me, and Cecilia leaned against the drawing-room door in fits of laughter.

'Go back, Cecilia,' I gasped, at length. 'I'll do better this time. Go into the kitchen, Watkins.' And once more I went outside the door.

It was some moments before I rang the bell, and by that time Miss Watkins and I had composed our expressions into becoming gravity. She replied to my question in the affirmative, and led me solemnly to the drawing-room door, which she threw open with great effect.

'Oh, Watkins!' I exclaimed on the threshold, in a grieved tone, 'you did not ask my name!' Miss Watkins looked as though she thought this rather unnecessary, and explained that she 'forgot.'

'We'll do it again,' I said. And once more we returned to the hall.

By now we had quite entered into the spirit of the game, and proceeded very solemnly as far as 'What name shall I say?'

'Mrs. Jones,' I replied. And Miss Watkins, throwing open the door, glanced politely at Cecilia sitting in the arm-chair, and said, 'Mrs. Jo—ho—ho—ho—.' And Cecilia leaned back in the chair, and covered her face with her handkerchief. I fell on to the sofa, shaking with mirth, and little Miss Watkins ran back to the kitchen and had her laugh out there. But when the time came, she had not forgotten her lesson, and comported herself with great decorum during the afternoon.

* * * * * * *

'Have you noticed,' asked Cecilia one day, 'that the postman seems to find the letter-box too small for most of the communications that arrive nowadays?'

This was many a long month after Miss Watkins's advent, and by that time she had become an essential and much-valued member of our household.

'Do not be disagreeable, Cecilia,' said I. 'Are you referring to returned MSS. in big envelopes?'

'Not in the least,' retorted Cecilia. 'I mean quite small ordinary letters—in Charlie's handwriting, for instance.'

'Oh,' I returned, feebly. 'No, I had not noticed.'

'Well, you notice in future,' said Cecilia; 'he nearly always knocks twice.'

'You don't mean ——?'

'Yes, I do,' said Cecilia, firmly.

It was my turn to be disagreeable then, and I remarked, 'Oh, nonsense! it's your imagination. "A touch of fellow-feeling," you know. . . . Has Jim ——?' But Cecilia left the room with dignity.

That night I did notice. There came a double knock on my hall door, and I started from the sofa. 'Registered letter or parcel?' I exclaimed, but Cecilia said nothing.

Then there seemed to be a prolonged colloquy at the door, and finally I strolled into the hall, and asked, 'What is it, Watkins?' Miss Watkins was just closing the door, and her sole reply as she handed me a letter, was, 'He sez it's snowin'.'

Yes, Miss Watkins seemed to be certainly cultivating a more complacent attitude towards mankind. Perhaps the specimens of masculinity that she had hitherto met had been unfavorable samples. I recollect well one occasion on which she was describing to me how her sister had had her purse stolen in an omnibus—and by a man as looked quite the gentleman! But then,' ended Miss Watkins mournfully, 'men are always up to somethin'!'

And Cecilia and I adopted this saying as an axiom, which we aired frequently for the benefit of our male acquaintances, with a view to cultivating in them a spirit of becoming humility.

So I was really surprised when Miss Watkins told me definitely that she had accepted the postman 'for better, for worse.'

She brought my coffee one evening, and seemed anxious to say something, but yet found difficulty in starting. She arranged the sugar-basin on the right-hand side of my cup, then moved it to the left, and put the cream jug in its place, and finally put them both in the middle of the tray. Then she poked the fire assiduously, and at last, holding one corner of her apron, as though she found moral support therein, began, 'It's the postman, m'm.'

'I beg your pardon, Watkins?' said I, for I had no idea what was coming.

Watkins blushed vigorously, and began again: 'The postman, m'm; we're keeping company—him and me. And he's gettin' good pay; he wants it to be at Christmas, m'm; and, if you've no objection—'

'Why,' I exclaimed, 'I thought you didn't like men!'

'No, m'm,' said Miss Watkins, 'and more I do. But Ben, he's different, somehow.' And she blushed again.

'Yes,' I said, thoughtfully; 'I suppose it always seems like that. . . . Well, Watkins, I hope you will be very happy.'

'Thank you, m'm; and I'm sure I wish you the same,' said Miss Watkins.

But when I was left alone by the fire the tears came into my eyes. Little Watkins had grown so a part of my life that the flat would be very desolate without her. And the thought of having another servant in her place—one who always provided melted butter with the fish, and one who didn't 'allers forget' with such a good-tempered, smiling little face, seemed to me very pathetic. No, No. 18 would never be the same without Miss Watkins.

And I laid my head on the arm of the chair and watched the cinders fall, and felt rather ill-used.

'The doctor, m'm,' said a voice, breaking in upon my reverie.

'Hullos!' cried Charlie, divesting himself of his greatcoat; 'where's Cecilia?—and—whatever is the matter?'

'Gone to a concert with Jim,' said I, answering the first question.

'Don't poke the fire, Charlie, it hurts my eyes.'

'Going to be a permanent concert of those two powers, eh?' queried Charlie.

'I believe so,' said I. 'And Charlie!' dismally, 'Miss Watkins is going to marry the postman after Christmas.'

'Whew!' cried Charlie, 'thought she despised us all!'

'So she does, but she says, "Ben is different, somehow."'

Charlie giggled gleefully. 'Good little Watkins! . . . Wonder if I'm different somehow, too—um?'

But I took no notice of this frivolous remark.

After a few moments' meditation, Charlie began again:

'Well, it is very certain you cannot run this flat without either Cecilia or Miss Watkins. . . . And now, madam, perhaps you will listen to my news. I am going to have that practice I wanted, after all; Dickens heard of something better at the last moment, so he has given it up.'

'Well,' said I. . . . 'Charlie! That hurts!'

'Not my fault,' said Charlie, 'you shouldn't wriggle. . . . Well, as I was saying, there is a perfect little house there, just the thing for a rising young physician—and his wife! 'T say, miss?'

'Charlie,' I said, 'you are a silly boy.'

But, after all, I don't know that it is such a bad idea.

A MINISTER'S EXPERIENCE.

Suffered **Terribly With a Violent Form of Itching, Protruding Piles—Escapes a Dangerous and Painful Operation, and was Thoroughly Cured by**

Dr. Chase's Ointment.

While scores of thousands of people in all walks of life are being cured of the miseries and discomforts of itching piles by using Dr. Chase's Ointment, comparatively few are so considerate of the welfare of others as to help to make known this wonderful preparation. The following letter from a Methodist minister, who is held in high esteem in central Ontario, where he is well-known, represents the experience of very many ministers and others who recognize in Dr. Chase's Ointment the only actual cure for piles and itching skin diseases.

Rev. S. A. Dupuis, Methodist minister, Consecon, Prince Edward County, Ont., states: 'I was troubled with itching and bleeding piles for years and they ultimately attained to a very violent form. Large lumps or abscesses formed so that it was with great difficulty and considerable pain that I was able to stoop. At this severe crisis I purchased a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment, but I had little or no faith in it, as I had tried various remedies before and to no purpose.

'Now, imagine how great and joyous was my surprise to find that just the one box cured me, so that the lumps disappeared and also the external swelling. I feel like a different man to-day and have not the least doubt that Dr. Chase's Ointment saved me from a very dangerous and painful operation and many years of suffering. It is with the greatest pleasure and with a thankful heart that I give this testimonial, knowing that Dr. Chase's Ointment has done so much for me. You are at perfect liberty to use this testimonial as you see fit for the benefit of others similarly afflicted.'

No physician or druggist would think for a moment of recommending any other preparation than Dr. Chase's Ointment as a cure for piles. It is the only remedy which has never yet been known to fail to cure piles of any form. 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

READY FOR FALL TRADE

With a Complete Stock of

NEW FALL HATS AND CAPS,
NEW FALL UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY,
NEW FALL NECKWEAR AND GLOVES.

Medium and High Class Goods at Reasonable Prices. Inviting Your Inspection.

JOHN W. REID & CO.,
Corner St. Catherine and Bleury Sts.

YOU ARE LOOKING WELL!

Therefore go and have your portrait taken by . . . .

Whose Studio has been re-arranged.

DENNISON
2264 St. Catherine Street,

The Newest Styles in Printing and Mounts adopted for the coming season.

Patient attention given to children.

BIBLE THOUGHTS.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 22.

ON BUYING.

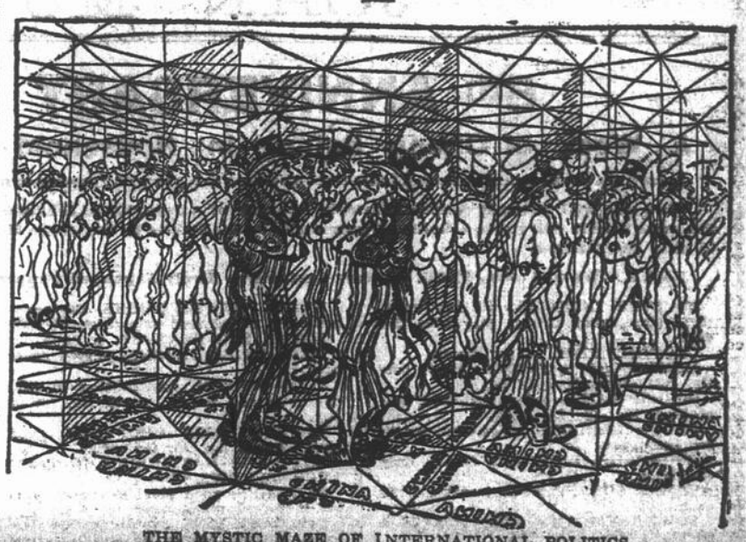
1. Men do buy. They spend their money for that which is not bread. (Isa. lv., 2.) They work for the meat which perisheth and labor for that which satisfieth not. (Jno. vi., 27.) They toil for years after pleasure, or wealth or fame, they die of want, die because the soul can only be satisfied with God in Christ. 2. What men should buy:—'Buy the truth.' Get wisdom, knowledge, understanding. (Prov. xxiii., 23; iv., 4, 7.) Wine and milk. Emblems of Spiritual good. Gold.—Christ in whom we are enriched. Raiment.—Christ's righteousness which covers our deformity. Eye salve.—The holy anointing oil of the Spirit, to clear our spiritual vision. 3. Of whom to buy. 'I counsel thee to buy of Me.' (Rev. iii., 18.) Christ has all we need, knows what we need and always gives the best. If thou knewest the gift of God thou would'st ask of Him and He would give thee living water. Jno. iv., 10. I am the living bread, if any man eat of this bread he shall live forever. (Jno. vi., 51.) 4. How are they to buy? 'He that hath no money, come ye, buy, and eat, without money and without price. (Isa. lv., 1.) Coming to Jesus we are enriched in all things. We shall be filled, fully satisfied. Jesus is a full Christ for empty sinners. Trying to buy our salvation by our works or prayers will always prove a failure.

The love of Jesus Christ is to be seen in that warm affection for him which leads the faithful to wish that his soul may become almost a part of that of Christ, and that the living principle in the Lord may be reproduced in himself, not in the way of an external image, but as an inward and divine inspiration. This love is omnipotent, uniting the creature with the Creator. Man, in fact, rises continually from humanity, to something divine when he is animated by this love, which is the sweetest of all affections, penetrates the soul, acquires a mastery over the body, and causes the faithful to walk on earth, wrapt as it were in the Spirit.—Savonarola.

A Christian is always 'on duty'—never 'off duty.' He must always let the uniform of holiness appear. He is set apart for the service of his Master unremittingly. Into his life there has entered a something which reminds him that he must always be on his best behaviour, and must always be seeking to live not to himself, but to him whose he is and whom he serves. His actions are ever a matter of concern to his Lord, and he takes pleasure in noting that the life is one of complete surrender, in little things and in those of greater consequence.—Moravian.

The comparatively small handful who press on with concentrated purpose, making God's call and his work first, and all else, even their own needs, a secondary affair,—to these will be the honor and the joy of victory.—Robert A. Watson, D.D.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



THE MYSTIC MAZE OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS.

'It was easy enough to get in, but how do I get out?'—The Detroit 'News-Tribune.'

'Children,' said Aunt Mary, 'you have a new little brother. He came this morning while you were asleep.' 'Did he?' exclaimed the eldest. 'Then I know who brought him.' 'Who was it,' asked the astonished aunt. 'Why, the milkman, of course; I saw it on his cart—"Families supplied daily."'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fall Opening in Styles.

EVERY PHOTOGRAPH A PORTRAIT.

All Classes of Work Carefully Finished.

Telephone 2472 Up.

A. I. RICE, 2261 St. Catherine St.

NOTHING SUITS BETTER FOR A WEDDING PRESENT Than a **Nice-framed Picture**

We have always on hand a good collection, and at prices to suit everyone.

G. W. WILLSON & SON,

688 Craig Street, Next door to 'Witness' Office

ONLY 25c A BOTTLE.

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

A. B. MANN'S,

Corner Mountain and St. Antoine streets.

Elegant, Artistic, Beautiful.

These are the words we often hear from people of taste who have examined our stock of **WALL PAPERS.**

Our goods are the cream of a large number of samples carefully selected.

JOHN MURPHY, Decorator, Opposite Queen's Block, St. Catherine Street.

Will be your comfort.

Morin's Wine "CRESO-PHATES" cures you of your cough, cold, bronchitis, asthma, tuberculosis, irritation of the throat, loss of voice, etc.

This preparation is far-famed for all lung or throat diseases.

Is sold everywhere.

Carter's Cold Cure

Cures in a day.

PRICE 10 CENTS.

P. McCORMACK & CO., Agents, cor. McGill and Notre Dame.

SATURDAY WITH THE HUNT.

The pleasures of country life are many and varied, but when reverses come



Remember that

IMPERIAL EMBROCATION

Will quickly relieve and cure

BRUISES, SPRAINS, STRAINS, WOUNDS, MUSCULAR PAINS, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, SORE THROAT, CHEST COLDS, Etc., Etc.

Imperial Embrocation is highly recommended by leading physicians, and many others. All first-class chemists sell it. Only 25c a large bottle.

IMPERIAL EMBROCATION CO., Box 516, Montreal.

AN EGG CURE.

(Dr. Osler, the famous Canadian physician, advocates the practice of eating raw eggs as a cure for consumption.)

If you are weakly in the chest
Raw eggs will make you strong and able,
For what bold sceptic would suggest
An Osler's cure might be unstable?
—London (Eng.) 'Express.'

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

SOME DOUBT ON THE MATTER.

John (to Uncle Sam)—'I am not quite sure whether your coal's good enough, Sam. And, besides, have you enough?'

INDIGESTION, PALENESS.

Improper working of the liver, deranged stomach, relieved and cured by that leader among tonics, Dr. Ed. Morin's Cardinal Pills.

A great number of women and young girls can personally attest the truth of our statement. 15

THE CARPENTER AND HIS TROUBLES.

The carpenter had put down his tools and gone for his luncheon. 'Life for me is a perfect bore,' said the Auger. 'I'm a little board myself,' said the Small Plank. 'There's no art in this country,' observed the Screwdriver; 'everything's screwed in my eyes.' 'You don't stick to anything long enough to know what you are driving at,' interjected the Glue. 'That's just it!' said the Screw. 'He never goes beneath the surface the way that Jack Plane and I do.' 'Tut!' cried the Saw. 'I go through things just as much as you do. Life's stuffed with sawdust.' 'Regular grind,' said the Grindstone. 'I agree with you,' observed the Bench. 'It doesn't make any difference how well I do my work, I'm always sat on.' 'Let's strike,' said the Hammer. 'That's it,' cried the Auger. 'You hit the nail on the head that time.' 'I'll hit again,' retorted the Hammer; and he kept his word, but he hit the wrong nail. That is why the carpenter now wears his thumb in a bandage. It was his thumb-nail the Hammer struck.

Man, Sandy, if ye want tae ken a raelguid plice tae buy yer Claithes, yer Hats, Neckties, Shirts, Braces, Underwear, Socks, Gloves, Flannel Shirts, Overalls or onything ye need in that line jist gae doon tae Allan's. Ye can walk in there the same as the plice was yer ain. There's nae women's dry goods, jist a' Men's wear, frae a Collar Button tae a Suit o' Claithes, or an Overcoat. His prices are reasonable an' a' the clerks are polite and willing tae sare ye if it's only for a 5c hanky. Ca' in an' see the plice onywey; it's at the corner o' Craig and Bleury streets. 22

NONE OF THAT NAME.

Some time ago two antiquarians were having a look round a certain town on the banks of the classic Tweed. Going into the kirkyard they came across Andrew, the gravedigger, and after some conversation, inquired if there were any epitaphs in the 'acre.' 'Epitaphs?' said Andrew, scratching his head. 'Epitaphs? Na, I dinna think there's onybody o' that name buried here.'

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

(Scene—Tarbert Pier.)—English Tourist—'Now, Donald, you surprise me. You don't like the English, and yet you married an Englishwoman. You're in English wife?'

Donald (with a sigh)—'Ay, maann, tat akoonts for't.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

6th ANNIVERSARY BASEMENT SALE!

A Week of Cheap Selling in Household Requisites that will Make Things Hum!

According to our usual custom at this season of the year, we will commence a week of cheap selling in our Basement, on MONDAY, the 24th inst.

This sale will not only commemorate the opening of a department that in a short time has grown to be the largest and best of its kind in the city, but at the same time it will prove a Golden Opportunity to the Public to buy those Household Requisites that are always needing to be replaced at prices so low as to defy competition.

FREE.—We will offer, FREE, to every Customer a Nicely Japanned Pepper and Salt Shaker.

200 STEP LADDERS, all hardwood, three steps, very strong; sale price, 25c each.
CLOTHES PINS, 1c per dozen.
HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA, large bottle, full strength, only 9c.
50 SLOP PAILS, galvanized iron, oak stained, 50c, for 29c each.
FLOUR DREDGES, large size, worth 8c; sale price, 3c.
GOOD-WILL LAUNDRY SOAP, only 45c dozen.
CLIMAX SOAP, large bar, only 4 cents each.
POWDERED AMMONIA, only 7c a package.
POWDERED LYE, the best, 4c and 8c tin.
GALVANIZED IRON PAILS, worth 40c; sale price, 25c each.
GOOD BROOMS, 20c, for 25c.
WASH BOARDS, 15c each.
DISH MOPS, only 4c each.
NAIL BRUSHES, two for 5c.
FIBRE PAILS, worth 35c, only 28c each.
TOILET PAPER, four large packets, for 25c.
MEAT SAWS, only 20c each.
WOOD LEMON SQUEEZERS, the 15c ones for 8c.
POTATO POUNDERS, only 5c each.
SCRUB BRUSHES, the 7c ones for 4c.
SCRUB BRUSHES, the 12c kind, for 8 cents.
WHITEWASH BRUSHES, worth 15c, for 10c.
BISSELL CARPET SWEEPERS, $2.25, $2.50, $3.00.
INFANTS' BATHS, four sizes, worth $1, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75; your choice for 75c.
WOODEN SPOONS, only 4c each.
SINK SCRUBS, only 4c each.
TOWEL ROLLERS, 10c each for 8c.
STOVE POKERS, worth 3c and 10c, for 2c each.
STRAINERS, the 10c ones for 2c.
BUTTER SPADES, only 6c each.
PASTRY ROLLERS, only 4c each.
WALL SPLASHERS, 10c, for 7c each.
SHAM HOLDERS, adjustable, 19 cts each.
BLOCK TIN TEA KETTLES, worth 35c, 40c and 50c, for 20c, 22c, 28c.
LAMP CHIMNEY CLEANERS, 5c, for 1c.
CLOTHES LINE, best Manilla, at 5c, 8c, 9c, 10c, 12c, 15c.
TACK HAMMERS, worth 9c, for 4c.
LONG HANDLED DIPPERS, best block tin, 20c and 25c; your choice for 4c each.
EDGAR NUTMEG GRATERS, worth 12c each. Uses all the nutmeg. Sale price, 5c each.
CURTAIN PINS, worth 10c, for 5c doz.
WHITE METAL TEASPOONS, never tarnish, only 2c each.

BRASS PICTURE HOOKS, the regular price, 10c dozen; sale price, 5c doz.
DOVER EGG BEATERS, 9c each.
CHILDREN'S BROOMS, only 9 cents each.
SHOE POLISH, combination in tan, chocolate and brown, worth 15c, for 2c box.
DOUBLE MEAT CHOPPERS, good steel, worth 15c, for 3c each.
COAT AND HAT HOOKS, 10c doz.
CORKSCREWS, choice for 3c.
SKEWERS, good steel skewers, 12 in set, assorted sizes, only 18c set.
1,000 CAKE TINS, five different styles, loose bottoms, worth 14c and 16c, your choice for 3c.
UTILITY KNIFE SETS, three in set, bread, cake and paring knife, good steel, only 20c set.
BREAD OR CAKE KNIVES, saw edge, 9c each.
BLIZZARD MOUSE TRAPS, the best, 6c each.
BLIZZARD RAT TRAPS, only 13 cents each.



ENAMEL PIE PLATES, first quality, 10 inch, regular 15c; sale price, 5c each.
CROCKERY CEMENT, will stick anything, 5c bottle.
STAIN REMOVER, worth 25c, for 5c bottle.
CAN OPENERS, the 12c kind for 8c.
PADLOCKS, with two keys, worth 15c for 10c.
NUT CRACKERS, best steel, 8 cents each.
GLISTENING CREAM, for Furniture, the best for polishing, worth 25c, for 10c bottle.
ENAMEL FLASKS, worth 25c, for 13 cents.
MATCH SAFES, 5c for 2c each.
CARPET TACKS, only 3c packet.
GILT EDGE SHOE POLISH, only 22c bottle.
EMERY KNIFE SHARPENERS, only 12c each.
CURLING TONG HEATERS, only 3c each.
STEEL FRY PANS, best for cooking; sale price, 10c, 12c, 15c, 18c, 20c.
MARION HARLAND COFFEE POTS, the best coffee pot, two sizes, at 80c and $1.35.
WIRE CREAM WHIPS, only 3c ea.
WIRE SPONGE BASKETS, worth 10c for 7c.
WIRE PICKLE FORKS, 5c for 1 cent each.
GRAVY STRAINERS, good size, 5c each.
SOAP SHAKERS, 7c each.
ENAMEL WASH BASINS, good size, only 17c each.

WIRE SOAP DISHES, only 5c each.
SOAP DISH AND TOOTH BRUSH STAND, china soap dish, worth 25c, for 10c.
WIRE CAKE COOLERS, for 12c.
UNIVERSAL MEAT MINCERS, will mince meat, bread, crackers, cheese, chocolate, etc.; regular price, $2; sale price, $1.69.
PUTZ METAL POLISH, two tins for 5 cents.
ENAMEL SCOOPS, worth 30c, 40c, for 15c each.
STOVE PIPE VARNISH, 9c bottle.
STOVE POLISH PASTE, no dust, 7c tin.
BREAD BOXES, well made, 4 sizes, at 38c, 75c, 85c and $1.
WHITE ENAMEL PUDDING DISHES, worth 15c; sale price, 7c each.
ENAMEL POTS, first quality, three sizes, with covers, worth 40c, 50c and 60c; sale price, 20c, 25c, 30c.
ENAMEL PRESERVING KETTLES, first quality, five quart size, worth 40c for 27c; eight quart size, 50c for 37c.
ENAMEL CHAMBERS, worth 25c, for 19c.
ENAMEL SPOONS, 12 inches long, worth 10c, for 5c.
ENAMEL JELLY MOULDS, 25c and 30c, for 17c.
ENAMEL LADLES, worth 25c for 15c.
ENAMEL DIPPERS, with long handle, worth 25c for 15c.
ENAMEL ROAST PANS, white lined, three sizes, worth 40c and 50c; your choice, 25c.
ENAMEL STEW PANS, at 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c.
ENAMEL TEA POTS, all first quality, two quart size, cold handle, worth 45c; sale price, 32c.
ENAMEL COFFEE POTS, four quart size, worth 65c; sale price, 39c.
ENAMEL TEA KETTLES, every one guaranteed, one quart size, 25c; 1¼ qt. size, 28c; four quart size, 53c; seven quart size, 73c.
MILK CANS, handle and cover, two quart size, 27c; three quart size, 37c.
ROUND CAKE PANS, in Enamel, with loose bottoms, worth 50c, for 25c.



COOK POTS, Enamel, two sizes, at 20c and 50c.
COPPER BOTTOM POTS, worth 50c; sale price, 25c, with cover.

CHINA, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE DINNER SETS. All the latest designs and decorations, 97 pieces in set; nice brown decoration, for $5; 97 pieces in set, eight colors and patterns to select from, worth $9.50 for $7. 97 pieces in set, two dainty patterns, gold lined, worth $12, sale price, $8.50. 97 pieces in set, 3 patterns, gold traced, worth $14, for $11.50 set. 111 pieces in set, five patterns, gold lined, worth $16; sale price, $12.
CARLSBAD CHINA SETS, 94 pieces in set, five dainty new decorations, worth $17.50; sale price, $10.65.
GLASS TABLE SETS, four pieces in set, best glass; sale prices, 35c, 40c, 60c, 65c, 75c per set.
CHINA TEA SETS, two dainty patterns to select from, best china, 56 pcs. in set, worth $7; sale price, $5.35 per set.



CHAMBER SETS, all 10 pieces in set. Brown decoration, worth $2.75; sale price, $2.10 set; three decorations, worth $3.50 for $2.69 set; 10 pieces in set, gold decoration, for $3.15; 10 pieces in set, 20 patterns to select from, worth $5 to $7 set, to clear in this sale at $3.69 set.
CHINA BERRY SETS, 13 pieces in set, worth $1 set; sale price, 75c set.
GLASS BERRY BOWLS, 15c for 9c.
CAKE SALVERS, worth 30c, for 19c.
RUBY GLASSES, worth 10c, for 5c ea.
BLACK TEA POTS, 20c, for 9c.
BLUE CHINA BERRY SETS, 13 pcs., dark blue, worth 50c, for 29c set.
JAPANESE CHINA TEAPOTS, with china strainer, worth 25c, for 15c.
CHINA TEA PLATES, worth 15c and 20c for 10c.
CHINA BREAD PLATES, 45c for 25c.
CUSPIDORES, good colors, for 18c.
BLUE CHINA TEA PLATES, for 7c each.
COFFEE CUPS AND SAUCERS, in dark blue; regular 15c; sale price, 9c each.
ODD BAKERS, worth 25c, for 15c.
Anniversary prices on Lamps, Vases, Jardinieres, Fish and Game Sets, 5 O'clock Tea Sets, etc., etc., etc.

JOHN MURPHY & Co. 2343 ST. CATHERINE STREET,
Corner Metcalfe Street.
TERMS CASH. Telephone, Up 922.

SHEFFORD COUNTY FAIR.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL EXHIBITORS.

The following were the prize-winners at the Shefford County Fair, held at Waterloo on Sept. 13 and 14 :—

FARMS AND CROPS.

Shefford.

Judges—J. Standish, M. S. Standish.
Farms—1, A. Manning; 2, T. E. Booth; 3, J. H. Savage; 4, E. Roberts & Son; 5, E. Corcoran ; 6, Mrs. H. Ashton ; 7, Jas T. Booth; 8, John T. Booth.
Kitchen gardens—1, E. E. Temple; 2, G. W. Gilmour; 3, C. A. Martin.
Wheat—1, S. N. Blackwood & Son; 2, P. A. & C. W. Curtis; 3, E. Corcoran; 4, Jas. T. Booth.
Barley—1, Mrs. H. Ashton; 2, J. Talbot & Son; 3, J. Davis; 4, W. J. Pearson.
Corn—1, John T. Booth; 2, S. N. Blackwood & Son; 3, E. L. Roberts; 4, J. H. Savage.
Oats—1, Maj. Jas. Maynes; 2, W. Moynan; 3, A. L. Whitcomb; 4, G. Stevens.
Peas and Oats—1, Thos. E. Booth; 2, S. R. Wallace; 3, E. Corcoran; 4, R. E. Bell & Son.
Mixed grain—1, A. Manning; 2, J. Davis; 3, R. E. Bell & Son; 4, S. R. Wallace.
Potatoes—1, E. L. Roberts; 2, E. E. Temple; 3, J. Coupeland; 4, Jas. Snodgrass; 5, D. Cote.
Mangold or beets—1, E. E. Temple; 2, G. Stevens; 3, E. Roberts & Son; 4, J. Fortin.
Carrots—1, P. A. & C. W. Curtis; 2, Jas. Maynes; 3, Jos. H. Savage; 4, A. L. Whitcomb.
Fodder corn—1, Jos. H. Savage; 2, J. R. Goddard; 3, S. R. Wallace; 4, J. Davis.
Turnips—1, Jas. Snodgrass; 2, J. Talbot; 3, E. E. Temple.
Orchards—1, Jas. Coupeland ; 2, A. L. Whitcomb; 3, Mrs. H. Ashton; 4, P. A. and C. W. Curtis.

Granby.

Judges—A. H. Chartier and Geo. Wallace.
Farms—1, F. Sheridan; 2, T. Roberts; 3, E. Seale; 4, D. Kennedy; 5, G. Boyd; 6, S. D. Mock; 7, E. N. C. Streeter; 8, J. Duncan.
Kitchen gardens—1, A. C. Savage; 2, P. Spencer; 3, G. Hyatt.
Wheat—1, S. D. Mock; 2, H. Roberts; 3, F. Sheridan; 4, J. Duncan.
Barley—1, G. Boyd; 2, E. N. C. Streeter; 3, T. Roberts; 4, W. Reaford.
Corn—1, G. Coburn & Son; 2, Ball Bros.; 3, S. D. Mock; 4, E. N. C. Streeter.
Oats—1, J. O. Roeder; 2, Ball Brothers; 3, W. Kay; 4, S. D. Mock.
Peas and oats—1, Boyd Bros.; 2, T. Roberts; 3, G. Hyatt; 4, J. Sweat & Son.
Mixed grain—1, Boyd Bros.; 2, W. Kay; 3, G. Boyd; 4, F. Sheridan.
Peas—1, S. D. Mock; 2, Ball Bros.; 3, W. Reaford.
Potatoes—1, Boyd Bros.; 2, G. Hyatt; 3, S. D. Mock; 4, F. Sheridan; 5, W. Kay.
Mangolds or beets—1, W. Irwin; 2, J. Sweat & Son; 3, J. Duncan; 4, G. Hyatt.
Carrots—1, G. Hyatt.
Fodder corn—1, J. Duncan; 2, F. Sheridan; 3, W. Kay; 4, Boyd Bros.
Turnips—1, E. Seale; 2, J. Duncan.
Orchards—1, Boyd Bros; 2, W. Kay; 3, J. Duncan; 4, E. Seale.

