DAILY WITNESS

Vol. XXXII, No. 274. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1891. Price One Cent.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths immediately must be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Verses and extended obituary notices are charged for at regular rates.

BIRTH.

TAIT.—At 207 Versailles street, Nov. 12th (Thanksgiving Day) Mrs. R. E. Tait, of a son.

LEET.—In this city, on the 2d inst., at 219 Ash avenue, Point St. Charles, the wife of A. J. Leet, of twin children, son and daughter.

MARRIED.

WADE—HETHERINGTON.—At St. Johns Church, on Nov. 17, by Rev. E. Wood, Alfred S. Wade, to Charlotte W. Hetherington.

YOUNG—HODGSON.—On the 19th November, 1891, by the Rev. J. C. Antill, D.D., George Young, to Emily, youngest daughter of the late J. J. Hodgson, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, both of this city.

ATCHISON—HOHMANN.—May 29, 1890, by the Rev. Wm. A. Shubert, officiating clergyman, at his residence, 400 New Jersey ave., S. E. Washington, D.C., Mr. George Nelson Atchison, of Orillia, formerly of Barrie, Ont., and Miss Catherine V. Hohmann, of New York. No cards.

FARQUHAR—McMASTER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18th 1891, by the Rev. R. J. Hoffin, John M. Farquhar, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Andrew McMaster, all of Guelph, Ont.

ROSSER—YATES.—On Nov. 12, at the residence of the bride's sister, 35 Paris street, by the Rev. J. T. Pitcher, William Rosser, eldest son of Henry Benham Rosser, Esq., to Laura May, youngest daughter of Peter Yates, West Farnham.

McLEOD—McRAE.—At the Manse, Dunvegan, Ont., Nov. 18th, by the Rev. Roderick McLeod, assisted by Rev. N. McLeay, Strath Lorne, C.B., Norman H. McLeod, McKinnon P.O., to Miss Johanna McRae, Dunvegan, Ont.

CAMPBELL—YOUNG.—At the residence of the bride's mother, on Nov. 17th, by Rev. W. J. Fowler, M.A., James Campbell, of Escuminac, Que., to Eliza Young, of Oak Point, Que.

DIED.

BROWN.—On the 19th inst., at Sherbrooke Street School, George Brown, aged 6 years, late of the Commissariat Staff Corps.

Funeral will leave above address on Saturday, Nov. 21st, at 2.30 p.m., to Zion Congregational Church, thence to place of interment, Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances will please attend.

PHILLIPS.—On the morning of the 19th Nov., 1891, Ann Bain, widow of the late Charles Phillips, Esq., merchant of this city, in the 97th year of her age.

Funeral will leave her late residence, 974 Dorchester st., on Monday, 23rd inst., at 2 p.m., to the Church of St. James the Apostle, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend without any further intimation. Please omit flowers.

HUNTER.—In this city, on the 19th Nov., Isabella Watson, aged 80 years, widow of the late George Hunter.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 347 Prince Arthur street, on Friday, 20th inst., at 2.30 p.m. Friends will please accept this invitation.

THOMPSON.—At Nipissing, Ont., on the 9th Nov., Ellen Jane Thompson, beloved wife of C. T. Thompson, aged 32 years 2 months and 2 months.

MUIR.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. R. Wilson, St. Johns, Mary Muir.

Funeral services on Thursday, at 2 p.m., from the above residence. Friends are invited to attend.

TAYLOR.—At 312 Prince Arthur street, on Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1891, Catherine Johnston, youngest daughter of the late John Johnston, and wife of Wm. Taylor, aged 19 years.

Funeral Friday 20th, at 2.15 p.m.

MASSON.—At Terrebonne, on the 18th inst., Louis Pierre Paul, son of the Hon. L. R. Masson, aged 24 years.

Funeral Saturday morning.

CHAPPELL.—On the 20th day of November, Emmeline Edith, eldest daughter of Evans and Minnie Chappell, 21 Arcade street, aged 8 years and 3 months.

GREIG.—In this city, on the 20th inst., at 79 Shaw street, George Greig, aged 44 years and 11 months.

Funeral on Monday, the 23rd inst., at 2.30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

LEET.—In this city on the 21st inst., Helen Fraser, aged 26 years, beloved wife of A. J. Leet.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 23rd Nov., at 2 p.m. from her husband's residence, 219 Ash avenue, Point St. Charles, to the place of interment, Mount Royal Cemetery.

ROLLIT.—At 121 Chatham street, on the 20th instant, William Adams Rollit, third son of the Rev. Canon Rollit, aged 29 years.

Funeral from his father's residence, 121 Chatham street, at 7.45 a.m. on Monday, 23rd instant, to Dalhousie station, and thence by 8.50 a.m. train to Grenville, P.Q.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Bell Piano and Organ are sweeping the high-class trade in Canada now. Witness the rush daily at Willis & Co.'s, Montreal, 1824 Notre Dame street, near McGill street.

Wang, Wang, Wang.—The music of this, the latest craze, just received at Shepperd's Music Store. Secure a copy and you will be familiar with the selections when the opera is produced here.

The Invincible Heintzman Upright Pianos, made upon honor, sold upon merit. These celebrated instruments can be see and heard at the warerooms of C. W. Lindsay, 2270 St. Catherine street.

Mason & Risch, Canada's high class piano makers endorsed by Albani, Liszt, Remenigi, Archer, Torrington, Warren and hundred of others. These fine pianos are for sale only at J. W. Shaw & Co.'s, 1811 Notre Dame street.

Coverton's Fragrant Cauboliq Tooth Wash is pronounced by the leading Dentists of the city to be unequalled for sweetening the breath, preserving and whitening the teeth. Ask for that and take none other but that.
PREPARED BY
C. J. COVERTON & CO.,
Corner of Bleury and Dorchester sts.
For sale by all Druggists, 25c, 50c and $1.

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Carries a fine selection of CHURCH CARPETS.

Co-operation.
Co-operation is understood by MACDONALD'S Tea and Coffee customers. Ask any of them where and how they get their beautiful Ornaments and China Tea Sets. Answer: At 217 and 219 Sainguenay street, and all for your Tea's Sake. The system now so popular introduced by the above, 1890.

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CHEVAL GLASS B. B. SUITS,
VERY NEW.
REAL XVI CENTURY DESIGN, $165—Special Price.
Call and Examine.
RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,
FURNITURE AND BEDDING,
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STEINWAY, CHICKERING, HAINES, EVERETT. } Unrivalled Selection —or— AMERICAN PIANOS.
CELEBRATED "NORDHEIMER,"
THE LEADING CANADIAN PIANO,
"FISCHER" AND "KIMBALL" PIANOS,
GENUINE VALUE given in all sales made at the old Established and Reliable House
—OF—
A. & S. NORDHEIMER,
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BOYS' OVERCOATS, job line, $1.50 each.
Boys' OVERCOATS for $2.00, $3.00.
Boys' OVERCOATS for $4.00, $5.00, $6.00.
Every grade in Stock.
REEFERS $2.50, Boys' Sizes.
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REEFERS $6.50, fine Napp.
Men's OVERCOATS, every desirable style and size.
ULSTERS for Boys, Youths, and Men.
FUR CAPS, CLOTH CAPS.
IMITATION FUR CAPS, ETC.
For every requisite in CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, and FURNISHINGS, come direct to
WILLIAM CURRIE,
1953, 1955, 1957 Notre Dame street.

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AT LOW PRICES.
S. R. PARSONS'
FURNITURE ROOMS,
1813 & 1815 NOTRE DAME ST.

THOMAS LIGGETS
BRUSSELS at 75c, 80c, 90c, $1 and upwards, all sterling value.

HUGH RUSSELL.
1804 Notre Dame street.
FURNITURE.
Prices right; value warranted.

S. CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

Weather Report, Nov. 21st, for three years.

	Thermometer.			Weather.
	max.	min.	avg.	
1889.	44	34	39	Cloudy, with rain all day.
1890.	34	18	26	Clear and fair

1891.
Thermometer at 10 a.m., this day, 40. Clear and fair.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.
FABRICS!
FOR EVENING WEAR.
A splendid variety of Fabrics in all the latest Art Shades.
Fabrics for Evening Dresses.
Fabrics for Dinner Dresses.
Fabrics for Ball Dresses.
French Cashmeres in all light shades.
Nun's Veilings in all light shades.
Foule Serges in all light shades.
Art Delaines.
All Wool Challies.
Latest Designs.
In fact, every material required for Evening Dresses.
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STYLISH DRESS FABRICS.
For Walking Dresses,
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For Visiting Dresses,
For House Dresses,
Every new shade in Plain and Figured Fabrics for Winter Wear.
All shades in Grey,
All shades in Fawn,
All shades in Brown,
All shades in Blue.
The largest and most complete stock of Fashionable Fabrics in the city to select from.
High-class Dress Fabrics at moderate prices.
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MOURNING FABRICS!
The largest variety of Black Goods in the Dominion for
DEEP MOURNING.
Plain All-wool Fabrics, Jet Black.
Figured All-wool Fabrics, Jet Black.
Also, in Blue Black,
French Cashmeres,
India Cashmeres,
Henrietta Cloths.
CRAPES.
Courtauld's Silk Crapes are the best.
HALF MOURNING FABRICS.
Grey and Black. Black and White.
Grey and White.
New and Handsome Patterns.
S. CARSLEY.

SILK DEPARTMENT!!
SILKS.
For Evening Wear.
Crepons in all Art Shades.
Crepe de Chene in all Art Shades.
SILK BROCADES.
Recherche Designs.
Surah Silks in all Evening Shades.
China Silks in all Evening Shades.
FAILLE FRANCAIS.
Satin Merveilleux,
In every Art Shade.
Also a splendid collection of Black Silks of all makes, suitable for evening dresses.
SILK VELVETS,
In Light Shades for Evening Wear.
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MANTLE DEPARTMENT!!
MANTLES!!
For Elderly Ladies.
SHORT DOLMANS!!
LONG DOLMANS!!
Made of Winter Weight Materials,
And in Several Styles.
PLAIN AND FASHIONABLY TRIMMED TRAVELLING CLOAKS
Of every description,
In Light Tweeds. In Dark Tweeds.
In Navy Blue Serges. In Black Serges.
With Long Capes.
With Short Capes.
Without Capes.
Every size in these garments will be found in stock.
S. CARSLEY.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT!!
OUR SPECIALTY!!!
RUSSIAN CLOAKS!!
RUSSIAN CLOAKS!!
RUSSIAN CLOAKS!!
Lined throughout with Silk.
These Garments have proved the
GREATEST SUCCESS!!
Of the month and although there have been so many sold, there still remains over
600 GARMENTS
To select from, all the newest season's styles and at prices to
SUIT ALL PURCHASERS.
In every instance the best material and work is put into these garments.
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MANTLE DEPARTMENT!!
MISSES CLOAKS!!!
FOR SCHOOL WEAR!!
FOR ROUGH AND HARD WEAR!!
Ladies who intend buying Long Winter Cloaks for their daughters, should lose no more time than can be helped, as there is such a demand for these garments it is impossible to keep up the assortment.
MISSES CLOAKS!!
There is still in stock a number of these very useful garments, in all sizes, made of very serviceable materials and in several patterns.
MISSES CLOAKS!!
For every day and school wear.
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GREAT BARGAINS!!
GREAT BARGAINS!!
GREAT BARGAINS!!
In Ladies' Short Jackets.
Prices from $2.85 up to $3.00.
The attention of our customers is directed to these good and useful
S. CARSLEY.

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Always use Clapperton's Thread.
Then you are sure of the best Thread in the market.
CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

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S. CARSLEY'S
Is the best store in Montreal for all kinds of black and
MOURNING GOODS.

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1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779,
Notre Dame street,
MONTREAL.

S. CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S
ADVERTISEMENT.
THE GREAT MANTLE HOUSE.
WHAT'S IN A NAME?
The Spirit of the Age flashes this query with more and more of pitiless revelation in the face of our young democracy. It has its daily application. It streams like a search-light into the hidden places of darkness. "What's in a name?" Much and little. Nothing and much, ladies, as Shakespeare meant it! Empty titles are, like empty Shells, tossed for a space by the waves of Time and Ultimately ground to powder. The reality, the quality which confers distinction, is everything. That is the soul, the other merely—HIS X MARK. For instance, whether we adopt the style and designation of the Great Mantle House or not, the fact remains that our business displays all the traits of pre-eminence which that name implies:—
STOCK UNRIVALLED.
SALES UNEQUALLED.
PRICES UNPARALLELED.
By these presents the public are warranted in accepting the statement that the Great Mantle House of the Dominion is
JOHN MURPHY & CO.

THE GREAT MANTLE HOUSE.
MANTLES FOR THE MILLION.
At Less Than Wholesale Prices.
Our stock consists of thousands upon thousands of Garments in all the new and latest styles. These are imported direct from the leading centres of fashion—from Paris, London, Berlin and Vienna. We have something to suit every purse—to satisfy every taste.
JOHN MURPHY & CO.

HEADQUARTERS FOR PLUSH MANTLES.
BETTER AND BETTER!
The business we do in these beautiful and attractive goods grows better and better. They steadily increase in popular favor and esteem. No wonder! They form the BEAU-IDEAL of a winter garb. So soft and silky to the feel, and with a sheen like Shot Silk, they fill the mind with visions of warmth and comfort. We are prepared for any demand. New additions are daily received. We are always up to date.
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FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN!
To meet the rapidly increasing demand for what is fast destined to become a common-place of dress—Melissa—our stock is daily supplemented by the manufacturer. Call and examine our large and select assortment before purchasing elsewhere!

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
1781 and 1783 NOTRE DAME STREET,
And 105, 107, 109 and 111 St. Peter st.
TERMS CASH AND ONLY ONE PRICE.

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THE GOLD MEDAL!
We have the pleasure of being able to announce that the
BELL
PIANOS AND ORGANS
HAVE BEEN AWARDED
The Jamaica Exhibition Gold Medal.
We have been appointed to the sole wholesale and retail control of these Instruments in the Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario, and solicit applications in unoccupied territory from Reliable Dealers.
Wholesale and Retail Agents,
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Near McGill st., Montreal.
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Sheepskin Mats.
A WINDFALL
Has come in our way. They always drop to the ready cash as plums to the ground.
A MANUFACTURER'S ENTIRE STOCK OF NEW GOODS
thrown on the market. We bought the whole lot at a great job for cash. We bought them for our customers. We expect to sell them inside of a week. The prices will easily tell. Read them.
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All colors, including rich ebony black and pure fleece white. If you want one, six, or a dozen, buy them freely. They are cheap cheaper than the maker would sell them for. BUY THEM FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!
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THE CARPET WAREHOUSE,
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THOS. W. TWYFORD,
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OPEN FIREPLACES,
GRATES FOR GAS OR COAL.
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TILES.
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THE HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
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PAINTERS,
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HOUSE PAINTING,
DECORATING,
PAPERING, &c.,
A SPECIALTY.
WALL PAPERS OF ALL KINDS.
Blinds taken down. Windows Polished and Double Windows put up by experienced workmen, at short notice.
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Patented for Purity.
Every Description.
CHEAPEST AND BEST.
Iron and Brass Bedsteads.
Great Reduction in Price for One Month Only.
Mantel Beds from $5.50.
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—AT—
GREAT REDUCTIONS
to make room for other goods.
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Furniture Rooms.

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Our MANTLES again break the record by the sales exceeding previous years.
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As the Ladies say, S. Carsley's Mantles and Jackets are better value than ever.
PRETTIER THAN EVER!
What all the Ladies say is pretty sure to be true, namely, that S. Carsley's Mantles and Jackets are prettier than ever this season.
S. CARSLEY.

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Russian Circulars, both fur-lined and silk-lined, will be very Fashionable this Winter. The store to buy them,
S. CARSLEY'S.

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To-morrow and next week an immense stock of New Sealette Jackets will be offered at extremely low rates for really First-Class Qualities, at
S. CARSLEY'S,
Notre Dame street.

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Ladies requiring Evening Dresses or Dress Materials will find our stock very complete for the coming winter.
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Just received another small shipment of Opera Mantles of the latest Parisian styles.
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Special attention given in our Dressmaking Rooms to every costume and Opera Dress.
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PUBLIC NOTICE!!
Whatever else your may purchase elsewhere
BE SURE!!
TO BUY ALL YOUR MANTLES AND DRESSES AT
S. CARSLEY'S,
NOTRE DAME STREET.

THE DOMINION LINEN WAREHOUSE.
JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS'
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For good value in TOWELS come to OGILVY'S. Our $1.00 TOWELS cannot be bought in the city at anything like the same money.
Our $1.25 and our $2.10 TOWELS are the finest value procurable. Large sizes, and first-class wear. 8/4 $2.50 and 9/4 $3.00 LINES are exceptionally heavy and fine GOODS.
A nice variety of FANCY TOWELS for various purposes, such as TOILET COVERS, BRUSH AND COMB JACKETS. New designs and prettily wrought ends.
TABLE LINENS.
For good value in TABLE LINENS, come to OGILVY'S. We can not only supply you with all the sizes of TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS to match, but also give you a large variety of each size both in design and price.
THE BEST SATIN FINISH DAMASKS
THE BEST CREAM DAMASKS.
THE BEST SILVER FLAX GOODS.
Lovely designs in DOYLIES, TRAY CLOTHS, TEA CLOTHS, SIDEBOARD COVERS, STAMPED GOODS in great variety.
LEAVES all sizes.
TRAY CLOTHS
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SPLASHERS.
HOT ROLL CLOTHS.
CARVERS CLOTHS.
All the latest designs in stock.
For good value in Table Linens, Fancy Work Linens, and Housefurnishing Goods
COME TO
JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS,
THE FAMILY LINEN AND DRAPERY WAREHOUSE,
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—AND—
EVENING WRAPS
For St. Andrew's Ball.
SPECIALLY IMPORTED to meet the demands of our West End customers.
CARSLEY BROS.,
On St. Catherine st.
DESCRIPTION.
These Opera Cloaks are the latest Parisian Styles.
Trimmed Real Ostrich Feathers, Real Coral, Gold and Silver Gimp Sets, with different colored stones, &c., &c., &c.
WITH CONFIDENCE
We can say there is nothing in the city to equal our show of OPERA CLOAKS.
CARSLEY BROS.,
ON ST. CATHERINE ST.
NOTE OUR ADDRESS—
2342 St. Catherine street west,
(4 doors west of the Bank of Montreal.)
—AND—
1575 St. Catherine street east.

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OILCLOTHS.
LINOLEUMS.
MATTINGS.
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RUGS.
MATS.
CRUMBS.
LAP RUGS.
CURTAINS.
PORTIERES.
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POLES.
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HASSOCKS.
The newest, brightest, prettiest, cheapest selection that experienced judgment and good buying for cash could score in the world's best markets now displayed.
The assortment is large, choice unrestricted. Purchasers can make the cost at any figure they choose.
Some odd lines, remnants, &c., in all departments, to be cleared practically at any price in reason buyers themselves may fix.
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The entire stock of Axminster, Wilton and Velvet Carpets is offering at 12½ p.c. discount from marked prices, which in certain lines have been still further specially reduced. In addition to this you save the usual
FIVE PERCENT CASH DISCOUNT.
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From $2.75.
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS, - - From $1.35
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BOYS' TAMS and SCOTCH CAPS, From 60c.
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When I say fine goods I mean that we are showing the finest goods in Canada, and they are the very goods on which we take the greatest discount off, as the minority only can afford to buy the most expensive goods, therefore we sell them at half price, so that the minority can secure them.
FINE GOODS.
Have you seen our $12 Colored Silk Velvet designs which we are selling for $3.50; even if you do not need them it will do you good to come and see them.
BALL DRESS NETS.
We are showing a magnificent display of Evening Nets which we sell for just half price. They run from $1 to $4 per yard which means from 50c to $2 now.
FINE LACES.
We have an immense assortment of fine Laces, in all colors, for evening wear, which are selling at less than half price.
SILK VELVETS.
We have an immense assortment of Silk Velvets in every imaginable shade which we are selling at cost price. Milliners would do well to see them and buy any quantity they require.
REMEMBER! REMEMBER!
Please remember that we are selling all our Dress Goods from 35c to 60c per yard at a uniform price 25c; hundred of pieces to choose from.
Fine Hyde Park Serges. Fine Cashmeres. Fine Paramattas. Fine Hamlet Cloths. All selling at cost price.
JOB LOTS.
You will see several Job Lots at ridiculous prices.
KID GLOVES.
We are selling our $1.00 Four-Button Kid Gloves for 85c. They are the best Gloves made, and we guarantee every pair. Black and Colored and hundreds of dozens to choose from.
LIQUIDATION.
We are liquidating, and the whole stock must be sold, and we do sell everything at cost and under cost price, in order to close our present store next January.
THE PALMER HOUSE,
1924 NOTRE DAME STREET,
NEAR BALMORAL HOTEL.
H. F. POIRIER.

THE
EDWARD CAVANAGH COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,
2547-2553 NOTRE DAME STREET. (Corner Seigneurs street.)
Telephone 1023.
—HAVE—
STOVES,
FROM $7.00 TO $60.00.
HEATING AND COOKING. IN GREAT VARIETY.
STOVES EXCHANGED.
A FULL LINE KITCHEN UTENSILS.
HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

HENRY & N. E. HAMILTON'S
ANNOUNCEMENT.
BALL DRESSES.
We are now showing the LARGEST AND CHOICEST SELECTION of NOVELTIES FOR EVENING WEAR ever imported into Canada. Dark room specially fitted up for showing the effect by Electric Light.
PLEASE SEE OUR WINDOWS ON ST. JAMES STREET.
MANTLES.
SPECIAL SHOW of WINTER MANTLES, JACKETS AND ULSTERS, BEAVER, MELTON AND CHEVIOT CLOTHS, SEALETTE AND FUR GARMENTS.
Moderate Prices.
BOYS' SUITS DEPARTMENT.
Age—5 years to 10, ALL WOOL TWEED, $4.50, worth $2.75
Age—5 years to 10, ALL WOOL TWEED, $2.50, worth $3.75
Age—5 years to 10, ALL WOOL TWEED, $3.00, worth $4.50
Age—5 years to 10, ALL WOOL TWEED, $3.50, worth $5.25
BOYS' OVERCOATS.
WITH CAPE OR WITHOUT, in NAP, IRISH TWEED AND CHEVIOT. All first-class workmanship and guaranteed fit, age 5 to 10 years, $3.50 to $7.50.
MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.
SAMPLES SENT IF DESIRED.
HENRY & N. E. HAMILTON,
VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL.

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This phase of political economy has grown out of the vast extension of modern trade. It may be defined as the taxing of the many for the benefit of the few that the few may, in turn, profit, benefit the many by producing more largely all that is required within a given radius without having recourse to outside sources. There are those that doubt the wisdom of such a policy, but none doubt that Seaths are able to benefit the many within the radius of their influence by producing the most suitable clothes for protecting them during all weathers.
ROBERT SEATH & SONS,
Merchant Tailors,
1817 NOTRE DAME STREET.

HAIR MATTRASSES,
Spring Beds, Feather Pillows, Down Pillows.
QUALITY GUARANTEED.
—AT—
S. R. PARSON'S
FURNITURE ROOMS,
1813 AND 1815 NOTRE DAME STREET.

FOR THE SEASON.
LADIES' WOOL SHAWLS AND CLOUDS,
LADIES' FLANNEL NIGHT DRESSES,
LADIES' FLANNEL SKIRTS,
LADIES' STRIPE WINTER SKIRTS,
LADIES' CHAMOIS VESTS.
JOHN AITKEN & CO.,
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CURTAINS, in Fine Art Effects. SHADES, POLES, TILES, etc., selling freely.

Boots and Shoes
AT UNHEARD-OF PRICES.
ONE DOLLAR
AND WHAT IT WILL BUY.
$5,000 worth of Boots and Shoes, at 65c on the dollar.
A Man's Fine Sewn Congress, $1.00.
A Man's Solid Leather Pegged Congress, $1.00.
A Man's Fine and Solid Lace Boot, $1.00.
A Man's Warm Cloth Congress, $1.00.
A Ladies' Fine Kid Button Boot, $1.00.
A Ladies' Fine Pebble Goat Button Boot, $1.00.
SIXTY CENTS.
Men's Solid Leather Laced Boot, 90c.
Remember they are not old shop worn goods, but are fresh and assorted.
Men's Fine Sewn Laced Boots, whole footed, only $1.25.
Men's Calf Sewn Laced Boots, a splendid fall Boot, $2.
Men's Hand-Made Walking Boots, $1.50, $1.75, $2.
The Largest and Best Assortment of Long Boots for Men's Wear in Canada. Prices $1.35 to $5. All the above lines are guaranteed to be 35 percent lower than elsewhere.
LADIES.
Ladies' Warm German Slippers, 20c and upwards.
Ladies' Fine Kid Slippers, only 50c.
Ladies' Fine Kid Slippers, only 75c.
Ladies' Fine Kid Button Boots, $1.
Ladies' Fine Pebble Goat Button Boots, $1.
Ladies' Oil Pebble Goat Button Boots, $1.25.
Ladies' Fine Dongola Kid Button Boots, $1.75, $1.50, $1.75.
The above in Common-sense or Opera Toe.
SPECIAL line of Ladies' Oil Goat Button or Laced Boot, warm-lined, worth $3; price only $1.50. See them.
BOYS.
Boys' Solid Leather School Boots, only 65c.
Boys' Solid Leather School Boots, only 75c.
BOYS' CALF LACED BOOTS, SEWN STRONGLY, NEAT AND DURABLE, worth $1.50 and $2.
Our price is only $1 for 11, 12 and 13, and $1.25 for sizes 1 to 5.
This line is not equalled and cannot be excelled.
MISSES OR GIRLS.
Misses' Fine and Good Button Boots, only 75c.
Misses' Fine and Good Laced Boots, only 75c.
Misses' Oil Pebble Goat Button Boots, $1.
RUBBERS! RUBBERS!
Ladies' Rubbers, Latest Styles and fresh Goods, 30c and 35c.
Misses' Rubbers, Latest Styles and fresh Goods, 30c.
Children's Rubbers, Latest Styles and fresh Goods, 25c.
Men's Rubbers, Latest Styles and fresh Goods, 50c.
Men's Wool Lined Stylish fresh Goods, 65c.
Rubber Boots, from $2.75 upwards, and other bargains too numerous to mention.
REMEMBER this is no imaginary but a genuine CHEAP SALE.
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J. C. PARKER, Proprietor.

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SILVERWARE, CLOCKS, ETC.
NEW GOODS
FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON.
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Cheap Sale of CARPETS going on every day.

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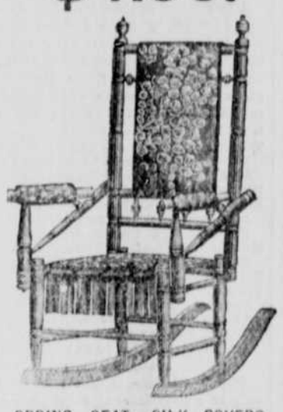
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The Daily Witness.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 21.