Stukely.

Judges—W. H. Semple and Frank Desmarais.
Farms—1, A. A. Sargeant; 2, Knowlton & Spencer; 3, N. W. Kennedy; 4, C. Thibault; 5, A. F. Robertson; 6, I. W. Lawrence; 7, O. Cote; 8, W. R. Peters.
Kitchen gardens—1, R. A. Savage; 2, C. O. Martin; 3, Knowlton & Spencer.
Wheat—1, A. O. & L. L. Blunt ; 2, H. Hill; 3, O. Cote; 4, J. W. Booth.
Barley—1, Goddard & Baird; 2, N. W. Kennedy; 3, A. A. Sargeant; 4, S. S. Parker & Son.
Corn—1, I. J. Kendall; 2, A. O. & L. L. Blunt.
Oats—1, N. W. Kennedy; 2, H. B. Kneeland; 3, A. F. Robinson; 4, W. Beers.
Peas and oats—1, Knowlton & Spencer; 2, A. A. Sargeant; 3, H. E. Phelps; 4, I. J. Kendall.
Mixed grain—1, Knowlton & Spencer; 2, A. A. Sargeant; 3, I. J. Kendall; 4, A. O. & L. L. Blunt.
Peas—1, A. A. Sargeant; 2, O. Cote.
Potatoes—1, I. J. Kendall; 2, W. G. Kneeland; 3, R. A. Savage ; 4, A. O. & L. L. Blunt; 5, A. A. Sargeant.
Mangolds or beets—1, R. A. Savage; 2, A. A. Sargeant; 3, Goddard & Baird.
Carrots—1, A. A. Sargeant; 2, H. B. Kneeland; 3, Goddard & Baird.
Fodder corn—1, C. O. Martin; 2, N. W. Kennedy; 3, S. S. Parker & Son; 4, A. A. Sargeant.
Turnips—1, W. Beers; 2, W. G. Kneeland; 3, A. A. Sargeant.
Orchards—1, H. E. Phelps; 2, I. J. Kendall; 3, Goddard & Baird.

Roxton.

Judges—G. Pretontaine and J. M. Davidson.
Farms—1, A. Benoit; 2, A. Langlois; 3, P. Fevreault; 4, J. Benoit; 5, L. St. Marie; 6, J. Pariseau; 7, W. Fevreault; 8, A. Brunelle.
Kitchen garden—1, J. L. Lafontaine; 2, Dr. T. B. DeGrosbois; 3, A. Brunelle.
Wheat—1, A. Langlois; 2, J. Cusson; 3, F. Racine; 4, E. Bachand.
Barley—1, J. Brien; 2, W. Favreault; 3, E. Bachand; 4, P. Favreault.
Corn—1, M. Lacroix; 2, J. Benoit; 3, A. Langlois.
Oats—1, J. Cusson; 2, J. Pariseau; 3, T. McGrail; 4, L. St. Marie.
Peas and oats—1, P. Favreault; 2, A. Riel; 3, M. Lacroix; 4, V. Demers.
Mixed grain—1, H. Racine; 2, J. Pariseault; 3, E. Dalpe; 4, V. Demers.
Peas—1, P. Favreault; 2, J. Brien; 3, A. Benoit.
Potatoes—1, J. Benoit ; 2, J. A. Beauchamp; 3, T. McGrail; 4, A. Benoit; 5, F. Racine.
Mangold or beets—1, A. Benoit.
Carrots—1, J. Bedart; 2, W. Favreault; 3, A. Benoit; 4, J. Cusson.
Fodder corn—1, A. Benoit; 2, E. Bachand; 3, O. Bedart; 4, M. Lacroix.
Turnips—1, A. Benoit; 2, D. Bedart; 3, J. Brien.
Orchards—1, F. Racine; 2, D. Bedart; 3, J. A. Beauchamp; 4, J. Brien.

Ely.

Judges—A. A. Sargeant, S. R. Wallace.
Farms—1, J. M. Davidson; 2, N. Darby and Son; 3, J. Galbraith; 4, W. Jameson; 5, J. Murphy & Son ; 6, R. Solomon ; 7, F. Beers; 8, J. H. & P. P. Fowler.
Kitchen gardens—1, J. H. & P. P. Fowler; 2, J. Clarke; 3, T. Davidson.
Wheat—1, W. L. & G. T. Davidson; 2, J. H. & P. P. Fowler; 3, J. Clark; 4, R. Laplante.
Barley—1, N. Darby & Son; 2, R. Solomon; 3, W. Jameson; 4, J. Galbraith.
Corn—1, N. Darby & Son; 2, J. Clark; 3, R. Solomon; 4, W. L. & G. T. Davidson.
Oats—1, J. M. Davidson; 2, Nixon Bros.; 3, T. Davidson; 4, R. Beers.
Peas and oats—1, F. Beers ; 2, R. Laplante; 3, T. Davidson; 4, N. R. Moffatt.
Mixed grain—1, W. L. & G. T. Davidson; 2, J. M. Davidson; 3, J. H. & P. P. Fowler; 4, N. Darby & Son.
Peas—1, J. Hackwell; 2, T. Davidson.
Potatoes—1, W. Jamieson; 2, J. H. & P. P. Fowler; 3, J. Galbraith; 4, W. L. & G. T. Davidson; 5, R. Beers.
Mangolds or beets—1, J. H. and P. P. Fowler; 2, W. L. & G. T. Davidson; 3, J. M. Davidson; 4, J. Clark.
Carrots—1, J. H. & P. P. Fowler; 2, Nixon Bros.; 3, J. M. Davidson; 4, T. Davidson.
Fodder corn—1, Darby & Son; 2, J. Galbraith; 3, J. H. & P. P. Fowler; 4, W. L. & G. T. Davidson.
Turnips—1, J. Galbraith; 2, J. H. & P. P. Fowler; 3, W. Jameson.
Orchards—1, W. L. & G. T. Davidson; 2, J. Hackwell; 3, R. Solomon; 4, Rev. C. P. Abbott.

Ste. Pudentienne.

Judges—J. Nichol and M. S. Standish.
Farms—1, J. R. Sanborn & Son; 2, C. B. Martin; 3, W. Galbraith; 4, J. Gaw; 5, A. D. Savage; 6, G. Sweat; 7, W. L. Porter; 8, W. J. A. Galbraith.
Kitchen gardens—1, W. H. Bullock; 2, A. D. Savage; 3, J. R. Sanborn & Son.
Wheat—1, H. L. Savage; 2, F. Spencer; 3, W. J. A. Galbraith; 4, W. L. Porter.
Barley—1, C. B. Martin; 2, J. Gaw; 3, W. Galbraith; 4, W. J. A. Galbraith.
Corn—1, W. H. Bullock; 2, W. L. Porter; 3, A. Spencer; 4, G. Sweat.
Oats—1, F. Spencer; 2, J. Gaw; 3, A. D. Savage; 4, J. Heffernon.
Peas and oats—1, S. Blampin; 2, F. Spencer; 3, J. R. Sanborn & Son; 4, G. Sweat.
Mixed grain—1, J. R. Sanborn & Son; 2, H. L. Savage; 3, G. Sweat; 4, S. Purdy.
Peas—1, A. D. Savage; 2, A. Spencer; 3, S. Purdy.
Potatoes—1, G. Sweat; 2, J. Gaw; 3, C. B. Martin; 4, A. Spencer; 5, J. Heffernon.
Mangolds or beets—1, J. Gaw; 2, A. Spencer.
Carrots—1, C. B. Martin; 2, J. Gaw; 3, A. Spencer; 4, W. L. Porter.
Fodder corn—1, A. Spencer; 2, J. R. Sanborn & Son; 3, J. Blampin; 4, A. D. Savage.
Turnips—1, W. J. A. Galbraith; 2, A. Spencer; 3, J. R. Sanborn & Son.
Orchards—1, J. R. Sanborn & Son; 2, A. Spencer; 3, C. B. Martin; 4, W. H. Bullock.

St. Joachim.

Judges—B. Smith and S. Blampin.
Farms—1, V. S. Mears; 2, T. O'Maley; 3, M. Sweat; 4, A. Talbot; 5, M. & A. Ashton; 6, D. Ashton; 7, W. H. Martin; 8, M. S. Standish.
Kitchen gardens—1, F. Desmarais; 2, N. Brodeur & Son; 3, J. Nichol.
Wheat—1, J. Kennedy; 2, M. & A. Ashton; 3, W. Kennedy; 4, A. & F. H. Newton.
Barley—1, J. Nichol; 2, D. Ashton; 3, T. O'Maley; 4, A. Daigle.
Corn—1, W. Kennedy; 2, M. & A. Ashton; 3, M. S. Standish; 4, J. Standish.
Oats—1, A. Talbot; 2, H. Sweat; 3, W. Wallace; 4, M. S. Standish.
Peas and oats—1, M. Sweat; 2, M. S. Standish; 3, P. Dunn & Son; 4, V. S. Mears.
Mixed grain—1, M. Sweat; 2, P. McGuirk; 3, J. Nichol.
Peas—1, N. Brodeur & Son.
Potatoes—1, M. Sweat; 2, V. S. Mears; 3, R. H. Pratt; 4, W. Wallace; 5, H. Sweat.
Mangolds or beets—1, F. Desmarais; 2, A Talbot; 3, H. S. Newton; 4, A. & F. H. Newton.
Carrots—1, J. Kennedy; 2, H. Sweat; 3, A. & F. H. Newton; 4, V. S. Mears.
Fodder corn—1, M. S. Standish; 2, J. Standish; 3, T. O'Maley; 4, A. & F. H. Newton.
Turnips—1, F. Desmarais; 2, A. & F. H. Newton; 3, W. Kennedy.
Orchards—1, J. Standish; 2, N. Brodeur & Son; 3, H. S. Newton; 4, W. Wallace.

Milton.

Judges—J. R. Sanborn and S. Blampin.
Farms—1, Mrs. C. Willard; 2, P. Reynols; 3, N. Belfleur; 4, F. Dupal; 5, A. E. Wallace! 6, E. Willard; 7, S. Norris; 8, G. McMillen.
Kitchen Gardens—1, A. H. Chartier; 2, F. Dupal; 3, Mrs. C. Willard.
Wheat—1, P. Reynolds; 2, A. Wallace; 3, G. Wallace; 4, N. Belfleur.
Barley—1, P. Reynolds; 2, N. Belfleur; 3, F. Dupal.
Corn—1, P. Reynolds; 2, Mrs. C. Willard; 3, G. Wallace; 4, S. P. Norris.
Oats—1, P. Reynolds; 2, A. H. Chartier; 3, A. E. Wallace; 4, N. Belfleur.
Peas and oats—1, E. Willard; 2, G. Wallace; 3, Mrs. C. Willard; 4, P. Reynolds.
Mixed grain—1, Mrs. C. Willard; 2, N. Belfleur; 3, E. Willard; 4, G. Wallace.
Peas—1, A. H. Chartier.
Potatoes—1, A. E. Wallace; 2, G. Wallace; 3, E. Willard; 4, G. McMillan; 5, A. A. Chartier.
Mangolds or beets—1, G. Wallace; 2, F. Dupal; 3, A. H. Chartier; 4, A. E. Wallace.
Carrots—1, A. H. Chartier; 2, G. Wallace; 3, F. Dupal; 4, S. P. Norris.
Fodder corn—1, A. H. Chartier; 2, S. P. Norris; 3, Mrs. C. Willard; 4, F. Dupal.
Turnips—1, A. H. Chartier; 2, F. Dupal; 3, P. Reynolds.
Orchards—1, Mrs. C. Willard; 2, S. P. Norris; 3, A. E. Wallace; 4, G. McMillan.

FLOUR STANDARDS.

BOARD APPOINTED FOR THE SELECTION OF SAMPLES.

Ottawa, Sept. 21.—A board has been appointed for the selection of the standard samples of flour some time next month, comprised as follows:—H. W. Raphael, Montreal (chairman); David Robertson, A. E. Gagnon, Lionel J. Smith, of Montreal; Wm. Brodie, of Quebec; Wm. Galbraith, J. L. Spink, of Toronto; W. G. Bailey, Hamilton; J. D. Sankey, London; Robert Noble, of the Dominion Millers' Association, and Robert Muir, of Winnipeg.

'CANADA GAZETTE' NOTES.

Ottawa, Sept. 22.—From a notice in to-day's 'Canada Gazette' it appears that the firm of James McCready & Co., of Montreal, is about to place its business upon the basis of a joint stock company, with a capital of $400,000.

Rufus Pope, M.P., George G. Foster, Gardiner Stevens, of Waterloo; F. P. Buck, of Sherbrooke, and W. W. Bailey, of Cookshire, are applying for incorporation to form the Dominion Industrial Company, with $200,000 capital, to enter into the manufacture of pulp wood, pulp and paper.

Judge Prendergast has been appointed to enquire into alleged fraudulent practices and irregularities in connection with public auction sales of school lands in Manitoba.

[For the 'Witness.'

WHEN THE BOYS COME HOME AGAIN.

When the ship that brings our soldiers home
slips by the harbor bar,
and the roar of peaceful cannon welcomes
heroes from the war,
Many a thousand joyous voices shall uplift
the thrilling strain,
Of a nation's mighty welcome, when the
boys come home again.

Mothers' hearts will beat with gladness,
mothers' eyes will fill with tears,
As they see their children's glory ; as they
hear the nation's cheers.
For a voice from either ocean sweeping
city, hill and plain,
Shall make all the heavens tremble when
the boys come home again.

Wives will sing a glad re-union sweeter
than the nation's praise,
When once more the loved ones gather
round the home fire's cheerful blaze ;
And the hearts that in the battle, feared
not death nor mortal pain
Shall praise God that, by his mercy, they
are safely home again.

Lips so sweet, and eyes so tender; hearts
as true as Heaven above,
Welcome home the soldier lovers who have
fought for land and love.
Warm hand-clasps, stolen kisses, voices
joined in love's refrain,
Shall swell the nation's welcome, when the
boys come home again.

But amid the song triumphant sobs a note
of direst woe
In the lulls of loud rejoicing; sorrow sighing, sighing low.
In this throng so gay and gallant, sombre
veil or mourning train,
Will tell of one who stayed behind; when
the boys come home again.

In the mansions, in the cottage, still there
stands the vacant chair ;
In the heart of wife or mother only loads
of grief and care;
For upon the field of battle, in the trenches of the slain,
Some are left who reap their glory e'er the
boys come home again.

So some mothers will be weeping when the
nation cheers her brave;
Hearts of wives and maidens breaking in
some lone forgotten grave;
So a note of mortal sadness sobs within the
glorious strain
Of a nation's mighty welcome, when the
boys come home again.

* * * * *

We have helped thee Mother England; we
have given thee our sons;
And have left some dear ones lying dead
with thine before the guns;
But we still have other children from the
mountain and the plain
Who would serve thee, dear old England,
though they ne'er came back again.

ASA FERRY.

Brierwood, 1900.

MUST GO BACK.

STEAMER FROM GLASGOW NEGLECTED TO STOP AT GROSSE ILE.

At the meeting of the Health Committee yesterday afternoon a telegram was read from Dr. Martineau, of Grosse Ile stating that the Donaldson Line SS. 'Alcides,' from Glasgow, had passed Grosse Ile, yesterday morning, without stopping for inspection. Ald. Ames instructed Dr. Laberge to confer with the Provincial Board of Health and have the steamer stopped and sent back, and to instruct the Donaldson Line agents that the steamship would not be allowed to land anv of her cargo, and that the crew and any passengers she may have on board would not be allowed ashore until the fifteen days' quarantine had elapsed, and any expense in connection with the case would be charged to the steamship company. The 'Alcides' is due in the harbor this morning.

About six weeks ago the Health Committee had the buying of eighty tons of coal, and decided to divide up the patronage among the members, without calling for tenders. The secretary did not know exactly how to proceed, and only thirteen tons were allowed to be delivered. Yesterday the question was re-discussed. The chairman and Ald. Robertson wanted to give the balance of the contract to one good man, but on the members protesting that they had given their word to the dealers, it was agreed to divide the order for sixty-seven tons among Messrs. Wilson, Menard, Boyer and Duclos. Ald. Lamarche commented that they should have called for tenders and given the contract to the lowest.

It was decided to rent No. 128 Champ de Mars street for temporary quarters for the Health Department during the course of the repairs at the City Hall.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Three more persons, charged with not paying the real estate business license, appeared in the Recorder's Court. Two of them, Mr. U. H. Dandurand and Mr. F. W. Newman, had their cases dismissed, as the only proof against them was the sign on the doors of their place of business, which read 'real estate,' not real estate agents. Mr. B. Harris, St. James street, was condemned to pay a fine of $10 and costs or one month, although he stated that he had not carried on a real estate business for four or five years. The Recorder held, however, that the sign outside his place of business constituted a proof.

A FLOATING HOSPITAL.

The SS. 'Maine's' Return to England.

H. R. H. PRINCESS LOUISE AND THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The following is an account of the reception of the hospital ship 'Maine,' at Southampton, on its return from South Africa, furnished by Mr. J. R. Marsh, of the secretary's office. It is written from the London headquarters, 30 Curzon street, W:—

All the members of the executive committee, with H. R. H. the Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll) and myself, with the president of the Atlantic Transport Company, and others, journeyed down to Southampton in a special saloon train. There we went on board the 'Solent Queen,' which was gaily decked with flags, and steamed up the Solent towards the Needles, to meet the 'Maine,' coming home. When passing the 'Lancaster' U.S. training ship, the whole crew manned the rigging, and a royal salute of guns was fired, after which the air rang with three lusty cheers; and if you want to know how three cheers sound, you must hear them from sailors, across the water. At 1.30 p.m. luncheon was ready, and the whole party adjourned to partake of the same. The saloon was beautifully decked with baskets and bunches of flowers. When we returned to Waterloo in the evening I saw two of the most delicate baskets taken out of the princess's compartment and put into her carriage. Whilst at lunch an officer came down and announced, ''Maine' in sight.' In half an hour we came up with her, and then on board a pretty ceremony took place. All the sick and wounded who were able to walk or hobble (and there were 160 of them on board), were drawn up on the deck, and passed before H. R. H. Princess Louise, who chatted affably with each one, and presented them on behalf of the committee, with a medal, a pipe (briar) stamped 'Souvenir SS. 'Maine,' and a tin of tobacco.

There was a Canadian on board, a little chap who scarcely seemed more than eighteen, who had lost one leg in the war. The Princess spoke very kindly to him, and some joke was made. When he passed Her Royal Highness he tried to walk down the deck with his one wooden crutch, but could not get on at all well, so, suddenly snatching up his wooden support, he hopped on his one sound leg right down the deck to his ward.

An instance showing the kindness and consideration of our Royal family came under my notice while on board. By some means, of course quite unintentional, the princess passed by one man without speaking to him, merely presenting him with his pipe, etc., and when he got back to his comrades and heard them tell what Her Royal Highness had said to them he was quite upset and disappointed. This got to the ears of Princess Louise, through the commanding officer, and so Her Royal Highness made them wait at the landing stage, we having by now reached the docks, whilst they sent for this particular soldier, with whom she spent a few minutes in conversation. Some of the patients on board were too sick to leave their cots, and these the princess visited and handed them their medals of the 'Maine,' etc. In one case the curtains were drawn round the cot, the patient having been shot through the lungs and was not expected to live through the night. He lived, however, to reach Netley, where, I believe, he died shortly after,

At Southampton our special train was waiting for us. A few stations along the line we slowed up and tea was ready for us, and then on to Waterloo. Thus ended a memorable day.

This was July 3. On July 11, I went to Southampton again, and paid off all the men. At 12.15 the 'Maine' sailed, and I stood on the quay and waved her adieu, knowing that she would travel at least 12,000 miles before I should see her again. As you doubtless know, the 'Maine' is now in Chinese waters, and will receive sick and wounded of all nations. It is costing a lot of money, so that if any wealthy Canadians send cheques along, they will not be refused, and they will have the satisfaction of knowing that they are helping to maintain a hospital ship that everyone who has been treated on same, has declared to be the finest afloat. It has been said that a great deal of the present charity is only a form of fashionable egoism, but whatever the motive, I can honestly affirm that the running and maintaining of the 'Maine,' has meant a vast amount of hard work, curtailment of pleasures and great personal inconvenience and self-sacrifice to the members of the executive committee especially the honorary treasurer, Mrs. Ronald, and the honorary secretary, Mr. Blow.

SYMPATHY.

Dedicated to the 'Maine.'

'One touch of nature makes the whole world kin.'

Thou art affection's queen; above the plane
Of politics or language is thy throne—
Physician to the nations; thou alone
Canst heal the wound when other powers
are vain.
Thy sunshine pierces through dark clouds
of pain,
And widowed hearts from whence e'en hope
is flown,
Feel the warm ray, and wake to life again.
Thou art the priestess that shall consecrate
the marriage of the nations; thine shall be
The triumph over centuries of hate—
The hastening of that morn of prophecy—
When all mankind shall lie in peaceful
state
Joined in a holy brotherhood by thee.

JOHN R. MARSH.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sale of Sample Jackets and Capes. 1,500 samples, to be sold this week at one-third reduction at MARCHAND'S, 1869 and 1871 Notre Dame St.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Another Victory



FOR THE

Dominion Pianos

and ....

Organs.

In competition with the manufacturers of the world, we have been awarded a Silver Medal for **PIANOS and ORGANS** —**The Highest Award** t Paris, France, 1900.

We exhibit the latest styles of these Paris Exhibition pianos and organs—an immense stock.

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Departmental Store

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1163 St. James St.

Thousands of People are visiting our Store every day, to see all the highest novelties in

DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKINGS,
MANTLES,
CAPES,
SKIRTS AND
LADIES' FELT HATS
ETC., ETC.

O. LEMIRE & CO.,

1163 St. James St.,

Cor. Fulford.

Buy your Blankets—Three cases of White Blankets, 60x80 inches, regular value $3.50, this week $2.49 the pair, at MARCHAND'S, 1869 and 1871 Notre Dame Street.

CONFIRMATION SERVICE.

His Lordship Bishop Bond will administer the rite of confirmation to a number of candidates at the Church of the Ascension, Outremont Avenue, tomorrow (Sunday) at 11 a.m. The service will be preceded by a celebration of the Holy Communion at 8.00 a.m., and morning prayer. The Bishop will preach.

SACRED MUSIC RECITALS.

Mr. Horace W. Reyner announces a series of recitals of sacred music, to be held monthly, commencing on Wednesday, Oct. 10, in the Church of St. James the Apostle. These recitals will be similar in design to those given during the winter at Gloucester Cathedral, England, consisting of sacred solos, anthems, hymns in which the congregation is requested to join, organ solos, etc. Recitals of the nature have become exceedingly popular in England, and in the case of Gloucester, the Cathedral is crowded to the doors every month, people coming from outside towns and villages in all kinds of weather to hear free a recital of the best music.

BACK FROM CHINA.

A Returned Missionary Tells of War, Missions, and Customs.

SOME BRAVE CONVERTS—WORK IN THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.

An interesting interview was given to a 'Witness' representative by the Rev. Dr. Sama, a Norwegian missionary from China, who, with his wife, passed through Montreal last Wednesday on his way home to Norway. Dr. Sama and wife left Norway for China under the auspices of the Lutheran Missionary Society in 1891, passing through Montreal and the United States, and arriving at their destination in the fall of 1892. They belonged to a party of thirteen, consisting of five missionaries and their wives and three unmarried ladies. They



THE REV. DR. SAMA.

were the pioneers of Lutheran missions in China, and the first scene of their labors was Hankow, in Central China. After one year here, they went further north and inland to Hupeh province, and established their headquarters at Laohokow, a city of 100,000 inhabitants.

BRAVE CONVERTS.

As one result of their labors there forty persons had been baptised, five of them on the last Sunday before they left, and right in the midst of rumors and warnings of impending danger. The probable result of their open profession of Christianity was well known to them, but the fact that death stared them in the face did not deter them from carrying out their purpose and boldly confessing Christ. There were three schools connected with the mission in the city, with an average daily attendance of about seventy children of both sexes, the boys being in the majority, occupying two schools, and the girls in a separate building. Twenty of the children were boarding pupils. Some were children of converts and others belonged to very poor families. All were supported by friends, and were no expense to the mission funds. The first condition upon which girls were admitted to the school is that their feet must be unbound. There was no educational institution in the city for girls except the mission school. To leave all these children behind was the hardest trial experienced by the missionaries.

In answer to a remark that fault was found in some quarters with the missionaries for leaving their converts like sheep without a shepherd, the missionary gave several reasons to justify their course. First, the missionaries were forcibly driven out of their homes and the latter frequently destroyed. Consequently, they had neither dwelling nor means of subsistence, besides being beaten, and some indeed killed. Second, it was unsafe for all foreigners, even when there were no actual hostilities. A town might be quiet one day and in a panic the next. Third, the wives and children and others, in some cases ladies, had to be cared for, and the missionary was morally responsible for their safety, and had to accompany them to the coast, and the missionaries would have been blamed by friends at home if any had perished through their fault; the missionaries would also have felt guilty if they did not save others' lives when it was in their power to do so. Fourth, the missionaries deemed it wiser to make their escape now and return when hostilities had ceased, than remain and be killed, as they most certainly would have been. Fifth, definite orders were sent from the home governments through their consuls to the missionaries, instructing them to leave the interior without delay. They had no option. If they remained afterward they could not expect protection nor claim damages for anything. Sixth, it was believed that it would be worse for the converts if they stayed amongst them. Seventh, it was the opinion of all the foreigners that the missionaries had already stayed too long in the interior, and some lives were needlessly lost through doing so.

A SECRET DOCUMENT.

An instance was given which shows something of the inner workings of the 'Boxer' movement. One Saturday morning word was sent to a Swedish mission in Shansi ordering them to leave at once for the coast. No reason for the order was given. The missionaries went to see the official who governed the district, and explained that it would be impossible for them to move so quickly. When he saw that they demurred and hesitated, he showed them a secret document which he said he had received from the government announcing that the 'Boxers' would be there the next day. He was not supposed to tell them, but if got out before the 'Boxers' came he could only report that they had fled. About thirty of them left their homes and all their possessions behind that afternoon and escaped just in time with their lives.

The German policy, said Mr. Sama, to punish the leaders is the best course to pursue in settling the difficulty. The powers should now see that a government in sympathy with reform and progress is established. Much of this trouble is caused by ignorance, and means should be taken to enlighten the people about the affairs of the world. In the opinion of the missionary the Empress Dowager could have prevented the outbreak if she had wished and had taken steps to that end in time; but she was in sympathy with their aims until they got beyond her control and she could not check them even if she had wanted to. Prince Tuan also is recognized as a Boxer chief.

In answer to a report that the missionaries were largely to blame for the present troubles, particularly the Catholics, the missionary said: 'As to the latter, I cannot deny it. My own observation forces me to believe that the aggressive methods and interference of the priests have caused the Chinese officials much annoyance. But the same cannot be said of the Protestant missionaries. Isolated cases of lack of judgment may have been known, but it has always been the policy of the missionaries to keep clear of all difficulties with the authorities.' The telegraph line is the only sign of western civilization and science to be seen in inland China. Steamboats, trains and street cars are unknown. Bicyclists have been pursued by the natives, who believed the riders possessed of evil spirits, and tried to kill them. It is not unusual for a native to walk up to a foreigner after observing him intently for some time, and ask him blandly and earnestly, 'Are you really a devil?' Amongst themselves they usually refer to Europeans as 'foreign devils,' which term is now becoming very common in the papers. The farmers grow large quantities of opium in the part of the country where Mr. Sama labored, and he could tell many very sad tales of the baneful consequences of the habit. There is not a paper published in the city where he lived for six years. Many people can read but they only read books. News of the trouble between the government and the powers reaches the interior only through government officials and rumors which are usually badly warped by the time they reach their journey's end. Some news of the war would likely be known over most of the country, but it would be badly distorted.

MILITARY TOPICS.

LAND GRANTS TO VETERANS—LORD ROBERTS ON THE CANADIANS—A WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY.

After holding a consultation with the commanding officers of the district, Lieut.-Colonel Roy, D. O. C., has decided to call a brigade church parade for either Oct. 14 or Oct. 21, which ever date best suits the convenience of Major-General O'Grady-Haly, who wishes to be present. A district order calling the parade will be issued as soon as a reply is received from the officer commanding.

The government of Ontario having decided to give to each volunteer from that province who assisted in repelling the Fenian horde, in 1866 or 1870, a free grant of a hundred and sixty acres of land in the district of Nipissing, it is now in order for the other provinces to follow suit.

In the Toronto 'News,' of last Saturday there appeared a letter from Lord Roberts, in reply to one sent some time ago, asking his opinion of the conduct of the Canadians during the war. It would be impossible, he wrote in part, to speak too highly of the work done by the various Canadian contingents. They had had hard work, and suffered many privations, all of which had been gone through with extraordinary cheerfulness, and it had been both a pleasure and an honor to him to have such troops under his command. A fact that he thinks the Empire will not forget is that the determined advance of the Canadians on the morning of Feb. 27 contributed in no small measure towards forcing the surrender of Cronje.

Under the heading, 'He well deserves it,' the 'Canadian Military Gazette' says:

'A movement is on foot to present a testimonial to the Rev. Father O'Leary, the gallant Roman Catholic chaplain of the first Canadian contingent, who did such heroic work at Paardeberg and other places where his men were in action. He proved himself a true soldier of the Cross, and smoothed the way to eternity for more than one gallant man. Now that the reverend gentleman has been invalided to England, where, by the way, he is being lionized, and will soon reach Canada, his fellow-citizens are taking steps to see that he is properly received and provided for. As he has none too much of this world's goods, the suggestion has been made that he be given a place in the Archives Department, a position that he is admirably fitted by education and inclination to fill. The proposal is an excellent one, and will doubtless have the hearty support of military men throughout the Dominion.'

A correspondent of the paper above quoted has prepared an interesting statement showing the winnings of officers, and non-commissioned officers at the Dominion Rifle Association meeting, compared with those of privates. In the 'Tyro' match the former got $144, the latter $84; 'Bankers' match, officers and N.C.O., $323; privates, $165; 'Macdougall' match, officers, $270; privates, $184; 'Kirkpatrick,' officers, $379; privates, $142; 'Walker,' officers, $364; privates, $223; 'Minister of Militia,' officers, $344; privates, $154; 'Bisley team,' officers, $241; privates, $174; 'Dominion of Canada,' officers, $464; privates, $242; 'Extra series,' officers, $99.28; privates, $81.76. Total, officers, $3,628.28; privates, $1,449.76.

In order to emphasize the absurdity of it, he recalls that the strength of the force is about eight thousand officers and non-commissioned officers, and twenty-five thousand privates. 'The man behind the gun' is out of it. The D. R. A. gets $10,000 a year from the government, and has a range which cost from $75,000 to $100,000. 'What a number of country ranges,' the correspondent comments, 'we could put up for this, at the headquarters of different regiments, where hundreds of men could obtain practice. But no, we prefer to spend all this money on about three hundred and fifty professional riflemen, most of them officers and non-commissioned officers, and who have attended year after year to be encouraged.'

THE LATE SIR SAUL SAMUEL, BART.

Sir Saul Samuel, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.B., who died in London on Aug. 28, last was a distinguished member of the constantly growing band of eminent colonial Jews. He had reached the advanced age of 80 years.

Sir Saul was the posthumous son of the late Mr. Sampson Samuel, and was born Nov. 2, 1820. He went to Australia in 1832, and completed his education at Sydney College, N.S.W. After his school days he engaged in squatting, mining, manufacturing and commercial pursuits, his exceptional business ca-



THE LATE SIR SAUL SAMUEL, BART.

pacity soon bringing him success in those walks. His public career opened in 1846, when he was appointed a magistrate of the Territory of New South Wales. In 1856 he entered the Representative Assembly of New South Wales, when that colony was granted a constitution. He joined the ministry in 1859 and held office continuously up to 1880, when he was appointed agent-general for the colony in London. He was created K.C.M.G. in 1882 and C.B. in 1886. As agent-general he expended over six millions in the purchase of railway plant and warlike stores, and effected large loans, totalling no less than $50,000,000. He took a leading part in the despatch of a colonial contingent to fight side by side with the Imperial troops in the Soudan—an example which has borne such admirable fruit in South Africa and China.

Shortly after his retirement from the office of agent-general, not long since, Sir Saul was created a baronet. From that time up to his death he resided in London.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. LEPAGE & CO.

Are Ready for Autumn!

This last fortnight has seen our stock grow to fulness in every department. We are ready to serve you with worthy goods, our regular prices constituting the real test of the value of this store to you. We do not despite the bargain—those who effect to do so are found, all the same, among the multitude of followers. The great buying power of this store secured in your interest real bargains. Never a better time than now to make the test, while we have larger stocks than ever. It is true that there is no item in this list of worthy goods but will interest you on the ground of economy alone.

SATIN SPECIAL.

20 pieces of Liberty Satin in all the newese colors and shades, value of 50c,

At very special price, **29c**

NEW AUTUMN WALKING SUITS.

Complete assortment of all the new fall styles. Models from Paris and London. Made from all the newest materials and colorings, in blue, brown, black, grey and Oxford, Eton jacket, with the latest style skirt, bottom of skirt tailor-stitched.

Special, **$15.75**

New Fall Tailor-made Suits, in double-breasted Eton and tight-fitting Jacket, made of an extra quality Cheviot. Skirts are cut from the best models, extremely stylish.

A real bargain, **$18.50** suit.

NEW AUTUMN JACKETS.

Very elegant Fall Jacket, made of an extra quality Covert Cloth and novelty goods, navy blue, and black, lined throughout; an extremely good value at $15.

Offered at **$10.00**

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS.

Cheviot Serges, 44 inches wide, an imported fabric, all wool and splendid finish; comes in brown, grey, navy blue, green, red and black; offered at very special price, value of 75c.

For **50c**

NEW BEDFORD CORD.

Heavy Corded Bedford Cord, beautiful quality, extra wide, in all the most desirable colorings, at importation price.

Special, **35c**

HOMESPUN SUITINGS.

We have just received an immense lot of this popular Tweed Suiting; every shade known is represented in plain and mixed colorings; 52 inches wide; dependable fabric that is sure to please; exceptionally cheap; worth 95c.

For **50c**

BARGAINS IN SILKS.

China Silks.—We have a phenomenal bargain in China Silk. It has a rich, lustrous finish, and our assortment contains 60 new shades.

All **25c** yard

BLACK ENGLISH PEAU DE SOIE

Of the finest quality, making lovely blouses and dresses, unequalled value; worth 85c,

For **59c**

E. LEPAGE & CO., Cor. St. Lawrence and St. Catherine Sts.

Agents "Bazaar" Glove Fitting Patterns.

STYLISH FALL HATS



We now show a complete assortment of the following makers' goods for Autumn wear;—

CHRISTY & CO., London
COOKSEY & CO., London
TRESS & CO., London
YOUMANS, New York
HAWES, New York

ROBERTSON & CO., 233 St. James street.

IN THE ROCKIES.

Among the recent arrivals at the Banff Hotel in the Canadian Rockies were: Mr. Geo. Gooderham, Mr. T. G. Blackstock, Mr. Geo. T. Mitchell, Mr. W. Campbell, Mr. J. H. McGeggie, Mr. and Mrs. Cawthra, Mr. Robert Gooderham, Mrs. Robert Gooderham, Miss A. Gooderham, Miss Maude E. Dwight, Toronto; Mr. L. K. Howe and wife, Cheboygan, N.Y.; Mr. H. P. Sinclair, Mrs. Sinclair, Mr. Reginald Sinclair, Corning, N.Y.; Mr. Louis Becker, Mr. D. B. Dearton, jr., Mr. Oscar Sewall and wife, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Fogg, Mr. T. L. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Howland Peel, two children and maid, Mr. Wm. M. Burns, Mr. Wm. H. Bogert, Mrs. Bogert, New York; Mr. and Mrs. H. Wilkinson, Schenectady, N.Y.; Miss Purdon, Belfast; Miss I. M. Puven, Dublin; Mr. Sydney Spencer, Bath, Eng.; Mr. G. W. Saunders, Worthing; Miss F. Stewart, Glasgow; Mr. J. S. Starley, Coventry; Mr. W. R. Edwards, Rev. B. Long, Mr. Edwin A. Code, Mr. F. R. Marment, Miss Rose E. Pease, London; Mr. Joseph LeConte, Mrs. LeConte, Berkley, Cal.; Mr. and Mrs. W. Moller and son, Miss M. L. Moller, Oakland, Cal.; Mr. F. L. Bushnell and wife, Mrs. H. B. Fletcher, Pasadena; Miss Spalding, Miss Huntington, Mrs. Ford, San Francisco; Miss Jane W. Proctor, Miss Katherine Proctor, Miss B. J. Dean, Miss N. B. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. H. Spencer Lucas, Miss Potts, Miss Maitland, Philadelphia; Mr. F. W. Sterling, Toronto; Col. and Mrs. H. C. M. Woods, Bermuda; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Ballow; Mr. Ed. Suhr and family, Honolulu; Mr. G. W. Monk, Mr. G. W. Dawson, Ottawa; Mr. C. W. Armstrong, Montreal; Mr. J. H. Halliday, wife and two children, Chatham; Mr. H. Chapman, Victoria; Mr. James Osborne, Mr. J. Woodman, Mr. D. C. Coleman, Mr. D. W. McDermid, Mr. H. Cameron, Mr. Wm. S. Richards, Winnipeg; Mr. F. P. Busteed, Medicine Hat; Mr. E. A. McLory, Mr. R. A. Pease, Mrs. Hill, Mr. G. C. Reade, Moosomin; Mr. W. W. Robinson, wife and child, Montreal; Mr. A. J. McPherson, Strafford; Miss McFarlane, Miss N. McFarlane, Miss S. McFarlane, Montreal; Mr. H. McKay and wife, Mt. Carrylle, Ill.; Mr. W. H. Williams, Derby, Conn.; Mr. C. Thompson & Son, Fullerton, Neb.; Mr. J. H. Pollock, Mr. A. S. Stewart, Mr. A. A. Woodman, Mr. C. Thompson, Prince Albert; Mr. E. E. Reid, Mr. W. L. Lucas, Parrsboro, N.S.; Mr. and Mrs. Hall, nurse and family, Melbourne, Aus.; Mr. Synott, Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Colon, Seattle; Mr. R. H. Bourland, Peoria, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Townsend, Master R. T. Townsend, Miss L. Townsend, New York.

BOXERS ACTIVE.

Number of Christians Murdered in the Shadow of Pekin.

MASSACRES IN SHANSI.

Details of Atrocities now Coming to Light.

REPLY OF THE UNITED STATES TO GERMANY'S PROPOSAL.

London, Sept. 22.—Dr. Morrison, the Pekin correspondent of the 'Times,' wiring on Sept. 15, says:

'Owing to the increasing activity of the Boxers and to the fact that Christian families have been murdered during the last few days in the neighborhood of Pekin, a general order has been issued forbidding parties to go foraging without escort.

'The British forces are so reduced that the proposed punitive expedition to clear out Boxers in the vicinity of the British summer residences in the hills has been postponed. Only four hundred foot and fifty sabres were available.

'Horror has been excited throughout China by authentic details of the massacre of missionaries in the Shansi province, where Yu Hsien was appointed governor.

It is now known that when the news reached the Chinese authorities here that Yu Hsien had murdered thirty-three missionaries whom he had invited into his yamen, the Chinese Government on July 14 invited the foreign missionaries and their families to enter the Tsungli Yamen under a similar offer of protection. Fortunately, the invitation was declined.'

AMERICANS PREPARING TO LEAVE.

London, Sept. 22.—Telegraphing from Pekin, Sept. 21, Dr. Morrison says:

'General Chaffee has received orders from America to cease his preparations for wintering his troops in Pekin. This is interpreted to mean that America is contemplating a withdrawal of her troops, the abandonment of her interests in Pekin, and the transference to another power of the protection of the numerous converts who reached the American missions and survived the siege.

'The withdrawal of the German legation is capable of explanation, but a misgiving is felt that America also proposes to withdraw her legation.'

UNITED STATES DECLINES.

WILL HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH THE GERMAN PROPOSAL.

London, Sept. 22.—4 a.m.—It seems to be generally believed throughout Europe that Germany purposely proposed her demand that the anti-foreign leaders should be surrendered before negotiations could be commenced with a view of decould be commenced with a view to deposal until Field Marshal Count von Waldersee should arrive at Pekin.

A despatch to the 'Daily Telegraph' from Washington asserts that the United States Government has politely declined to agree to Germany's proposal on this very ground.

In any event, with Count von Waldersee and Li Hung Chang both journeying northward, matters must soon reach a crisis. The manner of Earl Li's reception seems to confirm the suspicions existing in Shanghai regarding his close understanding with Russia. About four thousand Russian troops and all the principal Russian officers met him half way to Tientsin. A long conference was held, at which no representative of any other power was present. This remarkable friendship apparently exists at a time when two continents are ringing with the story of massacres by the Russians in Amur.

THREE NATIONS ACCEPT.

Berlin, Sept. 21.—The German Foreign Office has received replies from Italy, Austria and France, agreeing without reserve to Germany's China proposal.

LI HUNG CHANG AT TIENTSIN.

Tientsin, Thursday, Sept. 20, via Shanghai, Sept. 21.—Li Hung Chang has arrived here, and is domiciled in his own yamen, under a Cossack guard. His reception here was a repetition of his reception at Tongku, only the Russian and Japanese officers calling on him, those of the other nations not taking part in it.

MASSACRES IN MANCHURIA.

RUSSIANS CARRYING ON A CARNIVAL OF BLOODSHED.

London, Sept. 22.—The Moscow correspondent of the 'Standard,' reverting to the subject of the massacres this morning, says:

'From a recent visitor to the Amur region, I learn that massacres are the order of the day, with the troops that are overrunning Manchuria. The orders are issued by General Grodekoff. But it is quite certain that the Emperor Nicholas must be ignorant of their nature.

'My informant has seen a series of telegrams from one Manchurian commander, every one of which beseeches that he be allowed to spare peaceable citizens; but the Russian indifference to the lives of the common herd is still of a truly Oriental type.'

The same correspondent asserts that troops by the wholesale continue to pour into Manchuria.

HUNAN OUTRAGES.

BRUTAL MURDER OF MISSIONARIES BY CHINESE.

Washington, Sept. 21.—An official communication coming through diplomatic channels was brought to the attention of the State Department to-day, giving information as to the conditions in the Yangtse-kiang valley, and also giving detailed and fully authenticated instances of atrocities in the Province of Hunan against Christian missionaries. The account is given by one of the Christian missionaries who escaped, and who makes the report through the officials of the government now forwarding it to Washington.

In one case it is stated a missionary had his eyes burned out, then a portion of his body was cut off, and finally a red-hot staff was driven through his back. In another case, given in the report, a missionary was wrapped in cotton, the cotton was soaked in oil and the mass set on fire. The missionary was burned to death.

Concerning conditions in the Yangtse-kiang valley the report states that the viceroys there have exercised most pacific influence, despite orders to the contrary from Pekin. It appears that the Pekin Government ordered the viceroys to assemble a large army and march it to the north. But as the viceroys personally were opposed to an anti-foreign crusade, the order was not executed. Instead of that, one of the officials assembled an army of three thousand undisciplined coolies, who marched north as a formal compliance with the orders. This action of the Yangtse viceroys in resisting the Pekin influence against the foreigners, is said to have had an important effect in preventing a general spread of disorder.

FLOAT OVER PEITANG FORTS.

Vienna, Sept. 21.—An official despatch from the commander of the Austrian squadron in Chinese waters says:

'A small Austrian detachment has occupied the south fort at Peitang, in conjunction with German and Russian troops, and the Austrian and German flags have been hoisted.

'The Russians captured two guns and a mine exploding station.

'The Austrian losses were a naval cadet killed and fourteen wounded.'

MISSIONARIES ESCAPE.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE REV. DR. EWAN.

Following are extracts from a letter received by his brothers yesterday from the Rev. R. B. Ewan, M.D., of the Canadian Methodist Mission, Szchuen, West China:

River steamer 'Kian Foo,'
Two days above Shanghai.

Dear A. and C.,—I hope that long before this reaches you you will have received the cable which Dr. Hart purposes sending on our arrival (either from Harkow or Shanghai), and so relieve the anxiety which I fear is weighing heavily upon all the friends at home. The last three weeks have had a great deal pressed into them. First, our hurried return to Kiating; then preparations to leave for Shanghai.

At Kiating we found the friends packing and preparing to leave, as the consul had ordered, but everything was quiet again and we were loath to leave. However, Dr. Sutherland's recall decided us, for we knew that he would not take that step unless matters were really serious. Our packing was easily done, for we had only the few things which we brought to the mountain with us. Fortunately, before leaving Chentu we gave the Kilborns our keys and told them what things we would like to have saved if compelled to flee. They did not forget us, but succeeded in saving most of our clothing and linen, etc., but of course furniture and everything else has been left behind. The Chentu missionaries left at three o'clock in the morning in order to avoid any trouble which might arise if the people knew they were leaving. They were also accompanied by a guard of fifty soldiers with guns, but they had to borrow ammunition from Dr. Kilborn when they wished to fire off the usual evening salute, so that if there had been trouble they would have been useless. Everything has been quiet all along the way. The only trouble experienced has been from the captains of the houseboats. They knew they had us in their power and would not move unless we gave them exorbitant prices, in some cases more than the value of their boats, with the result that some came only part of the way, then sold out and ran away.

On Aug. 4 we were picked up by the 'Pioneer,' a steamer running between Chungking and Ichang. She had come up for the first time, but the consul kept her in case of an emergency. On Aug. 1 a cable was received from Lord Salisbury ordering the consul to proceed at once to an open port, and bring all British subjects with him. It was feared an attack would be made on the 'Pioneer' before she left Chunking, so she was barricaded and most of the men supplied with arms, but no attack was made. We had left in our houseboat two days before, but were picked up on the way as it was not considered safe to leave any behind. We expect to reach Shanghai about Saturday, but do not know what we will do after—perhaps go over to Japan if living expenses are too high in Shanghai; we want to study, if possible. The country is becoming disturbed as we proceed. What the result will be, who can tell.

R. B. EWAN.

Shanghai, Aug. 20.

P.S.—We reached Shanghai about 3 p.m. on Aug. 11. It was Saturday and we must find lodgings somewhere, for we couldn't stay on the steamer. As in the past our Heavenly Father was better than our fears, for in about an hour I had secured rooms for ourselves and the five single ladies of our mission. I had telegraphed from Ichang for rooms but our late arrival made it impossible to communicate with the persons, so you can imagine my surprise when I learned later that I had been directed to the very house where rooms had been secured for us. None of the steamers held themselves responsible for passengers' goods, and as everything was, in some cases just thrown on board without name or mark, you can readily understand that it was not easy to get our goods together again. The holds were veritable furnaces. The heat with the unusual exertion nearly brought on heat prostration, but I am all right again. Mr. Hartwell and family, and Dr. Smith and family leave for Japan to-morrow. Mr. Hartwell is on his way home, but will stop for a month or two in Japan. Three of the ladies left for Japan last Saturday; the remainder will probably follow in a few days. Dr. Hare and family will leave for home as soon as passage can be secured. Dr. Hare will go to Japan or Melbourne in another month. Dr. Stephens's health is not good. He has been recommended to return home, which I think he will do. Dr. Kilborn and I have rented a furnished house, and will remain here and live together till things are settled down so that we can return. My teacher would not come, and being away from Chentu could not secure another, for we must have teachers from the district in which we are working. For example, Chentu and Shanghai coolies do not understand each other; even Kiating dialect (which is only a hundred and twenty miles from Chentu) is quite different in many things.



IMAGE ON OMEI-CHAU.

Through photographing which Mr. A. E. Pratt F. R. G. S., caused the rains and the storms to spoil the crops.—'Black and White.'

The accompanying illustration is of a strange-looking god in the Buddhist temple of Mount Omei, near the city of Ichang, a remarkable town in Central China, situated on the Yangtse river, 1,200 miles from Shanghai, near that part of the country forbidden to Europeans. However, this section of country has recently been traversed by Mr. A. E. Pratt, F. R. G. S., who has written a most interesting account of his travels. At the Buddhist temple of Mount Omei there were a thousand or so of as fanatical priests and pilgrims as were to be found in China. These attributed the working of Mr. Pratt's camera to supernatural agency and Mr. Pratt had to 'clear out,' to use his own expression, after he had photgraphed the image, because, said the priests, he had caused the rains and the storms to spoil their crops.

Of the sanitary methods of the people Mr. Pratt observes: 'In China, the data of sanitation are not microbes but gods; the most popular disinfectant is prayer. When the people die of typhoid, a new temple may be built, but not a new sewer.'

WANTS A STERN POLICY.

HOW TO DEAL WITH CHINA.

(From a Correspondent.)

Shanghai, China, Aug. 20.—The settling of China is admitted to be a difficult matter, and some will naturally favor a speedy patching up of affairs as being the easiest solution of the difficulty. But by those conversant with the full bearing of the question at issue, and the ways and thoughts of the Chinese, such a course is most strongly condemned. It can only result in the recurrence of the troubles at no distant date and in a more virulent form. Strong and wide-reaching measures are demanded, not in any spirit of revenge, but as being the sole antidote for the evil.

There is abundant proof that the Chinese Government itself is directly responsible for the Boxer troubles, and anything short of the direct punishment of all the high officials implicated, including the Empress Dowager (a modern Jezebel), will fail to fulfil the ends of justice. It is high time that the other nations woke up to the fact that the Chinese, who style the foreigner 'barbarian devil,' 'foreign pig,' etc., are themselves but little removed from the savage, and consequently neither merit the treatment that a civilized nation metes out to its peer, nor are they at all capable of appreciating the motives that prompt generous treatment. With them, kindness is weakness.

To the failure to appreciate and act on this fact must be attributed the frequent anti-foreign outbreaks, for which inadequate punishment is usually inflicted. Not only is punishment weak, but the real culprits often escape. Time and again has proof been forthcoming that outrages on foreigners are not only connived at, but actually instigated and carried out by the gentry and officials, but seldom, if ever, has any of them suffered as even western law demands, much less according to Chinese law, which is tenfold more severe.

In response to strong demands, officials have been removed from office, but this has frequently meant their being promoted to office in another place. A recent governor of Shantung province was degraded on Germany's demand, for his crimes against foreigners, but in a short time he was made governor of another province, advanced to high honor, and took a leading position in the Boxer troubles. Had he either been publicly executed or been handed over to Germany, deported across the seas and kept in captivity for a term of years, it would have had a most salutary effect on both the Chinese Government and all mandarindom.

And in the settling of this present trouble the ringleaders, who are the high officials and include the notorious Empress Dowager, should be dealt with in such a fashion as will make the ears of the Chinese throughout the empire tingle. It is the only way to make the Chinese nation realize the gravity of its offence and prevent a repetition of the same. We have to go to the Indian mutiny for a parallel case, and it should have parallel punishment. There is no room for mistaken charity.

Nor should the specious words of Chinese ministers at foreign capitals or of such men as Li Hung Chang be listened to. Under the foreignized exterior they conceal an Asiatic heart, with its proverbial duplicity. Chinese legal punishments allow of many cruel and nameless tortures, and these have been the lot of the reformers and those officials who have stood for justice to the foreigners, to say nothing of the cruelties, stoning, starvation and slaughter that have been the lot of the missionaries. And while the foreigner does not believe in torture, yet the case demands that he use such punishment as a barbarous people can understand.

FLOODS IN INDIA.

CITY OF CALCUTTA HALF SUBMERGED.

Calcutta, Sept. 21.—The extraordinary rainfall in northern India has not ceased for four days.

Half the city of Calcutta is submerged, and even in the northern parts the streets are flooded to a depth of three feet. Many houses have collapsed.

Thus far there has been but little loss of life, although, as the rain continues very heavy, there is considerable apprehension.

It is estimated that already thirty-five inches of rain has fallen.

ELECTION MANIFESTOES.

LONDON MORNING PAPERS FLOODED WITH THEM.

London, Sept. 22.—A flood of election manifestoes appears in the morning papers. The Conservatives, following the lead of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, give the successful war the first place in their campaign. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Liberal leader in the House of Commons, and Sir William Vernon Harcourt, in their addresses, denounce the 'unprecedented precipitancy of a dissolution in order to snatch a hasty judgment on an incomplete register of voters.'

Sir William Vernon Harcourt refuses to regard an 'ephemeral war' as the sole test of good government, declaring that although from the moment of the Boer invasion he had supported the government, he had not changed his original opinion that the needed reforms might have been attained without war.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman dwells on the 'failure of the government's diplomacy and preparations for war,' upon the miscalculation of Boer strength. He contends that the struggle might have been avoided, and points out that there has been a series of difficulties and critical situations all over the world since the government came into office. Dealing with home reforms, Sir Henry says: 'Above all stands the necessity of readjusting the powers of the two chambers in order to prevent the people's ascertained will from being set at naught by irresponsible authorities.'

ARGUED IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Sept. 22.—The arbitration between Edward Lloyds, Ltd., and the Sturgeon Falls Pulp Company, Ltd., both of London, England, is proceeding in this city to-day. On Aug. 27 the arbitration commenced in Montreal, but after a two weeks' session an adjournment was made in favor of Toronto.

The contention of Edward Lloyds, Limited, is that the pulp limits were inferior to what they had been declared to be, and that the paper mill needed more extensive improvements than the agreement on purchasing had admitted.

The Sturgeon Falls Pulp Company, on the other hand, is perfectly willing to resume control of the property, provided damages are allowed. It seems probable that the arbitration will not be decided within twelve months. Lumbermen are to examine the timber limits, and draw up a report. Careful inspection of 3,700 square miles is not a small undertaking.

DETROIT CANADIANS.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 21.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the members of the Old Canadian-American Club was held last night, and radical action was taken in regard to the future policy of the club. Heretofore only Canadian-born residents have been admitted to membership, but in the future all British-American subjects will be eligible.

One all-important restriction is placed on this provision, that every member must, after a certain time, become a citizen of the United States and take an active part and interest in the political life of the country of his adoption. The dues have been reduced, and new club rooms secured, and the club intends to make itself felt in politics in the future.

FIRST BLOODSHED.

Rioting Miners Attack a Sheriff's Posse—Fatal Results.

TROOPS ORDERED OUT AT HARRISBURG—LEADERS ON THE SITUATION.

Philadelphia, Sept. 21.—The tragedy that has been looked for since the coal workers' strike was inaugurated came suddenly and unexpectedly at Shenandoah, this afternoon. A sheriff's posse fired upon a crowd of riotous men, killing two persons and wounding seven others.

Sheriff Toole and Deputies O'Donnell and Brennan were called to Shenandoah to-day to suppress the mobs that threatened mine workers and colliery property. At quitting time the sheriffs and a small posse, whom the sheriff had summoned on the ground, went to the Indian Ridge colliery of the Reading Company to escort the working miners to their homes. The colliery is situated a short distance east of Shenandoah.

The workmen left for home shortly after four o'clock. They walked up the middle of East Centre street, and reached the Lehigh Valley Railway station. Here had gathered a large crowd of Poles, Slavs and Hungarians, men, women and children, who lined both sides of the street. A shot rang out from a saloon. This was followed by a shower of stones. Many of the crowd had picked up sticks and stones and were acting in a threatening manner. Seeing this, the sheriff, who had previously cautioned his men to keep cool, and not use their firearms, commanded them to fire. The order was obeyed. One man and an unknown girl were killed, and seven men were injured. Three of the sheriff's posse were injured by stones.

Sheriff Toole shortly afterwards telegraphed to Harrisburg, and asked that a detachment of troops be sent here. It was learned that Adjutant-General Stewart, was in Philadelphia, and a telegram was sent him there.

TROOPS CALLED OUT.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 21.—At midnight, the 4th, 8th and 12th Regiments, the Governor's troops, and Battery C, were called out, with General Gobin in command.

General Gobin has been placed in command of the provisional brigade, and started from here to-night, with a staff, on a special train for Shenandoah. He will establish headquarters there.

Major-General Miller, commander of the division, has been summoned to Harrisburg and is now on his way from Franklin. Attorney-General Elkin has also been called here from Indiana, to advise with the governor.

Battery C is equipped with Gatling guns, and is one of the best-drilled organizations in the Guard. General Gobin is the senior brigader of the division, and commanded the provisional brigade which was ordered to the Hazelton region after the Lattimer shooting in 1897.

THE QUESTION AT STAKE.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 21.—The coal operators issued this statement to-day: All the Reading collieries in the Schuylkill region are working. The Cameron and Hickory Ridge collieries of the Pennsylvania Railway Company are working full handed. The Williamstown mines of the same company are also in operation. The Lehigh collieries in the Mahaney region are working full handed. The report sent out from Hazleton that the operators will surrender rather than lose a big winter's trade is misleading. The operators have made up their minds that they will not recognize the Miners' Union if a pound of coal is not mined all winter. The issue is not so much a question of wages as it is the recognition of the union. The operators of the anthracite region cannot ever consent to have a lot of bituminous men run their business. In the first place the bituminous men know nothing about the conditions governing the anthracite trade. And, in the second place, it would mean ruin for the anthracite interests if the soft coal men were in a position to dominate the anthracite trade.'

MR. MITCHELL CONFIDENT.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 21.—President Mitchell at noon gave out the following statement:

'Reports received at this office to-day show that eighty percent of the mine workers of the Lehigh region are on strike. Large numbers are joining the ranks of the strikers daily. All who have gone on strike have remained out and from their own expressions they are determined to win. Many of the coal companies run their breakers, trying to create the impression that the men were at work, but they were running empty cars instead of full ones.

'Reports from every mining town are highly satisfactory; the men are peaceable and law-abiding.

'The latest report from the lower anthracite region shows that the mines at Mahaney city and Shenandoah and in the vicinity of these two places are completely tied up. They have lately joined the strikers' ranks. We expect to verify the prediction that every anthracite miner would cease work. Reports from the Wyoming and Lackawanna valleys show 100 percent of men on strike and determined to win.'

A FOXBORO MYSTERY.

Foxboro, Mass., Sept. 21.—David Lewis Shepard and his wife, an aged couple who had lived in this town for many years, were found murdered in their beds this morning. Their throats had been cut. Their son, William F. Shepard, forty-two years of age, who has shown evidences of insanity for some time, is missing. Mr. Shepard and his wife were each about seventy-five years of age and well-to-do.

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

Pages 13 to 22.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1900.

ZORRA BOYS ABROAD.

(By the Rev. W. A. Mackay, B.A., D.D., Woodstock, Ont.)

NUMBER III.—ALEXANDER M. SUTHERLAND;

OR HOW A ZORRA BOY BECAME A NEW YORK MILLIONNAIRE.

In the strong, well defined features of the accompanying photograph, many of the readers of the 'Witness' will recognize the full development of the stout, sportive, muscular boy of fifty years ago. He was then known as Sandy Suthelan (Sutherland) and sometimes as Sandy Benjy, to distinguish him from another Sandy in the same neighborhood. He attended the small log school house built on the south-east corner of Hugh Anderson's farm, 9th line E. Zorra. This was about a mile from his home. He says, 'As soon as I was able to walk so far, I was sent to school, and I recollect my father driving a yoke of oxen dragging a log after them, to make a track for me in the snow to the school.'

This, it may be added, was no unusual experience in those days. To send the boys of Zorra to school, no compulsory education law was necessary. Whatever the motive—perhaps it was the ambition of the parents by education to lift their children from the drudgery of farm life to an easier and more remunerativeone—at any rate, the Zorra pioneers highly appreciated the value of education for both their boys and girls, and in many cases, I have no doubt, they were strongly reminded of their duty by their consciousness of their own lack of learning, and, in many cases, like their prototypes in Drumtochty, were willing to 'live on skim milk and oat cake,' to let the children have a chance.

In the case of Alex. Sutherland, the boy was father to the man, and his school mates of half a century ago are not surprised to read of him to-day as one of the wealthy men, and one of the famous inventors of the United States, whose business extends into almost every state of the Union.

We remember him as the expert athlete of the school, full of fun, apparently ready to explode with pent up energy, always ready for some practical joke. When the tawse could not be found, there was a general suspicion that Sandy knew something about it; when the tack, point up, was found in the teacher's chair so that the Dominie suddenly sitting on it, quickly rose with a shriek, Sandy was the boy that didn't laugh; when a large sized caricature of the teacher was pinned to the back of his coat, the general opinion was that Sandy did it; when a greedy, selfish fellow forcibly took an apple from Sandy, as he had often done before, and in eating that apple found a mouthful of red pepper, it was gravely suspected that Sandy put the pepper into the apple 'on purpose'; when a big boy, the clown of the school, one day suddenly doubled up and shrieked with pain, which was found to proceed from a wasp in his pants' pocket, it was observed by the scholars that the big boy had just previously been wrestling with Sandy Suthelan. Sandy had a keen sense of the ridiculous, and would tell the boys how one spring morning when the snow was fast disappearing, Andrew Mackenzie, a neighboring Highlander, thus accosted him, 'Weel, Mr. Suzzerland, I shink we're goin' to have a saw.'