Last Edition

ASTRIDE A SHARK.

A CALIFORNIA SWIMMING TEACHER'S DARING FEAT

(San Francisco Chronicle.)

That a man should take a ride on a live shark's back, apparently with all the delight of a wild cowboy breaking in an unruly mustang, would be difficult to believe unless circumstances were presented to verify it. Such an occurrence has really taken place, however, and at so short a distance from San Francisco that any doubting Thomas can easily satisfy himself by making a personal investigation.

For the past few years the fishermen in the northern part of Monterey Bay, near Santa Cruz, have been greatly annoyed by basking sharks. These sharks, while in search of food, often run into the nets of fishermen, and in thrashing about and trying to escape from the meshes which enfold them, tear the nets and injure them so that the fishermen at times suffer the loss of hundreds of dollars. Sometimes a shark struggles about so much in the water as to wrap the nets around it in such a manner that escape is impossible, and the huge fish dies from the exhaustion produced by its wild efforts to get free. To extricate the dead fish from the net it is sometimes necessary to tow it ashore, and to recover part of the loss sustained in the destruction of the nets the fishermen fry out the liver of the shark and obtain a quantity of cheap but profitable oil.

A huge basking shark about thirty or forty feet long became entangled in the nets of some fishermen off Soquel Point, about four miles from Santa Cruz. The shark, still alive and enfolded in the nets, was towed by the fishermen in boats to the wharf at Capitola. Its arrival created great excitement among the visitors at that resort. The fact that sharks, any sharks, were near the beach drove hundreds of bathers from the water, and people began to make up their minds to leave the place. No amount of assurance on the part of the proprietors of the hotel or the fishermen that basking sharks were not man-eaters and that many had been caught with no accident happening, could entirely quiet the fears of the visitors, and bathing was almost given up.

Some ocular demonstration of the fact that a basking shark was harmless therefore, became necessary. Swimming teacher Swanson, of the Capitola baths, then determined to give an exhibition with the shark which should convince the most timid. A performance followed, the like of which no man ever participated in before. Swanson put on a bathing suit, and swam to the wharf, where the partially exhausted monster lay, still partially wrapped in the torn and tangled fishing nets. Slowly approaching the gaping, yet enraged monster, a whale in size, if not in species, Swanson swam close to its side, and then clambered slowly on top, a moderately easy task to accomplish, as the shark lay almost entirely under water. Sitting astride the huge fish, like a baby on an elephant, the bold swimmer shouted in triumphant derision at the several hundred people on the wharf who had gathered to witness the performance.

His song of success was quickly cut short for as soon as the lazy shark realized it had gathered something more on its back it began to thrash about and threw Swanson off. Women in the crowd shrieked in fear, and men held their breath in excitement. It was hardly a minute, however, before Swanson appeared uninjured and laughing outside of the line of foam caused by the shark's struggles. The crowd on the wharf breathed more freely when they saw the man emerge from the seething waters and realized that he had not been devoured, as they expected him to be. The undaunted swimmer again went to the side of the shark and once more mounted his marine steed. The shark again showed its fear and anger by shaking him off, but not so violently as before. With great persistence Swanson again climbed on the monster.

What seemed before to the many spectators a most foolhardy act, and but the courtship of certain death, now became a strangely comical sight. Swanson, mounted the fish, and the shark, becoming accustomed to its queer burden merely rolled the man off each time he got on its back, simply turning lazily in the water and shaking himself. This was repeated several times, and the large crowd of people who came expecting to see the man killed and wounded departed, laughing at the ludicrous ending of the performance. Swanson became the hero of the camp. Bathing was resumed and even more freely indulged in as a consequence of the exhibition, and no one can now be found in Cape Capitola who will admit that they fear a shark, or a bathing shark at least.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

CABLE.

MAJOR WISSMANN ILL IN CAIRO.

Berlin, Nov. 20.—Major Wissmann, the well-known German officer who led an expedition into the interior of East Africa, is lying seriously ill in Cairo. He is suffering from inflammation of the lungs.

RUSSIAN FAMINE RELIEF.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 21.—Large contributions for the benefit of the famine sufferers continue to be received from many different parts of the empire. The central famine commission under the presidency of the Czarewitch will receive an imperial loan of fifty million roubles, without interest, to be applied to the purpose of relief in stricken districts.

WHEAT EXPORT PROHIBITED.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 21.—A ukase from the Czar was issued to-day prohibiting the export of wheat and wheat products from Russia. This prohibition will go into effect on Monday next.

PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES.

London, Nov. 21.—Prince George of Wales, according to the Marlborought House bulletins, has passed a good night. His strength has been maintained, though the febrile disturbance has increased.

CABLE NOTES.

Mr. George McQueen, the Cunard steamships agent at Queenstown, died to-day.

Capt. O'Shea, in a letter published this morning, denies that the Wood will case has been compromised, as previously announced. He says that the case now holds the special jury list and that it will be heard about the middle of January.

AMERICAN.

Mr. W. J. Florence, the famous American actor, has died of pneumonia.

CABLE EXTENSION.

Santiago de Chili, Nov. 21.—The Commission has granted the Brazilian cable companies permission to connect Valparaiso with the eastern Chilian frontier, where Sir John Pender has undertaken to connect it with the Buenos Ayres line. The American companies will also connect with Buenos Ayres from here.

BALMACEDISTS SUED.

Valparaiso, Nov. 21.—The procurator yesterday filed suit against Jose Eucina, late a member of Balmaceda's congress, for $15,000,000, the amount of notes issued by that body and which have since been declared illegal by the new government of Chili. Similar suits have been entered against all the members of Balmaceda's Government.

CANADIAN.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Quebec, Nov. 21.—The meeting of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public instruction finished yesterday afternoon, and the members left for their homes last night.

Judge Andrews gave judgment yesterday unseating Councillor Paul, as an outcome of the Champlain Ward contested election case.

A young man named Pageau, son of a St. Sylvestre farmer, died at the General Hospital on Thursday from the direct effect of a sunstroke received while making hay some months ago.

Some five days ago two young men, one aged 17 and the other aged 16 years, named Bufford, of St. Lambert, and Langlois, of St. Jean de Chrysostom, were accidentally drowned in Black lake, five miles

LITERARY REVIEW.

RECENT FICTION.

Blanche, Lady Falaise, by J. H. Shorthouse, author of "John Inglesant," "Sir Percival," etc. (MacMillan & Co.), is a story, the scene of which is laid in Devonshire under the old feudal, aristocratic, cultured life, which is so rapidly passing away. The thought of the story is one so deep that it is difficult to express it except in the writer's own words:

> A struggle for existence, for daily bread, such as, perhaps, the world has never seen, is close upon us, and before this struggle palaces and parks, statues and pictures, perchance, will be consumed, as they have been consumed before in a *fin siècle*, a fiery law, but the eternal will survive. . . . The same types will return again. The Dux, the leader, will reappear. The Norman, the aristocrat, like my Lord Falaise, will come to the front. . . . . Sin, the enemy, will triumph and will be slain—will triumph, for an error may be renounced, yet its fatal sting remains, the consequences of one act of sin can never be revoked. If there be any lesson taught by my story, it is the deceitfulness of sin and the pitiless insistence with which it exacts its payment to the full. Nevertheless, Sin will be slain, for the Divine nature has known suffering, and the inappeasable pang of unjust blame, and thus has won for itself this supreme prerogative, that it has achieved the revocation of an irrevocable and appalling Past.

The tale depicts the career of an eloquent and apparently spiritually minded preacher who, it appears in the course of the story, derived his eloquence largely from port wine and was guilty of great meanness and even actual dishonesty while supposing himself to be seeking the highest ends. This victim of self-deception discovers at last that religion is intended to teach us "how to live now and not how to die hereafter," and comes to a late repentance. (W. Drysdale & Co.)

The Faith Doctor, A Story of New York, by Edward Eggleston, author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," "Roxy," etc., (D. Appleton & Co.,) is a story which has been followed with much interest through the summer by the readers of the *Century*. The author touches with a light hand upon society life in New York, picturing its pleasures, its fads, its weaknesses and its strength. He gives a vivid description of one of the professors of that form of pantheism known as Christian Science, but discriminates much more carefully than the religious newspapers do between that and the doctrine held by many devout Christians, that God has promised to heal disease in answer to believing prayer. He treats both theories from a rationalistic point of view, simply as interesting phases of thought and says: "The primary purpose of this novel is artistic, not polemical. The book was not written to depreciate anybody's valued delusions, but to make a study of human nature under certain modern conditions." (W. Foster Brown and W. Drysdale.)

The history of the siege of Gibraltar (1779-83) is told by Mr. Henty in a book for boys entitled *Held Fast for England*. (Scribners' Sons.) It is needless to say that the story is one of entrancing interest. Nevertheless, any boy who attempted to follow the example of Mr. Henty's young hero would be much more likely to come to disgrace and death than to the wealth and honor which the hero obtains. *The Dash for Khartoum* is another of Mr. Henty's books for boys. It gives a lively history of the Nile expedition, as seen by two English boys, one of whom was in search of the other. The moral is "Never act in haste, for repentance is sure to follow," and "Always consult your father." (W. Foster Brown, $1.50 each.)

John Murphy & Co., of Baltimore, republish in an octavo volume a pleasant gossiping story of Irish life, entitled *Glencoonje*, by Richard Brinsley Sheridan Knowles. It is a clever portrayal of Irish character, and has been noticed very favorably by the English press.

RELIGIOUS.

Social and Present Day Questions (Boston, Bradley and Woodruff), contains twenty-seven essays or short sermons by Archdeacon Farrar, who says that there is a fitness in their publication by an American firm, because several of them pertain to the lives of eminent Americans. There are sketches of Grant and Garfield, of Garibaldi and Leo Tolstoi, of Bright and Darwin, Newman and Stanley, an appeal for pecuniary support for the Salvation Army, and papers on Atheism, History, Biography, Art, the Pulpit, &c. In the last paper in the book, "The Need of Progress," the great preacher, speaking of the need of every soul to be personally taught by God, says:

> The heresy of all heresies of which any church can be guilty is to forget that Christ is a living Christ, not a dead Christ, that it was better for us that he should go away that we might enjoy the nearer presence of his Spirit. . . . And God teaches us this lesson by the total failure of even the best institutions, of even the holiest experiments, if men cling to their dusty cerements instead of renewing their innermost life. Anthony became a hermit to retreat the world the infinite value of each human soul; but the followers of Anthony, imitating only his outward institution, became a herd of brutal and ignorant fanatics. Francis and Dominic retaught the lessons of unworldliness and zeal, but because they took the brown serge or the outward trumpery for the secret of holiness, the Franciscans became lazy mendicants, and the Dominicans rabid inquisitors. Luther emancipated the priest-ridden souls of a corrupt generation; but the reformed churches, because they changed to his outward formula, and not to his living faith, sank into a narrow and railing dogmatism. Ignatius Loyola upraised a falling church by genuine devotion, but the Jesuits, adopting the ambitious machinery, forgetting the true self-denial, became the curse and the shame of Rome. Wesley awoke a slumbering age, and Methodism soon became a sect which had lost his spell. The Evangelical movement, the High Church movement, each brought into prominence forgotten truths; but because these truths have deadened and stiffened into party shibboleths and party practices, each reformation needs itself to be reformed.

(W. Drysdale & Co.)

Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton, of London, publish a series of meditations for each day in the year, under the title of *New Every Morning*. The author is the Rev. Thomas Champness, of Rochdale, well known in connection with the Joyful News Mission. Mr. Champness says that he was led to prepare the book by a remark made to him some years ago by a leading English evangelist, who said: "Champness, we want another 'Bogatzky' and you must write it." Glancing through the book thus introduced it appears likely to become popular enough, and the author hopes that it will be as great a comfort to the reader as it has been to the writer. (W. Drysdale & Co., 50 cts.)

A "CHURCH UNION" MAGAZINE.

A new periodical, the issue of which has excited considerable interest in religious circles on the other side of the Atlantic, is entitled *The Review of the Churches*, (James Clarke & Co., London). It is a large double column monthly of 72 pages, founded by those who believe that union among the churches of Great Britain is desirable, and to a large extent possible, and that a wider sympathy and closer co-operation are not far off. Union cannot, however, be hurried, and the main point is to be moving in the right direction; that is, for each church to simplify its ideas and get to understand the ways of its neighbors. Hence this magazine will give a monthly account of what is going on in the leading churches at home and abroad and will chronicle philanthropic work and summarize ecclesiastical and theological literature. It is under the care of five special editors representing "the five leading divisions of British religion"—Anglican, Dr. Farrar; Presbyterian, Dr. Donald Fraser; Baptist, Dr. Clifford; Congregational, Dr. Macfadyen; and Methodist, Mr. Bunting; the whole being managed by the general editor, Dr. Lunn. The first number contains a fac simile of a letter from Mr. Gladstone and a fine portrait of Archdeacon Farrar. It is for sale by Mr. Drysdale at 20 cents a number, or $2 a year.

PRINCESS MAUD. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR. PRINCESS OF WALES. PRINCE OF WALES. DUCHESS OF FIFE. PRINCE GEORGE. PRINCESS VICTORIA.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND FAMILY.

SONNETS BY H. H.

A very pretty gift book is entitled *A Calendar of Sonnets*, by Helen Jackson, (Roberts Bros.) It has a sonnet for every month of the year, each being illustrated by a full-page engraving, designed by Emile Bazard. The poems are by the writer who attained her celebrity under the initials "H. H." Here is the November sonnet:

> This is the treacherous month when autumn days
> With summer's voice come bearing summer's gifts.
> Beguiled, the pale down-trodden aster lifts
> Her head and blooms again. The soft warm haze
> Makes moist once more the sere and dusty ways,
> And creeping through where dead leaves lie in drifts,
> The violet returns. Snow noiselessly sifts
> Eve night an icy shroud, which morning's rays
> Will idly shine upon and slowly melt.
> Too late to bid the violet live again.
> The treachery, at last, too late, is plain:
> Bare are the places where the sweet flowers dwelt.
> What joy sufficient hath November felt?
> What profit from the violet's day of pain?

(W. Drysdale & Co., $2.00.)

A WORLD ALBUM.

Shepp's Photographs of the World is the title of a magnificent album of pictures representing scenery and works of art in all parts of the world, carefully arranged and appropriately explained by James W. Shepp and Daniel B. Shepp. (World's Pub. Co., Guelph, Ont.) It contains full-page photographs of street scenes, cathedrals, mosques, temples, castles, obelisks, pyramids, active volcanoes, mountain, lake and river scenery, with instantaneous pictures, showing the every-day life of the people in various countries, and direct copies of the most famous paintings and statuary in the leading galleries of Europe. The book is one which will not only afford much pleasure to its possessors, but it will be found most useful to teachers and parents in an educational point of view. It is a subscription book, but the publishers have devised a unique method which will make its purchase possible to many who could not otherwise afford the price. There are over 250 pictures in the book from original photographs developed in the United States and protected by copyright, so that the collection is entirely unique, and the range is so extensive that the observer may, without leaving his own fireside, see what travellers see to-day in the most distant countries on the globe.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

The American Metrological Society (41 East 49th street, New York,) publish a large chart of the *Metric System* for popular use. It is carefully planned to give correct ideas of measures and quantities, not only by diagrams and pictures but by the use of equivalents, as, for instance, that a thousand meters is roughly, ten minutes walk, and a hectar, roughly, the area of a baseball field, while a hekto-liter is about the bulk of a barrel. This chart will, for educational purposes, be mailed to any one sending the cost price of ten cents in American stamps, to the publishers, who are circulating a petition asking that this system may be adopted in the American customs.

AN ANTIDOTE FOR SNAKE BITES.

I see common cooking saleratus recommended as an antidote for rattlesnake bite. Having lost a little boy from snake bite, no doubt a rattlesnake, upon which that remedy was used, I would say don't trust it. I doubt not it has merit, but ammonia is much more powerful and effective, if applied freely by saturating cotton batting and laying over and around the wound. But, first of all, make a ligature by tying a stout cord between the wound and the body and tightening it by putting a small stick—say a stout penholder—through it and twisting it tight, so as to stop the returning circulation from carrying the virus to the vitals, and keep it tight until a physician, or some one who knows, says to loosen it. Tincture of iodine, the stronger the better, should be applied on the wound, and above it to the body all around the arm or leg; it will penetrate the pores, and, whenever it comes in contact with the virus, will neutralize it. These should be in every household. But the best remedy I know of is the injecting into the wound, with a hyperdermic syringe, of a preparation of ammonia, which, following the circulation directly after the virus, will overcome its effect if applied in time; this must be done by a physician, and one ought always to be called in as soon as possible. The sinking sensation must be overcome by the liberal use of stimulants—alcohol in some form. You need not from this infer that death is sure to ensue if stimulants are not used, but what is worth doing is worth doing well. Where no other remedies are at hand, and it may be where there are, burying the wounded part in a mass of soft, wet clay or mud will be found beneficial, and, perhaps, all that is required.—*Home and Farm.*

ABOUT SHARKS.

As to sharks, the writer has taken many of them, both with hand-line and rod and reel, the dusky-shark, the shovel-nose, the hammer-head and the nurse-shark, often in clear and shallow water, where the movements of the fish could be seen, and he never has seen one of either of these species turn over in taking the bait, but it was taken as other fishes take it. He has also seen large sharks, man-eaters, perhaps, taken at sea with hook and line, but they turned no somersaults till they got on deck. An old fisherman on the coast of Florida, who had been in the habit of taking sharks for their oil, and had killed hundreds of them, told me that he thought a shark less dangerous than an alligator, by which animal he had been attacked more than once, but by a shark, never. We had, however, found half of a good-sized alligator in the stomach of a large shark, which shows the enormous power of the jaws of that fish. I asked him whether a shark was obliged to turn over to seize his prey; he said he had never seen it do so, and as the shark lived mostly on fish, he could not catch it in that way, but would starve to death if he had to turn over.—*From the Forest and Stream.*

POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

THE REV. DR. BURNS, OF HALIFAX, ON CANADA'S DANGER.

(*From the Acadian Recorder, Nov. 13.*)

The Rev. Dr. Burns preached as follows, in Fort Massey Church, on Thanksgiving Day:—

Text—Ps. ci., 1, "I will sing of mercy and judgment."

The preacher said:—In the life of Ernest the Pious (Duke of Saxe Gotha), it is related that when any breach of trust was committed by one of his ministers the Prince would send him a copy of this 101st Psalm. It became a proverb in the country, when an official had done anything wrong, We will certainly soon receive the Prince's Psalm to read. Alas! that so many officials should be doing wrong now-a-days, and need urgently the same faithful and true message. Lord Bacon, in a letter of advice, addressed to Sir George Villiers, on his becoming Prime Minister to King James, advised him to be guarded by this Psalm in the selection of his courtiers, saying, "in those the choice had need be of honest, faithful servants, as well as of comely outsiders, who can bow the knee and kiss the hand." King David (Ps. ci., 6,7) propounded a rule for himself in the choice of his courtiers, especially the Royal Resolution. "There shall no disgraceful person dwell in my house." Well would it have been had both the royal favorite and the more than royal philosopher walked strictly by this rule.

John Fox, the martyrologist, relates that this Psalm was often sung by Bishop Ridley, of martyr memory, who gave it to the members of his household to commit to memory, rewarding them with money for the correct repetition of it. It would be a good exercise for those who fill public offices, supreme or subordinate, to repeat, from this Thanksgiving Day onward, daily, these golden sentences, which are a perfect "vade mecum," in personal, domestic and political life. "I will behave myself wisely and in a perfect way. I will walk within my house with a perfect heart. I will set no wicked thing before mine eyes. I hate the work of them that turn aside. It shall not cleave to me. I will not know a wicked person. Mine eyes shall be upon the faithful of the land that they may dwell with me. He that telleth lies shall not tarry in my sight."

Well would it be for all public men to regulate their conduct by this code. It is for a lamentation and

SHOULD MAKE THIS A DAY OF HUMILIATION

as well as thanksgiving, that there is such a widespread corruption throughout our land, as to make Micah's picture, we fear, scarcely an exaggeration. "Woe is me, the good man is perished out of the earth, and there is none upright among men. They hunt every man his brother, with a net. * * * That they may do evil with both hands earnestly, the prince asketh and the judge asketh for a reward, and the great man, he uttereth his mischievous desire, so they wrap it up. Dishonesty, like murder, "will out." "Wrap it up," as you may, and put it away in a place by itself, the hidden evil within day be ruddy shaken and the iniquity drop out.

We have, during many months of this year, been reading daily, the

CRIMSON BLUSH OF SHAME

marking our cheeks, the record of wasted public funds, corrupt officials, bribes, offered and received, altered contracts and careless supervision whereby the public treasury has been robbed of large amounts.

Several cases by way of illustration were cited and other details given from the authorized and sworn-to reports. The leader of the Government, who was described as a highly respectable gentleman, and wise and prudent withal, was commended for refusing Mr. Chapleau, who attempted the burking of our Protestant ministers, and who is so smirched himself, the lucrative post which he is said to have insisted on in such a stand-and-deliver style. He is to be commended also for bringing in a measure to prevent, if possible in future, certain of the more glaring forms of corruption, which have blackened our good name,

BUT THE INFLUENCE OF HIS ACTION NOW AND THE CONFIDENCE WE REPOSE IN IT BECOME WEAKENED,

when we recall the singular testimony he bore under oath some years since, as the trusted counsellor of Sir Hugh Allan in connection with the Pacific scandal, which collapsed the Macdonald Government and corrupted the country so seriously. After recounting the great commercial projects in which Sir Hugh had invested several million dollars, Mr. Abbott went on to say, "on everyone of these subjects the Government had a policy which was favorable to his views, and *in my opinion three times the sum would have been well spent, if it had been necessary to keep a Government* in power, which had, according to *his* views, and my own, too, the improvement of the country so deeply at heart as this Government seemed to have."

So long as this testimony remains on the public records, unrepealed and unrepented of,

THE ETHICAL CODE OF THE FIRST COMMONER OF CANADA

solemnly sanctions the use of over a million dollars at least (the orginal Allan bribe being $360,000), in other words, practically an unlimited amount of bribery to retain in office any government whose policy is favorable to "our views or interests." Thus, the weight of his influential name is given to the Jesuitical principle that the end justifies the means. Only, let it be apparent that a policy propounded is favorable to our views and interests, and money to any amount may be spent in returning to power, and retaining in power, a government that is prepared to support it. This is the fatal virus that has tainted the veins of our young and rising nation ever since, and till it is extracted, we cannot truly prosper and be in health. The shock given to our system, by administering even a third part of the dose, was so serious that it could not with safety be repeated in its direct form, and hence

THE SYSTEM OF INDIRECT BRIBERY,

which was inaugurated a few years after, bribing whole districts with certain material advantages, and thus poisoning the blood of the land. Recent revelations, however bad, give us reason to sing of mercy as well as judgment—serving as a wholesome tonic, quickening our pulse and stirring us from the fatal stupor into which we were sinking.

IT IS VERY WOUNDING TO OUR NATIONAL PRIDE

to read the comments made by English, and American, continental and Australian journals on these recent disclosures. It is a great disappointment to us to be assured by our painstaking authorized statisticians that, notwithstanding the immense amounts spent for immigration and improvements of divers kinds, notably the millions and tens of millions on railways, we have increased so very little during the past decade, which was expected to be exceptionally prosperous; that old England has increased about as fast; that New England, alongside of us, has progressed double, and the States generally three times as fast.

The speaker spoke of the Opposition as not free from blame, and of bribery as practised on both sides. The number of contested elections in which both are involved is noticeable, and the confession of guilt made repeatedly at the start.

We have reached a serious crisis in our country's history when much of mutual forbearance would behove to be exercised. It is, in some respects, as we remember it prior to Confederation, when we were almost at a deadlock in the West, and the good men and true on both sides were summoned to suspend hostilities and to look one another in the face in solemn conference to know what our country ought to do. Then, if not the being, at least the well-being of the country was at stake, and the two great leaders and their representation of followers shook hands and came together to confer.

It would seem as if something like this were needed now.

NO MERE PARTY VICTORY WILL MEET THE EMERGENCY.

We are dying of partyism. Everything is sacrificed to party. The machine politics threaten to ruin our neighbors and ourselves too. Men are not in many cases free to vote as they like. We may have different views as to which do it most—which has got the heaviest purse—but it is generally understood that both sides bribe.

Boodleism must be stamped out. We must destroy it or it will destroy us. Other bribery of every form thoroughly abolished and a race of honest voters be raised up, each of whom will take pride in saying—as they go up to an unobstructed and unbought pooling booth—

> To-day shall simple manhood try
> The strength of gold and land.
> The wide world has not wealth to buy
> The power in my right hand.

IF THIS DRY ROT CONTINUE,

every timber of our social fabric will fall to pieces. The preacher went on to show that, however worthy several of the French-Canadians were, that element was a source of weakness on both sides, and its relative strength, in having the balance of power, makes it a source of danger.

Dr. Burns noticed that he was influenced in taking up the subject by the rude action of the Secretary of State (Chapleau) toward the Protestant clergy, and said he would find that the mouths of the Presbyterians at least would not be muzzled. He spoke of Chapleau as being the marplot of the Conservatives, as Mercier may prove of the Liberals. Neither were reliable allies. After referring to the various grounds of gratitude, which as a church and congregation they had, Dr. Burns concluded by saying: "I have an intense love to the Dominion of Canada, and especially to this beautiful province by the sea. I am British to the heart's core, and will ever say of British connection—"Esto Perpetua." Though a warm friend of Americans, and admirer of many things in the American Republic, I very much prefer our own institutions, and think they suit us best. I have an intense dislike to the very idea of annexation, and firmly hope that it may never be consummated. I think that our big neighbor has as much on his hands as he can manage, and that there is a glorious destiny in store for us as well as for them. Why cannot we live on as we have been doing, and whenever tempted to fall out by the way lay our hearts open to the influence of Abraham's appeal: "Let there be no strife between me and thee, and between my herdsmen and thy herdsmen, for we are brethren," and also the kind and genial words of another Abraham (Lincoln) at close of his first inaugural: "We are not enemies but friends. We must not be enemies, though passion may have strained it must not break our bonds of affection: the mystic chords of memory stretching from every battle field and every patriot's grave to every loving heart and hearthstone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of our vision when again touched, as assuredly they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The fiftieth birthday of the Prince of Wales, the Heir Apparent to the Crown of the Empire, was not observed in any special way throughout the United Kingdom because the Prince himself expressed a strong wish to have no national demonstration. That the future ruler of the Empire is loved by most and respected by many in the United Kingdom whose love and respect is worth having is not less certain than his faults, which are manifest and which cannot be ignored even when occasion calls for kind expressions. And that the feeling in his favor is not merely the reflection of the affection and reverence justly felt for Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, whose rule has been so beneficent, and who has been as nearly faultless as a human being in her position could be, is shown by the fact that other members of the family whose conduct has been less blameless are not nearly so popular as he is. The fact of the matter is that in spite of his faults the Prince of Wales has been affectionate, kind, generous and considerate (in small things), though far from blameless, as a son, husband, father and Prince among his people. Such personal qualities and traits win personal liking in spite of faults. He has also been about the only Prince of Wales who ever lived for a long term during manhood on the steps of the throne without intriguing and gathering about him the malcontents of any disloyal opposition that might exist. Princes of Wales until his time have always been the source of great trouble. The Queen herself has not pursued a wiser or more constitutional course in regard to the State than has the Prince of Wales in his less responsible though hardly less difficult position. We are not speaking of his social leadership but of his attitude towards statesmen, parties and political and public questions. When he has exerted his influence on political questions, as he did in regard to the deceased wife's sister marriage question, one which, in view of the attitude of the State Church was most difficult and delicate for a Prince to deal with, he acted with great wisdom and in support of the popular will. His utterances and, indeed, actions, on all public matters have been careful and wise and timely. That his social conduct and leadership has not been of the same character is the great regret of the whole British people. It is probably true that had he been given public work and greater responsibilities he would have been better in these respects. It is hard to be rich and powerful and not get into mischief. The picture which we give to-day of the Prince and his family is a pleasing one.