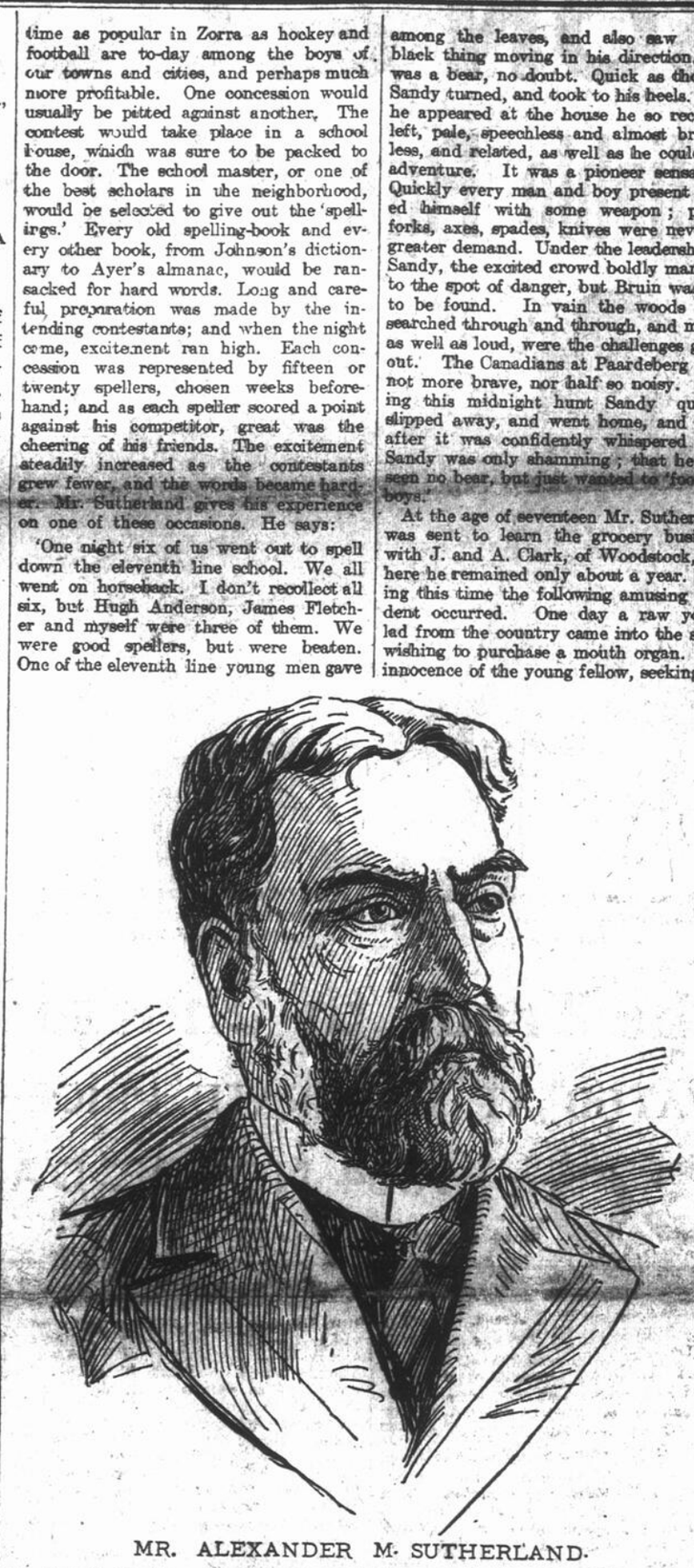
While kind-hearted enough, he was regarded as stylish, or 'uppish' in his manners, and too dressy for the ordinary country Highlander of that day.

I remember, also, his brother James and the many circus tricks he could play. Standing with one foot on the back of a horse, he would ride as fast as the horse could run. He could revolve at a rapid speed in the manner of a wheel, throwing out his hands and feet for spokes, and making his body the hub of the wheel.

Alex. Sutherland still delights to tell of the freaks and tricks of his early days in Zorra. 'I was,' writes he, 'rather a plain looking youth, my hair was very straight and black, and like all Zorra boys, I wore it long. My brother James had brown wavy hair, and was quite a favorite with the young ladies of our acquaintance. I was not. I determined to become so. I imagined that all I had to do to gain this end was to get my hair curled like his. So before going to the next party, or 'spree,' I was careful to get my hair well curled. An old bachelor friend of our family told me I looked well. (The brute!) That night, not one girl would dance with me, and I was puzzled. I had made the mistake of trying to be like another. Many keep erring all their lives in that way. I hope the lesson was not lost upon me. In aping another I looked neither like him nor like myself. My mother wouldn't have known me. Since that night I have tried always to be real, to be myself, to be what God intended me to be.'

The old spelling match was at one time as popular in Zorra as hockey and football are to-day among the boys of our towns and cities, and perhaps much more profitable. One concession would usually be pitted against another. The contest would take place in a school house, which was sure to be packed to the door. The school master, or one of the best scholars in the neighborhood, would be selected to give out the 'spellings.' Every old spelling-book and every other book, from Johnson's dictionary to Ayer's almanac, would be ransacked for hard words. Long and careful preparation was made by the intending contestants; and when the night come, excitement ran high. Each concession was represented by fifteen or twenty spellers, chosen weeks beforehand; and as each speller scored a point against his competitor, great was the cheering of his friends. The excitement steadily increased as the contestants grew fewer, and the words became harder. Mr. Sutherland gives his experience on one of these occasions. He says:

'One night six of us went out to spell down the eleventh line school. We all went on horseback. I don't recollect all six, but Hugh Anderson, James Fletcher and myself were three of them. We were good spellers, but were beaten. One of the eleventh line young men gave



MR. ALEXANDER M. SUTHERLAND.

out the 'spellings,' and exhausted several spelling books. At last he took up an old dictionary. One eleventh line lad and I were last on the floor. Soon my Waterloo came. The word mosquito was given. I put an "e" at the end; he put two "t's" in it. We were given another chance. I left the final "e" off, and he spelled it "Muischetto" and won for the eleventh line. We were shown the word, and it was so in the book. 'I now wonder who compiled that dictionary.'

But the evening's entertainment was not yet over. One of Mr. Sutherland's party suggested a practical joke. There was at this time a toll-keeper on the 12th line, below Lappin's Hotel, who was notorious throughout the district as an irritable, profane and extremely disagreeable creature. And to-night the boys determined after the spelling match to have some fun with this cross man. So all six turned out of their proper way and headed for the toll gate, of course not intending to go through. After much din they roused the crankiest fellow in the township. It was a cold night, and after twelve o'clock, and, coming out of a warm bed, the man was more than ordinarily cross. He growled at the young men for being out so late. One of the party asked him how much he would charge for all six horses passing through.

'Thirty cents, you young sap-head,' was the answer.

'We'll not give you more than ten,' replied the spokesman.

Then began a stream of skilfully assorted profanity which would stagger Satan. The toll-keeper needed neither candle nor book, and yet the Jackdaw of Rheims never heard anything like it. Ordinary profanity was, as Mark Twain would say, 'rudimentary' in comparison with it.

When he had done he was asked if he wouldn't let all go through for twenty cents. The man's strength and vocabulary were both insufficient for the occasion, and with a panting effort, he shouted 'No!'

'Well,' was the reply, 'we won't go through. Good-night,' and the boys galloped home feeling that they had paid off some old scores.

His old Zorra chums still enjoy telling how one dark night Sandy was returning home from a 'party' on the ninth line. He had to pass through a piece of dark woods. Just as he entered the dismal forest he thought he heard a rustling among the leaves, and also saw some black thing moving in his direction. It was a bear, no doubt. Quick as thought Sandy turned, and took to his heels. Soon he appeared at the house he so recently left, pale, speechless and almost breathless, and related, as well as he could, his adventure. It was a pioneer sensation Quickly every man and boy present armed himself with some weapon; pitchforks, axes, spades, knives were never in greater demand. Under the leadership of Sandy, the excited crowd boldly marched to the spot of danger, but Bruin was not to be found. In vain the woods were searched through and through, and many, as well as loud, were the challenges given out. The Canadians at Paardeberg were not more brave, nor half so noisy. During this midnight hunt Sandy quietly slipped away, and went home, and soon after it was confidently whispered that Sandy was only shamming; that he had seen no bear, but just wanted to 'fool the boys.'

At the age of seventeen Mr. Sutherland was sent to learn the grocery business with J. and A. Clark, of Woodstock, but here he remained only about a year. During this time the following amusing incident occurred. One day a raw young lad from the country came into the store wishing to purchase a mouth organ. The innocence of the young fellow, seeking for a mouth organ in a grocery store, struck Sutherland as ridiculous. Keeping a serious look, he replied, 'We have none here, but if you come with me to the next door, we will perhaps get one.' So saying, Mr. Sutherland led him into a dry goods store, and, giving a knowing wink to the clerk, quietly asked him for a glove stretcher. With this young Sutherland proceeded to measure the fellow's mouth, and, holding it open the full width of his face, asked the salesman if he thought that he had a mouth organ to fit that. Looking very serious, the salesman answered, 'I am very sorry to say we have not.' The young fellow went away sorry he was so hard to fit.

Leaving the grocery business, Sutherland entered the West End School, Woodstock, at that time taught by Mr. Henry Izard, of whom Mr. Sutherland still speaks in terms of the highest respect. In this school he chummed with John L. Murray and Peter Nichol, both of whom are now well-known ministers of the gospel.

'Many a night,' says Mr. Sutherland, 'into the wee sma' hours, did John Murray and I wrestle with Colenso's algebra. John was a better algebraist than I, but I was not easily excelled in Euclid, for I so thoroughly mastered the first four books that all I needed was the number of a proposition and the number of the book containing it, and I would reel it off like 'the chief end of man.'

Leaving school, Mr. Sutherland was soon engaged as a bookseller's clerk with William Warwick, of Woodstock. 'This,' he observes, 'saved the county of Oxford the trouble and expense of another poor lawyer, for a lawyer is what I aspired to be.'

In the bookselling business he continued about two years, and then started a country store of his own in the village of Maxwell, county Grey, Ont. Before leaving Woodstock, his many friends honored him with a public supper, where many good things were said, and happy predictions made concerning the ambitious and popular young man.

At the time of the Fenian raid, in 1865, the military spirit ran high in Canada, and Mr. Sutherland showed himself a true patriot. He got together a fine rifle company, hired a drill sergeant, and had the men drilled at his own expense. However, the danger was soon over, and their services were not required. Mr. Sutherland says of this, 'I was glad. I would not like to see a lot of reckless fellows like the Fenians shooting in my direction.'

After this Mr. Sutherland moved to Stayner, and then to Collingwood. Here he amassed considerable wealth, and was well known for his public spirit.

Selling his Collingwood business, he, with a few friends, bought 2,000 acres of very fine pine land near Barrie. For a while business prospered greatly, but suddenly, through a change in the American tariff, there came a panic among Canadian lumbermen, and Mr. Sutherland was left without a cent in the world.

He thus writes of his experience at this time: 'So at the age of forty my entire capital consisted of a good, hopeful, cheerful wife, four dear little girls, the respect of my neighbors, and plenty of confidence in myself.'

We cannot here go into all the ups and downs, the trials and triumphs of Mr. Sutherland's life at this time. He purchased a large interest in the American patent covering the McKinnon stylographic pen, which in Canada was worse than a failure. Mr. Sutherland, however, set his wits to work and improved upon it. Thus improved, he took it to New York, landing in the great city a perfect stranger, with a small brass model of the pen, and a borrowed $50. All told him his patent would be a failure. 'But I went to work,' he says, 'worked night and day, and within three months I had a good paying business. I advertised extensively, and in two years and a half I had agents all over the civilized world, as well as in every town and city in the United States, and did a large business.

In less than four and a half years I made clear of all expenses a little over $30,000, and sold the business to a bookseller in the city for $68,000 more.'

But the great financial event of his life took place fifteen years ago, when he was swindled into wonderful success. It happened in this way: He was induced to purchase a patent for making illuminating gas of a high candle power, at the rate of ten cents per thousand feet. But though the model worked well, nothing could make a larger machine than the model work successfully.

After experimenting for the greater part of two years, paying expensive men to assist him, he gave it up. He then went to work and invented a machine for the same purpose, on an entirely different plan. This was the beginning of a career of uninterrupted and wonderful prosperity.

Mr. Sutherland is to-day one of the best known men in Wall street, New York city. He is president of the Sutherland Construction and Improvement Company of New York, and president or director of half a dozen other companies, the aggregate capital stock of which runs into the millions, and his contracts run into hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

Being asked, 'To what do you attribute your success in life?' Mr. Sutherland replied, 'When I achieved any degree of success, I did it by first laying out a plan, and then with unswerving perseverance working out that plan, and no other. Have a purpose, and stick to it.'

Self-reliance is a strong characteristic of this son of Zorra. Depend on yourself, is his motto. He writes, 'Once when a boy I was thrown into deep water in a river by a much older boy who was a good swimmer, and I was told to swim or drown. With many awkward flounderings, and much sputtering, I managed to keep afloat half the time, till I got ashore. Ever since that time I could swim.

'Apart from that time I have never gained anything by taking other people's advice, unless it was medical advice, and that wasn't right half the time.'

Mr. Sutherland speaks with gratitude of his Christian parents, and his religious home training, and concludes with those words so important to every young man to-day: 'I have noticed that those who have come nearest to living up to the Golden Rule have been the most uniformly successful.'

DIFFICULT TIME-TELLING.

Miss Mary Kingsley, who recently died at Simonstown, where she had been nursing fever-stricken Boers at the military hospital, is best known to Americans by her African explorations. She was not only a brave but a merry lady, who never shrank from a jest at her own expense when her adventures had been comic, who laughed away praise when they had been heroic, and who found unfailing amusement in the absurdities and childishnesses of the negro in Africa, to whom, however, she was a sympathizing friend.

She once related an effective little anecdote of the return to his own country of an Englishman who had been seven years absent in Africa. He was as undemonstrative as most Englishmen; but no sooner had he landed on the wharf in Liverpool than he flew at and warmly embraced a postman, to that official's embarrassment and dismay. It was simply his greeting to civilization, for which in his homesick eyes the postman stood. In her own eyes, Miss Kingsley once declared, the type of civilization—of the manifold achievement which sets so wide a gulf between our race and the savage—was a powerful and perfect locomotive engine.

Indeed, there could be few things further removed than a locomotive from the native African's comprehension. He does not take readily to much simpler mechanism—to telling time by the clock, for instance. Once on board an African river steamer Miss Kingsley had retired early and was settling sleepily to rest, when she heard some one speaking to the native watchman in an adjoining room:

'You sabe six o'clock? When them long arm catch them place, and them short arm catch them place, you call me in the morning time.'

There was a short silence in the saloon then:

'You sabe five o'clock? When them long arm catch them place, and them short arm catch them place, you call me in the morning time.' Another silence, and again:

'You sabe half-past five o'clock? When them long arm'—and so it went on until each passenger had pointed out the proper spot on the clock dial, which the observant native, who nevertheless could not tell time, would remember to notice and call him.

One old chief did learn to tell time; but he had trouble with his clock, the weights of which were wrong, so that it was much too fast. He brought it back in indignation and grief to the English salesman.

'You do me bad too much,' he complained. 'You no sabe him clock you done sell me? When I look him clock, it no be to-day; it be to-morrow!'

The weights were readjusted, and he was with difficulty convinced his mysterious timepiece would no longer be able to shorten the days of his existence by half, as he had feared.—'Youth's Companion.'

VON WALDERSEE AND THE EMPEROR.

Count von Waldersee, who is to command the allied troops in China, is the only man who has ever been known to disobey the German Emperor. It happened in this wise. During the manoeuvres of 1855 the Emperor had proposed to the War Council of the day that the enemy's army should be met the next morning with a front attack. This suggestion was energetically opposed by Waldersee, and his objection won the day, his own plan of a flank attack being accepted by the majority of the Council. Hereupon the Emperor refused to undertake any responsibility for the next day's action, and contented himself with acting as umpire.

The next morning the Emperor appeared earlier than usual on the field, but Count Waldersee was before him, having arisen and aroused his men at two in the morning and kept them at a long forced march without halting, being certain that if his troops could stand the strain his plan of attack would succeed. Meanwhile the Emperor waited and waited, but there was no sign of Count Waldersee. His Majesty sent an adjutant to summon the General to come. Count Waldersee returned answer that he could not come. The Emperor then sent a high staff officer with the same command; but he returned with the same answer. The Equerry-in-Chief, Count Wedel, was despatched in quest of the recalcitrant General; but the latter remained obdurate despite all remonstrances. Finally General von Hahnke was asked to summon Count Waldersee to the Emperor; his attempt to induce him to come proved likewise fruitless.

Shortly after General von Hahnke had left Count Waldersee, the latter's troops could be seen appearing in the distance. Then the Count galloped off to the Emperor. His Majesty received him with a frown. 'You have kept your Emperor waiting a long while,' he said. Count Waldersee answered very formally that he had issued instructions to his troops the night before, telling them that he personally should remain the whole day at a certain spot, ready to receive and send out messages; that if he had moved from his post he might have spoiled the whole manoeuvres. The Emperor thanked him and drove off, and no one was able to have word with him for the rest of the day.—Berlin Correspondence 'London Express.'



THE LATE THOMAS FAED, R.A.

The late Thomas Faed, who died recently at the age of seventy-four, was an eminent artist of the domestic school. He was a native of Scotland, in which country his pictures were so successful that he could call himself an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy at the early age of twenty-three. The next year (in 1850) he was commissioned to paint a picture that made no small stir in its day, namely, of 'Sir Walter Scott and his literary associates at Abbotsford.' The Royal Academy in London viewed the work of the young Scottish artist with great favor, and had no hesitation in hanging the two contributions he sent in the following year—'Cottage Piety,' and 'The First Step.' It was, however, 'The Mitherless Bairn' that first won him his immense popularity throughout the kingdom, and not many years afterwards, in 1859, Mr. Faed had little difficulty in being elected A. R. A. Six years later he became full Academician, and for twenty-seven years he contributed regularly to the famous exhibition at Burlington House.

It was the homeliness and sincere feeling in his work, rather than any technical dexterity, that made Thomas Faed so popular among the lovers of good pictures.

The following, taken from the London 'Daily Chronicle,' is not without interest:—

Of one of Mr. Thomas Faed's pictures the following good story is told:—Two ladies, both of whom were rather dense, were looking at a picture in the Royal Academy by Mr. Faed, entitled 'His Only Pair.' The artist had depicted a poor boy sitting up in bed and eating an orange, while his hard-working mother mended the boy's one pair of breeches. One lady looked at the picture with searching gaze and then remarked to her companion:

'"His Only Pair?" I don't call that a pear at all; it's an orange the boy is eating!'

A WELL-DRESSED PAUPER.

In all large cities there is a way of getting rid of undesirable persons by means of giving them a 'pauper's pass' to some city to which they want to go.

It seems that a lawyer who is quite well known about town and who, like many other persons, is not adverse to travelling on a free ticket, had made several requests to a certain official for a pass to New York. He had been refused a number of times, but with a persistence worthy of a better cause, he continued to bore his official friend. Finally he was supplied with the magic pasteboard and without looking at it, he went to the railway station, paid for his seat in the parlor car, thinking that, as long as he was travelling on a pass, he could at least afford the luxury of a chair in the parlor car. When the conductor came along the lawyer, who, by the way, is a man of rather imposing appearance, was reading a paper, and, with the nonchalance supposed to be second nature to those who never pay their car fare, held out his pass, never even glancing at the conductor. That official took the pass, read it carefully, looked at the holder of it, and then examined the pass again with considerable care. The lawyer, noticing that the conductor seemed to be giving the pass more than ordinary attention, stared at the official with a manner that indicated that he might at least be a director, and asked with considerable warmth:—'Anything the matter with that pass?'

The conductor looked at his questioner in a quizzical way, and then said:—'No, the pass is all right; but you are certainly the best-dressed pauper I ever saw.'—Boston 'Evening Transcript.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Including some twenty-three missionaries who were transferred to it by auxiliary associations, the Church Missionary Society of England during the past year accepted 122 candidates for service. Of the 99 new appointees nearly one-half were men, 25 of the whole number being ordained.

The Rev. Bernard M. Skulik, of La Salle, Ill., pastor of the Polish Church, has received a medal from the Pope and his apostolic benediction in recognition of his literary labors. Mr. Skulik is a learned theologian and is the author, in half a dozen different languages, of forty-five volumes.

The Methodist Training School, 257 Jarvis street, Toronto, begins its fourth session on Tuesday, Oct. 22. Lectures of vital interest to all Christian workers are given daily, free of charge, throughout the academic year. It is very desirable that all students for this term be present at the opening session.

If anybody will take charge of all Boston's poverty and crime which results from drunkenness, says the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, the South Congregational Church, of which I have the honor to be the minister, will alone take charge of all the rest of the poverty which needs relief in the city of Boston.

A novelty in the way of summer outings was introduced by a rural society near Poughkeepsie. It was a whooping-cough picnic. So many children in a certain Sunday-school had whooping-cough, the teachers conceived the idea of giving them a picnic at which they could whoop and play without disturbing others.

It is an interesting fact that a book has been published in England, entitled 'The Christian Armoury,' which contains three hundred answers to infidel objections, by W. R. Bradlaugh, the brother of the celebrated English infidel. The book is the result of twenty-five years' close study of infidelity at close range. It is remarkable that two brothers should be contestants with respect to these great questions of destiny, one on one side and the other on the other.

At Chatauqua recently, the corner-stone of what is to be known as the 'Hall of Christ' was laid. This building, which is to cost $30,000, all of which has been already subscribed, is to be devoted exclusively to the study of 'the life, words, deeds, spirit and results of his life, who spake as never man spake, and who went about doing good, whose name is above every name.' Dr. J. H. Vincent planned the building. Copies of all the engravings of pictures of Jesus are to be gathered here, and a library formed of all the books relating to him.

An Indian paper devoted to social reforms recently contained the following item: 'On Sunday last Mr. Balkrishna Narayana Urphabandopant Bhajekar, B.A., L.L.B., rescued Srimati Kasibai Lele from the perpetual widowhood to which Hindu Society has consigned her, at Poona. We wish the couple a long and happy life.' This item records progress. Child-wifehood and child-widowhood still continue to curse India, but here and there are found individuals brave enough to break away from this tyrannous custom. In India a child-widow doomed to life-long widowhood, endures much incidental contumely and hardship.

The changes in Madagascar caused by the French conquest are many and far-reaching. The material condition of the island has been improved. Roads, bridges, telephones and telegraphs have been introduced. The French courts administer justice promptly and impartially, and property in land has been made secure. Protestant mission work has suffered greatly, only one-third of the former adherents remaining. French is required to be the language of all schools, and many schools and congregations were dispersed. A large number have been gathered again, however, and property taken from the missions has been restored. The opposition from which the missions suffered has come to an end and a fair amount of freedom is enjoyed. The Paris Missionary Society has sent several missionaries to the assistance of the work of the London Missionary Society, and the outlook is improving.

The King's Household of Bible Readers is a week-day Bible school, conducted by a secretary through the medium of the mails. It was organized in the city of Philadelphia, Oct. 5, 1885, since which time it has had a marvellous growth, its membership having grown to thousands, scattered in every state and territory of the Union, Canada, Mexico and foreign countries. The aim of the Household is fourfold. 1. To establish daily contact with the Bible itself. 2. To carefully note everything the Bible has to say, in the connection in which it is said. 3. To encourage a systematic grasping of facts. 4. To cultivate the habit of correctly expressing opinions of Bible truth founded upon recent review of the Bible itself. A new class begins the first week in October of each year. We have the 'Class of 1900,' 'Class of 1901,' etc. Four classes are always in progress, at work on different portions of the Bible. Those who desire to become members should address Mrs. E. H. Bronson, Salem, New Jersey.

DR. HAMLIN.

Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, the famous American missionary to Turkey, whose death at the age of ninety was recently announced, was the centre of a remarkable episode during the Crimean war. For the benefit of the college which he had established at Constantinople he instituted a bakery, and even invented a special grist mill, so that his teachers and helpers should have properly prepared bread. At the time when the British troops engaged in the war were sorely in need of decent bread they heard of 'Hamlin's' bakery, and an officer was forthwith despatched to interview the baker. Much puzzled by Dr. Hamlin's scholarly appearance, the officer, after hearing his explanation, showed great eagerness in negotiating for supplies. The delivery of the bread created great excitement. When the first instalment of 800 loaves arrived in camp a long line of men was drawn up with large baskets, ready to receive and distribute. Then came the climax. The loaves were seized, examined, smelt, and hurled high into the air with "Hurrah for good English bread!"' We are accustomed to hear of missionaries enacting various roles, but Dr. Hamlin's dramatic success in baking is probably unique. At his funeral there was appropriate recognition of Dr. Hamlin's life-long devotion to the Armenian people, the chief address being given by an Armenian, and those who carried the body to the grave being also Armenians.

In appearance, Dr. Hamlin was said to be not unlike the present Bishop of London. He was of Huguenot descent, his ancestors having been driven from France by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The Chicago 'Advance' says that the grandfather of Dr. Hamlin, Eliazer Hamlin, had seventeen children, and with three of his sons he fought in the War of the Revolution until its close. This grandfather was a great reader of history, and an admirer of Roman heroes, and the continents of the world, as it would seem, for he called his first son Africanus, and then followed Americus, Asiaticus, Europas, and twins born in 1768 were named Hannibal and Cyrus. Hannibal was the father of the future missionary.

PROTESTANT PROGRESS IN FRANCE.

(By the Rev. Alfred E. Myers, in N. Y. 'Observer.')

It would seem to be a case of panic when thoughtful men fear that a nation of thirty-eight millions is being conquered and oppressed by the comparatively insignicant minority of six hundred and fifty thousand of its own citizens. Yet this cry of alarm has been raised in France by M. Renault in two ponderous volumes recently issued: 'Le Peril Protestant,' and 'La Conquete Protestante.' The violent attack in the latter work on the ex-Abbe Bouvier, editor of 'Le Chretien Francais,' was decided by a court to be a defamatory libel, and the author was fined. The following extract from a recent article in the 'Pays,' signed by M. Renault, gives a fair impression of the sincerity of the writer's belief in a real and imminent danger.

'The Protestants advance further and further in the conquest of Catholic France: a day will of necessity come when they will drive the cure from his church, the bishop from his cathedral, and every Catholic from public office.'

Beyond the circle of ecclesiastics and literary men this alarm is felt. 'Le Signal,' is authority for the statement that in the crypt of the church at Lourdes, among the votive offerings of all sorts, a marble tablet may be seen, which bears this inscription: 'Prayers are requested for one entire region of France which is becoming Protestant.'

The growth of Protestantism is shown in part in the increase in the number of pastors in Reformed churches within a hundred years, from 120 in 1806 to 1,200 in 1900. The influence of Protestants, also, is out of all proportion to their number. They were prominent in the movement in favor of justice to Dreyfus; they are the staunchest friends of the Republic now while it has so many foes in France. All reforms, temperance, the agitation for pure art and literature, the movement for better observance of the Sabbath, and others, are greatly aided by Protestants, and several are popularly regarded as Protestant affairs. The 'Evangelical Reform in Catholicism,' also is an important ally; not in an ecclesiastical sense, for it does not call itself 'Protestant,' but in its essential principles, which are those of the Reformation. In its attack upon the errors and abuses of the Church of Rome, in its clear apprehension of the gospel, and in its fervent and fearless advocacy of the truth, it is practically co-operating with the descendants of the Huguenots.

These combined forces, offering to the French people the simplicity of Christ's Gospel, are arousing great anxiety in ecclesiastical circles. The priests have taught the people for centuries that Protestantism and atheism are practically synonymous terms. Now they are mightily afraid lest the people may find out that Protestantism is a purer form of Christianity than Romanism itself.

GENERAL BOOTH IN PARIS.

(By the Editor of the 'Christian Herald.')

On Sunday, Aug. 12, General Booth preached twice in the big Horticultural Hall, 84 Rue Grennelle, near Rue de Bac, Paris, at three o'clock and half-past eight, to large audiences, many of whom were Roman Catholics. His sermons were so well interpreted by one of his French officers, named Roussel, that he was able to proceed without any observable pauses, and he spoke with impassioned spiritual fervor and eloquence and dramatic gestures and personal application to his hearers. No one can sleep under his sermons. Colonel Lawley, who usually accompanies him (like Boswell accompanied the great lexicographer, Dr. Johnson), followed each sermon with plaintive and pointed entreaties to anxious enquirers to come forward to the front and give themselves then and there to Christ, and quite a number responded to his entreaties.

On the Monday evening General Booth gave an address to a full hall on 'The lessons of my life.' Among those present was a prominent Roman Catholic priest of Paris. Many Catholics regard the general more as a temperance worker and philanthropist than as a Protestant propagandist. The General gave some thrilling instances of the reclamation of abandoned persons through the agency of the Salvation Army. One was that of a German who adversely criticised the General's great book, 'Darkest England, and the Way Out of It,' but this critic subsequently, when visiting London, fell into bad company and lost all his money, and got on a Thames bridge to drown himself in the river, but at that moment the title of the book came forcibly back to his mind, and he felt irresistibly impelled to go to General Booth for succor; and this resulted in his being taken into one of the Salvation Army labor homes, and now he is the managing director of a manufacturing business. Another out of the hundreds of lost persons reclaimed was that of Betsy, who had been forty-nine times in prison; and six policemen had on one occasion to carry her on a stretcher to the lock-up, where she tore off all her clothes. A Salvationist went to her with words of comfort, and assured her of the love of Christ, who could help her to lead a good life. She has become a Christian worker. One of his officers, on being twitted by a collegian, who said, 'You know no languages; I can repeat the Lord's Prayer in Latin,' appropriately replied, 'I can say that my soul is saved in English.'

General Booth thirty-five years ago commenced the Salvation Army by meetings in Whitechapel, and now he has more than 13,000 paid officers, and 35,000 unpaid office-bearers in various corps, and fifty-five periodical publications in thirty-five languages, which circulate altogether about one million copies per week. His Social Scheme has 500 various philanthropic and industrial institutions, managed by 800 paid officers; 15,000 persons sleep every night in the Salvation Army shelters. Their rescue work among fallen women is not the least important. It reclaimed last year 4,000 erring girls, of whom three-fourths are believed to have stood firm, and been permanently reformed.

The Army in France is ably presided over by Commissioner Booth-Hellberg, and has about a hundred stations and two hundred paid officers. Donations for it should be sent to them at 3 Rue Auber, Paris.

The General expressed his feeling as being one of great thankfulness to God that fifty-four years ago, in 1846, he gave his heart to Christ and consecrated himself to God's service, thus laying the foundation of the Salvation Army, which he regards as at present only in its infancy. Even now General Booth may be regarded as the greatest benefactor to mankind that this nineteenth century has produced, and if his organization goes on increasing continually in the future, the ground for thus regarding him will be stronger than ever. It is certainly an honor for anyone to be associated with so beneficent a work.

It is noticeable that the Queen, by addressing him on one occasion as General Booth, virtually gives the Royal assent to his use of that title.

THE DUAL LIFE.

The Rev. F. B. Meyer tells of various conversations which he had with Mr. Sheldon while crossing the Atlantic, and among others the following:—

On one occasion he spoke strongly of the dual life which obtains so widely, and cited these instances—that a professing Christian in Manchester drives on Sunday to the chapel, of which he is a much-respected member, past twenty public-houses to which he supplies liquor—that a company like the White Star should pose as respectable, and insist on Sunday services being conducted in the saloon, but should allow any amount of liquor to be consumed, and of betting and gambling to go on unchecked in the smoke-room—that many reputable Christian men should be loving and kind in their families, the leaders of Sunday-schools and missions, but directly they leave their homes for their business, they begin to act on the principle of selfish competition, invest their money in trusts which are notoriously hostile to the well-being of the community, and justify transactions which are thoroughly dishonorable, by the refrain 'Business is business.'

He is strongly opposed to this dual life, and demands that we should carry our religious principles into the minute details and particulars of life. He is proud of relating such cases as that of a young printer, with wife and three children, who dared to throw up his situation because he was asked for Sunday labor, but who, within a week, obtained a much more lucrative post. He has a literal faith in the old promise, 'I have not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread;' but is quite prepared that there should be suffering and apparent death on the battlefields of life, as on those of South Africa. 'Did not Christ say that we must be prepared to lose our life?'

He speaks with indignation of the great trusts which freeze smaller men out. A small farmer, boring for water, came on oil. He thought he would work it for himself. A great trust came down on him and asked him to sell; he refused, and went on supplying it to his own customers; but soon he found that the rate of his freightage had been raised by the railway company, which was controlled by the trust, to a figure which made his business unprofitable, and he was compelled to sell. 'What right have these great dry-goods stores to ruin all the smaller tradesmen, and then salve their consciences by offering them positions as clerks or salesmen?'

He holds that Christian men have no right to invest money in corporations, trusts, or stock of any kind, which derives profit from the liquor-traffic, or any other source of revenue which is prejudicial to the morals and welfare of their fellows. We are stewards of money, which must be invested and administered beneath the eye of God. In the strongest terms he denounces the great joint-stock enterprises, which seem absolutely without conscience, and underpay their employees in order to increase their profits and give larger dividends. What can be said of the sin of those who pay their young women clerks such starvation wages as to almost force them to take up unmentionable methods of supplementing their meagre allowance?

His one cry is, 'Reality, sincerity!' Have done with the dual life. Let loyalty to Jesus Christ control everything. Bring all transactions and business dealings under the principles of the Sermon on the Mount. Remember that religion is not primarily for the other world, but for this. We have been redeemed that we may become the servants of Christ in everything. He does not dwell with so much urgency on the doctrines of Christianity, not that he does not hold them, because he is clearly evangelical, but because he feels it is his mission to preach the law of Christ with the view of convincing men of sin, and bringing them back to the life of literal obedience and consecration.—'British Weekly.'

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

The scarcity of agricultural laborers has never been so marked in Lincolnshire as during the present harvest.

A woman at Tunbridge Wells was shaking a carpet when a tin tack jerked into her eye, and has irreparably destroyed the sight.

Earl Dysart, an enthusiast for music, has begun presenting pianos to his cottagers when any of their children show an aptitude for music.

At Newbury Market, in England, last week, large quantities of egg plums in sound and good condition realized only a halfpenny per pound.

Mr. Baden-Powell, Q.C., who is known as a successful portrait painter, has painted a picture of his famous brother which has been engraved, and the engraving will shortly be issued by a well-known print publisher in London.

An enormous mushroom was recently found in the neighborhood of Rickmansworth, Herts. It was perfectly round in shape, and measured nine inches and twenty-seven inches in circumference, and weighed without the stem ten ounces.

Battersea inhabitants will shortly have the electric light in their homes by the system known as the penny-in-the-slot. The generating station is rapidly nearing completion, while the roads in the district are already being opened for the purpose of laying down the wires.

Some extraordinary sights are being witnessed in South Leicestershire and Mid-Northamptonshire in connection with the mushroom output. They are being gathered by the cartload in some districts, but in others they are being spudded in the same way as thistles, the prices to be obtained for them being regarded as not sufficient to repay the cost of distribution.

Building operations in connection with the extension of Christ Church at Clacton-on-Sea have led to the discovery of many thousands of bees, which have taken up their abode between the roof rafters of the vestries. The eave gutters were choked by thousands of the dead winged insects. It is expected that much honey will be recovered as the work progresses.

In sinking for water at Harlyn, in Cornwall, the excavators came across some ancient tombs containing bones. An antiquary who visited the spot declared that the tombs must be more than two thousand years old. The sides, ends, and top of each grave are formed of slabs of slate. The bodies were evidently buried in a crouching position or lying on their backs with the legs doubled over the body.

I have now before me, writes a correspondent of the 'Newcastle Journal,' the marker or keeper from the Bible of the Boer Commander, De Wett, the same having been sent home from the seat of war as a curio to his parents by Corporal George Archibald, of A company, Imperial Yeomanry, son of Councillor Archibald, of Newcastle. It is an old-fashioned marker of the village-school type, having a cottage sewed on it, and the words (in Dutch) 'Forget me not.' In the same letter there are what appear to be two Boer marriage certificates.

'The Blackburn magistrates,' according to an Old Country paper, have decided on taking a very serious step. With the object of dealing effectively with the licensing question in that great town they have determined to march personally through the crowded districts and inspect the public houses both inside and out. To do their work thoroughly, of course, they will need to test the quality of the liquor supplied. The publicans may be expected to serve their worships with the very best, so as to infuse into their minds some pleasant recollections of their hazardous little adventure.'

A lad named Smith was driving a donkey cart from the Colne Valley Railway Station ot Haverhill, when he was attacked by a swarm of bees. He tried to beat them off, but all to no effect, and he was found in an unconscious state. He died two days after from the fearful effects of the stings. The donkey went mad, and had to be shot.

The Blackburn Brewery Company came off second best in an attempted 'deal' with the Licensing Magistrates at Chorley a week or two since. For the granting of a new license the company offered to give up two others in another part of the town. The temperance party opposed the application. The new license was refused, and, as the company had tacitly admitted that the other 'houses' were unnecessary, the magistrates also declined to renew them.

Among the Mafeking relics sold at Sevensons's, London, was the celebrated ape—the 'babjaan'—which was the cause of saving many lives during the long siege of 'B.-P.' and his gallant band. The monkey, which was nicknamed 'General Snyman,' was trained by an officer to ring a bell as soon as the enemy fired a shot, thus giving warning to everybody to shelter in the bomb-proof buildings. So intelligent was the animal that he himself ran to a place of safety as soon as he had done his duty. Perched on the salesroom counter, the baboon was the centre of an admiring crowd, who fed him with apples. He seemed quite unconcerned, and when he was 'knocked down' for forty guineas to Mr. Wilson he merely continued eating apples.

The drinking-cup, fashioned out of a human skull, which was constantly used by the poet Byron, has been found beneath the floor of the chapel at Newstead Abbey. The cup has a remarkable history. The story goes that while living at Newstead Lord Byron found a human skull of large dimensions and peculiar whiteness. He concluded that it belonged to some 'jolly old soul' of a friar, and he resolved to convert it into a drinking vessel. Accordingly he despatched it to London, where it was elegantly mounted. On his return to Newstead, Byron instituted a new order at the abbey, constituting himself 'Abbot of the skull.' The members of the fraternity were each provided with black gowns; a chapter was held at certain times, and then the 'skull-cup' was filled with claret and handed about the members of this consistory, after the manner of the Goths of old.

The discovery of a portion of the old Roman wall under the Old Bailey has followed quickly upon the discovery of the ancient line of fortification beneath the medieval bastion in Cripplegate Churchyard. There is little doubt that the wall just exposed runs up into Newgate street toward Cripplegate in one direction and to Ludgate Hill in the other. It has been found eight feet below the level of the street, and is nine feet in thickness. Its construction and appearance are said to correspond with a portion of the old Roman wall which was discovered in Bishopsgate in 1707. Its composition is chalk, flints, and limestone, and Roman tiles are much in evidence. Its outer surface is apparently much worn by the action of water, which at one period of history flowed past it.

A letter from Sir Benjamin Baker appears in the 'Times' as to 'what would happen in the event of a train filled with passengers being stopped for half an hour in the middle of a tunnel on the Central London Railway, ninety feet below the street.' Sir Benjamin says the purity of the air breathed by the passengers would be practically unaffected. He proceeds: 'The worst that could happen from a stoppage of many hours in a small tunnel would be that some of the passengers might get as warm as if they were in the cheap seats of a theatre, assuming they remained in the carriages, which is not at all likely, as convenient gangways are provided, along which passengers could walk to the nearest station, and supplementary lights are available in the event of a breakdown of the ordinary system.' He points out that a live man might be sealed in a lead coffin for half an hour without resultant feeling of oppression if only he were treated as frozen mutton in cold storage, that is, the air around him remaining cold.

Attention has already been called to the extraordinary recoveries from bullet wounds sustained during the course of the South African campaign which, when at first falling under observation, were regarded as fatal. The curious case has just been recorded of Trooper L. A. Palmer, of the Australian Horse, who nearly six months ago was wounded by a Mauser bullet in the head, and after a stay in various South African hospitals was invalided home to Europe. A few days ago in London, at the University College Hospital, Mr. Horsley, the well-known surgeon, took a Roentgen ray photograph of the bullet apparently embedded in the brain of the subject, and succeeded in extracting it. Trooper Palmer was fit enough to accompany the colonials in their trip to Windsor, and so far as can be expected he has recovered from his injury.

The Leeds Corporation have been so pained by the leakage of fares on their trams that they are about to adopt a ticket machine so cunning as effectually to defy the nefarious ingenuity of any tram passenger or conductor on earth. Its full title is the ticket-printing and fare-recording machine. And this is what it does. It prints each ticket at the moment of issue. On this ticket appears the date, the exact time of day, the amount of the fare, the stage to which the fare carries, the number of the machine, and an advertisement on the back. Moreover, the amount of the fare appears on a dial in front of the machine, where the passenger can see it. Other dials record the total number of pence received during the whole journey and the number of passengers who have paid fares. The conductor carries the machine, which measures five and a half inches square by one and three-quarter inches deep, strapped round his waist.

A little scene in the optician's shop is thus described in the 'Dioptric Review,' the organ of the calling: A nice pleasant gentleman comes in—wants a pair of spectacles for reading. He makes a good impression on you, perhaps flatters you a little. You fit him; perhaps there is astigmatism—he is astonished at your skill. You try on a frame. These are only steel, of course. Could he not have them in gold? He picks out a good heavy frame, inquires the price, is perfectly satisfied. He would be very glad, however, if you could fit them up with some temporary lenses, so that he can take them with him. You do so. He pays for them. Then, quite pleasantly, he says: 'I suppose you have a gold license?' He gently explains that he is the surveyor of taxes. You are a little confused at the sudden turn things are taking. He then grows stern. You recover yourself, and bring out your license, and the pleasant gentleman leaves you rather abruptly. He somehow seems vexed.

SCOTCH.

In Hillhead, Mrs. Walker, wife of Henry Edward Walker, Langside, having left her seven-months'-old infant in its bath while she went for its clothes, found on returning that it was drowned. She is now insane.

Miss Cruickshank has given to Aberdeen University, in memory of her brother, Dr. Alexander Cruickshank, the botanic garden at Chanoury, Old Aberdeen, extending to six acres, and capable of accommodating nearly 6,000 specimens. Miss Cruickshank has devoted to its endowment the sum of £15,000.

Sir G. Grahame Montgomery, Bart., Stobo Castle, has presented to the Chambers Institution, Peebles, the old flag of the Peeblesshire Yeomanry, of which his father, Sir James Montgomery, Bart., was captain commandant. The flag has been hung in the reading-room of the institution, and is an interesting relic of the stirring times in the beginning of the century.

George Darling, the last of the nine of the family to which belonged Grace Darling, has entered into his eighty-second year. George lives at Sea House, near the scene of hisb irth, and the Farne Islands, with which the family is inseparably associated. He still relates to interested crowds the heroic tale of his sister and the wreck of the 'Forfarshire.'

'It's an ill wind that blaws naebody guid.' Information has been received at Stirling Castle, that the Boer guerilla leader, De Wett, in one of his recent dashes upon British communications, captured, amongst other things, the defaulter sheets of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and they have neither been sent back nor recovered yet. If the papers don't turn up, the regimental black sheep of the A. and S. Highlanders will be able to start afresh with a clean sheet.

The Rev. Edward Bachelor Russell, who was staying with Mr. Gilmour, owner of Rosehall and Glencaisley, Sutherlandshire, was killed near Rosehall House by a bicycle accident. The unfortunate gentleman, who was forty years of age, was out riding in the neighborhood, and in descending a steep hill lost control of his machine. It came into violent contact with the parapet of a bridge, and the rider was thrown over into a deep, rocky ravine, and killed instantaneously.

As John McColl, gamekeeper to Sir John Batty Tuke, Edinburgh, was passing Aros Point, Mull, the other day, he heard cries for help. On turning round he saw three men struggling in the sea, some fifty yards from the shore, near an upset boat. Two were clinging to and the third was half under the boat. Encumbered by his clothes and heavy shooting boots, McColl swam out, and brought the most exhausted of the men to shore. He then swam out for the others, making two journeys. Had it not been for McColl's plucky behavior the three men would inevitably have been drowned, as they could not swim.

As the result of a fire in the house of a farm at Auchterless, Aberdeenshire—tenanted by Mr. James S. Cruickshank—damage to the extent of £350 was done. The origin of the fire was of a rather curious character. Several years ago a swarm of bees located themselves in the roof of the kitchen, and Mr. Cruickshank proposed to obtain the honey. A square aperture was cut in the lath of the roof, and a pot containing sulphur was placed beneath the hole, and the sulphur ignited. The sulphur was left burning for a time, and it seems that when the tenant returned to examine the progress of his scheme, it was found that the heat of the burning sulphur had melted the honey, and the wax streaming into the pot had become ignited and set fire to the house.

Drummond Castle, near Crieff, at which the Duke and Duchess of York have recently been staying, is twofold—old and modern. The old edifice was visited often by James IV., and twice by Mary Queen of Scots. It suffered great damage from the troops of Cromwell, but was strengthened and garrisoned by royal troops in 1715. That this might not happen again it was levelled to the foundation by the Jacobite Duchess of Perth in 1745. Partially rebuilt about 1822, it was put into good habitable condition for a visit from the Queen and Prince Albert in 1842. It is now partly fitted up as an armory, stored with Celtic claymores, battle-axes, and targets. The modern edifice stands a little east of the old. The castle has other interests for the Duke and Duchess, for both are descended from the beautiful Annabella Drummond, Queen of Robert III., and are thus 'cousins' of the present owner of this lordly demesne.

IRISH.

The presentation to Lord Roberts from the women of Ireland promises to be a very interesting and representative affair. The committee is a particularly strong one, the Duchess of Abercorn and Lady Cadogan being presidents and Lady Dufferin vice-president, while Lady Ashbourne, the wife of the Irish Chancellor, is honorary treasurer. Subscriptions may range between a shilling and a sovereign, and they are already pouring in.

A monster sturgeon, caught in Bantry Bay, was on view in Chatham street, Dublin, the other day. The sturgeon is here a somewhat rare visitor. Four years ago a huge one of unparalleled beauty, weighing 245 pounds, taken near the mouth of the Boyne, was forwarded to Her Majesty the Queen. The present specimen, a particularly large and handsome one, and in magnificent condition, measuring over eight feet long and weighing 231 pounds, was inspected by large numbers of people, and its proportions were much admired.

There comes a wail from the agricultural districts of Ireland, especially Kildare. The war has bereft that county of men, and the harvest is at hand. Not a man is to be had under five shillings per day to gather in the crops. The hardness of this can be seen in the fact that, with the exception of mowers, the ordinary rate of harvesting for farm hands is 2s 6d per day. There are many militia men at the Curragh Camp, nearly all of whom are farm hands. It is suggested that the War Office should allow them to be employed for harvesting. The men would be glad to go back for a few days.

Mr. Martin O'Sullivan, the postmaster of Athea, County Limerick, who is also an experimental farmer, has published the results of a method of his of growing potatoes in plots fenced by barbed wire. It is believed that the wire protects the crop by attracting away the electricity. Whether this be the true explanation, the fact remains that not only last year, when he initiated the experiments, but still more this year, the value of the new method has been shown to be extraordinarily great. 'So far,' says the 'Weekly Irish Times,' 'Mr. O'Sullivan seems to have solved the riddle of the prevention of potato-blight, and not only done that, but shown a way how to increase the crop enormously.'

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HOME DEPARTMENT

AN IMAGINATIVE CHILD.

Florence Nightingale's Old Age — Training the Sense of Hearing—'Pansy' on Babies—Yellow Pickle.

DODDER.

(By Mary Hall Leonard, in Boston 'Congregationalist.')

It was baking day, and Mrs. Markham was unusually busy. Once in a while as she passed from the kitchen to the pantry she could hear the sound of Millie's voice on the piazza.

'Why, Dodder,' she was saying, 'you haven't wiped your feet. Don't you see the mud that you have tracked over the floor? There, now! That is better. Please sit right down, and we will eat some checkerberry leaves.'

Mrs. Markham glanced out of the window, but the child seemed to be all alone.

'It must be some more of her foolish "make-believe," ' she said to herself. 'I am afraid those fairy stories that she dotes on so much are not good for her. I must try to get time to start her in some other kind of reading—something really useful. Mrs. Markham was a practical, matter-of-fact woman. She regarded 'Alice in Wonderland,' which her husband enjoyed reading to his little daughter, as silly nonsense. Needless to say she did not understand her imaginative child, and had no patience with her fancies.

When the family was seated at dinner the mother asked: 'What were you talking about so much on the piazza this morning, Millie? It isn't a good habit to talk to one's self all the time.'

Millie looked up from her dish of bread and milk. 'I wasn't talking to myself, mamma; I was talking to Dodder.'

'What? Who is Dodder?'

'Why, Dodder, you know—the little boy I play with.'

'Don't talk so silly, Mildred. You know that you were alone.'

Several weeks later a little cousin of Mildred's came to the farm for a long visit. Mrs. Markham was glad that Millie was to have a companion. It was better for a child of her temperament not to be alone too much.

All summer Mildred and Jamie played together happily. But Dodder was by no means forgotten. Instead of Mildred's losing her imaginary playmate, she taught Jamie also to think of him as a third partner in all their plays.

'Dodder, which do you choose?' was the usual question in all cases of doubt, and it was Dodder's supposed wish that gave the deciding vote. Dodder was also the scapegoat on whom the blame for misdeeds should fall. In the rare cases when either of the children was punished for some fault, they found consolation by inflicting in turn the same rebuke or penalty upon the helpless Dodder.

Mrs. Markham did not hear the conversations in which Dodder took such an important part. She was too busy to listen to children's chatter. The little ones seemed happy, and this was enough. So passed the summer. But when September came Jamie was sent back to the city, and Millie found it hard to content herself with the plays and occupations that had seemed sufficient before Jamie's visit.

In spite of all her cares, Mrs. Markham always found some time for the cultivation of flowers, of which she was very fond. This summer she had taken more than usual pains with a large bed of dahlias. It was her purpose this year to send a collection of them to the county fair, in certain expectation that no one else could outrank her in the variety and perfection of the blooms exhibited. On the day before the fair she spent a happy afternoon in selecting and cutting the most perfect specimen of each variety.

As the choice blossoms lay in a basket on the piazza awaiting final arrangement, Millie, who was roaming around restlessly in search of occupation, found her way to her mother's precious flowers. She lifted several from the basket, and peered into their faces one by one. Then began the following conversation:

'I think these are perfect beauties. Don't you, Dodder?'

'O, yes. Let's put them in a row on the piazza.'

'No. Let's make a ring of them on the floor.'

'But they won't lie down straight. We must pick off the stems.'

'Stems isn't any good. Is they, Dodder?'

'No, they isn't. We'd better pick them all off.'

'But don't you s'pose mother would scold us?'

'No, I guess not. She's got lots and lots more in the garden.'

So the busy fingers went to work. When the ring was finished the inside of the circle had to be filled with flowers. Then another row was laid around the outside, until all of Mrs. Markham's cherished dahlias had been despoiled of their stems and lay in a compact circle on the piazza floor. As Millie and her imaginary companion stood gazing at it in admiration, Mrs. Markham came hurrying back. She paused an instant in speechless dismay. Then with more anger than she was wont to show to her little daughter, exclaimed: 'You naughty child! What have you done to my flowers?'

Millie's face took on a frightened look, as she said: 'We haven't hurted them one bit, mamma. They're all here.'

'But you've picked off all the stems, and spoilt them so that I cannot send one of them to the cattle show to-morrow.'

Millie's face grew more and more distressed as she said, faintly: 'Dodder began it, mamma. He truly did. He said you wouldn't care, and they's lots more flowers in the garden.'

Mrs. Markham's tears were almost ready to flow at the loss of her treasures. But there was another side to this question, that was of still more importance to her mind. Was her little daughter telling a deliberate untruth? She looked at Millie searchingly.

'Where is Dodder I want to speak with him.'

'He ran away. P'r'aps he's in the barn.'

'Go and tell him that I want to see him.'

Millie went toward the open barn door. Then she came slowly back.

'Dodder isn't there. I guess he ran home.'

'You must go right over and ask him to come back. I must talk with Dodder. Be sure and bring him back with you,' said Mrs. Markham, and, turning, entered the house.

Millie stood for a minute in a wavering attitude. Then she moved slowly down the walk. Suddenly her steps quickened. She turned into the lane and hurried toward the great pine grove where she and Jamie had spent many happy hours that summer. At the edge of the grove stood an oak tree shading a large flat-topped rock. Beside the rock stood a box containing a miscellaneous collection of children's treasures—shells, broken dishes, string, colored chalks, shining stones and dilapidated toys. Millie seated herself on the rock and began to cry. It was difficult to bring herself to the carrying out of the half-formed purpose that had brought her to the spot.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Markham gathered up the mutilated flowers and threw them out into the barnyard. She could not bear to look upon them in their spoiled condition. At last she bethought herself of Millie. Where was the child?

The afternoon was nearly gone, and still Millie had not returned. Mrs. Markham set the supper table, glancing from time to time anxiously out of the window. Then she rang the supper-bell, and saying to her husband, 'You had better sit down with the men. I'm going for Millie. I sent her on an errand and she hasn't come back,' she started to make enquiries of the nearer neighbors, but none of them had seen anything of the little girl. The mother's feet fairly flew as she hurried back home again. It was almost dark. She would tell her husband what had occurred, and he and the hired men would join her in searching for Millie.

But just as she reached the door a forlorn little figure came slowly through the bars of the lane. Mrs. Markham clasped her daughter in her arms with a feeling of great relief. But Millie began at once in a broken voice: 'I couldn't bring Dodder back, mother. Dodder's dead.'

Instantly Mrs. Markham's sense of truth asserted itself. 'Don't tell me anything that isn't true, Mildred,' she said. 'It is even worse to tell lies than it was to spoil my flowers.'

But Millie burst out passionately: 'It isn't a lie, mother. Dodder's dead. He's got a moniment, up under the oak tree. I wish I could have some of the dahlias to put on his grave.'

Mrs. Markham, half frightened at the flushed face and excited mood of her little daughter, brought her into the house, placed her in a warm bath, and, giving her a soothing drink, put her to bed. The feverish flush soon faded and the child fell asleep. But several times during the restless night that followed the mother heard the little sleeper murmur: 'Don't die, Dodder. I want you, Dodder,' and again, 'Here are some flowers, Dodder; I've put them on your little grave.'

Mrs. Markham did not go to the fair the next day. She prepared an early breakfast for others who were going. Then, while Millie was still sleeping, she put on her garden hat, and went up to the head of the lane. There, sure enough, under the oak tree a piece of shingle had been stuck lightly into the ground, and on it with colored chalk in rude letters was printed 'doder.'

Later in the day Mrs. Markham walked over to the village for a call upon Mrs. Allerton, a young widow who had just opened a private school for little children The two women held a long talk together, and as a result Millie became one of Mrs. Allerton's pupils. Here Mildred found companionship and occupation, and, best of all, here her imagination was properly directed and developed. It was a school to which children loved to go. Mrs. Allerton gave much time to reading and telling stories, and these were always grouped in two classes—the 'true story,' taken from history or real life, and told with strict fidelity to fact, and the 'story proper,' in which the teacher's own fancy led the way, and the children were allowed to divert the story as they would, and make additions according to their own imagination. But the line between these two classes of stories was always kept rigidly distinct.

Day by day Mildred would come home, with shining eyes, and repeat to her mother, the stories of the morning, prefacing each with, 'This is a truly story, mamma,' or again, 'This is only a story, mamma. You don't have to believe that it really happened, though it seems just as if it truly did.'

MISS NIGHTINGALE.

The declining years of Miss Florence Nightingale are being spent in a house within a stone's throw of Hyde Park. Says the 'Home Magazine':—The room in which she is confined is always decorated with flowers brought by appreciative friends, whose aim is to brighten her surroundings. At the head of her bed a shelf is placed, and on this all her favorite books have been conveniently arranged. Here, too, her writing materials are within easy reach and alongside of these one may see a pile of reports from the home founded in her name, which, if it were needed, tends to show where even to-day her heart is. Between these, her reading, and the feeding of the birds she has tamed, that come twittering to the casement, and even hop on to the sill, she occupies her time.' Miss Nightingale still suffers from the great and continued mental and bodily strain that her Crimean services put upon her. The illustrious invalid was born in May, 1820. —'Alliance News.'

AN ODORLESS DISINFECTANT FOR THE HOUSE.

If one objects to the odor of carbolic acid he may use for the plumbing an odorless disinfectant prepared as follows: Dissolve half a pound of permanganate of potash in four gallons of water and pour this carefully down the pipes. This solution, if allowed to stand in bowls or basins, will stain them purple. The stains may be removed with a weak solution of oxalic acid. The acid must be rinsed off immediately after it has been used.—'Ladies' Home Journal.'



Children's taste for fine things may be early formed if they are given only fine models.

Women think they can feed children by instinct. That's how they kill them. They also imagine that all children have the same digestions, and the result is, you find a whole nursery full of children all eating the same food, and all subjected to the same treatment. Could anything be more mad?—From 'Domestic Blunders of Women,' by a Mere Man.

There is one good thing in the advance of fashions, and that is that children are not required to have so many clothes as they were. They are supposed to be tastefully and well dressed, but are much more simply attired, and it might really be said, more cheaply.—'Harper's Bazar.'

To learn differences in pitch, let two notes be struck successively upon some instrument, and the children be required to tell which is higher, which lower. In the same way let them distinguish between louder and softer tunes. The game of Magic Music can be used to advantage for this purpose. One child leaves the room, the others hide some small object, and they call him in to find it. He is told that whenever he nears the hidden object, the music will be played loud, whenever he wanders from it, soft. Then, let the signal be difference in pitch—high to designate propinquity, low to designate distance. This same game may be used to lead the children to notice differences in the character of the music, gay being used for apparent success, sad for apparent failure.—From 'Training the Senses,' in the 'New Crusade.'

A JUDICIOUS MIDDLE ROAD.

Pansy, who is always sure of an interested audience when she writes on any theme, speaks, through the medium of 'Trained Motherhood,' some earnest words to the mothers of young children:

A word now to the mother whose friends tell her that she is becoming a slave to her child, and teaching the child to be a tyrant. Wouldn't it be delightful if all mothers could learn to walk on that judicious middle road, not doing too much for the children, and yet doing enough? Both sides of the question have been strongly presented to me this summer. I have seen the child who learned that if in toddling about on the grass he chanced to fall, a mother and two grandmothers, and anywhere from two to five aunties might hurry out to pick him up, or at least to see what had befallen him, and to pet and soothe and entertain him generally. Of course, that boy never tried to pick himself up, and never fell without crying loud enough and long enough for all to appreciate. That same boy, never by any chance picks up a plaything of his own, or recovers so much as a flower that has been blown from his grasp. He looks about for somebody to do it for him. Of course, he is becoming a tyrant, and it is almost entirely the fault of his slaves, that they are slaves. On the other hand, I have seen the child who has much more than her share of neglect. From morning until night, and almost, it seemed to me, from night until morning, that baby was expected to take care of herself! It was a busy household, and a good deal of judicious neglect was undoubtedly necessary; but my blood occasionally boiled for a neglect that was not necessary, nor judicious. She had a little prison out of doors, from which she could not escape. There she ate, and laid herself down for a nap, regardless of flies and soiled apron and face that invited them, and there she awakened and coaxed and scolded and grumbled and mourned, and finally yelled outright and persistently, before anybody came to her aid. One result is that I watched a child who was originally intended to be the sweetest creation this side of heaven, grow into a perfect little vixen, since no one noticed her until she screamed with all the power of her lungs, and continued screaming for some time. Why should she wait for the preliminary coaxings and warnings? Why not rush at once into shrieks so wild that they must needs in self-defence be attended to? If the child had actually reasoned out a method of self-protection after this fashion, and put it into words, she could not have made it more plain than it was. I heard the busy family mourn over the fact that 'baby' had such a dreadful temper; that she was not in the least like the one who had been 'baby' before her, and I longed to tell them that they were responsible before God for that little child's temper, having deliberately taught her that sweet, gentle ways and coaxing tones had no place in the world to which she belonged; that to gain attention she must give long, loud yells; and repeat the operation until her object was gained.