The *English Illustrated Magazine* recently had an article by L. R. Wheeler on the Queen's gardens at Osborne. These gardens, it seems, are zealously watched and kept strictly guarded from prying eyes. They contain a number of relics of the gardening practices of the present royal family when they were small children, and a number of curiosities collected by these same children, when they had grown up, from all parts of the world. Here are a few extracts:

On the right of the entrance gate stands the children's tool house, built (as a strip of wood in the Queen's handwriting reports) by the hands of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh in 1857. It is still in splendid preservation, for the late Prince Consort always taught his children to do things well. Judging from the large tool house, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh were no mean adepts at carpentering, the boarding of the sides being substantially put together and the gables of the roof morticed in true form; frequently when the Prince of Wales visits the gardens, he looks critically round this shed to see that the joinings are secure. It is kept exactly as it was when the princes and princesses were young, the barrows and garden tools being in an excellent state of preservation.

Each child had a perfect set of tools with a barrow and waggon, and the Queen had a special waggon for herself, in which the children often drew her about. The initials of each of the royal children are painted on the back of the implements, with the exception of those of Princess Beatrice and the Duke of Albany, who were then very young, and had to put up with a toy horse and cart, and a very small barrow.

The Dukes of Edinburgh and Connaught were very fond of building stone and brick work, and their handiwork can be seen in another part of the gardens in the shape of a miniature fortress called the Albert Barracks, which was finished the 2nd of October, 1860. It was under the eye of the Prince Consort these fortifications were commenced, and splendid sham battles were fought here by the children, the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Edinburgh defending their works against the combined attack of their brothers and sisters.

It is an oft-repeated story that sometimes the attack, led by the Prince of Wales, was too much for Prince Alfred and Prince Arthur, who were driven off the battlements into the underground chamber, which was proof against capture, and in which they had a separate store of arms. The fortress is kept in exactly the same order as it was then.

Close to the fortress grows a tree which has one of the most interesting of histories. It is a myrtle, some five feet high, growing luxuriantly, although nipped considerably by last winter's harsh winds. This tree, as the inscription tells us, was grown from a sprig of myrtle taken by the Queen from the Princess Royal's wedding bouquet on the day of her marriage with the late German Emperor. The inscription under the tree states: "Myrtle grown from a sprig of the Princess Royal's marriage nosegay, Jan. 25, 1858.

"Planted by Queen Victoria, Feb. 18, 1878, in honor of the marriage of her granddaughter, Princess Charlotte of Prussia." The latter was the eldest daughter of the Empress Frederick. Sprays from this tree have since done duty in the bouquets of other royal brides, and, to judge by its condition, the tree will provide bouquets for many years to come.

The Swiss cottage, which lies at the back of the myrtle tree, has pretty gabled ends, with a wooden roof, weighed down with white rock boulders to prevent its being carried away by the wind. No one, except her majesty's immediate friends, is ever allowed in the cottage. There is a morning and a retiring room, beautifully fitted up with little ornaments, with which the Queen loves to be surrounded as each morning she transacts the business which reaches her at noon from Downing street. Her Majesty often does her family correspondence here, and she is a frequent letter-writer to her children and grandchildren.

What might also be called a sacred grove of trees is in another part of the garden, close to the museum, stocked with curiosities collected by the royal family in all parts of the globe; a crocodile from the Nile, shot by the Duke of Connaught; a huge eagle shot by the Prince of Wales in the East; huge tusks of ivory nearly eight feet long; a mummy in its case, and various shells, butterflies and pebbles. In front of this is the glade of trees, which commemorates the marriage of each one of the Queen's children. First come two splendid firs in memory of the Prince of Wales' wedding, planted there by the Prince and Princess after their honeymoon; then two planted by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and near at hand the budding trees of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Henry of Battenberg and Princess Beatrice, and the Duke and Duchess of Albany. The Queen frequently takes her afternoon tea on the lawn amid these emblems of the happy union of her children, enjoying the beautiful view over the tree clad slopes of Osborne House Park, of the blue waters of the Solent, and the wooded undulations of the mainland of Hampshire.

BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

The publication of the official medical reports concerning the health of the British troops in India during 1890 is likely to create a demand for some change in the existing system. The mortality was uncommonly high, and it seems to be clearer than ever that unacclimatized men cannot stand outdoor work in the intense heat. Enteric fever carried off no less than 423 victims, and more than half of these were under twenty-five years of age, and in their first or second year of Indian service. Only five per thousand of children, and eight per thousand of women were attacked, whereas twenty-two per thousand of the men were sufferers. The only remedy suggested is the establishment of a longer term of service, which would mean fewer new men, or a return to the old system and the creation of special Indian regiments.

Hood's Sarsaparilla---100 doses One Dollar.

A TAX ON DRUNKARD MAKERS.

(*To the Editor of the Witness.*)

SIR,—In yours of the 28th ult., appears an article, headed "The International Temperance Congress held at Christiania." The action taken by the Congress for checking and mitigating the effects of the world's drinking habits comes so near to my thoughts upon the subject, that I venture to supplement them for the careful consideration of those friends who are anxious to do more than has been done in the past to save the people of our country from ruin. Let me suggest that they agitate for full compensation, but not for the manufacturers and dispensers of our national curse, but for a law that shall provide for the care and sustenance of all who are suffering from the drinking habits of those who should be their protectors.

The very slow headway, considering its momentous consequence, that has been made after a long experience, suggests to me a radical measure. Let a tax that will cover the charges of every case of distress, want or woe, that can be shown as the direct cause from the use of intoxicating liquors, be levied on the manufacture of those drinks, and let power be given the several municipalities, or some central body, to collect and distribute those funds, then we shall have the manufacturer, the dealer and the consumer paying their share of the costs, and thus relieve those who do not use the drinks from bearing their portion of the burden. All that would be needed would be proper officers to administer the law, and thus do away with the objectionable duty of informers.

In Walkerville bonded warehouse there are nearly 4,250,000 gallons of proof spirits which will bring a duty, at 20 cents a gallon, of $850,000. If General Booth had this sum what would he do with it? Answer.—Seek to save those who are being lost. P. J. F.

Windsor, Ont., Nov., 1891.

Business Cards.

Two Things
In Regard to Catarrh.
1st, It is a Constitutional Disease; and
2d, It Requires a Constitutional Remedy.

These two facts are now as well known to the medical fraternity that local applications, like snuffs and inhalants, are regarded as at best only temporary relief. To effect a permanent cure of catarrh requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by purifying the blood, repairing the diseased tissues, and imparting healthy tone to the affected organs, does give thorough and lasting cure.

"I want to say for the benefit of suffering humanity, that Hood's Sarsaparilla is

A PERMANENT CURE FOR CATARRH.

After suffering with catarrh in my head for a number of years, and using every obtainable remedy, I was requested to take

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

I did so, and after using three or four bottles I am healed of the most annoying disease the human system is heir to. F. B. STOUT, Sheridan, Ind.

THE LATE DR. LOUIS MAAS, of Boston, acknowledged as having no superior as a solo pianist in America, used a Newcombe Grand at his first concert before a Toronto audience.

Mr. Emilio Agramonte, one of the most distinguished musicians of New York, writes: "During my stay in Toronto I had used many Canadian Pianos, but was unprepared to find one containing such a combination of excellent qualities as in the Newcombe Grand." An instrument satisfactory to such artists needs no further encomium. NEWCOMBE PIANO WAREROOMS (Montreal branch), 2344 St. Catherine street.

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AND READY MADE CLOTHING.
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AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.
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INFANTUM,
Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all Summer Complaints are promptly cured by
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MANTLE BEDS AND BED LOUNGES,
CABINETS, SECRETARIES,

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Consomme and Ox Tail Soup, Roast Beef, Roast Chicken, Boiled Mutton & Caper Sauce, Celery Salad, Boiled Rice, Stewed Carrots, Vegetables in season, Mashed and Baked Potatoes, Pickles, Grape Jelly, Paris Pudding, Lemon, Peach and Mince Pies, Cheese, Walnuts, Tea, Coffee and Milk.
SUPPER.
Cold Chicken, Chipped Beef, Strawberry Home Made, Parker House Muffins, Homemade Bread, Tea, Coffee and Chocolate, Cream Sponge Cake.
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FREE OF CHARGE
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
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725½a ST. CATHERINE STREET,
a Branch of her Boston and New York Establishment. In this school the inventor teaches to cut, make, trim and drape in all styles, Ball, Party and Reception Dresses. The entire method taught by the inventor of the finest dress system in the world. Hundreds of dollars saved to every housewife. Do not delay a moment. It will not you nothing to call and examine her famous system.
DRESSES DRAFTED IN THREE MINUTES.
Also, a rare chance for a few ladies to get into a money making business, and earn from $5.00 to $10.00 a day. Mothers, now is the time to give your daughters this valuable trade.
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Have always on hand a full and complete stock of
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FROM AN OLD-TIME CLEAR GRIT.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—I notice in the papers that the Canadian people have at last awaked and found themselves in a dirty political cess pool. As I have spent nearly thirty years among you I trust you will grant me space in your much-esteemed paper that I may give to your readers some of my ideas as to who and what is to blame for the present state of affairs, and to do this I will have to commence at the general election of 1857 and 1858. At that date I was in London, Ont., and Mr. John Carling was the Ministerial candidate for the city, Mr. Talbot for East Middlesex, and Mr. Josiah Blackburn ran in the Clear Grit interest against Mr. Talbot. I had not been long in the country at this time and had to make enquiry about the Clear Grits, and was told that they were a party led by George Brown, and their principles were annexation to the United States of America. I made no enquiry about the principles of the Ministerial party, whether Liberal or Tory, but being an Englishman I could not support the Grits, so I hurrahed for Carling and Talbot. Carling was elected by acclamation, but there was a fierce contest between Talbot and Blackburn and the riding was flooded with whiskey and beer, and if any of us Talbot men wanted money we knew where to get it.

As I had been told that Mr. Talbot was a poor man I asked a friend how he could afford to spend money so lavishly. The answer I received was that he was sure to be elected and that the Government would make it good to him. "You don't mean to tell me that the Government of Canada pays the election expenses of their supporters, do you?" I asked. My friend's reply was: "They don't just put their hand into the public chest, and take out the money, but it will be made up with a grant of land or he will be put on a commission or some thing or another."

I felt quite shocked to hear this candid statement and thought I would watch and I found that Mr. Talbot was sent on a commission to New Brunswick and afterwards he was sent to England and the poor fellow on his return was on the steamship "Hungarian" when she was lost and all on board. Previous to the death of Mr. Talbot there was a big Ministerial dinner given in London and Sir John Macdonald and other big guns were there. Sir John Macdonald in a speech was reported by the London *Prototype* to have said "Your Grit friends have something to say about your indebtedness to the Government." (I have no doubt they had borrowed largely from the municipal loan fund.) "Well, gentlemen, Mr. Carling will be able to tell you that we have never said anything to him about your indebtedness, we have not as much as spoken to him about the interest of your indebtedness. Now, gentlemen, this is what your member has done for you, and more than this, gentlemen, every time you go for your letters you see something more that your member has got for you." (A new post office had been built.) The reading of this speech gave me another shock, and shortly after this I moved to Toronto and was there during the Prince of Wales' visit. All who were in Canada at the time will remember the fuss these was about an arch that the Orangemen built at the corner of King and Church streets. The Duke of Newcastle refused to allow the Prince to land and be driven under it. Adam Wilson was Mayor at the time, and called a meeting of leading Roman Catholics, leading Orangemen and leading Protestants, non-Orange. Orgle R. Gowan and John H. Cameron represented the Orangemen, and Geo. Brown was there as a Protestant, non-Orange, I suppose. I attended this meeting, and heard Mr. Cameron, Mr. Gowan, Mr. Murphy, and others, all speaking, and concluded that no settlement could be made. All this time Mr. Brown sat with his head down on the table, and my thoughts were that he was just chuckling to himself to think how nicely his political ideas were going to be carried out as the Orangemen swore that if the Prince did not land in Toronto they would hoist the Stars and Stripes on the City Hall, and that they had offers of assistance from the U.S.A. To my surprise Mr. Brown got up and after all had tried their best, and had failed, he threw oil on the troubled waters and the trouble ended, and from this out I followed the dictates of my own conscience and never cast a Tory vote. No, wicked sinner as I am, I could not bring myself down to support such corruption and was surprised that men boasting of their loyalty (the Orangemen) should have allowed their horrid partyism to have brought them so low as to support a party through the Foote Frauds, the Ottawa Buildings Frauds, the Pacific Railway Scandal and all the scandals that have of late been revealed. They were born and cradled in partyism.

But what about the ministers of the Gospel, the professors in the theological chairs, what have all these been doing? What of the elders of churches, class leaders, church wardens and that saintly army? Surely none of these men have voted for such corruption. A stranger would say "certainly not"; but to my certain knowledge these men and many of them have voted for gamblers, adulterers, infidels and drunkards, yes, and against men who were good Christians. And why is this? Why, many of the Churches are bought up. I know a man who is an out-spoken infidel and never enters a church door, nevertheless he has given thousands of dollars to churches. In 1862 there was a by-election in Ontario, and a preacher worked his best for the Grit candidate the first day of polling. In the evening Sir John Macdonald and Mr. T. D'Arcy McGee drove up to the Hotel of a village in this riding. Sir John had an attack of indisposition so that he had to be lifted out of the sleigh into the hotel. Mr. McGee called on the minister that had been working so hard for the Grit candidate. The minister took McGee to his church, which was a little out of repair. McGee told him that had he not been such a big Grit he would take him to the hotel and introduce him to a person who would give him $300 to put his church in order. This ended in the minister getting a cheque for $500 and the next day he worked as hard for the Tory candidate as he had done the first day for the Grit.

I remember once getting into a hotel omnibus to go to the station. The bus was full and a commercial traveller, who was the last to get in, got up and sat on a trunk that was at the end of the omnibus. I looked at him and expressed a hope that he was worthy to occupy the highest seat. I then cast my eyes around and saw a minister who sat in front of me and said that saints with wicked sinners sometimes combine to place on the highest seats in the political synagogue the most unworthy. This minister's last vote was cast for an infidel and against a strict member of his own denomination. I knew a layman who could not rest in his bed if he thought there was a person in the town in need, and every Sunday morning he wended his way, with his Bible in his hand, to the county gaol, and he read and exhorted the prisoners. This man voted for the same wicked man the minister voted for, and whilst ministers and strict members of churches vote for such corruption as has been proved over and over again the Tories of Canada are guilty of, I say is it to be wondered at that the country has been brought to the state it is at present in. Thousands of men like myself have left Canada simply because they saw plainly that there was no hope—nothing left but civil war or annexation to the United States, and the very men of all men (except the minister and members of church), the Orangemen, who should have held out a hand to save the country, have done their utmost to bring on the ruin. The people of Canada had an honest Government under Mr. Mackenzie, but the first chance they got they told the world they preferred a corrupt one. There is a passage in Scripture to the effect that "One cannot serve God and mammon," and another that reads, "Have no fellowship with the works of darkness, but rather reprove them." The ministers of Canada, I am sorry in truth to say, have not followed either of the above passages of Scripture, and many others have been passed over without much thought of the works of darkness. By their votes, they said, they approved of them. GEO. MITCHELL.

Tweeburg, Florida.

FIFTY THOUSAND VOTERS.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—The prohibition petitions presented to the Commons last session have not been without effect. Temperance people, however, should not rest satisfied with the temporary advantage, but should follow it up with greater effort. Sir John A. Macdonald indicated the line of action when he said, "If I accede to the request of these petitions I shall alienate many voters. Can you give me reasonable assurance of increased support to counterbalance this loss?" The Licensed Victuallers' Association, with the fifty thousand votes at its command, rules Canadian politics and dictates to both political parties. It would transfer its entire support from one to the other in twenty-four hours if either should kick over the traces. The politicians realize this and candidly declare it political suicide for a party to take a stand that will alienate the support of the liquor association. Neither the Liberals nor the Conservatives as a party support the traffic as a matter of choice but of necessity. If a party were sure of receiving the support of fifty thousand temperance men to counteract the loss of the liquor vote, affairs would assume a different aspect. The country is not ready for prohibition, and it never will be till fifty thousand prohibitionists can be counted on as safely to vote their principles as the votes of the liquor men can be counted on where the interests of their traffic are concerned. Fifty thousand electors pledged to "prohibition first, politics afterwards," means the death knell to the accursed traffic on Canadian soil. Fifty thousand pledged electors to counteract the fifty thousand votes controlled by the Licensed Victuallers' Association, will solve the problem of this century. Fifty thousand Christians who place the cause of God above the cause of party can surely be secured. If not, God help us.

The *Canadian Voice* has taken up the work with a willingness which shows its inclination to branch out on broader lines than those laid down by the so-called Third Party. It agrees to print and furnish, free of charge, the following pledge for circulation by churches, temperance societies and clubs.

PLEDGE.

"We the undersigned electors, being profoundly impressed with the need of greater purity in Canadian politics and conscious of the aggressive power of the liquor traffic and the overwhelming evils—political, industrial and moral—growing out of it, believe that a strong influence would be exerted upon public sentiment and a long step taken towards the eradication of these evils if the enemies of the liquor traffic would present as united a front as the liquor dealers do when their business is attacked. We therefore agree, hereafter, to vote only for such party as shall make total prohibition of the traffic a plank in its platform and in the execution of this pledge, promise to work on such lines as shall be determined upon by a majority vote of a prohibition convention to be called for that purpose provided the signatures of fifty thousand voters are secured to this pledge."

No one is bound until the fifty thousand signatures are secured, after which each will be notified and a monster convention called at some central place to map out plans for future action.

This is the natural outcome of the petition movement. Who will assist in carrying it forward? J. BRYENTON.

Amherst, N. S., Nov. 10, 1891.

PLAY AS A PART OF THE SCHOOL PROGRAMME.

(Der Stein der Weisen, Vienna, October.)

The directors of schools and institutes exert themselves, and with right, to secure progress in the various subjects on their programme; and this not merely from a sense of duty, but also in a spirit of ambition which is praiseworthy because it serves a good purpose. All this is as it should be: only one thing is wanting in the course of instruction, and this should at once be brought on the programme and receive the attention which its importance deserves. That is the organization of play, and this in the interest of instruction. Play creates appetite for work; it is both a diversion and a pleasure; two things essential to the well-being of both young and old, benefiting both their physical and moral constitutions. Play must be made part of the hygienic branch of instruction, it constitutes the indispensable relief form mental labor, and satisfies the necessity for exercise, which is more especially urgent in youth when the life processes are in most active course of evolution.

While gymnastics by a practical training of the various muscles, influences the harmonious development of the form, imparting skill, grace, and strength; play is operative in this direction to a limited extent only, but it causes a pleasurable exhilaration, which renders it, in so far, more beneficial than calisthenics, which, as ordinarily taught, weary, rather than refresh the mind. Play is, therefore, just as important as gymnastics; each in its own place. Associated, they have the incalculable advantage that they soothe the excited nervous system, and prevent the frequently fatal consequences of nervous derangement.

We do not propose to teach play as gymnastics are taught; we plead only that the former receive its due meed of attention; that school directors should interest themselves in the games, encourage and modify them and introduce new games best suited to the several seasons, for both boys and girls, the younger as well as the older. They might even themselves participate in the children's games, but only to such an extent as they can do so without imposing any restraint upon the children. Of course there are many games in which children cannot play on equal terms with adults, and teachers, moreover, have to be careful to partake in the games with such reservations as will guard against any loss of dignity or authority.

The games we have in contemplation involve bodily exercise. They must constitute both a relief and a recreation, a relief of mind through the body, or a mental training, which is different from the training of study, involving the exercise of special characteristics such as skill, cunning, forethought, etc. If bad weather or other cause prevent open-air games, then permit only those amusing games which necessitate a more or less complete silence. There are games enough of this class familiar to all, so that every school may be left to select its own. One affords opportunity for more or less thoughtful combination; another arouses the sense of dependence or resemblance; a third imparts airiness, grace, precision, and certainty in the movements of the hand. These and other peculiarities acquired by play deserve cultivation, and are certainly not detrimental to health.

Such games afford no adequate outlet for the physical energies, there is consequently the greater need that they be accompanied as far as possible with mirth and vivacity. Crying, laughing, exclaiming, is good and sound, and admissible within proper limits. The thoughtful, clever children who are described as sensible, at an age when sense does not exist, are in reality little invalids, whose staid propriety is merely the result of sickness.

HUNTING THE OTTER.

Otter hunting is an attractive sport, although it involves early hours, wet feet, and returning to the often uncomfortable inn dead tired at an hour at which Londoners are beginning to wake up. Devonshire is the home of otter hunting, for the reason that there are few rivers there that the game is not readily found in; but there are several sportsmen in the north and in Wales who are just as keen on it as their brethren in the south. The otter himself is a peculiar animal, which, unlike the fox, the hare, or the badger, has no fixed home, being always more or less on the tramp, but when disturbed is sure to have some place of refuge handy, and as the entrance to his stronghold is often several feet under water, the trail is frequently lost, unless the huntsman is well acquainted with the neighborhood; and it often happens that hounds have carefully hunted miles of a river for a supposed safely sealed otter without a find, and that half an hour after they have been taken away the so-called amphibious animal has been seen making his way quietly back to the river, intent upon his evening meal. Various kinds of hounds are used in the pursuit of the otter. In some cases the pack consists of fox hounds, in others the long-haired otter hound is preferred, while in Wales the wire-haired hound is preferred. To scent the trail of the otter comes more naturally to the latter than to the fox hound, but it is doubtful whether any of them would hunt him naturally, for there is perhaps no more difficult animal to scent. In the North of England puppies are often entered on fourmarts, and after killing a few of his strong smelling class of vermin are said to take kindly to the otter, but why they do so, it is hard to say, for the fourmart smells nearly as strongly as the skunk, while the odor of the otter is almost imperceptible. It has been said that Devon, Wales, and the North of England are the places chiefly devoted to otter hunting, but though as a rule the hounds hail from one or other of these portions of the kingdom, their hunting grounds often extend far into the adjoining country. The most noted masters of otter hounds of the present day are, perhaps, Mr. Cheriton and Mr. Collier, of Culmstock. The latter hunts the northern part of Devon, confining his meets chiefly to the rivers Exe, Barle, Culm, Tone, Otter, Yarty, Axe, and Char, but frequently, during the five months which the season lasts, penetrates far into Somersetshire, but not always with the happiest results. Ireland does not boast of any regular otter pack, but Mr. Yates has for some years made the Wicklow streams his summer resort, and has had no reason to find fault with the sport he has had there and in other parts of the country. Many people who have not joined in the sport will be heard to say that no one except a lunatic would get up at absurd hours in the morning, wade through rivers armed with a long pole, plough through deep, muddy banks, and arrive home at mid-day, feeling that a full day's work had been accomplished, but few who love hunting for hunting's sake, and who are able to bear the danger and fatigue, will say so again after they have once followed hounds working a strong trail.—*London Graphic.*

LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

PROGRESS IN ENGLAND.

The *Voice* (New York) thus reports an interview with Lady Henry Somerset, who is at present in the United States, having crossed the ocean to attend the World's W. C. T. U. Convention in Boston:

"May I enquire how you happened to become interested in this kind of reformatory work?"

"When I took charge of my large estates I was determined to improve the condition of my tenants and laborers, but I found that I could do nothing until I had attacked the evil of intemperance. Their condition became better as soon as the evil was lessened. I not only preached temperance to those people, but I endeavored to influence them by my own example. I believe that women are specially charged to work against the evil of drunkenness."

"Through what agency do the women of England work in temperance reform?"

"Principally through the British Woman's Temperance Association, which corresponds to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States. This society is carried on very much the same as its sister organization in your country. Last year we organized a British Young Women's Department. Young women met us with heart-cheering promises of help and their priceless gifts of youth and influence. Efforts will be made to obtain permission for meetings and lectures to be given in ladies' colleges and schools. We aim to induce clergymen to give one Sunday each month to some definite Gospel temperance teaching in our Sunday-schools. Out of about 10,000 inmates of prisons, 6,500 received their education in Sunday-schools. We are looking for the time when the effects of alcohol and narcotics will become part of our national education.

BRITISH WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

"One peculiar part of our work has been to reform the methods of conducting what we call our May and November fairs where heretofore it has been the custom to hire farm servant girls and lads in the streets, where they would be jostled about and hear songs and language unfit to be uttered. This work is now done in the council chamber of the town. Aside from the drinking customs, the pleasure fair is a harmless old English institution. But a wet day means that one sees the upper windows in the public houses filled with young men and women drinking, who, perhaps, never touched alcohol at any other time of the year. There has been a great change wrought; the coffee houses are now crowded and the trains take people home early. Some of our temperance women do considerable work about the police courts and we propose to do more in the future. The cause of social purity occupies a good share of our attention. We believe the time has come when women should proclaim, with no uncertain voice, the great law that God knows no distinctive codes of morality for men and women; that England cannot be ruled by men whose private life is a living lie to their public professions; that dishonesty means not only to cheat at cards or swindle on the Stock Exchange, but to take the fair fame from an innocent life, and that all who do these things must share the fate of those who are branded from a social and political career. This, we believe, must be woman's work, woman's responsibility, from which we dare not shrink. The progress of the White Cross movement has been powerfully felt. I have urged the women of England to protest against the shameless undress of our stage and the increasing demoralized tone of our drama.

"In common with many of the women of England, I am particularly interested in the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, an organization which we owe to Miss Willard, of your country, and which is a federation of the women of every race in a warfare against a legalized liquor traffic."

DRINKING AMONG THE ARISTOCRACY.

"Will you kindly inform me," inquired the reporter, "if there is much excessive drinking among the higher social classes of England?"

"There is no drunkenness among the upper classes in London as a class. The drinking customs have been very much improved with in the last seven or eight years. Public sentiment has ordained that after dinner drinking and spirit drinking should be discontinued, and there is nothing like as much brandy drinking as there was some years ago."

"To what do you attribute this improved condition of affairs?"

"The doctors have discouraged the drinking habit, and there has been more or less public agitation on this subject. It must be said, however, that no temperance associations have any effect on the aristocracy of England. The physicians have probably had the greatest influence."

"Is the question of prohibition ever discussed in England?"

"As regards England, prohibition is a question that will not bear consideration for a moment. Public sentiment would be entirely against the idea of the people being deprived of the opportunity of obtaining liquor; it would be looked upon as gravely interfering with the personal liberty of the individual. If we can get Local Option in England it is all that we can expect at present."

"What is your ladyship's opinion of the feasibility of Prohibition?"

"I have not, so far, been able to form any opinion on the subject of Prohibition as regards its present working, because I have not been in any of the States where it is in force. As a principle I think it should never be urged until the people are educated to ask for it themselves. Prohibition ought to come more quickly by means of Local Option than in any other way."

THE INFLUENCE AND DUTY OF THE CHURCH.

"Do you think that the Church is doing its full duty in the cause of temperance?"

"In England there is a great awakening among the Nonconformist churches on the subject, but the Established Church is very much behind."

"Would it not be well if the Church was more earnest and outspoken on this subject, disciplining its liquor dealer members, etc.?"

"The Church needs to speak out very much more forcibly and decisively all over the land on this question. Ministers and officers of church ought all to be total abstainers. So long as, in England, favors, peerages, etc., are conferred upon brewers and liquor-dealers, we cannot expect churches or organizations within the Government to take the right stand.

"One of the greatest evils we have to contend with in London," continued her ladyship, "are the tide houses. One brewer will own all the saloons in a certain neighborhood, put in his own men in the saloon on conditions that they must sell so much and use no other liquor but the proprietor's. In this way the proprietors have immense political influence. Moreover, it is in the interest of the liquor seller to increase his business in order to make a little for himself, and he is at the mercy of the proprietor, who, on a few days' notice, can turn him out of the place."

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

A PRIEST said in Brest, lately, "The greatest blow given to the (Roman) Catholic Church in Brittany is the translation of the Bible into Breton."

THE REV. J. L. FORSTER, of Markham Square Church, Chelsea, formerly of Montreal, has declined an invitation to the pastorate of Cavendish Street Chapel, Manchester.

THE FAMOUS PARIS SPECIALIST and rabies authority, Pasteur, recently, in a public address, declared his faith in the sovereignty of a Divine Providence and his astonishment at his wisdom in nature. This so enraged the atheistic officials of his native town that they changed the name of their leading street, which for years they had been calling Rue de Pasteur in special honor of their great townsman.

FOR A LONG TIME the Roman Catholics of St. Louis have been looking forward to the celebration of Archbishop Kenrick's golden jubilee, which has been planned on an international scale, dignitaries from all over the world having been invited to participate in it. A difficulty has, however, arisen, owing to an order given by a clique who are opposed to the public school system, that all Catholic children who attend the public schools shall be forbidden to participate in the jubilee chorus of children on Dec. 1. This has stirred a number of priests to such bitter opposition that it is possible the whole affair will be broken up.—*New York Independent.*

THE *Advance*, a Congregationalist paper, says:—One million dollars for the American Board every year! The work demands it. The world cries out for the Gospel. The men are at hand to be sent, if the power of sending be present. The five hundred thousand members of our churches are able to give it. Two dollars is not a large sum for each member to offer to the foreign missionary work of the church each year. If Congregationalists would give as much to foreign missions as they spend on head-wear, or possibly on gloves, the round million would be secured. One million a year for the Board! Let the churches reach it.

EVIDENCE is sadly accumulating that there is a vast increase in the growth and use of opium in China, and that is having a fearful effect upon the people. The Rev. Mr. Muirhead, of Shanghai, reports that in that vicinity a great number of fields where cereals were formerly cultivated are now devoted to the raising of the poppy. On remarking to the farmers who were at work that this was a sad thing to see what they were doing, they replied, "You foreigners have profited by the opium hitherto, and we are determined to cut you out and obtain the benefit of it ourselves." A fatal gain it will be to them and to their people! There is a terrible outlook for China in view of this increase in the use of opium.—*Missionary Herald.*

THE NEW YORK *Independent* says: One of the things past finding out is why the Germans, both Protestants and Catholics, regard the lottery as a legitimate method of securing money for church purposes. The Empress is patroness of the Church Erection Society in Berlin, and she recently accepted the sum of 210,000 marks, the profits of a lottery, to be used for church and charitable purposes. She disposed of the money by using 100,000 for the erection of a new Protestant church in East Berlin, gave 10,000 for a new organ in the Catholic St. Sebastian church, and 100,000 marks for a lying-in hospital for poor married women. To the credit of German Protestantism, it must be said that when, a few months ago, those in authority proposed an immense lottery scheme to raise several million for church purposes, the protests of the evangelical pastors were so determined that the project has evidently been dropped.

THE *Golden Rule* says: The new departure most recently instituted by Andover Seminary has our unqualified support. It is the establishment of an "Andover House" in Boston, somewhat after the Toynbee Hall model. "The Andover House is designed to stand for the single idea of resident study and work in the neighborhood where it may be located, a neighborhood of social destitution and want. The House will be the home where men who can devote the whole or part of each day to such study and work will live. Personal identification with the lives of those who need help is the characteristic of the movement; to establish personal connection at every possible point, to encourage, teach, organize for mutual support, bring classes together, create some real sense of brotherhood, and in every way work from within the community for its social development." May the time soon come when every theological seminary of every denomination shall have its "house" amid the outcast and downcast people of our great cities.

MRS. ISABELLA BIRD BISHOP has for two years past been making a tour of missions in Asia. Beginning with the Keith-Falconer Mission at Sheikh Othmann, Arabia, she passed on to India, and thence to Kashmir, where she spent three months. She visited the devoted Moravian missionaries in Thibet, of whose work she says, "we hear so little, and who need our prayers so much." Her tour through Persia intensified her convictions "of the absolute need of increasing missionary effort a thousand-fold." She says:—"Just think: from Karachi to Bagdad, among the populous cities and villages of the Persian Gulf, of the Tigris and Euphrates, throughout Arabia, throughout south and south-west Persia, not a missionary! From Bagdad to Teheran—almost the most populous district of Persia—not a missionary! The great oasis of Feraghan, at a height of 7,000 feet; with 680 villages craving medical advice, never visited, scarcely mapped! Then Julfa and Hamadan, with their few workers, almost powerless to itinerate, represent the work of the Church for the remainder of Persia! Two million nomads never touched."

GAMBLING AT SEA.—In the second instalment of his lively account, in *The Methodist Times*, of his American trip, the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes says:—Before finally taking leave of "The City of New York" steamship I must utter my most emphatic public protest against the disgusting gambling openly carried on in the smoking saloon. I know that this is entirely opposed to the wishes of the officers, but they believe themselves to be helpless, and, no doubt, at present they are. The law ought to interfere. Every British ship is, by international arrangement, a bit of British territory. Moreover, a ship, like a public house, is subject to certain restrictions that could not be enforced in a private house. There would be no injustice whatever in an Act of Parliament which prohibited fools and scoundrels from gambling in the public rooms on board ship, and manufacturing other fools and scoundrels like themselves. Day by day there is a pool with respect to the number of miles that the ship will run during the next twenty-four hours, and large sums of money change hands. This public scandal has been too long tolerated on the great Atlantic liners, and ought to receive prompt attention of Parliament. This circumstance was the only drawback on board.

IN VIEW OF THE DISTURBED CONDITION of China the Rev. J. Hudson Taylor has written a letter to the missionaries of the China Inland Mission in regard to the attitude of the missionary in time of danger. He calls attention, first, to the importance of not speaking evil of dignitaries, but, on the contrary, of praying for those in authority. Secondly, he urges them to recognize that they are not representatives of Western powers, but are simply witnesses and representatives of Christ, and that in view of this they may safely conclude that the use of any weapon of defence whereby another might be injured would misrepresent the Master. Third, with regard to the question that might be raised as to the propriety of their leaving their stations for such places as are or can be defended by the officers of the Government; he advises against that course unless under absolute compulsion, reminding them that they are in their stations at God's command, as his ambassadors, and therefore have both promise of and claim to his protection; again, they are constantly encouraging converts to brave persecution and suffer loss for Christ's sake, and their own conduct will naturally be watched very closely under circumstances of genuine danger; so, also, the moral effect upon the heathen may be most marked in the same way as upon the converts. On the whole, then, he claims that the right course and the best policy alike is to have the missionaries remain at their post whenever possible, even under danger and personal loss, though such cases are not as frequent and not to be as much dreaded as some suppose.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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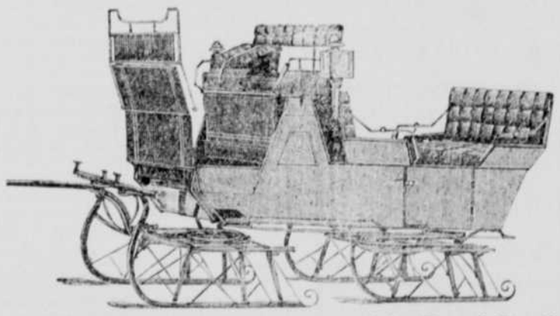

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Steak and Kidney Pudding fresh every day.

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A HINT TO PROPRIETORS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

MONTREAL'S CHIEF MACISTRATE.

THE HON. JAMES McSHANE, M.P.P.,

RECOGNIZES HONESTY AND MERIT—CANADIANS MUST COMMEND HIM!

It is safe to assert, that at the present time, there is not a more popular, or better known man in Montreal, than its present Mayor, the Hon. James McShane, M.P.P.

His reputation is not confined to the city of which he is chief magistrate; he is known favorably all over Canada, and the United States as well, both as a politician and a business man. He is truly one of our self made Canadians who has mounted the ladder of popularity after years of toil; and he has always been an ardent and fearless champion for the masses, and is, perhaps, best known as the people's "Jimmy."

Many years ago he was selected by the people of St. Ann's Ward, Montreal, to represent them in the City Council. In this important position he was the means of doing much good, both to individuals and families, and obtained for his ward many needed improvements, which had previously been denied, and which other aldermen could not secure.

The fact of his having been raised to the dignified and honorable position of an alderman, was the stepping stone to higher and greater honors. He was next elected a member for Montreal Centre for the Local Legislature, and has since been returned twice by acclamation; and here, let it be said, that in all the fierce struggles and political debates in the Assembly, he always kept prominently in view the interests and welfare of his native city. His ability and keen business tact soon brought him to the notice of the leaders of his party, and he was asked to accept a position in the Ministry. In discharging his duties as a minister, he invariably treated Conservative and Liberal friends alike. The people of Montreal, irrespective of creed or party, and who are ever ready to recognize merit and ability, this year called upon the Hon. James McShane to accept the highest gift they could confer—that of Mayor. Mr. McShane acceded to the request of his fellow-citizens, and came forward as a candidate for that important office; and, although opposed by a powerful and popular adversary, he obtained the largest majority (5,308) ever given to a Montreal Mayor. His promises to the electors of Montreal have thus far been observed to the very letter. He has opposed jobbery and corruption in all departments of civic administration; and his close and assiduous attention to the public interests, has given him a name and reputation that will be remembered pleasantly in years to come.

His ability as a presiding officer in the City Council is unsurpassed; he rules with affability and courtesy; at the same time he strictly observes and preserves order and decorum. He seems to be in a pre-eminent degree the friend and adviser of the poor, if we may judge from the hundreds who visit him daily and obtain an audience, and who go off with a fervent "God bless you, Mr. Mayor." In his position as chief magistrate of Canada's metropolitan city, he has proved a liberal and gracious host, more especially to visitors coming from other cities of Canada and the United States; and, in discharging his social duties, he has reflected credit on his city and people. He has, since his accession to the Mayor's chair, devoted much of his time and attention to the welfare of charitable institutions, as well as to fairs and bazaars, for various religious denominations; and his presence has conduced in a large degree to their success. English, Scotch, Irish and French Canadians have had occasion to remember Mayor McShane's magnetic influence at their festivals and reunions; and can affirm with truth that the public interests of all classes are safe in his hands. Mayor McShane's friends everywhere admire his indomitable pluck, vigor and earnestness; and wonder at his continual good health and strength, when they take into consideration his vast and varied labors and duties. Mayor McShane has, however, like many other energetic and hard working men, occasionally overstrained and overtaxed his physical strength and powers, through overwork of body and brain. This is an error that the wisest men at times fall into; and they frequently suffer very seriously from the consequences. They think too much of public duty and not sufficient of their own strength. This was Mayor McShane's position early last spring. He had so overworked in the interests of public affairs that for a time he was very ill—was physically run down and used up. At this time, like all wise and prudent men, Mayor McShane determined to test the efficacy and powers of that wonderful remedy, Paine's Celery Compound. He had heard of the remarkable cures wrought by it; he had heard of its great recuperative properties, its nerve-building powers, and he used it with faith and confidence. The worthy Mayor never before obtained such quick, effective and gratifying results from any other medicine. Paine's Celery Compound worked like a charm, and soon gave the overworked and run-down constitution, that strength, vim and activity which were necessary for the performance of multitudinous duties. Mayor McShane testifies with heartfelt pleasure regarding the great benefits afforded by this king of remedies; and cheerfully recommends it to all who are in need of a strengthener and tonic. The people of Canada will no doubt observe with pleasure and satisfaction that Mayor McShane has allowed his testimonial to be made public. A testimonial of this character will convince all that Paine's Celery Compound stands elevated far above all other remedies of the present day in honest and great results. It fulfils its great mission amongst the nervous, overworked, run-down, sleepless, dyspeptic and rheumatic; it never fails to completely heal and cure, and from the darkness of suffering and sorrow, it brings new life, new hopes, new joys, and makes life a pleasure.

Mayor McShane writes as follows:—

MAYOR'S OFFICE, City Hall,

MONTREAL, October 17, 1891.

Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal:

GENTLEMEN,—It is with extreme pleasure that I give you a testimonial in favor of your great remedy, popularly known as Paine's Celery Compound.

I used it at a time when I was overworked and run down. The use of the Compound has given me a good appetite and made me much stronger than I was before I used it.

I cheerfully recommend it to all in need of a tonic and strengthener.

Yours very truly,

J. MCSHANE,

Mayor of Montreal.

ROOFING!

Sparham Fire-proof Roofing Cement Co,

The Sparham Cement Roof is the only roof that has given perfect satisfaction and stood the test of our climate for the past twelve years. All other cement roofs have been failures.

CAUTION.

The Sparham Cement Company hereby warns the public against all cements except—the original—Fire-proof Roofing Cement, patented and manufactured only by themselves.

The Sparham Company warns the public against all cements used by different roofers—called Sparham—as being spurious.

The only roofers in Montreal and vicinity who are supplied with the real article and patented by this Company are Messrs. Campbell & Co., the agents in Montreal.

GUARANTEE.

All roofs laid by Campbell & Co., have the guarantee of the Sparham Company, which has $60,000 capital paid-up—a substantial guarantee—not on paper.

ROOFS.

Roofs laid in Montreal with our cement TEN YEARS ago are as good to-day as when laid and have had no repairs.

For further information and testimonials apply at head office, 309 St. James street, Montreal.

C

Weekly Calendar.

SATURDAY, NOV. 21.

ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL.
PHILLIPS SQUARE.
Galleries open daily 9 a.m. till dusk.
Admission, 25 cents. Members free.
READING ROOM open till 6 p.m.

GREATEST ATTRACTION OF THE CENTURY.
Positively the LAST SEASON of the great Cyclorama of the Crucifixion, Jerusalem and the Holy Land.
ADMISSION REDUCED TO 25c.
Special terms to Schools and Institutions. Lecturers in constant attendance. Open daily 9.00 a.m. to 10.30 p.m. The Rotunda, junction St. Catherine and St. Urbain sts.
☞ This is the opportunity of a lifetime. Do not fail to attend. ☜

MONTREAL TOBOGGAN CLUB
SKATING RINK.
(R. A. A. A. GROUNDS.)
Badges for season 1891-92 are now ready and may be obtained from the undersigned at the Club House, Mansfield street. Proposition forms for Lady members may be obtained at the same place or from members of the Committee.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS:
Gentlemen $5.00
Ladies 2.50
Children (under 15 years) 1.00
Children's Badges entitle holders to skate afternoons and Tuesday and Friday evenings.
W. S. WELDON, Treas.

SUNDAY, NOV. 22.

CHALMERS CHURCH.
TWENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY.
Sabbath, 22nd Nov., 1891.
11 a.m.—Rev. Dr. Moment, of Brooklyn, N.Y., Preacher. Revs. Dr. Warden, Dr. MacVicar. Prof. Coussirat and the Pastor will take part.
AFTERNOON—Special responsive and Musical Service for the Sabbath-school. Speakers—Rev. Dr. Mackay, James Croil, J. Murray Smith and James Plymister.
EVENING—Service of Sacred Song. Rev. Dr. Moment, Preacher. Revs. Prof. Scrimger, A. J. Taylor, G. Williams and the Pastor will take part.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
75 INSPECTOR STREET.
Sabbath Services as usual, at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Mr. D. McVicar, B.A., will preach in the evening. Sunday School at 3 15 p.m.
A welcome to all.

DR. MACVICAR'S BIBLE CLASS will meet in Crescent Street Presbyterian Church TO-MORROW (Sabbath) Afternoon, at three o'clock. Subject—"Readings in the Acts."
All who are not otherwise engaged at that hour are cordially invited to attend.

ERSKINE CHURCH.
REV. A. J. MOWATT, Pastor.
will preach about "DANIEL."
Sabbath, 22nd Inst., 7 O'clock, P. M.
STRANGERS CORDIALLY INVITED.

THE ANNIVERSARY SERVICES of the DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST SABBATH-SCHOOL will be held in the church, corner of St. Urbain and Dorchester street,
Sunday and Monday, Nov. 22nd and 23rd.
Sermons and addresses will be delivered by the following speakers:—
Sunday morning, 11 a.m.—REV. WM. HALL, M.A.
Sunday evening, 7 p.m.—REV. J. C. ANTLIFF, D.D.
Monday evening, 8 p.m.—REV. W. J. HUNTER, D.D., and C. T. WILLIAMS, Esq.
Strangers cordially invited and shown to seats.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
corner Mance and Milton streets.
The Pastor, Rev. W. H. Warriner, B.A., B.D., will deliver a Special Sermon to the members of the Canadian Order of Foresters, TO-MORROW EVENING, from their motto, "To God and the Fatherland and Widows and Orphans Affliction."
All members of sister societies are cordially invited.
H. A. MADLEY, Sec.

MONDAY, NOV. 23.

I. O. F.
COURT MONTREAL, No. 766.
Meets MONDAY, the 23rd, at 8 p.m. in the hall, 2504 St. Catherine street. Members are particularly requested to attend. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed.

FUNERAL EMERGENCY.
Argyle Lodge, A.F. & A.M., G.R.Q.
The members of the above Lodge are requested to meet at St. Charles Club Rooms, on MONDAY, the 23rd, at one o'clock sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother, George Ross, No. 79 Shaw street. Brethren of sister Lodges are cordially invited to attend. Regalia.
By command of the W. M.
H. HOLT, Secretary.

WINDSOR HALL.
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF THE DISTINGUISHED LECTURER AND TRAVELLER,
MR. H. H. RAGAN,
IN ANOTHER BRILLIANT SERIES OF HIS
ILLUSTRATED LECTURES.
For the benefit of the Western Hospital, and under the patronage of the Ladies' Committee of the Hospital.
DATES AND SUBJECTS AS FOLLOWS:
MONDAY, NOV. 23RD.—"In Mexico with a Camera."
TUESDAY, NOV. 24TH.—"A Trip to Alaska."
THURSDAY, DEC. 3RD.—"Paris, the Magnificent."
FRIDAY, DEC. 4TH.—"Ramblings in Rome."
SATURDAY, DEC. 5TH.—"Glimpses of Scotland"
Each lecture will be superbly illustrated.
COURSE TICKET, admitting to five Lectures, with Reserved Seat, $7.00.
COURSE TICKET, admitting to five Lectures, not Reserved, $5.00.
SINGLE Reserved Seat to any Lecture, 50 cts.
GALLERY ADMISSION, 25 cts.
Secure seats at the Music Emporium of Mr. Geo. J. Shepherd, 2275 St. Catherine street.
Lecture commences each evening at 8 o'clock.
Carriages can be ordered at 9.30 o'clock.

GRAND ANNUAL VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
23rd Anniversary.
A. O. U. W.
Under the auspices of Federation Lodge, 244, Victoria Armory Hall, MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 8 p.m.
Contributions by the following well-known artists:
MRS. RAMSAY, Soprano.
Miss LIZZIE VINEBERG, Elocutionist.
MR. A. G. CUNNINGHAM, Basso.
MR. HERBERT PATTON, Orchestra.
MR. HUBERT A. BAKER, Pianist.
MR. ROBERT ANDERSON, Violinist.
MR. C. ROBINSON, Cornet.
MR. WILLIE BURGESS, Humorist.
MR. A. W. STEVTILER, Cosmic.
&c., &c.
As most of the tickets have been subscribed for, but few remain for sale at
Mr. Jas. Lewis' Drug Store, Victoria square.
Mr. W. H. Chapman's Drug Store, St. Catherine street.
Mr. J. A. Hart, 86 Catherine street.
Messrs. G. Brown & Son, Henry street.
Come early. No seats reserved.

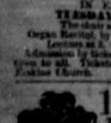
THE REGULAR MEETING OF MOUNT ROYAL LODGE, No. 1, I.O.O.F., will be held on MONDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Business of special importance. Every member is requested to attend.
By order of the N.G.
JOHN E. HAYMAN, Rec. Sec.

SCEPTRE COUNCIL,
No. 27, R. T. of T.,
Will hold a Concert and Social in Walford Hall, 2 Victoria street, MONDAY, Nov. 23rd, at 8 o'clock p.m. Good programme has been prepared. Refreshments. Tickets, 25c. For sale at the door.

TUESDAY, NOV. 24.

THE CANADIAN WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS.
Will hold a special meeting at the Y. W. C. A., on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24TH, at half-past three o'clock.
As business of importance requires decision, every member is requested to attend.
MARY E. HAYLES, Secretary.

LECTURE
—BY—
W. HANSON PULSFORD, M.A.,
ON CHARLES KINGSLEY,
Poet, Novelist, Chartist and Parson,
IN EMMANUEL CHURCH,
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24TH.
The chair will be taken by Dr. Barbour.
Organ Recital by HORACE W. REYNEL, at 7.30.
Lecture at 8. Collection for the Choir Fund.
Admission by ticket until 7.55, after which doors will be open to all. Tickets at Lapham's Music Store, opposite Dominion Church.



1ST. PRINCE OF WALES REGIMENT.
The Regiment will parade at the Armory in Drill Order, on TUESDAY EVENING next, 24th inst., at 8 o'clock.
By order
J. PONTON,
Captain and Acting Adjt.

Weekly Calendar.

THURSDAY, NOV. 26.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
IN THE HALL OF
ST. MARK'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner of William and Dalhousie streets,
(ON THE FLAT),
Thursday Evening, November 26th, 1891.
PROGRAMME.
1. Pipes ..... MASTER D. FERGUSON.
2. Song—"Marguerite" ..... Miss HALL.
3. Duet (Piano)—Scottish Selections ..... Misses MCHARDY.
4. Song—"True, True Till Death" ..... Miss BAIN.
5. Song—"The Scotch Blue Bell" ..... Mr. J. T. HENDERSON.
6. Song—"The Auld Scotch Songs" ..... Mrs. W. E. WILSON.
7. Recitation—"Courtship of Dolorous Peach" ..... Mr. A. J. PICKARD.
8. Song—"Afterwards" ..... Miss CORNELL.
9. Song—"Out on the Deep" ..... Mr. JOHN ROBERTS.
INTERMISSION.
1. Pipes ..... MASTER D. FERGUSON.
2. Song—"Loch-Na-Gar" ..... Mrs. W. E. WILSON.
3. Song—"Oun Ye by Athol" ..... Miss BAIN.
4. Duet (Violin and Organ)—"Rosseau" ..... Messrs. PROCTER and A. O. NICHOLS.
5. Song—"That is Love" ..... Miss CORNELL.
6. Recitation—"The Usual Way" ..... Mr. A. J. PICKARD.
7. Song—"Jessie, the Flower o' Dunblane" ..... Mr. J. T. HENDERSON.
8. Duet—"Under the Bridge" ..... Misses STEWART and GRIEVE.
9. Duet (Piano)—"Clapping Hands" ..... Misses MCHARDY.
Miss SCHAFFER—ACCOMPANIST.
(The piano will be a Heintzman, kindly granted by Mr. C. W. LINDSAY.)

VICTORY OF THE VANQUISHED
and disaster through conquest: The people of this province at the time will profit to be reminded of certain surprising phases of history.
Lecture by the Rev. S. P. ROSE, in the Lecture Room of the Dominion Square Methodist Church.
Thursday Evening, November 26th.

TAKE NOTE.—Musical and Elocutionary Recital, in the NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY'S HALL, University street, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, 1891. TICKETS 25c. Tickets and Reserved Seats at Messrs. Karn Piano and Organ Warerooms (Spencer Block), St. Catherine street, also at Scythes' Music Store, C. A. Holland & Son, Sheet Music Depot, Lyceum, 783 Notre Dame street, and at door on evening of Recital.

ANNUAL TEA MEETING
OF MONTREAL METHODIST CHURCH.
THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 26th.
First-class Tea and Programme, 25 cents.
Tea 6.30 to 8 o'clock. Programme 8 to 10.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
All cordially invited.

FRIDAY, NOV. 27.

A CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN BY
Royal Templar Gospel Association,
In aid of the Students' Missionary Society of the Wesleyan Theological College,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, 1891,
In the Lecture Hall of the St. James Methodist Church.

MRS. J. K. BARNEY,
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.,
National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Prison and Police work, and World's Evangelist, will speak FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 27TH, in the American Presbyterian Church, and SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 28TH, in St. Matthew's Church, Point St. Charles.
ALL WELCOME. COLLECTIONS.
Bible Readings will be held daily, at 3.30 p.m., in the Evangelistic Hall, 224 St. Catherine street, commencing FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27TH.