Nevertheless, confess, dear mothers, that most of you err on the other side. There are days when you like so much to watch the little feet and hands, to anticipate every possible want, to remove all obstacles to pleasure, and even to laugh at certain exhibitions of pretty naughtiness, that, before you are aware, you are teaching the child the lesson that the world was made for him, and that a disappointment or a detention, however slight, is worthy of tears and screams. Don't do it. Give the babies the full amount of attention they need, in order to insure physical comfort, and then, though it were ten times more trouble for you, as it will be at first, patiently train them to wait on themselves; to trot or creep after the plaything that has rolled away; to put the blocks away into their box or basket when they have wearied of playing with them, and in a thousand other ways teach the lesson that they are in a work-a-day world, where even the babies have their parts to perform, in order to make a pleasant whole. Of course, it must be 'line upon line, precept upon precept,' and mothers must be content to labor day after day without seeming to have accomplished anything in the way of teaching; but some morning it will be found that baby has learned the lesson, and is happier and sweeter, and has a more helpful future before him because of it



Pineapple Chips.—Select good-sized, perfectly sound pineapples; pare them and cut in very thin slices; weigh and allow one pound of sugar to each pound of fruit; put these slices on platters and strew thickly with the sugar. Let them stand in a warm place (like a drying closet) for one week; turn the fruit every day until dry. Then put them in a hot oven for ten minutes. When cold put in a tin box in layers with wax papers between. These will keep a long time—all winter.

Crab Apple Cups.—One cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of butter, one cupful of milk, one egg, one spoonful of baking-powder, two cupfuls of flour. Flavor with lemon. Grease some coffee cups and put in each a spoonful of the mixture. On top place a large spoonful of preserved crab-apple, and cover with a small spoonful of batter. The cups should now be about two thirds full. Set in a steamer over boiling water, cover and steam one hour. Serve with sour sauce.

YELLOW PICKLE.

(Katherine Armstrong, in N.Y. 'Observer.')

All the materials are waiting in the markets, and our pickles must be made. As with preserves, the later made the better for their keeping. It is hardly possible to make sufficient of one 'yellow pickle' to last the season through. It gives such a relish to all meats, and it is easily made. In one day one can get all the ingredients ready, make the pickle, and make it cold and ready to put away before night. One quart glass self sealing jars are the best for pickles, for, like sweetmeats, it is better not to open and expose to the air too much at a time. A piece of clean horse-radish root laid on the top of the pickle in each jar makes it doubly sure it will keep well, almost indefinitely. The following recipe I consider beyond improvement, and it strictly adhered to, must prove a most satisfactory success. The materials required are three good-sized cauliflowers, sixty small cucumbers, or an equal quantity string beans, four green peppers, one and one-half cupfuls of sugar, one-half cupful of flour, six large spoonfuls of dry mustard, three quarts cider vinegar, one ounce of turmeric, to be had at the druggist's, two quarts of small white onions, three quarts of green tomatoes. Cut up the latter, cutting out all imperfections, cut up with them the four peppers, throwing away the seeds. Put these in a strong brine for an hour, then drain and put on to cook till tender in fresh, hot water. In another kettle put the cauliflowers, broken into small pieces; in another kettle put the peeled onions. When all are well done drain. Then put in the vinegar, in a large kettle. Take the mustard, flour and turmeric, and stir into a smooth paste, with a little of the vinegar, then stir into the rest of the vinegar and bring it to a boil. Then put all the ingredients into this liquid. Cook slowly an hour or more, stirring often. It might require more salt, which could only be learned by tasting. It should be thick and of an even consistency. The flavors are blended so that no one predominates, and the pickle is only agreeably sharp, and is hard to beat.

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GARDEN TALKS.

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

All over the land women's clubs will be assembling to study the works of some of the literary masters. For their use are provided outline studies and good lecturers make the subject both clear and pleasant. It is a pity that this is confined to towns and cities, for in every rural community there might be the same improvement going on during the winter months. When shut in or out there is a lack of recreation and useful social influence. Village improvement societies have done much good in discussing and putting into practical shape the making of good roads and the landscape department of gardening, with many subjects of local interest. If, added to this, there could be a lending library in every community filled with practical works that can be passed around, and discussed, it would be a great advantage. But let me protest against the custom of marking passages in them, for a book is never the better of such literary guide posts, and it is better for each one to do their own thinking.

THE FLORAL CLUB.

'If I were in your place, I would not have such a big flower garden.' But I answered, 'These flowers represent my "tenth" of the garden; they are grown to share with others, as well as for their beauty, and there never seems too many to give away.' Afterwards, I thought how easy it is to say, 'If I were in your place,' but there is a great difference between such judgment and putting one's self in another person's place, for only then can we understand motives and circumstances. We cannot judge why each fails to do as others think would be the right method, for we do not know what lies behind the failure to come up to our standard. The fable of the old man and the ass was wiser than such an ancient story gets any credit for in these fast times, but it is as true to-day as when it was invented, and applies to more than a garden.

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT.

'Lorna.'—The above rose, mentioned in your letter, will not winter out of doors as far north as your garden is situated. But that and the others named should do well in pots for winter flowering. It is a strong dwarf grower and a wonderful bloomer, producing large clusters of flowers. Insects do not trouble it as much as some varieties, and if you stir the earth and give sunshine and water there should be new flower shoots soon. But these little mailing plants require tender nursing, and it would have been better to have set them out of doors in summer and lift in September. To keep away insects an emulsion composed of soap suds, sulphur and kerosene oil, a teaspoonful to a quart of water, and some strong tobacco water makes a decoction that will kill the eggs of the rose bug, if diluted with hot water and well sprayed over the leaves.

For a cold situation the Persian Yellow, Madame Bruant and Rugosa roses are most satisfactory. If hybrid perpetuals are wanted, we find Anna De Dresback, rose colored; Alfred Colomb, cherry red; Madam Plantrei, white, and Paul Meyron, clear pink, will give a good variety of color, and stand the winter if protected by banking well up with earth. As you seem to want a rose garden it is as well to prepare ground at this season of the year. Let it be warm upland, with plenty of natural drainage, and a border is best, not over six feet wide. Then it requires eighteen inches of good, rich soil, well trenched, and left rough till springtime. Plants on their own roots are superior to the budded stock. The wild stock of the budded rose gets the better of the real rose, and often throws up strong shoots from the root that kill the choice bud. That is the reason so many luxuriant bushes do not bear well. If 'Lorna' will send full address the rest of the letter will be answered.

PERENNIALS.

'Fairview.'—The better method with the above plants is to cut partly down after blooming, so that the seed will not form, to diminish the strength of the plant. After the ground is frozen it is well to cut down the rest, and place around each plant a forkful of manure that can be dug into the ground in spring. It is a class of plants worthy of more attention, and a garden where phlox and delphiniums, hollyhocks and dicentra are found is sure of a succession of bloom. Some of the newer perennials are a great acquisition and well worthy of culture. Among them lobelia Queen Victoria with its rich red leaves and scarlet flowers was a revelation to me, and scabiosa caucasia with mauve flowers is hardy and pretty. Nothing is more useful than achillea, the pearl, and the campanulas are simply marvels of beauty. As regards the soil for potting plants, of which so much is written, you will find that if the roots are fine like those of the heliotrope it requires grass or leaf mould. If the roots are large and strong, as in geraniums, they will succeed with sand and good loam. Sand works in well with the soil, and leaf mould alone is too porous and light for heavy rooted plants. Do not use barnyard manure in potting as it is sure to breed worms, and worms in pot soil lead to mischief.

BEES AND POULTRY.

Mrs. C.—If your wants are few and you do not aspire to grow rich too fast you can make a living from your garden and bees and poultry. A novice in the business you may have to buy your experience, but such dearly bought knowledge is usually most valued and best retained. There are many cheap books on these subjects and the practical results obtained by some one who has been successful will be the best help. Honey and eggs are always in demand and the market is not over-crowded.

PHYSALIS.

'Ground Cherry.'—The leaves enclosed are as named above; and it is often called the 'Strawberry Tomato,' and sometimes 'Ground Cherry.' The word is derived from 'physa,' a bladder, alluding to the calyx. They make very nice preserves where other fruit is scarce. The other questions of this correspondent have been answered by mail.

MISCARI.

M. P. R.—This is the Grape Hyacinth advertised with other spring flowering bulbs. They require planting where they can remain without being disturbed, and are natives of the Mediterranean, but so naturalized in America, that there are fields on Long Island literally blue with the flowers in early spring.

KEEPING PLANTS IN WINTER.

S. A. W.—I am afraid the method mentioned will not be successful unless there is a little light, in which case it might answer. Water sparingly and keep from frost. Begonias would do better in a window or on a table, and if not over-watered often do well in a living room. The disease of the vegetable marrow is a sort of mildew, and shows weakness of the plant. A change of seed would be the best remedy and ashes in the soil, with a little sulphur sprinkled on the vines when bearing.

AMARYLLIS.

A. M. says that this plant grows but does not blossom. Ans.—I saw one in bloom at a neighbor's the other day and it was a very handsome spike of red. It it not generally understood that this flower has its blossoming time at the beginning of each period of growth, when it should be well fed and kept moist. As soon as the leaves turn yellow and new leaves cease to grow, the water supply should be lessened, and no more fertilizers given. The flower stalks appear as soon as or before the new leaves, at which time apply warm water and a little liquid manure. If the leaves come up strong and green it may be understood that flowers will not follow—and all you can do is to encourage vigorous growth for another season, for it must have alternate periods of rest and growth and doubtless you have been encouraging leaf growth by not giving it a chance to rest.

MUSHROOMS IN CELLAR.

'Agaracus' asks if mushrooms can be successfully raised in a cellar. Ans.—I should object to living in a house where mushrooms were grown artificially in a cellar, but when there is a cellar under a barn or an empty root-house it can be done to advantage, as the cool moisture of the atmosphere and uniform temperature is more suitable to the growth of this vegetable than structures above ground. Boxes can be used for the purpose, and there is no new method of cultivation, but it requires care and the proper conditions.

QUESTIONS ON CACTI.

'Cereus.'—From your description I doubt your plant being Cereus Grandiflora. There are so many of the family of night bloomers that it does not answer the description. The Queen of the Night has not a flat leaf, and yours is doubtless the well-known Phyllocactus Latifrons, which means broad-leafed cactus. If the buds dropped, it was doubtless from want of strength. It is best to remove all new growth while the plant has buds, so as to give vigorous growth to the latter. The buds sometimes take a month to open after forming, a great deal depending on light and heat. The open flower can be preserved in alcohol and water.

BULBS FOR EARLY WINTER.

'E. M.'—The earliest to bloom at this date of planting is the Roman hyacinth, then the narcissus and crocus, while the Dutch hyacinths vary in their earliness, but can be in bloom by January if a proper selection is made. Coal gas and illuminating gas have a very bad effect on bulbs when budded, causing them to blight, and not to open at all. Be sure to place your bulbs in a cool, dark cellar after planting, and watering, and leave them for four or five weeks, or until the roots have grown before bringing to the light. One of the early flowering bulbs is the

CHINESE SACRED LILY.

as it is called, being really Narcissus Orientalis, a variety grown for decorating the temples or joss-houses on their New Year's day, which is in February. They can be grown in pots in soil, sand or moss, but are usually put into fancy bowls with a few pebbles to keep them straight. Planted before the middle of October, they will bloom by Christmas. These bulbs are sure to bloom, and are very little trouble to the amateur. If tulips are wanted, it is best to trust the dealer, telling when sending the order that the object is earliness of flowering in the house, and the best varieties for that purpose will be selected.

PLANT FOR WINDOW.

'Plant Lover' has a shaded window, where it is warm and pleasant, but plants do not succeed, and asks advice as to one plant to put in the centre of a table inside curtains. Ans.—The best plant to purchase for this purpose is Nephrolepis exaltata, or Boston fern. It grows luxuriantly, and sends out long, dark green fronds that droop gracefully. The pot had better be set in a jardiniere, and it will have a fine effect for decoration. Shower it three times a week, and if scale attacks it try fir tree oil soap infusion.

MAN-KILLERS AND MAN-EATERS.

Here are some startling figures from a Blue-book issued in London:—

The lives of 25,166 human beings in India slain by snakes and wild animals during 1898 were paid for by the death of 19,776 man-eaters and 108,385 reptiles, at a cost in rewards of £6,550.

The toll that the beasts of the jungle and marshes take is indeed a heavy one, and in ten years it has totalled close on a quarter of a million of human lives. The cobra di capello and his creeping, venom-fanged brethren are far and away the champion killers, for no fewer than 21,901 people met their deaths from snake-bites.

The formidable Indian tiger tore out the lives of 927, the slinking leopard accounted for 394, gangs of wolves for 462, and 1,482 were more or less disintegrated by various carnivora.

In ten years rewards have been paid on the bodies of 167,441 wild animals and 1,947,708 deadly snakes, yet the yearly average of lives they have destroyed keeps just above or below 25,000.

A German scientist thinks that if you are overtaken by a thunderstorm in an open plain or near water while riding a wheel, it is better to dismount and put the wheel down sideways till the lightning is over. In riding through a forest, however, the same authority considers it wiser to keep riding.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



Capes

Of Plush, Cloth, Cheviot, Velvet. A Special line "Golf" at $5.95, worth double.

P. LAFRANCE & CO.



Children's Cloaks.

Few merchants trouble themselves with keeping on assortment of these goods. We make a *specialty of it.*

P. LAFRANCE & CO.

P. Lafrance. J. E. Patenaude.

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GRAND OPENING

... OF ...

Millinery and Fall Goods.



Monday, Sept. 24 and following days.

Ladies who desire to be well informed as to the *Latest Fashions* and who like to wear them will do well to visit

Our Fall Exhibition.

The same Hats which give so much effect to the French Women in Paris and the Americans in New York, are to be found in our Millinery Parlors to adorn the belles of Montreal.

FOR OUR GENERAL OPENING

We have imported and have made over - - 2,000 CLOAKS and CAPES.

We have Cloaks for Ladies, Maids and Children. The artistic taste of the most celebrated American, French and English tailors shows itself in all our importations. The same may be said of the stock and variety of our

DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.

Never before have we been in a position to offer so large a variety of Millinery. Ready-to-wear Goods and the latest Novelties.

A visit to our establishment will give you the opportunity of studying the latest fashions.

Take note of the date of opening and the address of our Store

MONDAY, 24th September, and following days.

ST. LAWRENCE ST., cor. DORCHESTER, MONTREAL.

P. Lafrance & Co.



Coats.

Here is the latest style. This cloak is quilted, well lined, very pretty, shades to please yourself. Eskimo Beaver at $7.50, worth double. *P. Lafrance & Co.*



Costumes.

Imported or made to order, cut and low prices defy competition.

P. Lafrance & Co.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



Boys' Clothing.

We are having a big run on it.

THIS is our harvest time supplying Boys' School Suits, the kind that delights the mothers' hearts and makes papa feel proud of his boys. No trouble to sell the goods. We have the right kind, and we have the variety also. Stylish Overcoats and Peajackets for the boys—come in and see them.

Here are a few Lines

Boys' Two-piece Suits in Tweed and Serge at $1.50.
Boys' Good Durable Tweed Suits, well made and trimmed, at $2.00.
Boys' Pure All Wool Tweed Suits in medium and dark colors, weight right for present wear, at $2.75.
Boys' Neat, Dressy Dark Tweed Suits, made up in different styles, very durable, at $3.00.
Boys' Norfolk Suits in Tweeds and Serges, at $4.50.
Boys' Three-piece All Wool Tweed Suits, in medium and dark shades, at $4.00.
Boys' Three-piece Suits in Tweed Mixtures, Checks; also Navy Blue Serge, single or double breasted, at $5.00.
Boys' Three-piece Suits in Scotch Tweeds, Imported Serges and Cheviots, well made and trimmed, at $6.50, $7.00 and $7.50.
Boys' Navy Blue Serge Reefers, brass buttons, from $2.50 upwards.
Boys' Navy Blue Nap Reefers, at $2.50.
Boys' Navy Blue Nap Reefers, wool lined, at $3.50, $4.50 and $5.00.
Boys' Overcoats in different shades of Covert Cloth and Whip-Cord, from $4.50 upwards.
Boys' Knee Pants, 75c and $1.00 pair.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

Allans BOYS' CLOTHIER AND OUTFITTER

Cor. Craig and Bleury and 2299 St. Catherine St.

WE INVITE EVERY LADY IN MONTREAL

to visit our NEW HAIRDRESSING PARLORS which we have just opened. They are undoubtedly the finest on this continent. Fitted with every possible luxury and appliance in HAIR DRESSING, MANICURING, FACIAL MASSAGE and SCALP TREATMENT. The Ladies' private waiting-room is a gem of the high class decorator's art and is furnished luxuriously. Our customers are cordially requested to make use of it as a place to rest and write their letters or read the latest magazines, fashion journals, etc., etc. Call in next time you are down town.

J. PALMER & SON,

1745 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Telephone Main 391.

The Boys' Page.

Shipmates.

(W. F. Skerrye, in 'Youth's Companion.')

It was the morning of Nov. 27, 1898, the day of the great gale, when the shores of Cape Cod between Highland Light and Saco Point were strewn with every description of wreckage. No man knows, or ever will know, how many vessels were ground to pieces between the millstones of earth and sea during that storm.

But if any human being could have seen into the face of the storm from the high bank that extends up and down shore from Peaked Hill Life-Saving Station, he would have straightway forgotten the ruin and wreckage at his feet. He would have seen, dimly and fitfully through driving snow and flying spray, a brig of about two hundred tons in the death-grip of mountainous, foam-crested waves that were hurling her toward two long lines of sky-tossing, creamy-white billows running parallel with the shore. These two foam-lines, about fifty yards apart, marked the position of Peaked Hill bars, most dreaded of all the manifold dangers of the cape.

In the rigging of the doomed vessel were two men, the captain and mate, who looked at the storm-veiled shore with straining eyes. Down on deck, well aft, huddled three sailors, each with a rope round his waist, and clinging to the standing rigging. Now the brig was lifted almost on end up the precipitous slope of a wave, with her jib-boom toward the leaden sky; now she shot into the yawning gulf with a momentum that buried half her length under water.

The captain and mate had taken their places in the rigging as soon as there was light enough to see; the sailors had been crouching on deck for a hundred years—at least, so it seemed to them. Through the shrieking night they had waited stolidly for death, whose voice was everywhere round them; and they still waited, chilled and exhausted, while shot-like snow and stinging spray bit hand and face to the bone.

Standing in the cabin companionway, with only his head visible, was Jim Teale. He was as composed as if storms and danger had never been heard of. Now and then he spoke to some one below.

'Must be 'most to the outer bar, aint we, Jim?' asked a rough voice.

'Yes, Bill,' said Jim.

'See anybody ashore?'

'No.'

'Well, they couldn't do anything, anyhow; but I wish I was on deck, Jim.'

'So do I, Bill. But since ye can't, I'm here.'

Then an enormous wave, white from base to crown, rose beneath the brig, tossed her staggering to its crest, rolled a few hundred tons of its vast body on her deck, threw her down, then playfully jerked her back again, and finally gave her a parting heave clear over the outer bar. But the service had not been for nothing. The vessel was no longer a brig; nothing but a thing. Masts, rudder, jib-boom and bowsprit were gone.

No need to ask where captain and mate were. No man wasted time in looking for those who had disappeared in that fearful moment. The same wave that seized them dropped them fathoms deep and rode over their graves—mercilessly merciful.

'Narrer squeak, wasn't it, Jim?' asked the rough voice, when the men had opened their eyes and dared breathe again.

''Twas that, Bill!' said Jim. 'Nothin' left but the hull; cap'n 'n' mate gone; took my pipe, too.'

'Never mind, mate. We'll be joinin' 'em—how soon, Jim?'

'Shut up that, Bill! You 'n' me'll eat dinner ashore. Can't say for the other fellers.'

It turned out, however, that he spoke for all on board.

'Look out, Bill!' he called. 'The inner bar's right under our nose!'

The brig had already given all but her life, and the inner bar would accept no less than that. Its waves seized the brave old shivering hull, and one after another hurled their weight upon her from every side till, with a shock that swung her broadside on, her nose ploughed up the sand. At the moment when she swung round a thousand tons of water struck her along her whole length and careened her in toward the shore.

Meantime, the three sailors clung to rail and eye-bolt, and stared heavily at the land. Jim Teale was watching, too, and after a few minutes, that seemed as many hours, saw the life-savers on the beach. They had just discovered the brig, and although unable to face the gale, held their position behind the edge of a sandy bluff that partially protected them. There they put the apparatus into readiness.

No boat could live, even if it had been possible to launch one. The surf was running forty feet high between the inner bar and the bank, and above its reverberating roar could be heard the pipe of the gale. The only thing, then, was the breeches-buoy; and the captain of the life-saving crew loaded and trained his gun.

From the precipitous face of the bank, wind and water hurled against the stooping figures on the wreck grape-shot volleys of sand. The men's hands and faces were bleeding, their eyes bloodshot.

Jim Teale, watching from the open companionway, with the gale at his back, saw what was intended, and said to the voice below: 'I'm going for'ard, Bill, to give the fellers a hand. Don't you worry. I'll be back.'

But the voice called, imperatively: 'See here, Jim!'

'Well, Bill?'

'Don't be a fool! If they get a line to ye, go ashore! What's the use of a good man drownin', when p'r'aps only a cripple's called?'

Jim grunted savagely as he poked his head into the cabin.

'It's you that's the fool, Bill!' he said. 'I'll be back soon as I see the fellers ashore. How often have I got to tell ye that I wasn't born to be drowned?

The three sailors needed help. For although they saw the shot-line fall fairly across the deck, they seemed incapable of effective thought or motion until Jim's dumpy figure approached and his voice called them. He seized the line and began to haul carefully, hand over hand, coiling it between his feet as it fell, and all the time shouting lustily. Before they knew it the sailors were roused, and instead of one man on the line there were four, and none too many at that.

When the larger line, called the whip, had been hauled aboard, Jim made the block fast by its tail to the stump of the foremast. Thus there was established between ship and shore an endless rope, running smoothly in its blocks; and by this one end of the great hawser on which the breeches-buoy ran was drawn out to the wreck. After it had been made fast and the shore end had been anchored, out came the buoy for its first passenger. No one moved.

'Come, tumble in there!' cried Jim. 'What ye waitin' for? In ye go, Mathers!'

But the man hung back. Already the deadly chill in his bones and round his heart was again overcoming him. He gazed at the hempen thread that alone bound him and his comrades to life, and he watched the sea overriding it.

'I can't do it, Jim! I couldn't hold on a minute!' he said.

His face was puckered like that of a man of seventy, and the eyes were hardly visible. The other two were in no better condition, and the three moved like dumb brutes, while shocks like earthquakes ran ceaselessly through the timbers.

One look was enough. Jim saw that words would be wasted.

'Wait a minute, then,' he said; and running along the slanting, slippery deck, he reached the cabin companionway and called: 'All right, Bill?'

'Yes, I'm as snug as ye please.'

Dark, dirty water was bubbling and splashing where the cabin floor had been half an hour before. But the speaker saw no reason for troubling Jim about that. The water was rising, too, and a tall man needed all the room the cabin afforded to stand upright. But Bill, helplessly watching it, had no notion of interfering with Jim's plans by intruding himself.

Jim, too, saw the water, and was tempted for a moment to leave the others to their fate. For they were only men, and the man below was the other half of himself. But he was not quite sure that Bill would like it; and moreover, Jim saw a bare chance of getting back in time if he hurried. Many words were unnecessary.

'Well, I'm going for'ard again, Bill,' he said, 'if you're all right. I'll be back pretty quick. But say, Bill, if I don't come back, I won't be ashore. Understand?'

'Oh, yes, I understand; and if it wasn't for this miserable leg, I'd come up and kick ye ashore! Why can't ye have some sense, Jim?'

But Jim had rejoined the helpless trio forward. Thrusting one leg into the canvas-breeched buoy while the men looked on despairingly, quite misapprehending the movement, he shouted: 'Now, then, Mathers, come on! Put one leg in the other side here, and I'll hold ye. Quick now! You're as good as forty dead men yet. If ye had a broken leg, like Bill, ye might talk!'

Mathers clumsily obeyed when he understood what was wanted, and when once Jim's arm was round him, all his fears vanished. Three times the passage was made, and the three men were safely landed. But again Jim asked to be hauled out to the wreck.

'Ain't that all?' asked the life-savers.

'No, one more.'

'Where is he?'

'In the cabin, with a broken leg.'

Then they would have refused, but it was not easy to refuse Jim when his mind was once set. Jim knew by the swaying cable that the wreck was liable to collapse at any minute, but he reached the old boat, and picking his way to the cabin, leaped half-way down the stairs and stood waist-deep in water.

'Bill!' he called, and in the narrow



'BUT JIM'S HOLD COULD NOT BE BROKEN.'

space between water and ceiling his voice sounded flat and cold.

At the sound, Bill raised his head and smiled; and a glad light succeeded the sombre look that had veiled his eyes while he had been waiting for the water to cover him.

'What'd you come back for, Jim?' he asked. 'Another five minutes and I'd have been done for, and that'd been all right.'

'Shut up, Bill! I ain't got time to talk. If you and me are going to eat dinner ashore, we've got to hurry. Set up so's I can get hold o' ye.'

Then Jim lifted him on one broad shoulder, and slowly felt his way to the deck. Even in the few minutes that had passed below a fearful change had taken place. The crumbling bulwarks afforded freer entrance to the sea, and the buckling bulging deck opened its seams wider with every shock. Only the fact that the ship had careened shoreward, and thus presented her lofty side as a sort of breakwater to the seas, afforded the faintest hope of success.

Sometimes Jim was down on one knee, then on both; and once a great jagged plank knocked his feet from under him so quickly that even for Bill's sake he could not save himself from falling heavily. But he was up again in an instant, and step by step, leaning, walking, crawling, as unyielding as the sea, he reached the suspended buoy, thrust his mate's sound leg through a leg of the canvas breeches, climbed in beside him, and gave the signal.

The hawser leaped and swayed; the water sucked and sobbed horribly below; the surf dashed upon them with a weight that seemed to crush the breath from their bodies. But Jim's hold could not be broken. His legs were locked like iron bands round one of Bill's below the canvas and his encircling arm threatened, when the surf tugged and tossed hardest, to crack Bill's ribs.

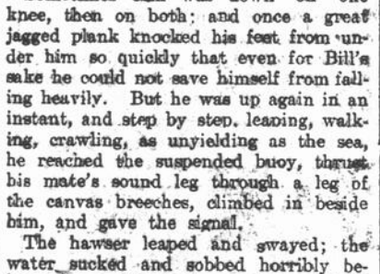
The last line of breakers curled over and whipped away a foot of beach at a time, and would have cracked a man's head and heels together and swept him back into its infernal whirl, a broken, shapeless mass. But although Jim's eyes were bulging and every muscle was on fire, he did not let go till he heard a shout that was not from the sea, and saw many arms outstretched. Then, no longer caring, he quietly tumbled out and was carried to the station near by. His first question when consciousness returned was:

'Where's Bill?'

'Hullo, Jim!' said Bill, with a seraphic smile.

TRAINING MICE.

Ordinary house mice can be trained to perform little tricks if caught when very young. They grow up then with no more fear of their enemies than a



cat or dog. Trained mice should be a feature of every home menagerie. They can be taught to race after each other, to drag miniature carriages after them, and to go through various drills and evolutions. They need to be treated with the same kindness and care as the others. Cages with revolving wheels come for performing mice, and it is always amusing to see them turn the wheel, their bright little eyes shining like beads. With the agility of monkeys, they can be taught to run up sticks and poles, jump from them through small circles, and to chase each other back and forth over a table or in and out of holes formed with papers and cloth wrinkled up for the purpose.—New York 'Herald.'

Envy.

WILLIE VISITING IN THE COUNTRY.

I wish 'at I lived out here
Where there are hills to climb,
And where a boy can slide down like
A flash, in winter time;
Where there are drifts to tumble in,
And ponds to skate upon—
I wish my Cousin John was me,
And I was Cousin John!

I'd like to have a colt to ride,
And lambs 'n' things to pet,
With apples in the cellar, and
Drink milk that's steamin' yet;
I'd like to live where I could whoop
Around with all my might,
And never have to be afraid
A cop would come in sight.

It's jolly sitting in the sled
When uncle drives to town,
And lets the horses walk up hill
And makes them gallop down!
It's jolly getting out behind,
Sometimes and hanging on—
I wish my Cousin John was me
And I was Cousin John!

JOHNNIE VISITING IN THE CITY.

I wish 'at I lived here, where things
Are all set at the door,
And where you see so many sights
You never saw before;
I'd like to ride in nice, warm cars
That whiz along the street,
Instead of in a bobsled, where
You nearly freeze your feet.

They never have no wood to chop,
Nor cows or sheep to tend;
They never have to carry slop
To where the pigs are penned;
They never carry water from
A well that's far away,
Nor every night and morning feed
The stock a ton of hay.

They never have no cows to milk,
Nor other chores to do,
And every time they turn around
They look at something new;
There's always lots that's going on,
The streets are never still—
I wish that Cousin Will was me,
And I was Cousin Will!

—S. E. Kiser.

LANGUAGE OF FLAGS.

To 'strike the flag' is to lower the national colors in token of submission. Flags are used as the symbol of rank and command, says the 'School Journal,' the officers using them being called flag officers. Such flags are square, to distinguish them from other banners.

A 'flag of truce' is a white flag displayed to an enemy to indicate a desire for a parley or a consultation.

The white flag is the sign of peace. After a battle parties from both sides often go out to the field to rescue the wounded or bury the dead, under the protection of a white flag.

The red flag is a sign of defiance, and is often used by revolutionists. In our service it is a mark of danger, and shows a vessel to be receiving or discharging her powder.

The black flag is the sign of piracy. The yellow flag shows a vessel to be at quarantine, and is the sign of contagious disease. A flag at half-mast means mourning. Fishing and other vessels return with a flag at half-mast to announce the loss or death of some of the men. Dipping a flag is lowering it slightly and then hoisting it again, to salute a vessel or fort.

The Royal Ensign is hoisted over a vessel on board of which is any member of the Royal Family.

If the President of the United States goes afloat the American flag is carried in the bows of his barge or hoisted at the main of the vessel on board of which he is.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A WAY OF ESCAPE

From the Endless and Terrible Tortures of Dyspepsia.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets the Cure, the Only Cure—They Cure Naturally and for all Time—And they Never Fail.

Why is it that women suffer more than men? The question has been asked hundreds of thousands of times, but no satisfactory answer has ever been given.

Meanwhile, gentle, loving, patient woman goes on, bearing her heavy load.

You can see the ravages of ill-health on hundreds of otherwise lovely faces, every day. That sallow, weary-looking woman is enduring the miseries of Dyspepsia; that one, whose face is prematurely wrinkled, whose eyes have lost their brightness, and who bears, unconsciously, a look of continual pain, is a victim of Indigestion.

In the majority of cases women suffer needlessly. They are like the occupants of a burning house, who, although the doors are open refuse to make their escape.

This is true of all who suffer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Flatulence, Nervous Debility, Catarrh of the Stomach and all other ailments of stomach and digestive organs. It is true because there is a way of escape from suffering.