SCOT'S WHA HAE.
AN EVENING OF SCOTTISH SONG, WIT AND HUMOR.
Will be given in the Lecture Room of
ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, POINT ST. CHARLES,
ON
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 27.
The following programme has been prepared for the occasion:
PART I.
Overture—"Bag Pipes" ..... ARGYL CLUB, 5th R.S.
Chairman's Remarks ..... REV. W. R. CRUTCHBANK.
Song—"My Nannie's Awa" ..... A. S. BAIN.
Song—"My Father's Fiddle-bunnet" ..... Miss STEARNS.
Reading—Scotch Words ..... Miss MCGAVIN.
Song—"Hamesome" ..... DONALD ROBERTSON.
Song—"After Winter" ..... Miss HODGSON.
Humorous Sketch—"How I Reched my First Place" ..... WILL. BURGESS.
Song—"Auld Robin Gray" ..... Mrs. CRUTCHBANK.
PART II.
Song—"How Blythely the Piper" ..... A. S. BAIN.
Song—"I Luv Na a Laddie but One" ..... Miss DONALDSON.
Ventriloquism, or How I was Entertained at an Evening Party ..... WILL. E. BURGESS.
Song—"Bonnie Prince Charlie" ..... Mrs. CRUTCHBANK.
Song—"Mr. Macaroni" ..... DONALD ROBERTSON.
Reading—"Willie Mutter's Mistake" ..... Miss MCGAVIN.
Scotch Medley ..... DONALDSON QUARTETTE.
Admission, 25c; Reserved, 35c. Chair taken at 8 o'clock.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

OPENING DAY.
Weather Permitting.
VICTORIA SKATING CLUB.
On SATURDAY, December 5th, 1891,
at 3.30 p.m.
Season Tickets will be issued at the Secretary-Treasurer's Office (note change of address) on and after WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and after TUESDAY, the FIRST of DECEMBER, subscribers may obtain Tickets at the Rink from
3 to 5 p.m.
Rates of subscription are the same as last year, viz.: Gentleman's Ticket, $6.00; Lady's, $3.00; Boy's, $4.00; Girl's, $2.00.
The President and Directors of the Club will be happy to be favored with the presence of MEMBERS HOLDING ADULT TICKETS in their Reception Rooms, at the Rink, at a five o'clock tea, on the opening day, from 4.30 to 6 o'clock, and also the afternoon tea which will be held every Saturday afternoon throughout the season.
The Band of the Victoria Rifles will be in attendance.
W. ALEXR. CALDWELL,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Office of Victoria Skating Club, Royal Insurance Chambers, 1706 Notre Dame street, Montreal. (Take Elevator to the 4th Flat.)

CRYSTAL RINK.
SEASON TICKETS.
Any time tickets for Ladies and Children and Boys up to 15 years, $1.00, open to 6 o'clock.
FULL TICKETS.
Gentlemen, ... $3.00.
Ladies, ... 1.50.
Boys, under 16 years, . . 1.00.
Checking free if purchased this month. Open Rink for Boys to play Hockey.
SAMUEL ROBERTSON, Manager.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS
SHOULD EXAMINE OUR
POROUS TERRA COTTA
FIRE-PROOFING and HOLLOW TILE,
now being used in the St. Gabriel's Ward School Building.
Address
THE RATHBUN COMPANY,
DESERONTO, ONT.

POROUS TERRA COTTA.
MANUFACTURED BY
The Montreal Terra Cotta Lumber Co., Ltd.
In all sizes required by Architects.
For prices, &c., call on, write or telephone to
N. T. GAGNON,
(As Benning & Bareham's)
86 St. Peter street.

VOICE PRODUCTION AND CULTIVATION.—SIGNOR LEONARDO VEGARA (of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, London), will remain in Montreal during the season, and will receive a limited number of pupils for the study of
GRAND OPERAS, ORATORIOS, SONGS,
In English, Italian, French, German and Spanish.
Public introduction to the United States and Europe.
Voices Tried Free.
Hours from 10 to 1, and 3 to 6 p.m.
Studio: WEBER HALL, over New York Piano Co., 230 St. James street.

GOOD? BETTER?? BEST???
☞ Our potatoes and herring are really unexcelled!
☞ Our mackerel are, if possible, better!!
☞ But our cranberries will find no equal in the city!!!
Moreover these cranberries are
☞ GROWN ON CANADIAN TERRITORY ☜
Viz., Prince Edward Island, and will ship any from Cape Cod. Also hand-picked, single and Charlottetown oysters in barrels. P. E. I. and western eggs, choice Dairy Butter, Honey (comb and extracted), Bouchons Caddies, Finan Haddies, etc., etc.
CHAS. DUNCAN & CO.,
Produce Commission Salesmen,
Bell Telephone, 2946. 30 FOUNDLING ST

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"DE WORLD DO MOVE"
AND SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS METHODS CHANGE ALSO. THE OLD-TIME CANADIAN BUSINESS MAN WANTED EVERYTHING OF ENGLISH MAKE; THE
MERCHANT PRINCES
OF TO-DAY BELIEVE IN BUILDING UP THE INDUSTRIES OF THE DOMINION. THEY REALIZE THAT OUR OWN MANUFACTURERS IN ALMOST EVERY LINE EQUAL THE WORLD. A WELL KNOWN INSTANCE IS
DAWSON'S BINDERY,
THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KIND IN THE DOMINION. DAWSON'S LEDGERS AND OFFICE SUPPLIES FOR DURABILITY, WORKMANSHIP, DESIGN AND HIGH QUALITY CANNOT BE SURPASSED.
CHARLES F. DAWSON,
(Successor to Dawson Brothers)
Stationery Business,
232 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
CHANGE OF TIME.
Commencing MONDAY, Nov. 23rd,
Trains will leave NEW YORK via DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY's new route Montreal at 8.22 a.m. instead of 7.25 a.m.
Sleeping cars for NEW YORK via DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY will leave Montreal at 8.22 a.m. instead of 7.25 a.m.
Sleeping cars for ST. LAMBERT AND LONGUEUIL now leaving at 9.45 a.m. will leave at 9.35 a.m. and from same date leave at 4.45 p.m. and 5.30 p.m.

PURCHASED AND ENDORSED
BY
Montreal's Prominent Musicians.
SOLE AGENCY FOR MONTREAL
C. W. LINDSAY'S WAREROOMS,
2270 St. Catherine Street.
OLD PIANOS AND ORGANS OF ALL MAKERS RECEIVED AS PART PAYMENT.

MILLER & BREMNER,
33 and 35 Bleury Street.
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS AND WATCHMAKERS.
JEWELLERY of every description made to order and repaired.
MEDALS and CLUB EMBLEMS A SPECIALTY.
DESIGNS furnished gratis.
Watches and Clocks Repaired & Guaranteed
Bell Tel. 2112.

BRASS FENDERS,
FIRE BRASSES,
PARKES, BURKIE & CO.,
202 CRAIG STREET.

INVITATIONS, MENUS, PROGRAMMES.
CHOICE DESIGNS.
LARGE VARIETY.
BISHOP'S, 169 St. James st.

"LIMOGES."
Afternoon Teas, A. D. Coffees,
Chocolate Cups, Moustache Teas,
Oyster Plates, Dessert Plates.
CHINA.
Celery Trays, Olive Trays,
Bon-Bons, Bone Plates,
Butter Plates, Butter Dishes.
CHOICE NEW GOODS.
E. HACAR & CO.,
446 and 448 St. Paul street.

CENTS FOR SALE.
Apply at the "WITNESS" OFFICE.

NASAL BALM
It is a certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in its stages.
SOOTHING, HEALING.
Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.
Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, partial deafness, loss of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nasal, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, your have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of Nasal Balm. Be warned in time. Neglected cold in head results in Catarrh. Followed by exhaustion and death. Nasal Balm is sold by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and $1.00) by addressing
FULFORD & CO.,
Brockville, Ont.
NEVER FAILS
CURES COLD IN HEAD AND CATARRH

AN INTERNATIONAL CLINIC.
Twenty-three French physicians, all eminent in their own special line, have determined to establish an international clinic in Paris at No. 30 Rue d'Assat, where gratuitous consultations will be given to all applicants without any distinction of race, creed or malady. Hitherto it has been extremely difficult for a foreigner, or even a provincial Frenchman, to gain admission to a Paris hospital, owing to the general insufficiency of accommodation. An effort is to be made to remedy this evil. The physicians alluded to, with Dr. Aubean at their head, have already secured premises where patients of all kinds may be examined by the proper specialists, and it is hoped that before long the institution will grow into a regular international hospital. There are already hospitals for different nationalities in Paris, but they are wholly unequal to the demands made upon them.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily Witness, $3.00; Weekly Witness, $1.00; with reductions to Clubs; Northern Messenger, 30c; 10 copies to one address, $2.25; 20, $4.40; 50, $10.50; 100, $20.
The last edition of the DAILY WITNESS is delivered in the city every evening of publication at $4.00 per annum.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1891.

THE SITUATION IN BRAZIL is becoming more serious. Encouraged by the apparent weakness of Da Fonseca, the dictator, the people are showing more and more plainly their dissatisfaction with his rule. The Congressional party in the South is gathering strength and courage, and it becomes daily more probable that Da Fonseca will be overturned and a president elected by the people. The resignation of Da Fonseca is not impossible.

THERE IS NO NEED TO CONCLUDE that Washington is a poor country for robust and frugal men to live in because a large party of Norwegians have made their way back from it, declaring that they would rather be poor at home than in a strange land. It is a remarkable fact that mountaineers have always had a singular attachment to the protective though unpreductive glens from which their fathers gleaned a hardy existence. Norwegians are very much given to homesickness; it is hard for an English traveller to penetrate so deeply into the highlands of Norway as to be beyond call of some one who has spent years in the Western States, and then returned to cling for the rest of his days like a bunch of lichen to his native precipices.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE INFIDELITY and disloyalty of Italy to the Roman Catholic Church, the Pope still looks upon that church as essentially an Italian church. He is determined still to make the College of Cardinals an Italian body. If Italy had been the most faithful of all countries to the Church there might have been some other explanation of this than what we have given, namely, that the church is essentially Italian rather than Catholic, the word Catholic meaning universal. The reason the Pope gives for keeping the cardinalate among the Italians is that if he were to distribute such favors to other countries there would be jealousies among them to the injury of the church. This implies, does it not, that he assumes that the Church everywhere will coincide so completely in his view of the church being an Italian church that no one can be jealous of Italy having a practical monopoly of such honors.

MURPHY, the boodler, who would be in prison in Canada if our police could catch him on this side of the frontier, is in New York, and he is so elated at having escaped that he boasts of all his rascalities. How Canada is being dragged in the mud in the sight of English and American people! It is too shameful that a scoundrel like Murphy should be able to boast of his connection with a Canadian Cabinet minister like Sir Hector Langevin, and to tell of how he bribed officials and electors in order to keep the Government in power, which made it possible for him and his associates to boodle and rob the public treasury. "Canada is a mighty good place "for contractors." "We owned the Province "(of Quebec!) and if they had let us alone "for five years more, we would have owned "the Canadian Pacific Railway and nearly "the whole of Canada." "The Langevin "gang is worse than the Tweed gang ever "was." These are boastful lies, of course, but it is humiliating that a man of Murphy's character should be in a position to make such statements appear true.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON falls in with Mr. Chapleau in denouncing the Protestant ministers who lifted up their voices against national corruptions. Being a man of superior intelligence to Mr. Chapleau and having a greater regard to the intelligence of the community to whom he refers, he speaks with more reserve. He does not denounce the ministers generally for speaking against corruption at a time when, as he acknowledges, Canada's name has become a byword, but he denounces those who have repeated charges against individual ministers without, as he says, having read the evidence. This is astutely put, but it is not, we think, in harmony with facts. No one who reads Dr. Burns' thanksgiving sermon in another column will conclude that he has not given some attention to the evidence of what he says, and we much mistake Dr. Grant if he spoke without a careful study of the facts as published. If the case which Sir John Thompson is trying to defend in this vague way is capable of defence there are many methods of having it thoroughly investigated which would carry more conviction than merely denouncing those men whose duty it is to condemn guilt in high places.

LIKE THE WONDERFUL SIGHTS that appear at a fireworks show when against the blue sky one suddenly beholds a city glowing with a million gems, was the sight which Mr. David's eloquence conjured before the assembled French-Canadians at Boston. He looked forward not to a United States covering all North America, not to an independent Canada stretching from ocean to ocean, but to a French nation under what flag he was not prepared to announce, a nation in which the ideal would rule rather than the material. From an ideal point of view Mr. David's French empire already exists. It is beautiful to behold, and we congratulate him on his full realization of it. The idealist on walking along Sherbrooke street can enjoy every house just as though it were his own. He enjoys, at least, the outward beauty of those palaces just as much as the proprietor of them and what makes his position better than theirs is that he does so at no cost to himself. So Mr. David already enjoys without the distresses which might encompass the materialization of his scheme the glories of the new France with himself as the founder of it. When it comes to materializing this new empire we advise Mr. David to give it a more moral and solid foundation than a lottery.

OUR POLITICAL DEGRADATION.

We print to-day a long letter of reminiscences by an old time Grit, the publication of which will be, we think, on the whole, very wholesome. It is a lifelike, if sad, description of political life in Canada. This writer has, perhaps, begun to find that in going to the United States because of Canada's hopeless political degradation he was as ignorant of the condition of that country as he was of that of Canada when he came to it. With greater sympathy we peruse the splendid denunciation of the Rev. Dr. Burns of Halifax against our political demoralization, coming as it does from a man who though world-wide in his sympathies and intense in his affection for the United States, is still a Canadian to the backbone and desires intensely the development of a worthy Canadian nationality. Dr. Burns has taken the stand which every pastor in the country was bound to take in denouncing the corruption of the times and in warning the country that if it does not arouse itself to shake off the disease which is preying upon its vitals it must go into rapid decay. His courageous patriotism has brought down upon him the vilest and most contemptible abuse from the Government organs in Halifax, which only shows how they fear all appeals to a true public sentiment. This abuse has a bright side to it. It shows that at the centres of corruption there is a fear of the moral sentiment of the people. Our own fear has been that there was no adequate moral sentiment to lay hold of, and we are glad to find that the opinion of these politicians differs from this conclusion. This abuse renders it the more evident that such pulpit teachings are exactly what the country needs to-day and lays it upon the consciences of our preachers not to fail their country in the day of a crisis from which it must either rise victorious or sink to ruin.

PROHIBITION AND PARTYISM.

The *Canadian Voice*, the organ hitherto of the prohibition party, is, it is claimed by a correspondent, taking broader ground than heretofore in furthering a plan for obtaining the pledges of fifty thousand voters that they will "vote only for such party as shall make total prohibition a plank of its platform," and will work on such lines as a prohibition convention to be called for that purpose shall by majority decide. Wherein this differs from third partyism we find it hard to discover. It carries partyism to its extreme and most vicious form when it pledges voters not only to vote for a principle which, under certain limitations, is right enough, but to vote and work according to the resolutions of a majority, which is an entirely wrong thing to do. No free man has a right to put his political conscience into the keeping of any body of men, great or small, or at the mercy of any majority. We hear a great deal of preaching against partyism, with which we fully agree. It comes largely from the very men who ask for such pledges as this. It becomes necessary, however, in taking such ground, though, unfortunately, this necessity has not been generally realized by those who have taken it, to define what is meant by partyism and exactly what the evil is. It is of no use to say that the existence of political parties is wrong, for it is simply out of the question to carry any principle in a community which decides things by vote without forming a party on its behalf. The evil comes in where men support the party instead of the principle; it comes in where they support what they believe to be wrong in a party for the sake of some principle, or for any other cause, thus doing evil that good may come of it; it comes in when they give away their own responsibility in deciding what is best in every individual case to the keeping of the party. When a party is based upon some given principle it may be a good thing. When the party is a permanent organization at liberty to change its principles, from time to time, there is an essential evil in it, and that evil becomes a monster one when the persons attached to that party feel that their political action must take the form of endorsing and supporting their party, unless they can find some other party which they can better approve. A true man's duty is to support right, and always and everywhere to oppose wrong, in his own party as much as any other, and to do this not only with his voice, but with his vote, or the withholding of his vote. Individual independence is essential to the success of our system of government by majority. Any system by which votes are controlled in masses and, as a result, traded in, is a danger to freedom. Any system under which citizens become political partners with evil in order to gain what they consider some greater good through the triumph of a party, is essentially evil and demoralizing to the man who makes this compromise with his conscience. It is necessary to support the best of two candidates if one is to vote at all, but this should be combined with complete freedom to protest against and to condemn what is wrong. It is the almost universal but compromising notion that one must vote for and support a party—rather than men and principles which, politically, so many of our best men deprecate. We are in favor of men banding together to support a righteous principle, but we are decidedly against asking or giving any pledge to vote at the bidding of any organization. A true man will hold his conscience always free. Mr. Bryenton's pledge would read more wisely if it went somewhat as follows: "We, therefore, agree hereafter, to vote only for such candidates as can be trusted to support total prohibition of the traffic, and to labor for the election of such whenever in other respects we conscientiously can." It may be said that this is a pledge very easily got out of, but as it is the only pledge a conscientious man can rightly make, it is the only one which can really further the cause of morality.

SCHOOLS AND PLAY-GROUNDS.

A child of twelve can, with ease and with positive advantage, walk daily from a mile to a mile and a half to school, but a child of six cannot. From this we assume that primary schools should be distributed more numerously than those attended by older scholars need to be. Our own conviction is that the proper place for the primary school is in connection with the church. Religious ideas and sentiments should be earnestly implanted at the age at which children first attend school. As the kindergarten system must gradually supersede other methods of primary training, and as under it only a limited number of scholars can be taught by each teacher, there is probably scope for a kindergarten in connection with every congregation without sensibly invading the public school system. With regard to schools of higher grade the question may be asked should they be equally divided in proportion to the population over the whole city. We think not. Every part of the city should certainly be brought within convenient distance of some school, as good in all its appointments as any other, but the tendency of natural selection need not be fought against. If a school is planted in the swamp and another school within a mile of it up town there will be a certain proportion of the children living around the former who will prefer to go to it, and a certain proportion of them who would greatly prefer to walk a mile to the other. Why should these not be permitted to do so, seeing it would be just as cheap to provide for them in one place as the other. We can see no reason why children should necessarily be herded according to locality. Apart from the convenience of citizens a little emulation between schools is, after all, not unwholesome. To this end the uptown region would need to have a larger proportional supply of school space than the down town region. By this process nobody would be injured, and many would be benefited as well as better satisfied. There is a further reason why more schools should be built up town than down town, and the further up town the better, namely, that there is a general tendency of all city areas to grow poorer and sometimes sparser in regard to population. This has long been strongly felt in Montreal. While the up town schools are besieged there are others in older regions which have room to spare, the reason being that the population for which they were provided has moved away. In some of these cases the buildings are antiquated, and their value can be used to better advantage by selling them. But where buildings are being erected abreast with the times, their sites should be chosen rather in advance of population than at its existing centres.

A mistake may have been made in Montreal in the lack of adequate playgrounds. A leading educationist among us declares that if he had his choice between a boy who had been at a school with poor teaching and a good playground, and one who had been at a school with good teaching and no playground, he would prefer the former. For the education of his own children he would regard the possession of a good playground as the most essential part of the school. If the teaching advantages are lacking he can supply them, but he cannot supply the place where the child gets the most important part of his education, that which is obtained by rubbing against his fellows, learning to live among men, and growing into correspondence with his human environment. With all this we heartily agree. We are convinced that those educationists who object to playgrounds because much evil is learnt there, are guilty of an alarming mistake whose results can only be effeminacy and vice. It is not in the open playground where evil is learnt, but in the loitering that is enforced by the absence of a good playground. Active and happy muscular exercise is nature's antidote against vice, a fact which it is perilous to ignore. In the new High School, the playground, placed as it is in the middle of the building, is a mere mockery to live children, being placed where any shouting or enjoyment must create an intolerable disturbance, and where it will be almost impossible to throw a ball in any direction but perpendicularly without breaking a pane. We hope when other High Schools are erected—and the city is getting too large for one—that an entirely different idea as to playgrounds will prevail. The Government has ruthlessly cut up the splendid playground which was once attached to the building which is now used as the McGill Normal School. It would have cost them not much more to have doubled, instead of halving, the area for recreation, while providing all the teaching space necessary.

TEMPERANCE IN THE SCHOOLS.

AUTHORIZED TEXT BOOKS ON PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

(*To the Editor of the Witness.*)

SIR,—It is greatly to be regretted that the authorization of "Cutter's Intermediate Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene," for use in the model schools and academies of this Province, is crowding out Nos. 1 and 2 of the Pathfinder Series, namely, "Hygiene for Young People" and "Steele's Hygienic Physiology." No. 2 of the Pathfinders is certainly not all that advanced academic pupils require, having been prepared for the use of intermediate classes; but that is no reason why No. 3—"Steele's Hygienic Physiology"—should give place to an inferior text-book. It seems to the writer impossible that any intelligent, unprejudiced person can calmly compare this book with Cutter's and give the preference to the latter. The objection that "Steele's Hygienic Physiology" is not an exhaustive treatise on the subject applies with equal force to Cutter's text-book; but that argument alone does not prove that either of these books is unsuitable for use in our superior schools.

It would be folly to place an exhaustive series of text-books on physiology and hygiene in the hands of even the most advanced pupils in our academies.

All these boys and girls cannot become physicians; neither is it desirable that they should all become such; but it is desirable that every one of our children should understand the consequences of violating hygienic law in all respects: more especially is the use of alcoholics and other narcotics. In order that they may have this saving knowledge they must know something of relative physiology and general hygiene. Without being a voluminous work, Steel's text-book is a larger book than Cutter's; explains the vital processes more fully and clearly; contains many more pages treating of general hygiene, and does not contain what is dangerously misleading like the last-named work.

In Cutter's books the fact that the use of a little alcohol or of any other narcotic tends to produce a constantly increasing appetite for more is not explained. On the contrary, as on pages 9 and 10, the "abuse" of alcohol and of tobacco is spoken against, thus implying that they may safely be used moderately. In other places, here and there throughout the book, there are expressions implying that adults may use tobacco and alcohol,—that is, "moderately." It wisely teaches that chloral should only be used as the doctor from time to time directs, and that bromides should not be "self prescribed," but nowhere in the whole book is this said of alcohol.

Looking carelessly through the book, one would naturally conclude that it was quite the thing for use in schools, as it contains much against the use of alcohol, tobacco and opium; but the careful examiner finds, here and there, that which is misleading,—that which will tend to leave an impression on the minds of our children and youth that has caused the ruin of many of their fathers, viz., that these dangerous narcotics are "good creatures" when not "abused"; that they may prescribe them for themselves when they arrive at the age of maturity, and that it is easy to keep within the bounds of moderation in using them. "Cutler's Intermediate" is too much like a little French text-book—the "manuel d'Hygiene—now used in French schools in Quebec, which teaches, under the heading "Boissons," that an ounce and a half of alcohol may be taken daily without harm, but still denounces drunkenness!

In the preparation of this book the insidious nature of alcohol is almost overlooked. The fact that its use gradually destroys the will power and lowers the moral sense; that small quantities necessitate the use of larger ones generally, until the dread disease alcoholism is contracted, is not emphasized.

That our educational legislators will carefully look into this matter is greatly desirable. If they do so it is confidently expected that this misleading book will be struck off the authorized list at an early date, more especially as a superior book—Steele's "Hygienic Physiology,"—was previously placed upon that list.

L. M. NOYES,
Dominion W.C.T.U. Supt. of the Dept. of Scientific Temperance Instruction.

LAURIER AND FANEUIL HALL.

Referring to the reception tendered to Mr. Laurier by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in Faneuil Hall, *La Patrie* says "The future biographer of Mr. Laurier will consider the presentation of the leader of the Opposition in Faneuil Hall, on Thursday afternoon, as a not less memorable event than the monster banquet that took place on Tuesday, in the Vendome Hotel, at Boston. From Faneuil Hall, indeed, came the first cry of independence, which, re-echoing from mountain to mountain, throughout the thirteen British colonies, announced the birth of the American confederation. For this reason has the historical name of 'Cradle of Liberty' been given to that famous hall. Since the beginning of the American republic, there has been no illustrious man in the United States, whether a native or

TO COLONIZE CANADA.

SPECIAL COMMISSION APPOINTED BY THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* announces that Lord Lothian, the Hon. David Robert Plunkett, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir James King, Sir Robert William Cochran Patrick and a number of others, including Mr. Skinner, director of the North-West Land company, have been appointed a commission to form colonies in Canada composed of Scotch crofters and inhabitants of congested districts in Ireland, using the fund already provided for that purpose.

IMMIGRATION CONFERENCE.

The British Government will send a delegate to the international conference on immigration, which opens in Paris on Wednesday next. The delegate is charged simply to watch the proceedings of the conference. Major Fred Brackett, special foreign agent of the United States, will attend the conference under orders from the Treasury Department at Washington. Mr. Foster's instructions to Major Brackett, in defining the position of the American Government, states that the conference is composed of delegates from European countries, where the chief problem is emigration, whereas in the United States the problem is exclusively immigration. The United States Secretary of the Treasury adds that the Government and people of the United States are not averse to the immigration of meritorious, self-sustaining persons, but that public opinion and the laws of the country are crystallizing definitely in opposition to pauper immigration and criminal classes. He suggests that some method of effective inspection of emigrants is desirable, and that any proper measure for preventing the emigration of these classes will receive the hearty co-operation of the United States.

AFFAIRS IN BRAZIL.

PRESIDENT DA FONSECA REPORTED TO BE AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Exchange Telegraph Company has further advices from Rio de Janeiro this afternoon stating that affairs throughout Brazil are rapidly approaching a crisis. Everywhere discontent and disaffection with the present régime are becoming more pronounced. In general the political condition of the country is described as closely bordering on anarchy. The Exchange Telegraph Company's despatch further declares that President Da Fonseca's death is probable at any moment.

MORE MEN THAN GUNS.

BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 20.—All advices received here from the disturbed Brazilian state, Rio Grande do Sul, tell of the difficulty the insurgent leaders experience in securing sufficient arms to supply the 50,000 men mobilized.

A despatch received here announces that General Osorio, who commands the insurgent forces in Rio Grande do Sul, has issued a manifesto, in which he threatens to march on Rio de Janeiro.

The forts at the Rio Grande bar, it is learned, have been completed.

INFECTED WITH YELLOW FEVER.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Advices from Santos declare that port to be infected with yellow fever. All the other Brazilian ports are also suspected of being infected with the disease.

ENGLISH TENANTS' RIGHTS BILL.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Liberal leaders have decided to incorporate in the platform approved at the Newcastle Conference an English Tenants' Rights Bill. This decision is one of the most important steps that the party has ever taken. The question of ameliorating the position of British farmers by giving them greater security for their capital and freedom from harassing covenants imposed by landlords has long been recognized as ripening toward Liberal Legislation. This resolution on the part of the Liberals has been hastened by the movement of the Conservatives in the same direction.

ILLNESS OF PRINCE GEORGE.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Prince of Wales passes many hours at the bedside of his son Prince George, who is ill with typhoid fever. The fact that Prince George has gained the thirteenth day of his illness without suffering delirium is much in favor of his rapid recovery. Typhoid fever is prevalent in London, many cases having been reported during the past week.

FAST MAIL SERVICE.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—It is said that the Canadian Government is treating with Mr. Furness, Liberal member of Parliament for Hartlepool and owner of the Furness line of steamships, for a five-day mail service between Canada and England. It is believed, rumor further says, that the negotiations will have a favorable conclusion.