This way of escape—and there is no other, remember—is through the use of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. They prevent or cure these diseases by removing their cause—imperfect digestion. They digest the food, tone and strengthen the stomach, and stimulate the bowels. They clean out the system, supply pure blood, establish perfect digestion.

Economy is a Virtue

DIAMOND DYES

Will Save Money for Every Home in Canada.

When times are hard and dollars scarce, the smart and bright women of our country find that the Diamond Dyes are important helps in economizing. By the use of Diamond Dyes the husband, mother and children can be well and stylishly dressed, although nearly all the clothing may be old material dyed over.

Diamond Dyes make such lasting and beautiful colors that goods dyed with them cannot be told from new. Any one can use them, as the directions are so plain and simple that no skill is needed. The colors of Diamond Dyes never grow dim; they never fade or wash out. In order to secure the best results in home dyeing, every woman should see that her dealer or merchant gives her the 'Diamond Dyes,' as other package dyes are only poor imitations.

Carter's Cold Cure

Cures in a day.

PRICE 10 CENTS.

P. McCORMACK & CO., Agents, cor. McGill and Notre Dame.

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AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

If necessary, Bedding can be Renovated and Returned the Same Day.

GIVE YOUR ORDERS EARLY.

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Telephone East 230.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"A PERFECT Food for Infants."—BABY.

Over 70 Years' Established Reputation.

Neave's Food

BEST AND CHEAPEST

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

"Very carefully prepared and highly nutritious."—LANCET.

"Equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."—MEDICAL MAGAZINE.

NEAVE'S FOOD has for some time been used in

THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.

"Admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons."—SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D.

Wholesale Agents in Canada: THE TORONTO PHARMACAL CO., Toronto.

Manufacturers: JOSIAH R. NEAVE & Co., Fordingbridge, England.

High-Grade SEWING MACHINES At Factory Prices.



The above is an illustration of our high-grade, high-arm, ball-bearing Sewing Machine, with complete set of steel attachments. Sold with a five-year warranty. Price $25.50. Nothing better made. Other Machines from $17.50 to $38.50. Send for our large catalogue and testimonials, free.

The BAILEY, DONALDSON CO., Dept. W. 30 Foundling st., MONTREAL.

A CHANCE

For Machinists, Newspaper Proprietors and Manufacturers. Useful Articles, Machinery, &c., for sale.

IRON PULLEYS.

No. Pulleys.	Diam.	Face.	Bore.
1	8 in.	2¾ in.	1 3-16 in.
1	10 in.	4½ in.	1⅞ in.
1	12 in.	6 in.	1⅞ in.
1	12 in.	12 in.	2 in.
1	13 in.	6 in.	1⅞ in.
1	13½ in.	6¼ in.	1⅞ in.
1	14 in.	3 in.	1⅞ in.
1	16 in.	6 in.	1⅞ in.
1	16 in.	7½ in.	2 in.
1	16 in.	8 in.	1⅞ in.
1	17 in.	8 in.	1⅞ in.
1	18 in.	6 in.	2 in.

IRON SPLIT PULLEYS.

8	24 in.	4½ in.	2⅝ in.

IRON CONE PULLEYS.

1	stepped 14 in. to 6½ in.	3 in. face 2¾ in. bore
8	" 6 in. to 4 in.	1⅝ in. face. 13-16 in. bore

DODGE WOOD PULLEYS.

Diameter.	Face.
1 12 in.	4½ in. face.
1 15 in.	6 in. face.
1 30 in.	6 in. face.

2 counter shaft hangers, 14 in. drop.

FOR NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.

One Drum Cylinder Press, 46 in. x 32 in.
One Drum Cylinder Press, 50 in. x 32 in.
One Forsyth Folding Machine.
One Chambers Folding Machine.
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These machines will cut and fold, and will be sold for $100 each.
One Stereo Casting box, 1 ft. 7 in. by 1 ft. 2½ in.
Address or apply to
J. BEATTY, "Witness" Office, Montreal.

$100 PRIZE IN GOLD FOR A NAME

The Oxford Mfg. Co. will give a prize of one hundred dollars for a name for a high class Laundry Soap they are about to place on the market. The conditions for competing for the prize are as follows:

Each competitor must enclose ten cents together with the name they select, and mail them to the Oxford Mfg. Co., Toronto. By return mail they will receive a box of delicately perfumed, pure bland toilet soap, for the complexion, or to those who prefer it, we will forward a box of the best shaving soap in the world, "The Barber's Favorite."

The prize name competition will close October 20th. Address OXFORD Mfg. Co., Old Upper Canada College Bldg., Toronto.

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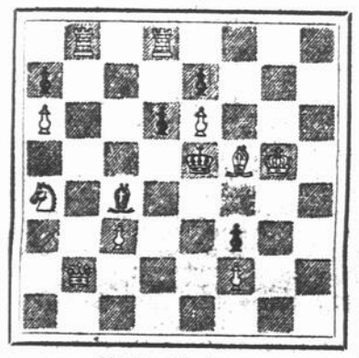
Communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal.

Saturday, Sept. 22, 1900.

PROBLEM NO. 344; 'ROOKED.'

(Composed for the 'Witness' by C. C. W. Sumner, late of Montreal.)

Black—6 pieces.



White—10 pieces.

Mate in TWO. Solution Oct. 13.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENT.

Solution to Two-move Problem No. 341, by H. W. Barry. White K at K R; Q at K 7; Rs at Q and Q 8; Bs at K R 6 and Q R 8; Kts at Q R 6 and K Kt 2; pawns at Q B 3, Q 4, K 2 and 6, and K Kt 4—thirteen pieces. Black K at K 5; Q at K 4; B at Q 7; Kts at Q B 3 and Q 4; pawns at Q Kt 5, Q B 2, K Kt 3 and 6 and K R 7—ten pieces. Key move, 1 Q—Kt 5.

Correct from L. C. Wurtele, Acton Vale; John Roiger, jr., Genoa; F.W.S., Mille Isle; 'Greenhorn,' Ottawa; Louis Madore, Montreal (also to No. 340); and C. E. St. Maurice, jr., Montreal (also 340). This problem was not included in the solution tournament, which, by the way, concludes next month.

Criticism.—A good problem in every respect, although rather too easy.—'Greenhorn.' A nice two-mover; good key, and fair economy.—Maenab. Very fine, the variations 1.... K x Q P, 2 Q—K 3, being especially good.—J.W.H.

GREEK MET GREEK.

The third game of the Pillsbury-Schlechter series, to decide their tie at Munich, was a tug of war in every sense of the word. The American did his best to effect an opening on the king's side, but was foiled, and then, in turn, was called upon to ward off an attack on the opposite wing. Schlecter's manœuvres finally netted him a pawn, but Pillsbury neutralized the advantage cleverly by forcing an exchange of queens, and emerging with bishops of opposite color. The score:

GAME 348—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

	Pillsbury White.	Schleeter Black.
1	P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2	P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3	Kt—Q B 3	3 P—Q B 4
4	P x Q P	4 K P x P
5	P x P	5 Kt—K B 3
6	B—Kt 5	6 B x P
7	P—K 3	7 B—K 3
8	Kt—B 3	8 Kt—B 3
9	B—Q 3	9 P—K R 3
10	B—R 4	10 Castles
11	Castles	11 B—K 2
12	R—B sq	12 Q—R 4
13	B—Kt sq	13 K R—Q sq
14	Kt—Q 4	14 Kt x Kt
15	P x Kt	15 Q R—B sq
16	Q—Q 3	16 R—B 5
17	P—Q Kt 3	17 R—B 3
18	Kt—K 2	18 R (Q sq)—Q B sq
19	B x Kt	19 B x B
20	Q R—K sq	20 P—K Kt 3
21	Q—K 3	21 B—Kt 2
22	P—B 4	22 B—Kt 5
23	P—B 5	23 P—K Kt 4
24	P—K R 3	24 B x Kt
25	R x B	25 Q—Kt 5
26	R—Q sq	26 R—B 6
27	Q—B 2	27 R—B 8
28	R (K 2)—Q 2	28 B—B 3
29	P—Kt 3	29 R x R ch
30	R x R	30 R—B 6
31	K—Kt 2	31 K—Kt 2
32	R—Q 2	32 P—K R 4
33	B—B 2	33 P—R 5
34	P x P	34 P x P
35	R—Q 3	35 R x R
36	B x R	36 Q—B 6
37	B—K 2	37 Q—B 7
38	B—Kt 4	38 Q—K 5 ch
39	Q—B 3	39 Q x Q P
40	Q—Q sq	40 Q—K 4
41	Q—Q 3	41 B—Kt 4
42	K—B sq	42 P—Q 5
43	B—B 3	43 P—Kt 3
44	Q—K 4	44 Q—Kt 4 ch
45	B—K 2	45 Q—B 4
46	B—B 4	46 P—Kt 4
47	Q—Q 5	47 Q x Q
48	B x Q	48 P—Q 6
49	P—R 4	49 P—Kt 5
50	B—B 4	50 P—Q 7
51	K—K 2	51 K—B 3
52	K—Q sq	52 K—K 2
53	K—B 2	53 P—B 3
54	B—K 2	54 Drawn.

Summary of the series:

Games.	Openings.	Moves.	Winners.
1	Petroff defence	34	Schlechter.
2	Ruy Lopez	56	Pillsbury.
3	Queen's gambit dec.	54	Drawn.
4	Ruy Lopez	45	Drawn.

In its comments on previous tourneys that have ended in a tie the London 'Times' gives a few data, as follows: 'We can find only one other instance of three players tieing for first prize. This was at Wiesbaden in 1880, when sixteen players competed, as at Munich, and Blackburne, English and Schwarz each scored 11 and divided one to three. Ties of two players for first prize have been frequent, including Steinitz and Blackburne in Vienna, 1873; Zukertort and Winaver, Paris, 1878; Steinitz and Winaver, Vienna, 1882; Blackburne and Horn, London, 1886; Tschigorin and Weiss, New York, 1889; Tschigorin and Charousek, Budapest, 1896, and Tarrasch and Pillsbury, Vienna, 1898.'

Hope it Comes Off.—The next big event promised is a match between Marshall and Showalter. 'Frank' is also beset by a number of smaller fry waiting to be whipped.

L. C. Wurtele.—Thanks for continued interest. Solutions suggested for No. 340 were each defeated in one variation.

CHECKERS.

IN THE POST-CARD TOURNEY.

A game between C. E. St. Maurice, jr., Montreal, and Dr. P. E. Jones, Woodstock, Ont., played in the 'Witness' Correspondence Tournament.

Game 55—St. Maurice's Move.

10—15	4— 8	7—14	14—18	24—19			
21 17	30 25	31 26e	21 17	16 12			
6—10	1— 5	8—11	19—23	19—15			
17 13	24 19b	26 22f	27 24	2 6			
9—14	15—24	11—15	23—27	18—23			
22 18	28 19	32 27	17 13	6 1			
15—22	11—15	15—19	27—31	23—27			
25 9	25 21	23 16	10 6	And			
5—14	15—24	12—19	2— 9	White			
29 25	27 20	20 16	13 6	resign-			
11—15	10—15c	14—18	31—27	ed.			
25 22	22 18	22 15	24 20				
8—11a	15—22	5—14	27—24				
13 9	26 10d	15 10g	6 2				

Notes by the Winner.

(a)—Better was 14—17.

(b)—Here 25—21 forcing Black to play 14—17, etc., and opening a way to king's row, is full of promises, but they are far from being all rosy.

(c)—At this stage the reader should study Black's possible 8—11 very well, and note the complications that White can presently create; and the easy draw allowed White by the next move will be explained.

(d)—A most interesting position! Black has to capture with 5 or 7. In either case White can draw by 23—18, followed by 31—27, etc. etc. In either case, also, Black wins if White neglects the opportunity, but 5—14 left Black no hope that White would play 31—26, and continue the battle, because then the win was too obvious. So 7—14 was played, and that, with results which ought to gratify the most problem-loving checkerist extant.

(e)—After this move the win was announced and demonstrated by analysis, but Dr. Jones thought he had discovered a way out and asked to play on. The analysis, however, proved correct, but credit is due the Doctor for discovering and adopting for defence, a sub-variation which is as pretty as the best in which this beautiful end game abounds

(f)—The following is also very interesting:

32 27	28 19	22 15	11 8	4 8			
11—15	18—23	5—14	27—32	2— 6			
27 24	26 22	15 11	8 4	and			
15—18	14—18	23—27	32—28	to			

king's row by way of 9, 13, 17, etc., will win, for the White king cannot come out to 11 on account of 12—16, etc.

(g)—If 15 11, then:

14—18	27 24	27—32	24 20	18—22	
16 12	23—27	8 4	27—23	8 11	
19—23	11 8	32—27	4 8	23—18	

etc., wins.

We have other tournament games noted by Mr. St. Maurice, for which we know our readers will look with interest.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE SOLDIER AND THE DRUMMER BOY.

(By William Luff, in 'The Christian.')

James was a soldier of the Queen, and a soldier of the King, too. Feeling he could serve his Master more in healing than in killing, he asked to be transferred to the medical staff. This was done and soon he was on active service in the Matabele war. Before leaving, a lady at the Soldiers' Home, Winchester, gave him a copy of Miss Havergal's 'Loyal Responses.'

The book went with him, and on his return he presented it to Miss Perks, at this Home. On looking through it, she traced a bullet track to the ninth day, and there it stopped. I looked at the arresting words:

Precious, precious blood of Jesus! shed on Calvary—
Shed for rebles, shed for sinners, shed for me.

There was a small dent on the next page, and I read:

'My Lord, dost thou indeed remember me?'

A slighter dent upon the following page marked the answer.

'My child, I do remember thee.'

Thus saved from death, this Christian soldier devoted himself still more to the Lord. One day he had a drummer boy brought into the hospital whose thigh had been broken on a route march. The next morning he called James to him, as soon as he entered the ward, and whispered: 'Orderly, will these men hurt me if I kneel down to say my morning prayers?'

'My boy,' was the reply, 'I never be afraid of what men may say. I will see that they don't hurt you; but Jesus will hear your little prayer where you are. He knows you cannot get out of your bed.'

Then he gave the little chap, who was only fourteen years old, some books about Jesus, sent him by Miss Perks.

Now, I must tell you the rest in the orderly's own words, copied from a letter I saw at the Soldiers' Home.

'The poor lad the doctor attended to late on Saturday night, by another accident in the ward in my absence, Monday, 9.45 a.m., making an attempt to rise from his bed, by some means not yet found out, he was struck by a private, and at 8.25 this morning he passed away to be with Jesus. The doctor asked a first-class orderly to set the night duties for the twenty-four hours, and I asked that I might be one, as I felt for the poor boy, and, having permission, I took the first relief from ten to twelve p.m. I passed the two hours with the lad; and it was a sad and yet the most blessed time I have ever spent. It seemed as if the Lord Jesus was there with us himself. The laddie said to me with a sigh, "Ja nes, does you think that Jesus wants me home in the beautiful skies with him? But if I die, what about poor mother and father in Scotland? If they could only see me here they would cry bitterly; but never mind, I shall be better there. Shall I wear a crown?'

'I could not answer at that moment, in the ward at eleven o'clock I burst into tears; for I felt it too much after attending to such a good-hearted lad—I could not bear it. As I knelt there beside the bed, I asked God if it was his will to spare the lad. Then a word came from his lips:

'"Father, do look to poor father and mother, and poor sister Bessie."

'I arose, and as the time came to be relieved, I took a look at the lad's face and said: 'Good-night, Berty." He answered: '"Don't cry, it will be all right if Jesus takes me. I know he is coming to-night for me."

'I went away with eyes full of tears; and at eight o'clock this morning the orderly came and called me out of my room for my breakfast, saying:—

'"The lad wishes you to stay with him the next hour."

'As I entered the ward, he looked at me, and I said:

'"Well, Berty, what is it you want, my boy?"

'He said, "Do stay with me." So I sat down, and he went into a deep stupor. After a quarter of an hour we heard him say:

'"Jesus, I'm coming now."

'I took his hand, but before I could speak again he had gone to be with Jesus.'

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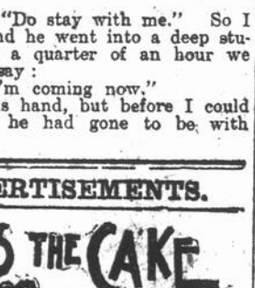
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Proportionate rates from all G.T.R. Stations in Canada, unapproachable through train service, and excursion tickets are good going by all trains on dates of excursion.

EXCURSION —TO— NEW YORK,

SEPTEMBER 27, 1900.

Round Trip Rate from Montreal $10.65

Tickets good going by all trains Sept. 27 and valid returning from New York on or before Oct. 7, 1900.

City Ticket Offices, 137 St. James st. and Bonaventure Station.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Monday, June 18, 1900 trains will leave and arrive at Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, as follows:

THE MARITIME EXPRESS will leave daily, except on Saturday, at 12.00 noon, for Halifax, N.S., The Sydneys, St. John, N.B., and other points in the Maritime Provinces.

THE MARITIME EXPRESS, from points as above, will arrive daily, except on Monday, at 7.30 p.m., and daily from Riviere du Loup.

THE LOCAL EXPRESS will leave daily, except on Sunday, at 7.40 a.m., due to arrive at Levis at 1.00 p.m., and at Riviere du Loup at 5.00 p.m., and at Ste. Flavie at 8.00 p.m.

THE LOCAL EXPRESS will leave Ste. Flavie daily, except Saturday, at 4.50 p.m., Riviere du Loup at 7.40 p.m., and Levis at 11.45 p.m., due to arrive at Montreal at 6.30 a.m.

ACCOMMODATION FOR LEVIS leaves daily, except on Sunday, at 11.30 p.m., due to arrive at Levis at 7.20 a.m., and connecting with accommodation for Campbellton, N.B.

ACCOMMODATION leaves Levis at 11.45 a.m., daily, except on Sunday, due to arrive in Montreal at 10 p.m.

ACCOMMODATION FOR NICOLET leaves daily except Sunday, at 4.30 p.m. Accommodation from Nicolet arrives in Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 10.45 a.m.

Vestibule trains with luxurious Sleeping and Dining Cars and First-class Coaches on the Maritime Express.

Through Sleeping Cars between Montreal and Halifax.

Sleeping Cars on Local Express.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Moncton, N.B., June 15, 1900.

H. A. PRICE, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 143 St. James street, Montreal.

JAMES HARDWELL, Assistant General Freight Agent, Room 115, Board of Trade Building.

City Ticket Agent, 143 St. James street, Montreal.

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LOW RATES WEST—Toronto, single, $6.00, return $10.00. Cleveland and Toledo, single, $12.00, return $20.00.

Further particulars from

W. H. HENRY, 116 St. Peter St., Mechanics' Inst. Bldg. Tel. Main 2446. General Steamship Agency.

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DRAIN PIPES, PORTLAND CEMENTS, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

W. & E. P. CURRIE & Co. 194 McGill Street.

ELECTROTYPING DONE IN the very best style and with despatch at 'Witness' Office.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Great Reputation

HAS BEEN ACHIEVED BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Not Only in Canada, but in Every Civilized Country Throughout the World—Merit Alone has Given this Medicine its Great Prominence Over Competitors Everywhere.

The reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not only in Canada, but throughout the world, rests upon a very solid basis, which may be summed up in two words—sterling merit. The 'Enterprise' has had occasion to investigate a number of cures effected by this medicine, and knows that in some instances at least these cures were wrought after other medicines had failed even to give relief. Recently another cure came under our notice that cannot fail to increase the popularity of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the locality in which it occurred, and as we can vouch for the facts, it may well bring hope to sufferers elsewhere.

Mr. Walter H. Johnson is one of the best known residents of the northern section of Queen's county. He resides in the town of Caledonia, where he keeps a hotel, and also runs a stage that carries passengers and mail between that town and Liverpool, a distance of some thirty miles. Mr. Johnson was in Bridgewater recently, on which occasion he gave a reporter of this paper the following facts: About three years ago he was taken very ill. He had the best of medical attendance, but made very little progress towards recovery, and the doctor told him there was very little hope that he would be able to return to his former work. The trouble appeared to have located itself in his kidneys, and for eight weeks or more he was confined to bed. He suffered greatly from constant pains in the back, his appetite became impaired, and his constitution generally appeared to be shattered. At this juncture he decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and got a half dozen boxes. In the course of a couple of weeks he noticed an improvement in his condition, and he continued the use of the pills until he had taken some ten or twelve boxes, when he not only felt that his cure was complete, but also felt that in all respects his health was better than it had been for years. Since that time he has been continually driving his coach between Caledonia and Liverpool, and has not had the slightest return of the trouble, notwithstanding that he has to face at times very inclement weather, that might well bring on a return of the trouble had not his system been so strongly fortified against it through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

If the blood is pure and wholesome disease cannot exist. The reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure so many forms of disease is that they act directly upon the blood and nerves, thus reaching the root of the trouble. Other medicines act only upon the symptoms of the trouble, and that is the reason the trouble always returns when you cease these medicines. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make permanent cures in kidney troubles, rheumatism, erysipelas, anaemia and kindred diseases. But be sure you get the genuine, which bear the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People on the wrapper around every box.

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.

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

LETTERS FROM READERS.

TSHEINDZHIZ IN SPELING.

(tu dhi editar av dha witnas.)

diir seor,—juua kritisizm av maai fqqma peipa wqz a veri dzhast an riizanabl wan, and tudei aai propoz tu aansar it, juuzing dha pronansieishan, aez niir aez aai kaen reprizent it, av dhoz huu duu nqt saaund dhea r bifor a kqnsonant. it iz wan av dhi qbdzhakts av a fonetik sistam tu bii eibi tu distinggwish bitwiin difarant modz av spiitsn av difarant spiikaz.

it is kwait truu dhat maai aelfabet iz so raedikal dhat it wil prqbabli eksait dirizhan amang dhoz huu notis onli dhi mor qbvias av dhi anqmaliz in dha karant speling. bat it iz dhi ekspiirians av mfiali qql av dhoz huu haev meid efats tu impruuv maetaz dhat dhei prifeor a peofakt and raedikalsistam fqq dhear cn juus, and onli inklaain tu paashal impruuvmants fqqr adhz, fqq hwqt dha divaainz kqql dha winka bredhan. tu meni haaueva eni tsheindzh hwqteva iz most disteistful, and anfonetik qltareishanz laik honor, traveler, program, tho, aa dzhast aez qfensiv aez dha most raedikal tsheindzh, aend bisaidz, dhiiz kaenqt bii dzhastifaaid qn eni intelidzhibl prinsipl, anles it bii pjuua leizinas. hweraez a tharoli saaientifik sistam av reprizenting qql risiivd saasundz apiilz at liist tu a sens av dha raitnas av thingz hwitsn most piipl pozes.

it is truu dhi aelfabet aai geiv went bijqnd dhi qqdinari rikwaaiamants av dhi ingglish laengwidzh, bat dha fqran letaz mei bii omitad, and hwqt rimeinz iz aez simpl a sistam aez kaen bii faaund tu kava hwqt iz aebsoljuutli esenshal. it iz samhwqt minjuut in its anaelisis av saaundz, bat nqt mor so dhaen kqnsistansi dimaandz. dha prqpa test av a fonetik aelfabet iz hwedhar a poesan aneibl tu riid qq a fqrina huu noz no ingglish, wud bii eibl, qn maastaring dhi aelfabat, tu riid and pronaauns kqrektli eni ingglish tekst put bifoa him.

rifeoring tu dha weod silektid baai juu aez an instans av dhi qd apiirans av mai speling, dha weod 'tsheindzh,' juu wil redili aprlishieit dhi advaantidzh av dha fqqm baai kampearing it widh dha weodz etch edge (etsh edzh). if wii ingglish aar anwiling tu aenalaaiz aaua saaundz intu dhea truu fonetik elimants, wii kaenqt bii sapraaizd aet dha dzheomanz rifjuuzing tu sabstitjuut (ts) fqq (z) weodz laik (zwei) hwitsh iz saaundid (tsvaai). it kamz tu bii kqnfuuzing tu fqrinaz hwen wii haev tuu qq moa difarant weiz av ekspresing dha seim saaund. aez tu haeving wan saain inkluud sevaral sheidz av saaund, dhaet iz anavqidabl in dho most peofekt sistam, and it iz nqt aebsant in maain. bat aai duu nqt sii haau eni av dha saaundz distingwisht kaen bii ignoad widhaut distrqjing dha fonetik ackjurasi av dha hol.

dha fqloing iz a kqndenst kii tu dha saaundz juuzd in ingglish alon:

ii	i	ei	e	eo	a	ae
eel	ill	ale	ell	err	abundant	act
aa	qq	q	o	u	uu	
are	all	on	old	put	rule	
th	dh	sh	zh	ng		
pith	the	vicious	vision	sing		

FILELIS.

A DAY FOR RECREATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I am glad to see that there is to be formed in Montreal a branch of the Lord's Day Alliance. Not from a puritanical standpoint, but from a workingman's standpoint, I view with apprehension any intrusion upon the Sunday. It may be all right to go to Sohmer Park, or any other park for that matter, and to a certain extent recreate ourselves, but at whose expense? Not only that of the performers, but of all the numerous employees around the place or places who have to work seven days a week. We must have a change, as we call it; all right, then, let us include the whole show, not ask others to do what we do not want to do ourselves. I am glad Mr. Shearer has found workingmen belonging to labor organizations so heartily in accord with Sunday observance. We know what it will ultimately mean if all kinds of sports and games are allowed on Sunday. First, it will help to abolish what we have in many workshops and factories now, namely, the Saturday afternoon holiday; secondly, it means, by increasing hours, a decrease in wages and the throwing of many out of work altogether, for if, as we argue, a decrease of the hours of labor will increase the number of employed, an increase of the hours of labor will operate in the reverse direction and decrease the number of employed. The stores which now close at a reasonable hour would have to revert to the old system of late hours on Saturday night, and those which now keep open late would gradually infringe upon the Sunday, until they would want to open part of that day, and at whose expense? Why, the poor employees. Yet no one would be the richer. People spend all the money they can afford to now, with the hours as they are, and could not spend any more were the stores kept open longer. The reason for particularizing store clerks is because I am credibly informed that they and bartenders are the greatest frequenters of Sunday amusements, because they have, as a rule, so little time at their disposal during the week days.

It is only natural that those who have no time during the week should need something to vary the monotony besides going to church. Then what is to be done? Why, let the churchgoers and all others interested determine not to do any shopping during one afternoon in the week days, say on Wednesday or Thursday. Call it store day, or some other name, and refrain from doing any business at all with those storekeepers who keep open on the closing afternoon, not only in summer, but winter also. Then half the desire for Sunday games would vanish. After that, we should keep steadily on until Saturday afternoon became a general holiday, on which all would take recreation and enjoyment, and Sunday would become a real day of rest, our other desires being satisfied as to amusements. The workingmen of Montreal will not be led astray by any false ideas of a so-called more liberal Sunday, that will benefit only a few proprietors of shows or ball grounds.

W. D.

STORIED WINDOWS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In the 'Witness' of Sept. 11 there is an account of the unveiling of a memorial window in St. Paul's Church, Montreal, on the morning of Sabbath, Sept. 9. This leads me to take up the subject above-stated.

Protestants are opposed to having pictures on the walls of their churches. Some time ago, I said to one of the foremost artists in Toronto, 'What is the essential difference of a religious kind, between a painted window in a church, and a painting on the wall of a church—between a picture seen by light shining through it, and one seen by light shining on it?' He smiled, and answered: 'Well, that question is to me a poser. It is just one which I would expect a hard-headed Scotchman to put.' I would now ask the readers of the 'Witness' the same thing. I shall be pleased to get a reply, which shall let out the darkness at present in my mind on the subject of this article.

Here is another question. It is said that art ought to be 'the handmaid of religion.' How can she be so by means of painted church windows?

As I am speaking about 'storied windows richly dight,' I would give a short description of two, each in a place not far from Toronto. One is said to represent the healing of the lame man by Peter and John. They wear the Roman dress, which is nonsense. Peter is carrying a huge book with huge clasps, like a pulpit Bible. Nonsense again. The lame man is on his knees, resting on two short crutches. Another specimen of nonsense. He had no need of crutches of any kind, for he had to be carried to the Temple. The second professes to represent the Crucifixion. In the background, a half moon is shining. Our Lord was crucified at the Passover. That festival was always observed at the full moon.

I believe that the unveiling of memorial windows in church is not a thing befitting the Sabbath.

T. FENWICK.

Woodbridge, Ont.

CAUSE FOR BRITISH ALOOFNESS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In the 'Witness' of Sept. 11, under the heading, 'French pride hurt by English manners and aloofness,' referring to some remarks of Sir William Hingston, the impression is given that the fault is wholly with the English. As to the manners, each nation thinks its own the best; but there is, just now, good and sufficient cause for the aloofness. Unfortunately, several things have, of late, tended to irritation between the two peoples—such as the Dreyfus affair, the Fashoda incident, and the Boer war. But as to the position taken by the majority of his countrymen on these subjects, there is little for an Englishman to be ashamed of.

Coming to the aloofness of the British people, which, I presume, refers particularly to the smallness of their attendance at the Exhibition, there are some reasons for it. One of these is the very pronounced sympathy for the Boers and consequent virulence against the English as indicated by the great bulk of the French press. The French people are, of course, free to think as their bias impels them on this and other topics; but their attitude is naturally offensive to a people, so many of whose best and dearest are fighting and dying in South Africa, and they should not be blamed for keeping out of contact with those who assume it. But the greatest deterrent was the brutal system of attacks, by the popular French papers, on our revered Queen. Caricatures of her, of a vileness and obscenity essentially Parisian, were issued by these low sheets, whose circulation counts by the million. A friend who was in Paris early in the year informed me that we could not comprehend the incredible foulness of these pictures, because they would not be allowed to circulate in Canada. In Paris they were en evidence by thousands, in shop windows, in cafes, and on the boulevards. The concoctor of one of the most villainous of them was presented with the Cross of the Legion of Honor; which is an indication of the wide difference between English and French 'manners.' At that time the Boers were carrying things with a high hand. Natal and Cape Colony had been invaded and partly annexed. Loyal settlers had been forced into the Boer ranks, or had their property looted. In beleaguered Ladysmith, Kimberley, and Mafeking, not alone Englishmen, but English women and children were exposed to the ravages of famine and disease within, and a rain of deadly missiles from without. Thousands of English homes were mourning for their dead, — and all this to the loudly expressed exultation of the French press, with very few exceptions. Paris was a good place for a loyal Briton to stay away from, and they have done so generally, and no wonder.

A

LESS HOME WORK AND FREE BOOKS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The enclosed is a copy of a letter I have addressed to the chairman of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners. If you think it is of sufficient public interest to deserve publication in your esteemed paper, I would respectfully ask you to let it appear.