HAVE A MILITARY SIGNIFICANCE.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The *Chronicle's* St. Petersburg correspondent says it is expected the exportation of horses to Austria and Germany will be prohibited. This and the intended prohibition of the exportation of wheat are regarded as having a military significance.

RUSSIA'S CURRENCY.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The *Gaulois* says that negotiations have been almost concluded by which the Bank of France will provide the Russian Government with silver bullion to the amount of 150,000,000 roubles, so as to enable that country to resume payments in specie.

A THOUSAND DOLLARS OF FINES.

SCOTT ACT VIOLATORS PUNISHED.

(Special to the Witness.)

DRUMMONDVILLE, Nov. 19.—The fact that no prosecutions had, for some time, been taken under the Scott Act in Drummond County was taken by the liquor party to mean that the temperance people had lost faith in the Act, or something of that sort, and that it was now practically a dead letter. Not so, however. The Act is as much in force as ever, and a number of the liquor fraternity have new and additional reasons to wish for its repeal. The temperance workers of the county have for some time been busy securing evidence against a number of persons who they knew were violating the law. In this they were successful, and actions were taken against twelve men in different parts of the county. The cases have just been concluded at Art abaska, and judgments secured in every case. The following is the list of offenders, with the amount of fines imposed:—Peter King, South Durham, $50 and costs; Peter Verder, South Durham, $50 and costs; Narcisse Ouellet, L'Avenir, two cases, $100 and costs; Jos. Gagnon, L'Avenir, $50 and costs; G. A. Duclos, Drummondville, two cases, $100 and costs; D. Goron, Drummondville, three cases, $150 and costs; James Watkins, Drummondville, two cases, $100 and costs; Thos. Gregoire, Drummondville, two cases, $100 and costs; Jean Gauthier, Drummondville, two cases, $100 and costs; Moise Lesperance, Drummondville, $50 and costs; Ovide Brouillard, Blake's Mills, two cases, $100 and costs; T. Desrosiers, Blake's Mills, $50 and costs, amounting in all to one thousand dollars and costs.

The temperance people have again demonstrated the fact that it is not for any pecuniary advantage that they take up this work of law enforcement by coming forward after the judgments had been secured in these cases and paying the entire costs of the cases out of their own pocket, on an assurance being given them by the liquor sellers that they would quit their liquor selling in the county. The temperance people are aroused and every effort will be put forth to enforce the law and so establish it as an effective measure for the suppression of the liquor traffic. Any such attempt is again made to repeal the Act because of its non-enforcement, it will be overwhelmingly defeated. Liquor selling under the Scott Act is a dangerous business. There are more cases to follow.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES STEWART.

One by one the oldest of the early settlers in the county of Perth are passing away. It is our painful duty to announce the death of Mr. James Stewart at the ripe age of 92. He was one of the oldest English-speaking settlers in North Easthope, having resided on lots 22 and 23 on the 10th concession for over 50 years. He was born in 1799 at Perthshire, Scotland, and removed to Canada in 1841, with his wife and family, he having married Christina Ferguson, in 1825, and together they shared the hardships of pioneer life in this county. She lived to see her family grown up and prosperous, and died in September, 1878. Mr. Stewart was a hard-working, industrious and intelligent man. He took no interest in politics beyond voting, but was, notwithstanding, a man of strong convictions. He was a staunch Presbyterian, and attended the church at Hampstead. His character was such as to command respect from all and his death, even at this ripe age, is much regretted. He had always enjoyed remarkably good health until his ninetieth birthday. He failed somewhat since then, but was not confined to his bed until a month ago, and it was only during the last two weeks the serious nature of his complaint became apparent. He was a thin, wiry man, believing thoroughly in the doctrine that money earned by hard work was the best money made. He leaves behind as the fruit of his labor two comfortable farms and a prosperous contented family. The family living consist of Mrs. Andrew Crinkley, of Warrington, North Carolina, formerly of Gadshill; Mrs. James Dow, of Stratford; Mrs. William Rogers, of Ceresco, Nebraska, and Duncan and Alexander, the two sons, who live on the homestead. The funeral will take place on Friday, at two o'clock, and the remains will be interred in the Hampstead burying ground.—*Stratford Beacon, Nov. 16.*

ON MADISON AVENUE.

"O. E. M." OF CANADA.

MURPHY'S NEW MANSION IN NEW YORK—HE TELLS OF HIS CANADIAN DOINGS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Out in front of one of the large apartment houses on upper Madison avenue a spruce little man yesterday stood, gesticulating and superintending the unloading of a van of furniture. The goods were all concealed in boxes marked "O. E. M.," and Canada was spelled out in big letters on every box. The little man to whom the furniture belonged was "sportily" attired and wore a "pot" hat, brown cloth over-gaiters, a massive gold watch chain, and a small but brilliant diamond shirt stud. His iron gray hair was nearly white, and there was a tuft of whiskers on the chin of his otherwise smooth shaven face. Every little while he stopped to study the neighborhood, with evident surprise and delight, and well he might, as he had not seen it since 1877, and time and money and the advance of the city had wrought wondrous changes in it in that time.

MURPHY'S NEW CARD.

For every passer-by the little man had a sharp, enquiring glance and a smile: but no one recognized him nor suspected his identity, and that seemed to give him increased pleasure. After the van load of furniture was unloaded the janitor put a card over the little man's mail box in the marble hall-way of the house. On the card was the name, "Owen Murphy."

SECLUDED IN NEW YORK.

It was indeed Owen Murphy, latterly known in Canada as Owen E. Murphy, the "Little Irish Dutchman," come back to New York to live. He, with Robert H. McGreevy, one of his fellow "boodle" contractors, reached the city three weeks ago to-day, and put up at a Madison avenue hotel, where they remained unrecognized. After a few days Mrs. Murphy and the children joined Murphy at the hotel. The party of exiles kept close to the hotel, and their presence in the city was neither known nor suspected, not even by any of Murphy's old friends.

PROMISES RESTITUTION.

Yesterday Murphy and his family moved into an elegant flat on upper Madison avenue, and McGreevy went to live in East Twenty-sixth street. A representative of the *Times* found Murphy yesterday in his apartments. He was greatly astonished when called by name. "I am back in New York, as you see," he said, "and, while there is no especial secret about it, I am not yet ready to make a statement. There is no indictment of any sort hanging over me here, and I am not afraid to face my enemies or my friends. I know that I ran away in 1877, but that was owing to an unfortunate combination of circumstances. I took $50,000, it is true, but I did not get all the money. The first of the funds were taken to extricate me from unforeseen financial difficulties, and a considerable part of the rest was spent by me for political purposes to benefit the party in power. I desire to say, however, that I own considerable property in Canada, and, as soon as I can realize on it, I will appropriate the money therefrom to the discharge of every obligation self-imposed at the time of my departure in 1877. I mean to pay back every cent."

"PERSECUTED."

Murphy said that he and McGreevy had escaped from Canada because they had been made the victims of a bitter political persecution. "The Government packed the jury against us," he said, "and offered me no opportunity to explain my side of the case, and, being forewarned by friends in authority that a conviction was absolutely certain, irrespective of the evidence, I left Quebec in company with McGreevy to avoid unjust imprisonment. They were so determined to convict me that they even refused to allow a Frenchman on the jury. The whole Conservative Government of Canada was arrayed against me." Murphy was especially bitter against "Tom" McGreevy and Michael Connolly.

"THE CONNOLLY BROTHERS,"

said he, "are cousins of mine, but they 'skinned' me like an enemy. When I went from New York to Canada I found Martin P. Connolly already in Ottawa. Mike was in Pennsylvania, and I induced him to go to Ottawa. Then I took them and the McGreevys in hand and put them and one or two others in a way to make their fortunes. In return, all but Bob McGreevy tried to cheat me out of my last cent. When we got hold of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company I made Tom McGreevy president, against the protest of all the bankers and business men who had anything to do with the enterprise.

THAT CONSPIRACY SUIT.

Murphy acknowledged cheerfully and without hesitation that he and his associates had secured their immense public contracts in Canada by bribing the public officials. Murphy gave the following explanation of the suit for conspiracy against him and R. H. McGreevy by Michael Connolly, who charged that they had tried to defraud him out of $400,000. "That suit," said Murphy, "was the result of a quarrel between Tom McGreevy and Bob McGreevy. The quarrel was really one over a division of our spoils, and if it had not occurred none of these troubles would have occurred, and I would still be in Quebec instead of New York. I acknowledge that I got the note for $400,000 from Connolly without giving him any consideration, but what of that? Connolly was one of us and was poor at that time and never expected to be worth a cent.

MURPHY'S CHILDLIKE INNOCENCE.

The note was therefore regarded by all of us as of no practical value. One day Bob McGreevy and I were sitting on the bed in my room looking over some papers, when I came across this $400,000. I tossed it over to Bob as of no account, not dreaming that he would sue Connolly for the recovery of its face value. I had endorsed the note previously, not knowing that I was acting wrongfully in so doing.

CANADIAN POLITICS.

Of Canadian politics Murphy said he had a poor opinion. "If it had not been for this scandal," he said, "Langevin would be the next Premier. The Liberals will win at the coming elections, and annexation to the United States is a question of only four or five years. There are no hard politics in Canada, and no 'snap' in any of their politics. Votes, however, cost more there than in New York. I figured in one election there where I myself paid out $6,500 for a certain candidate, and the votes cost from $20 to $30 apiece. I considered the price somewhat high, but we had to have them and our candidate won."

PARADISE FOR CONTRACTORS.

"Canada," continued Murphy, with a peculiar smile, "is a mighty good place for contractors. It is no trouble to lay out money to advantage. Connolly and the rest of those associated with me made $400,000 out of me. We handled $3,000,000 worth of contracts. Mike Connolly went to Canada and got himself naturalized to join me and my associates, and all he ever had I let him make."

WAITING "TILL THE CLOUDS ROLL BY."

Murphy said that he hoped to go back to Canada and secure another "grip" on affairs after the present trouble blew over. He said that he had no immediate plans for the future in New York. He declared that he was not "broke" by any means. He didn't know, he said, whether or not he had incidentally jumped any bail in leaving Canada. "But I have instructed my agent in Quebec," he said, "to pay the bail if there was any. It was hinted to me that if I would stay and face sentence I would be sent to gaol for only thirty days, but I said, 'No! I'll not take a day. I'm innocent. I'll go to New York!'" Murphy said that McGreevy, who is an old man, would live in retirement for a while in New York.

THE DESPOTIC RUSSIANS.

All sorts of curious things are happening all the time in Russia. A few years ago Prince Wittgenstein died leaving behind him an estate of two million acres in Lithuania. His sister, the wife of Prince Hohenlohe, was the heiress, but there is a ukase which forbids a foreign subject to buy or hold land in the nine districts of Lithuania and Little Russia. The Princess begged the Czar to allow her son to become a Russian subject, but her petition was denied, although a certain period of time was allowed her in which to sell the property. This has now expired, and she has been able to sell only a small part of it, and that at a terrible sacrifice. Many of the estates are farmed profitably by Polish Catholics whom Prince Wittgenstein consistently protected while he was alive. But no Polish Catholic is permitted to acquire land, and so none of these tenants are able to buy their holdings, however much they may wish to do so. Of course, they are manifestly the proper persons to remain in possession, but it seems more than probable that they will all be ejected by the Government, which is meditating the purchase of the estates, with the view of settling native orthodox Russians upon them. It is estimated that the land is capable of supporting 25,000 families.

INTERNATIONAL CHEAP POSTAGE.

The British Postmaster-General has declared that there is no hope of a system of uniform penny (two cents) postage between all English-speaking countries. This would be bad news if it reflected a fact, but it does not. It reflects only present obstacles, which present themselves mainly in the shape of unenlightened men in office. Such obstacles will be removed—by the people, by time, or by their own increase in wisdom. The idea of a uniform rate of cheap postage, the same for all English-speaking nations, both in their domestic service and in their communications with each other, is of a kind not likely to be abandoned till it is made fact. It appeals to reason, to sentiment and to convenience. It will remain alive and gather strength till it conquers.—*New York World.*

THE CITY SCAVENGING.

MR. MANN ON THE MANNER IN WHICH HE DOES IT.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—In times past I have refrained from writing to the papers, notwithstanding the attacks which at various periods appeared against me concerning the carrying out of my contract with the city, because I felt that the work done by me would stand on its merits. Now, however, that my contract with the city is about drawing to a close, I feel constrained to address to you a few remarks. With a view of abolishing the contract system, some of the Aldermen are of the opinion that the city could do its own scavenging at a cheaper rate. A few figures on this important question would not, I think, be out of place.

In Toronto, which has a population much less than Montreal, that city pays out $77,000 per annum for the collection of garbage, besides the cost of erecting crematories on the same principle as my own, for which I have taken out an injunction against them.

Boston with a population twice the number of Montreal does its own scavenging, for which it pays out $330,000 per year for the collection of garbage, exclusive of carrying the refuse out to sea. Even at this great cost they have been unable to properly do the work and are at the present moment in a quandary as to what they will do to remedy the evil.

The following cities where contracts are given, will fully bear out the fact that the price paid for Montreal's scavenging is on the most moderate scale:

1st. Detroit, with a population nearly equal to that of Montreal, pays $76,000 for the removal of garbage alone, every citizen being required by law to properly dispose of his own ashes.

2nd. Buffalo, about the same size as Montreal, pays out $186,000 per year for the removal of garbage and the cleaning of the streets.

3rd. Minneapolis, also about Montreal's size, spends annually nearly three times the amount of money that we do in scavenging.

4th. Brooklyn, N.Y., with a population of 800,000, pays out $320,000 per year for garbage, $38,000 per year for supervision, and a large sum of money for dumping the refuse out to sea.

In New York proper one contract is given out at $800,000, covering from 14th street to the Battery, the balance being done by the corporation at even a higher figure. This, too, without counting the cost of barges, &c., for dumping the refuse out to sea. A special clause in the New York Consolidation Act of 1884, reads as follows:—

"Section 566.—The Board of Health shall have full and exclusive power and authority over the removal of night soil and in the removal of dead animals, garbage and other refuse matter from said city. It is hereby charged with the duty of causing the removal of the same daily, or as often as may be necessary, and of keeping the said city clean from all matter or nuisance of a similar character."

With this stringent clause to guide them, one would be led to suppose that an ideal city from the hygienic point of view existed. But those of our citizens who have been there can testify to the reckless manner in which the work is carried out.

In comparison with the foregoing facts regarding the cost for scavenging in the cities enumerated our citizens should consider that in the past it has only cost the corporation $45,000 per year for the same work done more effectually.

It has been claimed that the city can erect new crematories and hire carters at a cheaper rate than is at present done. The parties who raise such an issue cannot surely know much about the past record of the Corporation on the scavenging matter. The minute book of the Health Committee will show that on five different occasions the contract was taken out of my hands. Four times it was given to other contractors and once the city took upon itself to do the work. Result, failure. On each of these occasions the work was given back to me at an increased expense, which proved that I did the work better and cheaper than they could get it done in any other way. When it is seen that I remove from the city nightly between 300 to 400 tons of refuse, made up of some 15,000 packages, the citizens can easily conceive that only by a perfect system can they ever hope to maintain the city's cleanliness. When you look at the large area of ground covered and realize that the complaints which arise from this great bulk of refuse only average about three a night, the citizens can easily judge whether I have faithfully performed my contract entered into on their behalf.

It will be well for the citizens to fully consider what will be the cost to the city if the Corporation do the scavenging themselves. I may say, in conclusion, that when I first took charge of the scavenging it was only as an experiment, but, with the great experience I have had, I now thoroughly understand the requirements of the city. I may further state that, owing to the rapid extension of the city, the necessity has arisen for the erection of crematories in the north, west and east ends.

WM. MANN.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

HESS & Co., manufacturers of furniture, are retailing at factory prices at their new store, 1801 Notre Dame street.

THE ATTENTION OF PARENTS AND GUARDIANS is directed to the announcement, elsewhere in this paper, of Bishop Ridley College of St Catherines, Ont. A clergyman well known to Montrealers writing of this college says: "It bids fair to be the Eton of Canada. The institution is very pleasant, the staff of teachers very efficient, and the whole tone of the school very satisfactory."

OF THE MANY ENTERTAINMENTS offered to the public by fraternal orders, perhaps none merits as much of our special notice as Federation Lodge, A.O.U.W., which always delights every concert-goer with its *recherche* programme, rendered by recognized talents. Next Monday evening's concert at the Victoria Armory will be no exception, as will be seen by referring to our advertising columns.

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IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM HEBER RIDDOUT, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given that on MONDAY, the twenty-fifth day of January next, at the hour of half past ten in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the City of Montreal, application will be made to one of the Judges of the Superior Court, sitting in Chambers, by Margaret Jane Riddout, of the said City of Montreal, spinster, sister and sole heir at law of the late William Heber Riddout, in his lifetime of the City of Montreal, Insurance Agent, who died intestate, having property situate and debts due to him outside the Province of Quebec, for letters of verification establishing upon whom the estate and succession of the said late William Heber Riddout has devolved.
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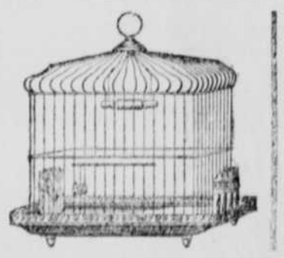

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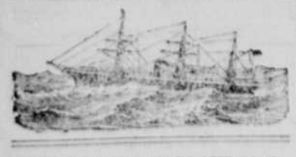

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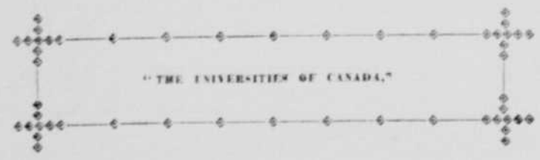

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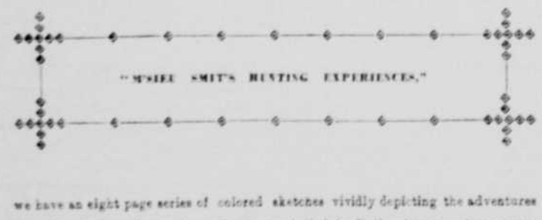

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ASAPH'S TEN THOUSAND.

BY MARY E. BENNETT.
(*Author of "Talks About a Fine Art."*)

CHAPTER VIII.—(*Continued.*)

Confusion reigned there for a few moments after the departure of the "boss." Some of the old men hastened to withdraw, muttering their cautions and their assent to the rights of the proprietor to the younger ones as they went. But revolt against the momentary impression of awe very generally set in. Friese came to the front, shrill with anger.

"Tyranny!" he cried. "That's rank tyranny. Don't you see it, men? Here's the old story over again. Think for yourselves, and you'll be turned out of my mill. Stay where I want you or I'll crush you. 'Highway robbery!' says he. He's had it all on his side so long he thinks he's got a monopoly of that, too. He takes us for a pack of cowards ready to sell ourselves for wages. A few rough words, and a stamp of his foot, and there we are in the dust, eh! So he thinks. What are you going to do about it, men and women? Will you give it all up just as he says? You see, my head is off. I don't ask anybody to stand by me. But the first one of you that says his soul's his own will share my fate. You've got to combine, or let your freedom go. What's the matter with me? I ain't a drinking man. I've done as good work in the shop to-day as any man. Ask my shopmates."

A cry came from young Clancy: "So you did, Friese."

"I earn my wages as fair as any man, but I'm shut out. What for? Because I can't but think, and I'd scorn to be muzzled. There ain't any wages will hire me to keep still when I see reason to speak. How is it with you?"

"You've met here to form a little association, among yourselves, to talk up matters of mutual concern, and to move, all in a peaceable way, for your betterment. He may talk about 'highway robbery' and 'putting a torch to his mill' all he pleases. You all know that's a lie. You've a perfect right to form a chapter of 'Champions' here, and I'm mistaken if you're such cowards, any of you, as to be scared out of it by a few rough words. The spirit of our Revolutionary forefathers would forbid."

Now his forefathers, and those of most present, were laid in foreign graves, and had nothing to do with the American Revolution. Nevertheless, so wholly had all assimilated themselves with their adopted country that the words thrilled all.

"I'll stand by ye, Friese," cried young Clancy, quite sober with earnestness. "I'll not see any man stamped on like that!"

"No more will I!" cried others.

And, as the enthusiasm spread, the very definite statements put before the meeting by Mr. Milford grew misty in the minds of all, and prospects of great and favorable things loomed up in their places.

"Ye'll see he'll not let the whole of us go," said Maggie Daly confidently. "They's big orders on hand; and there's Mr. Clarence—he'll not let the business suffer; all the men says that."

"I'm going to join," said Ida Mix, "because I think it is right. It's like the Revolution: we must go in for it. But"—and her thin face sharpened anxiously—"there's awful trouble ahead. We might as well do what we do with our eyes open."

But the first one to sign the list of the "Women's Branch" was Ellie Briggs. "I'm on your side," she said to Friese, a flush maturing her baby face.

"That's a brave lass!" he replied, looking nevertheless a little disturbed at the avowal.

Young Clancy applauded it with his stick till the girl checked him with a savage frown.

CHAPTER IX.

For a few days after that disappointing interview with her father, Adele moved about feeling morally bruised and stunned. But her resolve to be practical and philosophical helped her not to give way to vexation. She must face the reality of her circumstances.

"If so be," she said, "that I must work for Artesia in the makeshift ways women always must resort to when they want to raise money, why, then, I will. What would be the best thing to do? She was reflecting upon this resolutely, though somewhat forlornly, when Edith came in with a letter from her brother Lucien.

"He is going to bring company when he comes," she said.

"Did you ask him to?" replied Adele, rather severely.

"No; I like company well enough; but it is a trouble, too."

"There's no hope of steady living while there's company," said Adele.

"It was father's wish," said Edith. "And Lucien asks," she presently added, "that you will write to Mary Stanton to spend the vacation here also."

"What for?" quoth Adele. And then she presently brightened. "I will," she said cheerfully. "Perhaps," she thought, "she may help me plan for Artesia!" for Mary Stanton was one of her classmates.

"You don't ask whom Lucien is going to bring," said Edith.

"I suppose Will Jovian!"

"Yes, and somebody else. That professor he used to talk so much about before he graduated."

"Not Professor Dimeter!"

"Yes; that's the one."

New Professor Dimeter was teacher of astronomy and mathematics in his college, and a marked man, among the younger teachers, for his ability and attainments. Adele was delighted. Now she would surely find advice and inspiration in her cherished scheme, and who could say what of intellectual sympathy besides. Her father observed her brightened face at luncheon, and was pleased.

Edith was not as pleasantly anticipative of the visit as her sister. "Will Jovian is a very nice fellow," she said to her aunt, "but we've known him since he was a boy, and he hardly seems any older now. And Professor Dimeter is so intellectual. The only one who can have a word to say to him will be Adele. I know, beforehand, I shall not like him."

It never occurred to her, or to Miss Eliza, to ask any help of Adele in regard to preparations for company. Edith, armed with a new cookery book, went into the kitchen and enlightened the cook in regard to salads, frozen pudding, and orange cake. The day of the expected arrival she came up from these very practical instructions somewhat flushed and weary. She sauntered through the parlors, looking discontentedly at the large patterned, gay, velvet carpets, long, gilt-framed mirrors, and brocaded satin furniture. "It seems hardly any use to bring flowers into a room like this," she said.

Nevertheless, she turned her step to the greenhouse to see what might be found there for house decoration. As I have said, she was tired of her morning's work, but the lassitude of a dissatisfied spirit was heavier than that of physical fatigue. Edith wanted something new, something different, something quite for herself. It seemed to her that for a long time she had been helping others to some will of theirs, her father, her sister, or aunt, while no one especially helped her, or inquired for any will of hers. In spite of health and strength and means, the freedom of her time and choices, she felt somewhat empty handed and forlorn.

She seated herself by the greenhouse door, looking up to watch the gardener, who, upon a step-ladder with his back to her, was training a vine along the ceiling. He was singing something, with a rather grotesque rendering of the tune, and occasional lapses into whistling, or pauses for better attention to his work. Edith considered that he looked happy, and she admired the deftness with which he worked. She presently said "Good-morning, David," and he came down from the step-ladder to ask if there was anything he could get for her. "I am in no hurry for anything," she said. "I will sit here a while and see the flowers."

"There's nothing better to rest one," said David, observing with much concern the touch of forlornness in her aspect.

"Don't you sometimes get tired of the flowers?" she asked.

"Oh, if I begin to feel a little cramped here, I go off into the woods and take a look at things growing wild. Or I go down to the village and turn over the papers, and perhaps get me a book."

"Do you like to read?"

"Well, I can get better rested and let out with a book than with anything else I know of."

"Many people feel that," said Edith, "but I do not think I understand it. Books often tire me."

"Folks are not all alike!" he said, with that surprising kindness of manner which half-vexed her, yet which she knew not how to resent. While they talked he had laid a paper near her, and was piling upon it sprays of all sorts of beautiful bloom and greenness. They were her flowers, not his, yet he laid them down as delightedly as if he were offering tribute, Edith noticed with secret amusement.

"Have you been long in this country?" she asked.

"About ten years. I was seventeen when I left home."

"Did you leave friends to come here?"

"Yes; my father and mother. He is gardener to a gentleman near Glasgow."

"Why did you leave them?" said Edith, who was strongly attached to accustomed places and people.

"I wanted to earn more. The places near us were all pretty well supplied with men, and then I wanted to see this country, and I'm glad I came."

"Why?"

"Oh, it's a good country! A man can help himself to what he needs very easy here. At least I've always found it so. I've always felt at home here. Yes, it's a free country;" and David gave to the much-abused phrase a new meaning by his hearty tone.

"Where have you been living here?"

"I got work with a florist in New York the day after I landed, and I stayed with him till I came here. I thought I'd like to have a place of my own."

"You mean a place that would be wholly under your own care."

"Yes," said David, smiling. "It's pretty much the same, isn't it?"

"No. I should think not."

"Then, perhaps, I have the best of it. Your father's plant here is such a fine one it gives me a chance to put in my work under the most favorable circumstances, far more favorable than they could be where there was a less amount invested. And that is what I want—to put in my work to the best advantage. I like to put it in as I please, and then see it tell as I expected it to."

"I don't believe any one else thinks of work in that way," said Edith.

"I should think they might. What do I care who picks the flowers or eats the fruit? I like to make them grow."

"You may not always feel so," said Edith; and then she added, "If you had a family you would not feel so; you would want to make all the money you could."

David reflected. "Perhaps so," he said; "but seems to me I'd try not to have it make that difference. I wouldn't like to pay my clear pleasure in my work as the price for anything."

"That reminds me," he presently added, "of a story I was reading this spring. There was a fine fellow in it, a doctor named Lydgate. He felt just as I do about putting himself into his work for the sake of the out come, not the money, you know. But he married a lady named Rosamond who couldn't see it, and that spoiled it all."

"Yes," said Edith with a little frown. "I read that story. I felt sorry for Rosamond; she thought she was right."

"I shouldn't want," said David, "to be so mad with—with anybody that's alive as I was with that woman in the story."

Edith smiled at his earnestness, and presently rose and gathered up her flowers, looking about among the ferns and palms for such as she wanted for the porch of the house. When she came in she met Asaph standing in the doorway. He had always shared her interest in the flowers. She put her arm through his affectionately, and opened the paper she held to show him its contents.

"I think we have a treasure in David; don't you, Asaph?" she said. "I like him very much, and he is so nice and friendly."

With a mighty effort Asaph checked the whisper on his lips, and faltered, "Yes."

Then his truthfulness would not allow him to rest upon that. "We—father—didn't hire him to be friendly, you know."

"Of course not, Asaph," she said quickly; "but look at his flowers."

Meanwhile David had gone back to his work with quickened pulse. That little talk had been such a pleasure to him. His thoughts dwelt in delight upon the beautiful young lady with the low, sweet voice, who had talked with him about his past life, his work, and even the interesting book he had been reading. She did not look happy, he thought. Riches did not always make people happy; he had noticed that before. A little wholesome, progressive work like his own, he thought, in all simplicity, might be good even for a young lady like Miss Milford. David did not know of her morning in the kitchen, else he might not have felt so sure of a panacea for her discontent. David had never talked over his employers with his fellow-servants. Indeed, he was in the habit of paying very little attention to their talk of any kind. They called him "an odd one." He knew it, but the fact had never made him unhappy.

(*To be Continued.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

WOMEN AS INVENTORS—WOMEN AND THE FRANCHISE—THEY "DON'T WANT IT," BUT WILL USE IT IS THEY GET IT—INSTEAD OF SECRET SOCIETIES—A RECENT DRESS REFORMER—VALUE OF HOT WATER—MANNERS IN CHILDREN.

WHY THEY DO NOT.

DEAR EDITOR HOME.—Mr. Mann asked the other day why women do not invent machinery to lighten their labor. I happened to see that it is brightened because she has been all along so busy inventing machines to save labor for him. Here is a list I found since that letter of his, taken, the writer assures us from the annual official returns:

"Not to speak of Catharine Greene, the wife of General Nathanael Greene, who undoubtedly invented the cotton-gin, and whose second husband inherited from her the profits of her invention, and who claimed it, or of Mrs. Walton's achievements with steam-condensing, with smoke-burning, and with similar experiments, there are many other inventions by women of equal importance. One woman has invented a method of converting a barrel of oil into ten thousand cubic feet of gas; another has invented a sewing machine that stands no threading; others have invented the ruffler and quilting attachment to sewing machines, and arrangements for sewing duck and leather. One such attachment made a fortune for Miss Helen Blanchard; and a new baby-carriage brought to the inventor, a woman, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Another woman has invented a superior street-sweeper; another, a spinning-wheel carrying as many as forty threads; another, a plan for heating cars; another, a screw-crank for steamships, and a chain elevator, a horse-shoe machine, a reaper and mower, a danger signal, and much or almost everything exclusive to the brains of women. It was Miss Knight who invented a complicated machine for making the square-bottomed paper bag, and refused fifty thousand dollars for the patent, and who also invented another machine that does the work of thirty pairs of hands in folding these bags. It is Mrs. Arnold who has invented a machine for feeding cattle on trains; it is Josephine Davis who has invented an arrangement of lamps and rubber cloth for a hot vapor bath at home. Mrs. Beatty, a machine for turning out complete barrels by the hundred; Anna Connolly, a practical fire escape; Mrs. Bailey, an attachment to looms by means of which the patient can raise and lower himself. And among all these inventions there is perhaps of a more pleasing and grateful character than that of Mrs. Nancy Johnson, who invented the first ice cream freezer, but who, poor soul as so many her sisters, sold her patent for fifteen hundred dollars, all ice creams previous to her crank having been made by slow and laborious stirring. And she is merely skimming over the surface and selecting a few instances that most easily strike the eye, leaving a multitude unmentioned. Nor are these inventions confined, it is evident, to the walks in life most familiar to women, as, among others, the grain-elevator, the screw-crank for steamships, and the barrel-maker testify. And while the existence of all these patents and their results ought to confound the careless speaker who thinks so slightly of feminine capability, it does something far more important, in showing how greatly enriched the whole world will be when the feminine mind, as well as the masculine, is fully brought to the work."

Some one seems to doubt that men read the Home. Have not the last few months shown that men do read it? At least, some of them read all the letters against tobacco. X. Y. Z.

MR. MANN AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HOME DEPARTMENT.—After reading Mrs Cobb Hunting's letter to Sarah Mann, I am not sorry that I wrote to you. I am certain now that there are other women than Mrs. Mann who require such a reminder. No doubt, the well-washed dishes do look "more so shiny," but think of the time wasted in washing them; think of the hands in the hot water, then remember that the work, if done by machinery, would not take half the time, would save pottering of beautiful hands and the dishes would look quite as shiny. I am sure that Mrs Caleb Huntley does not wash her own dishes, if she did, she being the woman of keen perception that her letter indicates, would appreciate the fact that in justice to her husband and her children and to society, it is her duty to accomplish all the work possible with the least expenditure of force so that she can devote the time over to her good works. Why then should she waste time in live minutes and newspapers instead of sixhours and travel round considerably more.

No! I do not think that women should devote all their time to turning babies nay more than to washing dishes and washing dishes and other menial labor. If it were possible that babies could be nursed and trained by machinery, of course, I should recommend it. A good many of them in that case would be brought up with better stomachs and better brains than they are to-day. A scientific method for the bringing up of babies is very much needed, especially in the Province, where the death rate of infants is so very high.

As to voting, I really don't see why Mrs. Caleb Huntley should not vote. I am sure she would vote for Adolphus if he were to run for her constituency, and, from her letter, I should rather like to vote for Adolphus' wife who, she declares, can write twice as well as he can. If Adolphus' wife is a better wife than Adolphus, has a better brain than Adolphus, is better educated than Adolphus, is more honest and honorable than Adolphus, then why should not Adolphus' wife vote as well as Adolphus, or represent a constituency in Parliament as well as Adolphus, and there is no doubt that in all these respects she is a better man than Adolphus is. If she wasn't, with all the disadvantages against her, she would have any chance of getting into parliament. I have asked her opinion on the subject and she says she does not want to vote. The other day there came an occasion on which both she and Adolphus received circulars asking each of them to vote for certain candidates for certain offices. Did Adolphus' wife send that circular back and say she did not want to vote? Mrs. Caleb Huntley does not know Sarah Mann if she thinks she did. Not a bit of it. She borrowed her husband's pencil and set down as pleased as Punch; did not ask Adolphus at all as to who she should vote for, but with thick, black, deep indented marks put her cross after the names of the people she liked best, and then she insisted on seeing Adolphus hand and "pitched into" him, and gave him "cite" because he voted for some people she did not think so much of. Now, there is the whole thing in a nutshell. She would never have asked for the right to vote in this particular case as long as she lived, but the very moment the right was given to her she appreciated it at its highest value, exercised her right, and was very indignant because she lost nearly every vote she cast, while Adolphus, with somewhat greater skill in such matters, succeeded in voting for more successful candidates.

Being considered a free lance I have a confession to make for "Twilight." She says, "confess now, don't you enjoy a little bit of petting from your wife in spite of your manly dignity?" Indeed I do. And why should I not. But where is the petting to come from if my wife devotes her time to scrubbing floors and washing dishes, and devoting twelve hours a day to the details of housework, which may be lessened. Under these circumstances she does not feel much like petting, and, unless she is an angel, she will feel cross and fretful, her nerves will be overstrung, but fortunately, a good many women are angels. Dear knows, if they were not, I don't know what would become of them, and, of us, their husbands. No, I do not think that a man loses his desire for petting as soon as he gets married.

And now I have one kindly word of comfort for "Castles in the Air." I have been in the United States a good deal, and find that in the New England towns, particularly, such as Springfield, Mass., and other wealthy progressive places, where the society is the best in New England, the ladies' bicycle is a very favorite means of recreation. There is nothing in the least immodest about it. There is no objection, what ever, that I could see, to the use of a bicycle for ladies, but on the contrary, I think it is a healthy amusement, taking the riders out into the country and giving them good exercise. I presume the idea held by most Canadian ladies in regard to the cycle is derived from exhibitions at Canadian fairs and the pictures of the same which have been scattered all over the country. These lead to the misconception of the case, and I am sure that as soon as a few lady bicyclers are seen in the streets the number will increase very rapidly.

A. MANN.

Montreal, Nov. 16, 1891.

TO-MORROW.

DEAR EDITOR HOME DEPARTMENT.—The enclosed poem has been asked for. If you could spare space in your interesting columns others might like it as well as J. R. Johnson, Papineauville.

E. FALCONER.

Ottawa, Nov. 10.

High hopes that burned like stars sublime
Go down the heavens of freedom;
And true hearts perish in the time
We bitterliest need them.
But never sit we down and say
There's nothing left but sorrow;
We walk the wilderness to-day,
The promised land to-morrow.

Our birds of song are silent now,
There are no flowers blooming—
But life beats in the frozen bough,
And freedom's spring is coming!
And freedom's tide comes up alway,
Though we may stand in sorrow,
And our good barque, aground to-day,
Shall float again to-morrow.

Our hearts bound over the past, our eyes
With smiling features glisten;
Lo! see its dawn burst up the sky—
Look out your souls and listen.
The earth rolls freedom's radiant way,
And ripples with her sorrow;
Take heart, ye brave! the tide comes to-day
Shall wear the crown to-morrow.

Tis weary watching wave by wave,
And yet the tide flows onward,
We climb the corals, grave by grave,
Yet pave a pathway onward.
We're beaten back in many a fray,
Yet never strength we borrow,
And where the thousand rests to-day
The war shall camp to-morrow.

Through all the long dark night of years,
The people's cry went wailed,
The earth was wet with blood and tears
Ere their meek sufferings ended.
The free shall not forever sway,
The meek shall be crushed no more,
The lure of hell are strong to-day,
But Christ shall reign to-morrow.

Then onward come, and still aspire
With energies immortal;
To many a haven of desire,
Your yearning open a portal;
And though age comes in your way,
And hearts break in the furrow,
We sow the golden grain to-day,
The harvest comes to-morrow.

INSTEAD OF SECRET SOCIETIES.

DEAR EDITOR HOME.—Having been a reader of the Witness since I knew of its existence, some three and a half years ago, and, thank God, a Christian for a very much longer period, I naturally take some interest in your Home Department. Of course, one cannot agree with all one reads in your columns, but there is a good percentage of sound truths in it, as a rule, and the reminder is generally inoculcative in its way. As old journalist I may, perhaps, be able to add a little to your store, and, like Paul Pry, will commence by "hoping I don't intrude." If I do, the waste paper basket is at your elbow, and I shan't object.

I took a good deal of interest in the secret society matter, but, so far as it went, I saw nothing practical suggested by way of remedy for what, put the best face you can on it, is an acknowledged evil. I do not mean the secret part of it, but the association of christians with worldlings for the sake of making needful provision for contingencies, which, in the case of wage-earners at least, cannot well be made in any other way. Now, in my trade (no matter what that is, so it be honest) it is a rule that "no man has a right to find a fault unless he is able to mend it," and a very good rule it is, so, as I, at least, join the ranks of the faultfinders in this matter I think if I can justify my position by suggesting a remedy.

What, may I ask, is there to prevent our Y. M. C. A.'s and Y. P. S. C. E.'s from joining hands and forming a gigantic world-wide association, which shall be all that the lodge is to its members, and do all that secret organizations do, for Christians only? The secret nature of these societies is a necessity, and there are no secrets among them but such as protect them against imposition. Some such plan would have to be adopted in the association I suggest, but surely there are brains enough among our young people to arrange that without resorting to oaths, and the secret society. Such an organization should be confined to actual members of churches, not mere adherents, for obvious reasons, and each denomination, as in the C. E. society, could have its own lodge or lodges, if it chose to call them; but I believe that here is a labor in which all Christians could heartily unite, and which would, perhaps, form a stronger bond of union than any other, except that, in the present condition of Christendom, could be devised. Let the lodge be Christian and the supreme governing body be composed of an equal number of ladies and gentlemen, elected annually. Then, if it is to succeed, the rule of the majority, which is at the bottom of dissension among Christians, must be discarded, and perfect unanimity or nothing be substituted, "that they all may be one," which is never the case where there is a majority and a minority, and perhaps a number of dissentients from both, upon any given subject; and let worthy members in good standing be taken heartily to the lodge, wherever they may go, and be treated as rogues till they are found out to be honest men," as many a good, earnest soul finds himself among strangers in a Christian church at present. Christians have been ignored their rights and privileges in these matters, and the churches have too long shirked their responsibilities on these lines. The result has been that if such matters are to be attended to at all, they have to be done secretly, forgetting, or to be "unequally yoked together with unbelievers" very much against their will—cork, of course. Again, let the subject of funeral reform be taken in hand as soon as possible.

EXPERIMENTAL DRESS.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HOME.—There is an old saying that "there are none so blind as those who will not see," and another, "where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." I have the greatest possible amount of sympathy for our respected friend Miss Winfred Mack, whose letter appears in a recent Home Department. Really, he is to be pitied.

That he is in ignorance of the subject he writes about, is apparent from the first sentence. I have been in secret societies for over twenty years, and have yet to learn that they are such a fearful danger to the community at large as he tries to make out they are. I have the honor to belong to the L.O.A., which is a secret society of over 60,000 members, and I repudiate with scorn Miss Winfred Mack's assertion that "in the majority of cases the lodges are a medley of clergymen and scoundrels." I have been through their meetings over the United Kingdom, and, in this connection, and no one with any sense of honor would make such an assertion as he does. I belong also to the Canadian Order of Foresters, a large and influential society, banded together to help one another. I am a member of the L.O.A. and again I deny the truth of his statement. Of course there may be black sheep in every flock, even in the church, and this we do not deny. I can't imagine a Moses and an Oddfellow, but I am intimately acquainted with large numbers of each of those bodies, and during my twenty years' experience of society work, I have never seen anything which would lead me to think that "in the majority of cases their lodges were a strange medley of clergymen and scoundrels, decent men and rowdies, &c." We have well-known men of every profession in our societies, men of Christian character and unblemished reputation, and it is by no means so easy for rowdies and scoundrels to gain admission as Miss Winfred Mack thinks.

His allusion to the L.O.L. is the most ridiculous bosh that ever appeared in print. Receipts, $9,000,000; paid in claims, $2,000,000; expandered in running the Order, $7,000,000; total, $9,000,000—is there no balance? Is every single dollar spent, leaving nothing to pay future claims? We wonder is he insured, and if so, where? We wonder if he really is a hard-working church member? That church must be one of the most successful on this continent if there are many in it such as he.

In conclusion allow me to inform him that there are more than he seems to think, who, like myself, believe that God is the same loving God that he was in David's time when a pity he was not alive now, and that His promise still holds good. But when a man of limited means is suddenly taken ill, or called away, and leaves a wife and eight or nine helpless little ones to face the world and all its dangers, it surely shows no doubt of God's love and promises to have left a little provision for them in the way of a weekly sick benefit, or a thousand dollars or more at death, from the Canadian Order of Foresters, or any other equally reliable society.

ALEX. GEORGE ELLIS.

Montreal.

ONE REFORMER.

A Home reader sends, from an American paper, a list of dress reform experiences which she thinks may be of interest to some women on this side of the line. She says:

"This dress reform business has some very curious phases," remarked an observing young woman the other day, as she finished up some of her many things and fastened her sweeping out a wrinkle here and pulling down a fold there, smiling the while in a sort of knowing fashion as though she had an idea in her active mind "very, very queer phases, indeed. I had a funny little experience the other day which came in quite 'pat,' and pointed a moral more clearly than whole pages of cleverly written manuscript could ever have done. I know a man who occasionally has a leisure afternoon on his hands, and isn't at all averse to a nice, jolly little outing. He sent me a message to be ready at an appointed hour, sharp, as he had a little expedition in mind that we were both likely to enjoy. It was one of my busy days, and I had only an hour and a half of space. Half a dozen items were in the fire, some of which nobody could attend to but myself; so I rushed things up to twenty minutes before the hour named in the message. Then something else turned up, and I had not time to dress. I found that it would be by the merest chance if we could catch the train. I dressed still for a minute. I always do that when I am in a hurry—and thought the matter over. If I saw the Adonis I intended, there were certain draperies and accessories that would cost some time to adjust, and clearly that wouldn't do. At that instant it flashed across my mind that some days before we had had a talk about dress reform. He expressed himself most decidedly against tight lacing and the fashion-plate figure, and approved very heartily of some modification that should at least give women half a chance to live in comfort. At the moment I was wearing a corset wa

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.—Italian service, conducted by Signor A. Internoscia, at 5.30 p.m., in Russell Hall.

A PRAYER CONFERENCE and Bible Reading meeting in Desrivieres street school-house at 11 a.m. All invited.

MAISONNEUVE MISSION (Presbyterian)—Service at 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

GRACE CHURCH, Wellington st.—Sunday next before Advent.—Services 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 7 p.m.
REV. JOHN KER, D.D., Rector.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOME, Longue Pointe.—On Sunday, Nov. 22nd, at 3 o'clock p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. J. H. Dixon.

GENERAL EVANGELISTIC SERVICE at the Girls' Reading Room on St. Catherine street, opposite Victoria street on Sunday at 3.15 p.m. All are cordially invited.

RICHMOND ST. JAMES SQUARE CHAPEL OF THE APOSTLE.—Divine service at 7 p.m. Seats all free. Sunday-school at 9.30 a.m.
REV. SAMUEL MASSEY.

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

COTE ST. LOUIS PRESBYTERIAN, cor. Carriere and Robin streets.—Service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Thursday at 8 p.m. Missionary, John A. Cleland.

ST. EMMANUEL CHURCH (Congregational).—Service morning at 11 o'clock and evening at 7 o'clock. The Rev. W. H. Fulford, M.A., will preach at both services. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational), Guy street, above St. Antoine street. Divine service will be conducted at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., by the pastor, the Rev. E. M. Hill. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

VOR FRELSERS MENIGHED, (Scandinavian evangelical Lutheran) 41 St. Francois Xavier street.—The Rev. O. Kleivjord, pastor, will preach on Sunday at 11 a.m., and at 7.30 p.m. Sunday-school at 10 a.m.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Plessis and Lagauchetiere streets.—Mr. W. H. Barnet will preach at 10.30 a.m. and Mr. John McAlpine at 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Special services continue during the week.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. W. M. Barber, D.D., will preach at both services. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Young People's Christian Endeavor meeting, Monday evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH.—Nov. 22—11 a.m., the Rev. A. McCaul; 7 p.m., the Rev. A. T. Jones. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Quarterly Love Feast on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. on Saturday at 8 p.m. All welcome.
REV. S. P. ROSE, Pastor, 164 Windsor street.

EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH, St. HENRI.—The Rev. Wm. Harris will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting Wednesday, 8 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. meets Friday at 8 p.m.

COTE ST. PAUL.—The Rev. Thos. Brown will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 8 p.m. Seats are free in both churches and strangers welcome.
WM. HARRIS, THOS. BROWN, } Pastors.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Pastor, the Rev. Thomas Hall. Services at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. The charge to the newly-formed church will be given in the morning by the Rev. E. M. Hill, of Calvary Congregational Church.

MELVILLE CHURCH (Presbyterian), COTE ST. ANTOINE.—The pastor, the Rev. J. McGillivray, B.A., B.D., will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible class at 3 p.m., the Bible Class taught by the Rev. Professor Campbell, LL.D. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MONTREAL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The following meetings are held every week:—Daily Prayer meeting from 12.15 to 1; Boys' Prayer meeting on Friday, from 8 to 9 p.m. Young Men's Prayer meeting on Saturday, from 8 to 9 p.m.; Young Men's Bible classes on Sunday, from 9.30 to 10.30 a.m. and 3 to 4 p.m.

DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner Dorchester and St. Urbain street.—The pastor will preach tomorrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-Class at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Seats free. All are welcome.
REV. C. E. BLAND, B.A., B.D., pastor.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH (Episcopal), corner Dorchester and Champlain streets.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services, the rector. Sunday-school and Bible-class for adults, at 3 p.m. Strangers made welcome.
REV. T. E. CUNNINGHAM, M.A., Rector.

ST. MARK'S (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH, corner of William and Dalhousie streets.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath-school and Bible-Class in the hall at 3 p.m. Wednesday night prayer-meeting at 8 o'clock.
REV. J. NICHOLS, pastor.
Residence, 131 Lusignan street.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH. The pastor, Rev. C. E. Flanders, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and the Rev. Prof. Patton's Bible-Class at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting Wednesday at 8 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. Friday at 8 p.m. Strangers invited to all these services.
CHARLES E. FLANDERS, Pastor.

ERSKINE CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner St. Catherine and Peel streets.—The Rev. A. J. Mowatt, pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and pastor's Bible class at 3 o'clock p.m. Strangers are welcome at all services.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, St. Catherine and City Councillors streets.—The pastor, Rev. Donald Grant, will preach at both services. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E., Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Strangers heartily welcomed.

DOMINION METHODIST CHURCH.—Nov. 22—11 a.m., the Rev. A. McCaul; 7 p.m., the Rev. A. T. Jones. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Quarterly Love Feast on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. on Saturday at 8 p.m. All welcome.
REV. S. P. ROSE, Pastor, 164 Windsor street.

EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH, ST. HENRI.—The Rev. Wm. Harris will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting Wednesday, 8 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. meets Friday at 8 p.m.

COTE ST. PAUL.—The Rev. Thos. Brown will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 8 p.m. Seats are free in both churches and strangers welcome.
WM. HARRIS, THOS. BROWN, } Pastors.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Pastor, the Rev. Thomas Hall. Services at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. The charge to the newly-formed church will be given in the morning by the Rev. E. M. Hill, of Calvary Congregational Church.

MELVILLE CHURCH (Presbyterian), COTE ST. ANTOINE.—The pastor, the Rev. J. McGillivray, B.A., B.D., will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible class at 3 p.m., the Bible Class taught by the Rev. Professor Campbell, LL.D. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MONTREAL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The following meetings are held every week:—Daily Prayer meeting from 12.15 to 1; Boys' Prayer meeting on Friday, from 8 to 9 p.m. Young Men's Prayer meeting on Saturday, from 8 to 9 p.m.; Young Men's Bible classes on Sunday, from 9.30 to 10.30 a.m. and 3 to 4 p.m.

DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner Dorchester and St. Urbain street.—The pastor will preach tomorrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-Class at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Seats free. All are welcome.
REV. C. E. BLAND, B.A., B.D., pastor.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH (Episcopal), corner Dorchester and Champlain streets.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services, the rector. Sunday-school and Bible-class for adults, at 3 p.m. Strangers made welcome.
REV. T. E. CUNNINGHAM, M.A., Rector.

ST. MARK'S (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH, corner of William and Dalhousie streets.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath-school and Bible-Class in the hall at 3 p.m. Wednesday night prayer-meeting at 8 o'clock.
REV. J. NICHOLS, pastor.
Residence, 131 Lusignan street.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH. The pastor, Rev. C. E. Flanders, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and the Rev. Prof. Patton's Bible-Class at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting Wednesday at 8 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. Friday at 8 p.m. Strangers invited to all these services.
CHARLES E. FLANDERS, Pastor.

ERSKINE CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner St. Catherine and Peel streets.—The Rev. A. J. Mowatt, pastor, will preach at both services, 11 o'clock a.m., and 7 o'clock p.m., continuing in the evening his series of sermons on "Daniel." Sabbath-school and Pastor's Bible Class at 3 o'clock p.m. Strangers are invited to all services.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH (Corner Prince Arthur and Upper St. Urbain streets).—The Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. Sunday next before Advent. Holy Communion at 9 a.m. Usual services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Bible reading in the church at 3.10 p.m. All seats free. Strangers cordially welcomed and shown to places by sidesmen.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, corner of Ontario and St. Urbain streets.—Sunday, Nov. 22, St. Cecilia's Day (Choir Sunday). All seats free and unappropriated. Sunday services—Holy Communion at 7.45 a.m. and 11 a.m., choral, with sermon. Matins and Litany at 10.15 a.m. Evensong and sermon at 7 p.m.
Rev. EDMUND WOOD, M.A., Rector.

COTE ST. ANTOINE METHODIST CHURCH.—The pastor will preach at 11 a.m., and Rev. H. M. Tory, B.A., at 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday evening at Mrs. Regan's, St. Catherine street west. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Seats free. All are welcome.
REV. FRED. TRIPP, Pastor.

KNOX CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets.—Rev. Jas. Fleck, B.A., pastor. Hours of service, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. Mr. Fleck's class for young men meeting in the church at the same hour. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Y.P.S.C.E. Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Sabbath morning prayer-meeting at 10.15.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 161 Metcalfe street.
Sunday Bible-Class for young women, 3.30 p.m. Service of song, 3 o'clock.
Thursday, Union prayer-meeting, open to all ladies, 10.30 a.m. Business meeting, for members only, 11 a.m.
Friday, young women's prayer-meeting, 7 p.m.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.
Girls' Reading-room, 1342 St. Catherine street, opposite Victoria street.
Prayer-meeting every Monday at 3 p.m., except when the monthly meeting is held.
Monthly meeting first Monday of every month, unless otherwise advertised.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE.—Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Seats free. Morning service at 11. Litany at 4.15. Seats free. Evening service at 7. Mr. Hague's Bible-class, for both sexes, at 3.15, held in the body of the church. Sunday-school at 3 o'clock.
CANON ELLEGOOD, Rector.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Osborne streets. Nos. 22, services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor, the Rev. A. G. Upham. The Rev. Prof. T. Trotter will conduct both services. Sunday-school and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C. Endeavor 6 p.m. Monday.

Olivet Missions, Winstanley Hall, 142 DeLaSalle street, and *Olivet Baptist Chapel*, corner Montmorenci and Grand Trunk streets. Services at 7 p.m.

ZION CHURCH, CONGREGATIONAL, corner Mance and Milton streets.—The Rev. W. H. Warriner, B.A., B.D., pastor, will preach at both services. In the evening a special sermon will be delivered to the Canadian Order of Foresters from the text, "To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction," to which all members of benefit societies are cordially invited.

GRACE BAPTIST CHURCH, Queen's Theatre. Rev. Justin D. Fulton, D.D., pastor. Subjects for the day: 9.30 a.m., Prayer Meeting. 10 a.m., Sunday-School. 11 a.m., "The Montreal Riot and our Reasons for Thanksgiving." 3 p.m., "Father Chiniquy and Abraham Lincoln." 7 p.m., "The Church which is a Power." Baptism at the close of the sermon. Seats free. All welcome.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Notre Dame street. Pastor, Rev. W. J. Smyth, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Sabbath-school and pastor's Bible Class at 3 o'clock. St. Henri Sabbath-school, 3471 Notre Dame street, at 3 o'clock. Christian Endeavor, Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

POINT ST. CHARLES METHODIST CHURCH.—Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. J. W. Knox, Superintendent. Verdun Sunday-school, Joseph Allan, Superintendent at 3 o'clock. Christian Endeavor at 8 o'clock. Tuesday night. Prayer-meeting. Monday night. Preaching service on Wednesday night.
J. TALLMAN PITCHER, Pastor,
596 Wellington street.