ANTI-CRAM.

To the Chairman of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners:—

Sir,—Here is a subject you might debate at your next meeting of the Protestant School Board, if not with profit to yourselves, it would undoubtedly, if any action was taken, result in overwhelming benefit to the rising generation. The subject I refer to is 'Home lessons.' Who is it that derives any benefit from them? The answer is, very few of the children, if any. Who is it that reaps any reward? Occasionally the teachers, but at what a cost! Is it reasonable, is it common sense, is it human, after a child of ten years has been stewing in a stuffy school all day, to give them home lessons, which, if properly executed to meet the requirements of the Board (the teachers say), take them two and three hours, fuming, fretting, worrying, until at last, when it is an hour after their bedtime, I cannot bear to see them suffer any longer, so I send them off to bed, and wake them up at six o'clock the following morning to finish the uncompleted work of the previous night. No wonder the children begin to lose their bright looks when school has been re-opened a short time. And mark you, my children are never allowed out of the house after six o'clock, and instead of having a pleasant time with them, they invariably go off to bed, fretting about the horrors of the following day, and crying themselves to sleep.

If the board in their wisdom think it is absolutely necessary to have home lessons, I beg to suggest that they might reduce them at least by one-half, then our children would do them well, and retire to bed with light hearts, instead of swollen heads. I would like to subscribe my name to this, but, although I blame the board more than the teachers, I am very much afraid that my children would be a mark for the wrath of the teachers if I did so. Although I prefer to pay for the education of my children, I think it would be a great boon if the Board provided the books free; it would, at any rate, put a stop to the purloining of books by those who have none, from those who have.

FREE BOOKS.

Montreal, Sept. 18, 1900.

HEMMEON.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I deem it my duty to tell you once more what right-thinking and Christian people think of you. You ignore and trample under foot all the principles, teaching and work of Mr. Gladstone, that once you hypocritically approved of, and you do the same with all the commands of Jesus Christ. I am sure that no paper in the world does more to help the devil and defeat Christ than the 'Witness,' because it professes to teach Christianity. You go beyond the 'bloodthirsty Christianity' that is the contempt of both heathen and Christian people, which teaches 'civilization and christianization with the rifle,' and defend and approve of the crimes of the ages that all the world reprobates, namely, opium, war, etc., dum dum bullets and lyddite shells, Jameson raid, butchery of wounded dervishes by the British butcher Kitchener, the late murder of the would-be kidnapper of the British god, the murderer Roberts, or 'Bobs.' In short, the 'Witness' has approved of every act of every British murderer and pirate and scoundrel that I know of. I believe fully that if to-morrow the British jingo Tory crew ordered the murder of every Boer and other prisoners, and the destruction of all Boers, the men who have won the admiration of the world, you would approve of it and defend it. This is the opinion of thousands re the 'Witness.' Can you explain how it is that, whereas all others have erred, the British do no wrong? The 'crimes of the ages' are condoned and defended by you, to the ruin of all who receive your teaching.

J. B. HEMMEON,
Methodist minister, and secretary of the Church Society of Nova Scotia.
Wolfville, N.S., September, 1900.

WAR ARTICLES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Just a word of appreciation in regard to the 'War Situation,' which has appeared in your columns almost daily since the outbreak of the South African war. I have read it with much profit, coming as it did among multitudes of conflicting reports and despatches, and I found myself pretty much in the same position as the old negro who was found busy reading (?) a newspaper upside down, and when asked why he read it thus, replied that he could get at the bottom of the 'subjeck' without reading the whole paper.

JAMES LIPSEY.

Robertson Station.



"Meal Time at the Front."

It might be worse—and it might be a great deal better, thinks the cook, if he only had an **Imperial Oxford Range**, Canada's Kitchen Favorite, to make the cooking perfect!

Is there any reason why you shouldn't enjoy the coal economy, baking perfection and all-round convenience given by this popular range?

See its improved details and think it over.

Sold by all leading dealers everywhere.

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OUR EXHIBIT AT
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LADIES' DONGOLA OXFORDS, broken sizes only.	$0.75
LADIES' DONGOLA OXFORDS, all sizes, 2½ to 7.	1.00
LADIES' HEAVY WALKING BOOTS, lace or button.	2.00
MEN'S TAN CALF BALS., Goodyear Welt, light or heavy soles, were $3.00 and $3.50, now	2.50

We have a great variety of Boys' and Girls' School Boots.

Call and see our tables for bargains in Samples and Job Lines, all broken sizes are put on these tables and sold at greatly reduced prices.

If you want your shoes mended, telephone or send us a post card, and we will call for and deliver them when done. Our repairings are done neatly and quickly.

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Rector, Rev. J. WILLIAMSON, B.A. (Oxon.)
With full staff of Assistant Masters.

Secondary School for boys from 11 to 18.
Preparatory School for younger boys.
Small classes, individual attention.
Thorough preparation for the universities.
Special preparation for business.

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SPECIAL MATRICULATION CLASS.

At the beginning of the session a class will be formed for the special work of preparation for matriculation at McGill University.

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Mr. WILLIAMSON may be seen daily from 10 o'clock to noon, and from 3 to 5 and 8 to 9 p.m.

J. WILLIAMSON, Rector.

WARD-WHATE'S,

500 GUY STREET (Cor. Lincoln Avenue).

Re-opens TUESDAY, Sept. 11th.

Head-master: F. C. Ward-Whate, B.A., L.C.P., assisted by Graham Macdougall, B.A., First Class Honors, Toronto University, and G. A. Scott, B.A., (Honors) Toronto Univ.

Preparatory Class for young boys under a skilled master.

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Splendid accommodation for a few resident pupils, under the direct supervision of the Head-master and resident assistant masters.

For further particulars and prospectus apply The Headmaster, 500 Guy St.

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For Young Ladies,

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The staff includes 16 qualified Masters and Governesses, 6 of whom received their special training in Europe.

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Boys are prepared for University, Kingston R.M.C. or commercial life.

Preparatory Class for young boys.

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There is excellent accommodation for a limited number of BOARDERS.

Mr. Davies will be in residence after Aug. 27th.

The school re-opens Sept. 11th at 1 o'clock.

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With Preparatory Department for Girls, under 13 years.

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Principal..MISS GRACE FAIRLEY, M.A., Edinburgh.

The Institute will re-open on TUESDAY, 11th SEPTEMBER.

at noon. Entrance Examination will be held at the school on Saturday, 8th September, at ten o'clock.

For prospectus and other information apply to the Principal, or to

A. F. RIDDELL, Secretary.

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Special Classes for Students, Business and Professional Men, open Oct. 1st.

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LITERARY REVIEW.

BY GENERAL BADEN-POWELL.

A little book which will be regarded with an interest quite apart from its intrinsic merits, is 'Sports in War,' (Morang), with nineteen illustrations by the author, Lieut.-General R. S. S. Baden-Powell, F. R. G. S. It contains five little sketches of sport, one a pathetic tale called, 'The Ordeal of the Spear.' From the first essay, dealing with South African conditions, we take a few extracts. The first describes actual warfare with an enemy hidden in the crevices of a kopje.

You were expected to climb up this isolated pyramid to gain the entrance to its caves, which was somewhere near the top as a rule, and if you were lucky enough to escape an elephant bullet from one side or another, or a charge of slugs from a crevice underfoot, you had the privilege of firing a few shots down the drain-like entrance to the cave and of then lowering yourself into the black uncertainty below. Although I never appreciated this form of sport at its proper worth, there were many in our forces who did. It cannot be denied that there was a 'glorious uncertainty' about it such as could not be surpassed in any other variety of amusement.

For a pastime involving all the points that go to make up 'sport' in the eyes of a Briton—namely, hard work, adventure, general discomfort and genuine fun—commend me to scouting.

Gradually and cautiously we surrounded the spot where we guessed the lion to be—cautiously, at least, as far as three of us were concerned; the fourth was moving in a far freer and more confident manner than any of us could boast; he clambered over the rocks and ran with agility into the most likely corners for finding a wounded lion lying ambushed, and his sole weapon was his revolver—for he was a farrier. Such is Tommy Atkins! whether it is the outcome of sheer pluck, or of ignorance, or of both combined, the fact remains that he will sail gaily in where danger is, and as often as not sail gaily out again unharmed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

'Canada,' (Warick Bros. & Rutter, Toronto), is a very neat little text-book with maple leaves on the cover. It is specially prepared for the use of English readers who wish to know something about this country. There is a brief historical sketch of the country as a whole, and one of each province, with chapters on lumbering, farming, etc. The author is Mr. E. R. Peacock, of the Upper Canada College. An introduction is written by Principal Grant. The chapter on education is misleading, as it does not make an exception with regard to this province when it speaks of education as free and compulsory.

'The Lost Heir,' by G. A. Henty, (Copp, Clark Co., $1.25), is not in the usual line of Mr. Henty's tales of adventure for the young, but is a detective story in which the 'lip-reading' learned by deaf people becomes one of the arts of an amateur detective.

'A Man's Woman,' by Frank Norris, (Musson Book Co.), tells of an Arctic explorer and of a trained nurse of strong and winsome character. Firmness of purpose and nobility of will are the principal thoughts. Some of the scenes are in Arctic regions, and some centre around the care of the sick. (Paper, seventy-five cents.)

'As Seen by Me,' by Lilian Bell, (Morang, paper, seventy-five cents) is a very bright little account of a tour in Europe, from an American girl's point of view. The notes on Russia and Turkey are especially interesting.

'Report of the Self-Help Emigration Society.' This society helps deserving and suitable persons to emigrate from England to Canada, and helps to place them in positions where they can do good work, thus benefiting both countries. The president is Lord Aberdeen.

'David and His Friends,' by the Rev. Louis Albert Banks, (Funk and Wagnalls), is another series of Dr. Banks's attractive sermons, full of new anecdotes and illustrations.

'A Manly Boy,' by the Rev. Louis Albert Banks, (Funk and Wegnalls) is a nice gift book of the smaller kind, containing bright talks on courage, politeness, etc. (Briggs, Toronto, fifty cents.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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PRINCE'S KINDLY THOUGHT.

The German Crown Prince appears to have the true instincts of a thoughtful soldier. While at his post during a brigade manœuvre one of his brother officers offered him a refreshing drink. The Prince, however, refused, saying:—'I have still with me half a bottle of wine, which I mean to keep in case any of my men should succumb to the heat during the march.'

At the end of the engagement the Crown Prince mounted an officer's horse in order to gallop off to see in person that the guards were provided with water. As he approached his attention was struck by a cask of water lying in the burning sun. He immediately dismounted, and rolled the cask out of the sun into the shade. Such little acts, prompted by thought for others, do much towards endearing the future Kaiser to his subjects.

IN ABYSSINIA.

THE BRITISH, ITALIAN, RUSSIAN AND FRENCH CONSULS.

(H. Vivian, in 'Express.')

Most people only know Abyssinia as a pawn in the great game of international politics, so something must be said as to the present state of affairs. This seems to have been very bad until quite recently. The French and Russians, having a far keener nose than ourselves (the British) for a good thing in politics, set to work very early to obtain a foothold in a country which might easily become a menace to our operations in Egypt and the Soudan. We were further handicapped by an alleged alliance between us and Italy, whom we had certainly encouraged in her predatory attitude against the Negus.

Italy having failed, a disposition to associate us with her failure discounted us still further. Then came the Rennell Rodd mission to Menelik, which has been described, more or less superficially, by Count Gleichen in his book. I am inclined to consider that this mission was regarded as a failure at the time, for Menelik had then been taught by our enemies to think little of England, and he saw no reason for acceding to any concessions. He may have made vague, general professions of friendship, but we certainly got nothing more, and in return we somewhat weakly agreed to a fresh delimitation of the frontiers, whereby we abandoned to Abyssinia not merely our ancient claim to Harrar but also the greater part of British Somaliland.

THE CESSION OF SOMALILAND.

It remains a disputed point whether or no Somaliland, with its wide stretches of desert and restless nomadic population, was worth retaining. Judging from the success of the Somali coast administration and its effect upon British prestige throughout North-East Africa, I am disposed to think that we were mistaken in abandoning the territory. We certainly wronged those of our Somali subjects who had loyally supported our government, when we transferred them without any desire on their part to the alien rule of the Negus.

But the mission was not altogether in vain, for it paved the way for a permanent diplomatic agency, which, by the sagacity of Captain Harrington, has raised England to a position equal, if not superior, to that of her rivals in the eyes of Abyssinia.

Flags show which way the wind blows and it is significant that at Harrar the French and Italians have vainly craved leave to hoist their tricolors, while the British flag floats regularly as a matter of course over the British consular agency.

Menelik is not insensible to blarney, and for some time he believed that the French were really very agreeable people, but he grew tired of them when he found how little they were to be trusted and how unscrupulous they were in securing an advantage over their rivals, however mean and temporary it might be.

Thus, for instance, at the time of the fall of Khartoum, they sent up news to him that 16,000 English had been killed, and the rest of our army put to rout. When, a day or so later, the news came to him that we had only lost 323 men, and that we had taken Khartoum, he exclaimed 'What liars these French are!' and he vowed he would never believe them again.

On the other hand, in dealing with Englishmen, he has felt, as even our worst enemies do, that, whatever our other shortcomings, we may usually be trusted. This is undoubtedly one of the main reasons of the permanence of our success in the world, and more than counterbalances that inability to fawn and squirm, which has earned us the dislike of the dregs of Europe.

FOREIGN JACKALS.

The only Europeans realized in Abyssinia are French and Russians on the one hand, British and Italians on the other. Practically no one else has bothered his head about the country, unless it be a stray Greek or two.

In some outlandish desert I encountered a German scientific party which was making its way up to the capital, with true German laboriousness, at the rate of less than a mile a day. At every possible halting-place they spent weeks in the minutest examination of every leaf, every stone, every little bird. They had an enormous caravan, but so far as I could make out it carried little else but scientific appliances.

However, the point I am coming to is that they told me they were the first Germans who had been allowed into the country for many years. It appears that, on the occasion of some public event, Menelik had sent the usual formal notification to the powers. To this Austria made no reply at all, and Germany answered that any communication from Menelik should be made through the Italian Government. After that the Emperor refused all applications from Austrians and Germans to visit his dominions, and has only now relaxed his rule.

For years the French and Russians had it all their own way, and seemed likely to establish a sphere of influence, if not a direct control. Italy had intended to absorb the country, but her hopeless defeat in a pitched battle compelled her to take with shame the lowest place. Ever since she has been slowly recovering an influence, and that solely through the tact and discretion of Captain Ciccodicola, her diplomatic representative at Addis Ababa.

THE POSITION OF ITALY.

He has far and away the best (I had almost written the only) house there, and is empowered to spend secret service money lavishly in a country where money is particularly potent. He is viewed with suspicion, of course, but he is fortunate in having the moral support of the British representative, and feelings of soreness against Italy seem to be passing away. After all, the Abyssinians consider that they conquered not so much one European nation as the representatives of all 'redskins.'

And they are always impressed by outward show. To them the palatial legation, with its succession of luxurious saloons, filled with costly ornaments, pictures, divans, stuffed Polar bears, and versatile magnificence, is ever eloquent. How it can all be kept up in a place whither every single thing must be imported laboriously over thousands of miles, by sea and desert, affords a standing wonder. Captain Ciccodicola is also very ingenious in his maintenance of semi-regal state.

In his outer courtyard I noticed quite an array of soldiers carrying guns ostentatiously and wearing caps of curious green and white tartan pattern. There were considerable formalities about taking in my card from the outer porch. When at last I was bidden into the courtyard I was solemnly saluted by the soldiers, and one of them crept up into a strange open summer-house to beat a gong.

The French minister also puts on frills, but in a far less admirable way. I should be sorry to sneer at him personally, for he received me very courteously, and is, I am convinced, far too good for his place. Indeed, I have often observed that the most admirable Frenchmen are those who are most remote from republican France. Still, he is the representative of a corrupt and theatrical country, and his point of view is only intelligible to an Englishman by the utmost stretch of indulgence.

HIS GRACE OF ENTOTTO.

He persuaded Menelik to create him Duke of Entotto, and mischievous friends make a point of collecting His Grace's visiting-cards. He travels down to the coast stretched out at full length on a litter, and the natives wonder why he 'travels like a woman.' His legation is not so fine as that of his Italian colleague, but it is far more pretentious and covers a great deal more ground. Indeed, it seems to be for ever encroaching upon the common land outside for fresh pastures and compounds, even over the public road, as I found to my cost when I went to Entotto and had to go a long way round.

I passed through a succession of enclosures, each with a zareba wall. In the outer one were a number of tukuls with natives hanging about them. Then I came to a barbaric gateway of mud and thatch, with three doors, held open by a long piece of wire. This led to the second yard, planted all round with very small eucalyptus trees. There was a certain sense of tidiness everywhere, most unusual in Addis Ababa.

Here some native servants motioned me to halt, and one of them took in my card. After a fairly long interval I was summoned in. Passing up a narrow yard, bordered by more baby eucalyptus trees, I came upon the Agency, a glorified tukul, white-washed and surmounted with red ninepins.

A REPUBLICAN THRONE-ROOM.

I was shown into the throne-room, which resembled an astrologer's cabinet. Everything was draped in red and blue cotton. The walls formed a backgrounds of red, covered with stars and lines and other cabalistic designs in blue. A gilt throne, with an absurd little chair on either side, stood upon a dais beneath a tent-like structure of the favorite red, white, and blue cottonnade. By the wall facing the throne was a long row of ordinary cane-bottomed chairs for the courtiers. A long table, the floor, the ceiling, and the curtain were all swathed in the same garish stars and stripes.

Formerly M. Lagarde used to sit on his throne to receive everybody, even an Englishman, but now he has been laughed out of this, and he chats with our countrymen on an equal footing. But with his own republicans I understand he still makes use of his throne.

I was left to myself, amid these amusing surroundings, for some minutes. Then one of the atrologer's curtains was moved away from a door, and a dapper little Frenchman came in. He received me very politely, and, after asking if I had had a pleasant journey, he looked down at his tweed coat and duck trousers and said he owed me infinite apologies for receiving me in such a garb, but the fact was he intended to go off on a shooting expedition on the morrow.

As I was also in tweeds, this was evidently an ingenious reproof to me for not having donned more ceremonious attire. I do not know whether he expected me to put on dress clothes for an afternoon call, as though he was a sovereign.

I was not going to admit any such claim, so I contented myself with replying that it was very kind of him to receive me at all. He then went on to pump me very cautiously as to the object of my expedition to the capital, and I fancy that my extreme discretion must have led him to conclude that I had come upon some delicate diplomatic mission.

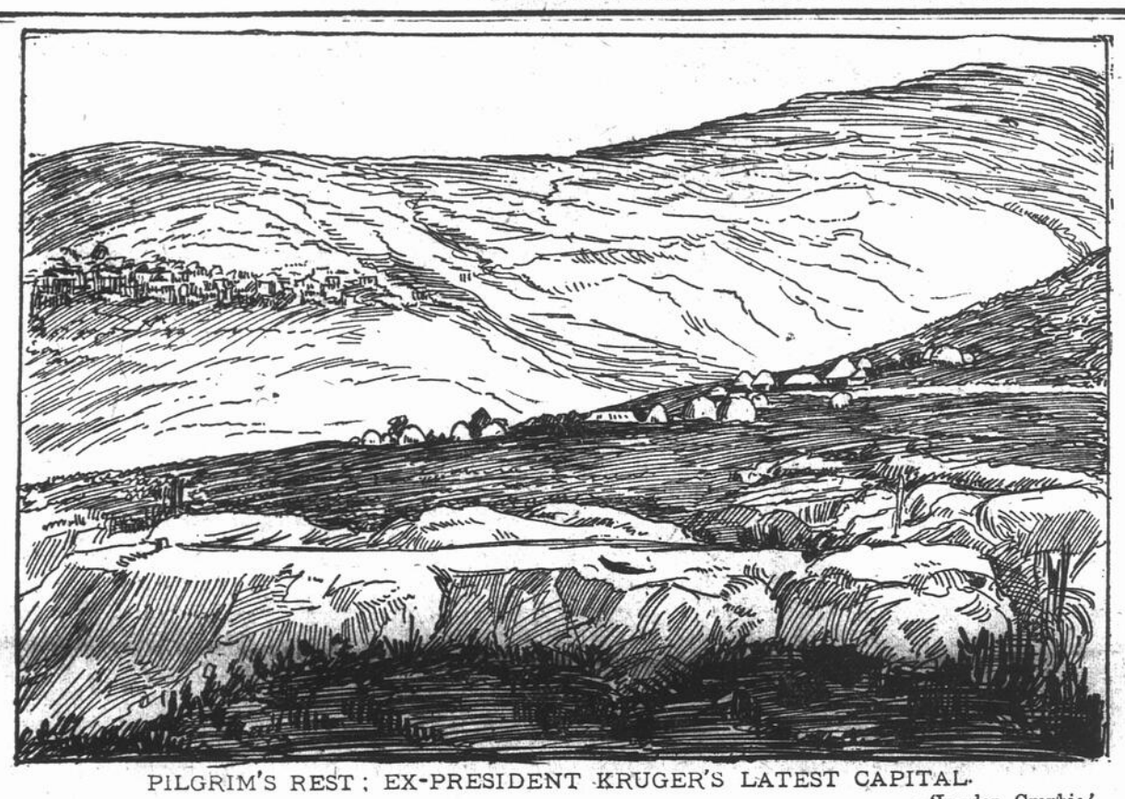
FRENCH SPORT.

Next day the French consul came to return my call with the apologies of his chief, who had started on his shooting expedition. This led to conversation on the subject of sport, and the consul inquired of Captain Harrington, 'Do you ever attempt to shoot a bird flying? Ah, but that is very difficult. That needs great nerve, great presence of mind, great adroitness. I myself prefer to aim at him when he is sitting quite quietly beside a bush, for then I have a much better chance. But I confess I do not much like going out with M. Lagarde. He is too energetic for me and besides, he is so very particular that everything should be done in the approved way.

'For instance, one day we were after wild fowl round a lake. He remained on one side, and I went round to the other. As the birds were between us, it was not unnatural that some of my shot should hit him in the leg, but would you believe it, he quite lost his temper about it, and wanted to put the blame upon me.'

The Russians also keep up a great deal of state. I did not see the minister, who had just lost his wife, an Englishwoman, and was receiving nobody. But as I was travelling up to the capital I met quite a long procession of Russian soldiers, fair men, rigged out in the regular Russian uniform, with high peaked caps. I could not imagine what they would possibly be at, but I learnt that they were merely escorting a couple of attachés down to Harrar.

On the slightest provocation the Russian officials take out with them huge military retinues, knowing that that is the very best way of impressing the snobbish Abyssinians. Indeed, no effort has been spared by the Russian Government to establish an influence in Abyssinia. All sorts of presents have been lavished upon the Emperor, and as an ingenious short cut to popularity with the people a number of Russian doctors have been sent out, and a Russian hospital has been built, where the people are attended free of charge.



PILGRIM'S REST; EX-PRESIDENT KRUGER'S LATEST CAPITAL.
—'London Graphic.'

For some time the reports as to ex-President Kruger's whereabouts were conflicting, and it was difficult to ascertain the exact spot to which he had moved his gold and his centre of government. Pilgrim's Rest, one of the places mentioned, is a centre of the Lydenburg gold fields.

All doubt has now been set at rest as to the ex-president's remaining in the Vaal River Colony as he will shortly leave Lorenzo Marquez, in Portuguese territory, whither he had fled to escape capture by Lord Roberts's army, for Holland, where it is probable he will reside.



A LAST RETREAT OF BOERDOM: THE MARKET SQUARE, BARBERTON.
—'Illustrated London News.'

Since the above illustration appeared in the paper from which it is taken Barberton has been occupied by the British forces.

THE THIRD LORD LYVEDEN.

HIS ADVENTUROUS CAREER RELATED BY HIMSELF WITH PRIDE.

Lord Lyveden, the third of the name, and the successor of a man whose romantic marriage to a pretty Eastbourne shop assistant created quite a sensation in England some years ago, has been unburdening himself to a reporter for the Watford 'Observer' concerning some of the experiences he has undergone in a remarkably adventurous career.

Private soldier, actor, steamer steward, nursery gardener, purser, compositor—these and many other avocations has Lord Lyveden pursued at various times in his life. He is now forty-three years of age, and succeeded to the title early in the current year on the death of his uncle, who, when seventy-two years of age and an invalid, was struck, when one day passing a florist's shop in Eastbourne, by a pretty face seen through the window. The face was that of a Miss Emary, whom Lord Lyveden promptly engaged as his secretary, and shortly afterward married.

Many of the present Lord Lyveden's experiences have been passed in the United States. According to the story told the Watford 'Observer,' he was intended for the army, but failed in his examination. However, determined on joining the colors, he enlisted in the Royal Artillery, but after eight months' service bought himself out and joined the Haymarket under Mr. and Mrs. (now Sir Squire and Lady) Bancroft.

Suddenly deciding to throw up the stage and go to America, he sailed from Liverpool. He went across as a saloon passenger, and arrived at New York with just about £4 ($20) in his pocket. He turned his hand to the first job that presented itself, and after one week in New York the present lord was 'slinging hash' in the Bowery. Leaving this, he went to North Carolina, where he ran a nursery garden, and next he joined a ship running from Wilmington, N.C., to New York, as steward. He remained in this position for two years, but, the old stage proclivities asserting themselves, he travelled through the United States with a 'fit up.'

In 1887 he returned to England and joined Frank Hill's 'Diplomacy' company, playing as lead through the provinces. He then ran a theatrical company of his own for twelve months. Marrying in 1890, he settled down at Stanwick, Higham Ferrers. Here he planned and laid out extensive nurseries, with modern appliances, and among other things put on the market a tomato, the 'P. V.,' which gained quite a reputation. The establishment was run until 1894, when Mr. Vernon, as he then was, gave it up, having lost a good bit of money in the concern, the failure of the nurseries to pay being chiefly attributable to the distance from a good market.

Then he turned to the sea again, but having lost his discharges when in America, he was obliged to ship on the British and Irish Steamship Company trading from London to Dublin as a third steward. He remained with this company eight months, transferring his services to the American line, becoming assistant steward on the ill-fated 'Paris.' Next he became bedroom steward on the Royal Mail steamship 'Nile,' sailing to the Brazils. He contracted yellow fever in Buenos Ayres, and was invalided for three months. Recovering, he joined the Barrow Steam Navigation Company, being appointed upper saloon steward on the Isle of Man trade. He remained with this company two seasons, gaining the position of second steward.

After an unfortunate experience as purser on another boat, where he complains that he was badly treated, he 'chucked his leg over the rail'—to use one of his own nautical phrases—and joined the Polytechnic steam yacht 'Ceylon' as chief steward, thus having worked his way up to that position in four years solely on his merits, the people with whom he came in contact having no idea that he was the heir presumptive to the Barony of Lyveden. After one season on the 'Ceylon,' running between Norway and Harwich, he became caterer, employing his own men, to the General Steam Navigation Company, working between Hamburg and Harwich. He left that three months before his uncle died.

'I remember when I first arrived in Charlotte, N.C.,' said Lord Lyveden, 'I had 10s in my pocket. Like a young fool, I went to the best hotel and stayed there three days. When the bill was put in front of me I had no money to pay for it, and my youthful cheek was quite gone. I was turned out, but as I was leaving the door the clerk pressed fifty cents into my hands, saying, "I guess you'll want a bed to-night, old man." I lodged over a stable that night, and in the morning got work driving a carriage. Eventually the hotel-keeper who turned me out became my partner and best friend.

'Take it all around, though, I have been very fortunate. Luck seems to have followed me. There was an earthquake in Charleston in 1885. I was then partner in a small fishing boat, and as we were returning to the harbor laden, going over the bar we shipped an enormous sea, and the boat went to the bottom. The three hands and myself were fortunate enough to be rescued, but we lost everything. To crown all, the earthquake came on that same night.'

Lord Lyveden showed the reporter, with pride, a letter, written by men alongside whom he remarked he had scrubbed as working steward. They wrote congratulating him on coming into the title. He values the letter immensely. 'They only knew me as Percy Vernon,' he said. 'They were friends worth having, men as straight and true as any on earth. I hope I may do some of them a good turn now.'

'After all this, Lord Lyveden?'

'Oh, I shall find plenty to do, and I certainly shall work. I have received several offers from shipping companies to join their boards, owing to the little knowledge of the sea I have picked up.'

In reply to a question would he mind telling what he had not been, Lord Lyveden smiled. 'Well,' he said, 'I could not write this interview, but I could set it up.'

'Set it up?'

'Yes, "comp" it right through alongside any of your printing staff.'

THE LATE PROFESSOR H. SIDGWICK.

Professor Henry Sidgwick, who recently retired from the chair of moral philosophy in Cambridge University, was born at Skipton, in Yorkshire, in 1838, and was educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was fellow of Trinity College from 1859 to 1869 and lecturer of Trinity College from 1859 to 1875, when he was appointed Knightsbridge professor of moral philosophy in 1883. Professor Sidgwick took a prominent part in the promotion of the higher education of women at Cambridge, especially in the foundation and management of Newnham College, of which Mrs. Sidgwick is president. Professor Sidgwick was LL.D.



THE LATE PROFESSOR H. SIDGWICK.
Late Professor of Moral Philosophy at Cambridge University.

of Edinburgh, Glasgow and St. Andrew's, and was made D.C.L. of Oxford in 1890.

The deceased professor did perhaps more than any other single individual to promote and place on a permanent footing the university education of women. Newnham College originated in his desire to establish a house of residence for women coming from a distance to attend lectures in connection with a special examination for women that the University had decided to establish. Professor Sidgwick personally undertook the initial financial responsibility, as well as the organizing; he engaged and furnished the first house of residence from which the splendid and well-equipped buildings of Newnham have as surely grown as the oak grows from the sapling; and he persuaded Miss Clough to become its first principal. This he did over and above his constant advocacy of and labor in making arrangements for both the teaching and the examination of the women students, and in addition to placing his own services as a lecturer at the disposal of Newnham and the other college, Girton.

GENTLEMEN IN CATSKIN.

It is reported that the German troops proceeding to China are being furnished with coats and boots lined with catskin. It is no doubt a wise measure of precaution against the possible rigors of a winter campaign. 'The gentleman in catskin ordered east' will be a pleasant variant of our 'gentlemen in khaki': and let us hope that the nine lives with which the domestic animal is accredited may be transferred through their skins to the wearers. It is difficult to find another hypothesis to account for the choice of material, except, perhaps, that the successful adventures of Puss in Boots may have been an inspiring example.—'Westminster Gazette.'

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