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational), Guy street, above St. Antoine. The Rev. Thos. Hall, pastor of the Point St. Charles Congregational Church, will conduct the service in the morning, at 11 a.m. At 7 p.m., the pastor, the Rev. E. M. Hill, will give the second of a series of sermons about "The Home." Monday, at 8 p.m., the Y.P.S.C.E. will meet, subject, "Lessons from the Story of Judas." All are cordially invited. Seats free.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—(ST. ANDREW'S.)—Morning service, 11 o'clock. Topic of sermon: "The Strength of Man's Life." Evening service, 7 o'clock. Topic of sermon: "Preaching Christ." The Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., B.D., will officiate. Minister's class, 10 a.m. Young Women's class 3 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Ladies Aid Society, Wednesday, 3 o'clock p.m. Dorcas Society, Thursday, at 11 a.m.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH.—Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., the pastor, will conduct Divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject of evening discourse: "The Treating Custom: Its Evils." Strangers made welcome and shown to seats. Sunday-school and Bible-Classes at 3 p.m., to which all are invited not attending elsewhere. Society of Christian Endeavor, Monday at 8 p.m. Missionary meeting, Wednesday, at 8 p.m.

DESRIVIERES STREET AFRICAN METHODIST MISSION CHURCH.—There will be divine service in this church both morning and evening. Morning at 11 o'clock, the pastor will preach. Evening at 8, Bishop Hawkins, British Episcopal Methodist Church, South. Service of song and prayer at 7.30 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Thursday evening, at 8. Come one, come all.
REV. ROBERT BROWN, pastor.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, College street, corner of Inspector street. Twenty-sixth Sunday after Trinity. Divine service, morning at 11; evening, at 7. Preacher at both services, the Rector. Sunday-school and Rector's Bible class for men and women at 3 o'clock. Meeting of Dorcas Society on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Service on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock.
VEN. ARCHDEACON EVANS, M.A., Rector.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street west.—The pastor will preach at 11 a.m., and the Rev. C. E. Bland, B.D., at 7 p.m. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. Service on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Epworth League meeting every Saturday at 7.45 p.m. All welcome.
REV. J. COOPER ANTLIFF, M.A., D.D., pastor,
43 St. Mark street.

HOCHELAGA AND COTE ST. LOUIS (Methodist).—Revs. A.G. Robertson and H. Walker, pastors—Hochelaga, 11 a.m., missionary sermon, Rev. T. S. Harris; 7 p.m., missionary addresses by Revs. T. G. Williams D.D., and T. S. Harris. Cote St. Louis (corner Mount Royal avenue and Berri street), 11 a.m., Rev. A. G. Robertson; 7 p.m., Rev. H. Walker. Outremont, 11 a.m., Rev. F. M. Mathers. Prayer and song service Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, corner St. Catherine and City Councillors streets. Rev. W. J. Hunter, D.D., pastor. The pastor will preach in this church at both services. Subject 11 a.m., "God's Will and Man's Will." Anthem—"Sweet is Thy Mercy, Lord." Subject 7 p.m., "Yes." Anthem—"The Glory of the Lord." Quartette—"God is Love." Trio—"Hear My Prayer." Collection solo—"O for the Wings of a Dove." Sunday-school and Bible classes at 9.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. Public service, Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Young People's meeting, Saturday, at 8 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH (Episcopal)—Adjoining Cotton Factory Offices, Notre Dame street, Hochelaga.—Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Rector's Bible class at 3 p.m. Strangers heartily welcomed at all services. *Maisonneuve Mission*—784 Notre Dame street, Maisonneuve. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Service at 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. A. Burnham.
REV. ALFRED BAREHAM, Rector,
28 Marlborough street.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner Mountain and Torrance streets. Rev. W. H. Emsley, pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Geo. Bishop, superintendent. Mill street Sunday-school at 9.30 a.m. in Victoria Mission, corner Menai and Conway streets. J. N. Boyd, superintendent. Strangers welcome to all the services.
REV. W. H. EMSLEY, pastor,
262 St. Antoine street.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH (REFORMED EPISCOPAL) Beaver Hall Hill.
Sunday, Nov. 22nd. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Preacher, the rector.
Sabbath-school and Bible-Class at 3 o'clock p.m.
Monday evening—Meeting of Christian Endeavor Society at 8 o'clock.
Wednesday evening—Usual service at 8 o'clock.
Prayer-meeting every Sunday morning at 10.45.
Strangers made welcome to all services, and provided with seats.
W. D. STEVENS, Rector.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.
26th Sunday after Trinity.
11.05 a.m.—Divine service.—Preacher, Dean Carmichael.
3 p.m.—Sunday-school and Bible-Classes.
3.05 p.m.—Dean Carmichael's class for men and young men in the Church. Entrance by front door.
7.05 p.m.—Divine service. Preacher, Rev. L. N. Tucker.
All strangers and non-seatholders entering by front door at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. will be directed to seats before Divine service begins.
Tuesday—Confirmation class (open to all), at 8 p.m.
Wednesday—Divine service at 8 p.m.
Friday—Teachers' meeting, at 8 p.m.

TRINITY CHURCH (St. Denis street, opposite Viger square.)—Harvest Thanksgiving. Special Music. Morning service at 11. Evening service at 7. Preacher, Canon Mills. All are invited. Sunday-school and Bible-class for adults at 3 p.m. The Dorcas Society and St. Catherine's Guild will meet in the vestry on Thursday afternoon at 3. Band of Hope on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The first public meeting of Trinity Church Association will be held in the lecture-room on Friday evening at 8 p.m. The adjourned annual meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, will be held at a quarter to 8. A carefully arranged programme has been prepared for the public meeting, which is free, and open to all, and all are invited. Children's twenty-minute society, on Saturday morning, at 10.
REV. CANON MILLS, B.D., Rector.

AVIS DE CULTE PUBLIC.

EGLISE DU SAUVEUR (PRESBYTERIENNE), 90 rue Canning.—Le dimanche, à 11 h. et à 7 h., le Jeudi à 8 h.
CHAS. VESSOT, Pasteur.

EGLISE DE LACROIX (Presbyterienne) rue Susanne.—Ecole du dimanche, à 10 h. Services à 11 h. et à 7 h.
R. P. DOUCOS, Pasteur, 166 rue Mance.

EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Anglicane), rue Chatham. Le dimanche, à 11 h. et à 7 h., le mercredi, à 8 h.
D. LARIVIERE, Recteur, 117 rue Chatham.

EGLISE ST. JEAN (Presbyterienne), 1872 rue Ste. Catherine.—Le dimanche à 11 h. et a 7 h.; le mercredi à 7½ h.; ecole du dimanche, à 10 h.
J. L. MORIN, Pasteur, 14 Avenue Park.

L'ORATOIRE (Eglise Baptiste), 14 rue Mance.—Le dimanche a 11 h. et à 7 h.; le jeudi à 7½ h.
A. L. THERRIEN, Pasteur, 2 Thistle Terrace.

EGLISE METHODISTE, au coin des rue Craig et Ste. Elizabeth.—Le dimanche à 10 h. et à 7 h.; le mercredi à 8 h.; école du dimanche à 10 h.
E. D. DEGROSHY, Pasteur, 1 rue Ste. Elizabeth.

EGLISE EVANGELIQUE METHODISTE, 1412 rue Delisle.—Le dimanche à 3 h.; école dimanche à 2 h.; mercredi à 7½ h. Au No. 381 rue Charron, Pointe St. Charles à 7.30 au soir; le jeudi toutes les semaines.
M. SADLER, Pasteur, 165 rue Chatham.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

FOUND, a Fox Terrier (female). Call, after 6 p.m., at 262 Dorchester street.

LOST, from 86 Cadieux street, on Wednesday morning, a white and Black Collie pup. Finder will please return same to above address, and receive reward.

LOST, on 16th inst., a Pug Dog. Reward on returning to 240 Counsel street, Ste. Cunegonde.

Board and Rooms Wanted.

BOARD WANTED in private family in vicinity of Wellington toll gate. Address Box 258, Montreal.

WANTED, small Furnished or partially Furnished Room in quiet family. State terms. Address, W. J., 15, "Witness" Office.

Get Hull's Patent Weatherstrips put on your doors and windows before we get too busy. Call and see how it acts. The Canada Plating Company, 763 Craig street.

Situations Vacant.

AGENTS—ON SALARY OR COMMISSION—TO handle the new patent chemical ink erasing pencil; the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 percent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $22 in two hours; we want one energetic general agent for each State or Territory. For terms and full particulars address THE MONROE ERASER MFG. CO., La Crosse, Wis., U.S.A.

GENERAL SERVANT Wanted; references required. Apply, 57 Cathcart street.

WANTED, a Saleswoman for the Boot and Shoe Department of a leading store; must be thoroughly competent and speak French and English; state experience and salary wanted. Address P. O. Box 1176.

WANTED, a Trimmer for the Wholesale Clothing Trade; must speak French and English. Address, TRIMMER, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, first-class Silver Close Plater (solder plating) for Carriage Trimmings.
THE CANADA PLATING CO., 763 Craig st.

WANTED, a thorough General Servant. Apply, in evening, to No. 27 Tupper street.

WANTED, a Caretaker for a vacant lower tenement. Apply: Brunswick street.

WANTED, a Boy. Apply at 2319 St. Catherine street.

WANTED, competent girl, to do general housework; no cooking. 258 Palace street.

WANTED, lady Teacher for two young girls, two hours every forenoon. Elementary English, and French, and Music. Address, TEACHER, 29, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, a good General Servant; no washing or ironing. 95 Aylmer street.

WANTED, an experienced Nursery Governess, (German preferred) for 2 children. To live in Ottawa. Give with references required. Address, W. F., P. O. Box 255, Ottawa.

WANTED, a Cook. Apply 916 Dorchester street.

WANTED, a Caretaker for a vacant tenement during winter. B., P. O. BOX 613.

WANTED, a good General Servant where housemaid is kept. Apply after six o'clock at 1146 Sherbrooke street.

WANTED, General Servant in small family. Scotch girl preferred. Inquire at 18 Bishop street.

WANTED, a respectable girl, as General Servant, for small family. Must be well recommended. Apply at 85 Crescent street.

WANTED, General Servant; country girl preferred; no washing. 194 St. Hypolite street.

WANTED, Smart, Tidy Young Girl to assist at light housework. Apply at once. 215 Council street.

WANTED, a General Servant; good wages; references required. Apply at No. 57 McGill College avenue.

WANTED.—"Tall Oaks from Little Acorns Grow," and if you would have fine-bearing FRUIT TREES or ornamental shrubbery of varieties is absolutely necessary, OUR NURSERIES contain hundreds of the best varieties, from which you can select to suit your locality. Agents wanted on salary or commission. Catalogues and prices furnished on application. STONE & WELLINGTON, Temple Building, Montreal, P.Q. J. W. BEALL, Manager.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, a very fine lot of old Historical Medals. Also a lot of old Canadian, American and Foreign Coins. JOHN DOW, 378 St. Antoine street.

FOR SALE, a good driving horse; price $60. Apply at 2270 St. Catherine street.

FOR SALE, Hall stove, McClary's Famous Royal, No. 27. Good condition; half price. 1 Prospect street, Cote St. Antoine.

FOR SALE, Heintzman Upright Cabinet Grand Piano, also Williams Sewing machine. The owner wishes to sell at once for cash. Apply 13 Upper Charles Borromee st.

HENDERSON'S Dry Kindling and Cut Slabs (cut stove lengths); large loads promptly delivered free of cartage. Bell Telephone 8211.
HENDERSON BROS., 344 William street.

Wanted.

WANTED, Stabling for three horses, with room for two waggons, vicinity Queen's Hill Block.
A. B., "Witness" Office.

WANTED, this year's Lovell's Montreal City Directory. Full price for good second-hand copy. Apply by letter 152 Metcalfe street.

WANTED, a good farmer to take a farm and stock on shares in Chambly Basin; Protestant preferred. Apply to THOS. BEAN, Glen Farm, Chambly Basin.

WANTED, by Nov. 27th, in the City, comfortable home for little boy, three years of age. Terms, $7 per month; references.
Address, L. G., 3060 "Witness" Office.

WANTED to Buy, a Milk Round of about 20 gallons. Apply to 922 Dorchester street.

WANTED,—Members of M. S.S. to take advantage of speed classes now going on, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at their rooms, No. 2456 St. Catherine street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a property paying from 9 to 10 percent, on which there would only be $800 or $500 required in cash. Address S., "Witness" Office.

WANTED, to purchase, all kinds of second-hand clothing; the highest prices paid on account, being beginners. Address, by mail, FRANK & GOLDSTEIN, 577A Craig street.

WANTED to Purchase, Ladies' and GENTLEMEN'S CAST-OFF CLOTHING, also Second-hand Furniture. Highest prices paid. Apply or address by mail. J. D. MORRIS, 697 Craig street.

To Let.

FOR RENT—Stone front house, No. 53 Union avenue; opposite the Anglican Bishop's residence, with early possession; an eligible situation for a doctor, dentist, etc.

STORE TO LET, Corner Dorchester and Brunswick. Good Stand for Grocery, Boots and Shoes, Tailor or Druggist. Apply at 1780 Notre Dame street.

TO LET, House on Manse street, above Sherbrooke, 15 apartments; newly tinted and other modern improvements; rental very moderate for winter.
DR. WILSON, 69 Drummond street.

TO LET, 1136 Sherbrooke street: 182 Mountain street; excellent location for grocery or baker; Daisy furnace. Apply 194 Mountain street.

LODGE ROOM or Society Hall to rent: will be rented low for winter months.
J. H. CARSON, Room 12, Mechanics Institute.

NICELY Furnished Lower Floor or Apartments to rent at 75 Fort street.

TO LET, Large Upper Flats, and Large, Dry, Warm Cellar. Apply at 192, 194 and 196 McGill street.

TO LET, at Cote St. Antoine, a two story brick cased House, on Victoria avenue, with stable, etc. Rent low for the winter. Apply to W. WEIR, 64 Dorchester st., city.

TO LET, Somerville Farm, Lachine Rapids. Apply to W. WARDLE, 407 Aqueduct street.

TO LET, at St. Lambert, nice House, newly tinted; all conveniences; rent nominal for winter; warm. Apply for key, Room 5, Nordheimer's Building.

TO LET, three of those new stone houses, on Guy st., next to Sherbrooke. To be beautifully tinted same as the occupied one. Rent till May only $25 per month. Apply to ALFRED BENN, 298 St. James st., or 99 Mackay street.

TO LET, Upper Tenement, 2802 St. Catherine street, opposite Douglas Church, in splendid order, papered and decorated throughout: 8 rooms, bath and w.c.; open grates in parlor and dining-room; glass-enclosed gallery; fly screens for all windows; $300 per year, no taxes, to desirable tenant: possession about December 1.
Apply 2802 St. Catherine street.

TO LET, a first floor, nicely furnished, at 75 Fort street, off St. Catherine street west.

TO LET.—A Comfortable Dwelling consisting of six rooms, with w.c. Address on the premises,
638 Lagauchetiere street.

TO LET, a first-class Lower Tenement; new (plastered in the summer); very central; 7 apartments; to good tenant, only $30 from now to May 1.
Address J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.

TO LET, New Tenements, containing four and five rooms; bath and w.c.; also extension kitchen. 129 and 177 Quesnel street; rent, $6, $7, and $8. Apply
91 Council street.

TO LET, for immediate possession, flat of rooms, heated, extension kitchen, bath and w.c., to quiet family; terms moderate. 336 St. Antoine street.

TO LET.—Handsomely Furnished modern House; best locality, West End; all latest improvements; hot water heating; moderate rent. A.Z., 10, "Witness" Office.

TO LET, Lower Tenement, No. 761 Wellington street. Every convenience. Apply next door, 753.

TO RENT, No. 94 Mensal street, $10 per month; and No. 102 Mensal street, $6.50 per month.
D. McCORMICK, 151 St. James street.

TO LET, that upper part of house 17 St. Genevieve street, near St. Antoine street, with accommodation. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, Stone Front House, 53 Union avenue, with stable, opposite the Cathedral.

SELF-CONTAINED COTTAGE
TO LET
Newly Tinted, in excellent order.
5 Essex Avenue.
Rent, $20.00 per month. No taxes.
Apply 1763 Notre Dame st.

TO LET.
FROM NOVEMBER 1st TO APRIL 30th.
That Commodious Warehouse, Nos. 153-154 McGill st. lately occupied by Radford Bros. & Co., containing Four Flats and Basement. A continuation of lease can be obtained from the landlord. Apply to
C. R. BLACK, 30 St. John street.

TO LET, 77 Fort street, Stone-front Cottage, Extension Kitchen, 9 Rooms, Furnace, &c., to be tinted and painted throughout; immediate possession.
499 Sherbrooke street, large Brick House, verandah in front, 15 Rooms. Can shut down top flat, if required.
Apply for terms,
C. L. MALTBY,
309 St. James street.

Specific Articles.

FOR SALE, one pair of Boyd's Crystal Racing Skates in good order; very cheap.
Apply to S., P.O. Box 1057, City.

FOR SALE, a slightly used 7-octave Upright Piano, at a bargain. 2344 St. Catherine street.

FOR SALE, heavy Hitt, Hunting English Lever Watch, nearly new; will sell cheap, $35.
J. T. BOLT, 657 Craig street.

FOR SALE, a small No. 8 Cooking Stove, price $6. Apply at 39 St. Genevieve street.

HIGHEST AWARDS.
Montreal, Ottawa and Sherbrooke, 1891. First prizes and diplomas. Buy your Tableware direct from the factory; also get your old goods replated equal to new. Try the Canada Plating Company, 763 Craig street.

Employment Wanted.

A LADY wishes situation as Housekeeper or Mother's Help. Competent to take charge of servants. Good needle-woman and fond of children. Address,
COMPETENT, 12, "Witness" Office.

A YOUNG MAN with seven years' experience in the grocery business wants position as traveller for city or country; good address and first-class references.
Address L. J., "Witness" Office.

LADIES requiring good Cooks, General Servants or Housemaids, please apply at 141 College street, registry office.

THE mother of a highly respectable Boy, aged 14 would be glad to get him into an office; is a good scholar and knows the city well; first-class references.
Address LAD, 12, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, for 1st Dec., Book-keeper's position by practical Young Man, speaking and writing both languages. Address,
BOOK-KEEPER, 427, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, by a young man (total abstainer), Driving or Store Work; good city references.
Address GRANT, 120 St. Antoine street.

WANTED, care of Furnaces, etc., by a competent man. References given. Call or address F. M., 103 St. Elizabeth street.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Married Woman a situation as Kitchenmaid in a restaurant, or work by the day of any kind, where she could get home at night to her baby. Apply at 122 Vitre street.

WANTED, by a respectable man, a situation on a farm to take the entire charge of from 25 to 42 head of cattle, or would work round a gentleman's house, take charge of pony and carriage, attend to furnace and make himself generally useful. Excellent references. Address
JAMES WALTERS, 1271 St. Antoine street.

WANTED, by a respectable man, accounts to collect; reasonable terms. Highest references. Address, ACCOUNTS, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, a situation by young man to attend furnace, look after horse and cow, and to make himself useful around gentleman's place for winter. Address B. B. 10, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, by a young litho steam pressman, situation on hand press, steam press preferred; has good references. Address PRESSMAN, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, by a Young Widow, work of any kind by the day; first-class Laundress.
Apply 11 Genevieve street.

WANTED, by a Good Laundress, gentlemen's or families washing, to do at her own home. Apply or address, Mrs. R., 169 Mount Royal avenue.

WANTED, by a Widow, a situation as working housekeeper to a baby or gentleman, where she could have her child with her, aged 12. References. Address, A. B., 34 Osborne street, Montreal.

WANTED, by a respectable woman, washing, ironing, or office or office cleaning by the day. Address, WORK, 248 "Witness" Office.

WANTED, a middle-aged married couple, just out from England, with thorough, good and trustworthy references, a situation as Cook and Gardener, or general handy man, or to do the work of a gentleman's small residence between them. Address A. WATTS, 813 Cuy st.

WANTED, by a Young Woman, work of any kind by the day or week. Can furnish good references. Apply at 37 Cote street, downstairs.

WANTED, by an Experienced Person, Dressmaking by the day. Address R. 14, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, situation as Saleslady in a boot and shoe store. Speaks both languages.
Address R., "Witness" Office.

WANTED, a situation as good plain Cook or General Servant in a small family. Apply at 63 St. Antoine street.

WANTED, a situation as Farmer, by married man; married farm preferred. Address FARMER, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, by a respectable woman, washing or ironing or cleaning by the day. Apply to 66 Mayor st.

WANTED,—Work by the day wanted by a respectable woman. Apply at 134 St. George street.

WANTED, Knitting, stockings and hosiery, by machine. Apply 93 St. Antoine street.

WANTED work of any kind, by a young man of good character. Best of references; willing to do anything. Address H

Last Edition

THEIR PAY WAS LATE.

WATER WORKS' MEN GRUMBLING AT AN UNEXPLAINED DELAY IN RECEIVING THEIR WAGES.

The city is in the habit of paying its servants on Fridays. Yesterday the Road, Fire and other department employees got their money as usual. The Water Department workmen did not. The men assembled at the shop on St. Charles Borrommee street in anticipation of being paid as usual, but the money was not forthcoming. They went away disappointed. This morning a number of them proceeded to the City Hall and interviewed the pay clerks, Messrs Filteau and Poitvin. They were told to be at the usual place at five this afternoon, when they would get their pay. The men grumbled somewhat and departed. They met a reporter and stated their side of the case: No money to go to market and general disappointment at being delayed. The reporter saw the pay clerks, who were busy filling envelopes. Very little information was to be got from them, however. Owing to something that could not be avoided, they had to pay a day late this week. It would not occur again.

The reporter waited on Mr. Dufresne, City Comptroller. "Why was the money late this week?" was asked. Mr. Dufresne raised his eyebrows and hands in astonishment. "Late," he exclaimed, "why Mr. Filteau got his weekly cheque for about $5,000 on Thursday. Mr. Brais, of the Road Department, only got his yesterday morning. He paid his men as usual yesterday afternoon. Mr. Brais' cheque was for $12,000, more than double that of Mr. Filteau's."

"Had he any trouble cashing the cheque?"

Mr. Dufresne smiled. "We paid a cheque for $5,000 yesterday. He certainly could not have had any trouble cashing his on Thursday."

One of the men said the delay was due to their keeping back money from those who had not paid their water accounts. This took longer. Others, however, said it was only due to a freak of the head clerk's.

Certain members of the Water Committee were waited on this morning by some of the men. The matter will be ventilated in committee on Tuesday. It is claimed that the loss of time by this little difficulty amounts to between $300 and $500, five hundred men having lost about two hours each. Mr. Sally, foreman at the aqueduct, drove in as usual yesterday. He was told to come this morning. On his arrival, he was, however, told that he must come again this evening. He went away in no very pleasant mood. "The men want their money," he said, "and it is not right to keep them without it except for good cause."

SHIPMENTS OF APPLES ABROAD.

MONTREAL'S SHIPMENTS AS LARGE AS THOSE OF NEW YORK AND BOSTON TOGETHER.

The business of exporting apples from this country to Europe, though of comparatively recent growth, is yearly becoming more important. Up to Nov. 7, steamers from American ports had carried to the United Kingdom about 555,000 barrels of apples since the season began.

Last year 185,164 barrels were sent abroad, though last year's crop being such a flat failure, the comparison is hardly fair. Most of this fruit, 355,336 barrels, to be accurate, went to Liverpool. Glasgow has taken 148,699 barrels and London 49,778 barrels, while 788 barrels had been shipped to Hamburg. The freight to Liverpool is about 75 cents a barrel, which, with the low prices prevailing here, makes the business a profitable one to exporters.

The first week of November New York shipped 17,140 bareis, Boston, 26,812 barrels, and Montreal 41,960 barrels, a total of 84,912 barrels, against 18,240 barrels for the same week last year. The varieties sent abroad are Pippins, Kings, Greenings and Snows. Reports from Liverpool to exporters here are to the effect that the demand there is greater than the supply, and is increasing constantly, as the merits of the American apple become fully appreciated.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

AN ALLEGED MIRACLE.

ST. ANN'S NAME AND PROWESS SET FORTH IN PRINT.

Le Monde relates that, a few days ago, the young child of one Mrs. Bosquet became choked by a small piece of wood that happened to be in the sugar bowl. Seeing the danger for her child's life, the distracted mother invoked St. Ann, promising, if she saved the child, to have the fact published in a newspaper. Upon this promise being made, the obstacle in the child's throat was at once ejected and the happy mother, attributing the fact to the intervention of St. Ann, fulfilled her promise by having it published in *Le Monde*.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

IT IS TO BE PLACED BEFORE THE COURTS IN A NEW LIGHT.

The head tax upon the Chinese immigrants is to be tested shortly by the lawyers of the Chinese. It appears most of the Chinamen who come to Canada and the United States come from Hong Kong, which is a British colony, and the question now to be raised is what right Canada has to tax a class of British subjects coming from one British possession to another. The same question will cause some trouble, it is expected, to the United States authorities, and they will be asked why they insist upon sending a contraband Hong Kong Chinese British subject to Hong Kong when there is a British colony at their doors.

SUICIDE AT LONGUE POINTE.

AN INQUEST IS HELD AND THE FACT IS KEPT SECRET.

An inmate of the Longue Pointe Asylum named Bridget Lawlor, committed suicide on Sunday last by strangling herself with her bed clothes. An inquest was held on the following day, when the jury rendered a verdict of suicide. The fact only transpired this morning, although the coroner declares that there was no effort on his part to keep it secret.

The Sisters say that the thing was kept quiet at the request of the deceased's family.

THE FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

Mr. A. T. Patterson, Montreal, of the Phœnix (London) Insurance Company, was appointed president of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association. Mr. Thomas R. Wood, of Toronto, (Ætna) vice-president for Ontario; Mr. Thomas Davidson, Montreal, (North British & Mercantile) vice-president for the Province of Quebec. Mr. Hadrill was re-elected secretary. The outcome of the annual meeting will be an agreement among Companies to limit the payment of Commissions in order to restrict expenses.

RUISSEAU MIGEON ROLL.

The Commissioners for the opening of Ruisseau Migeon have signed their report. The total award is $8,193. It goes to a couple of proprietors, namely, the Rev. L. E. A. Valois and Mr. P. Lussier and wife. The incidental expenses amount to $756. The Corporation pays one-fifth of the whole ($1,797), leaving $7,191 to be assessed. Mr. Valois pays out of his award $111.44; Mr. and Mrs. Lussier, $521.29.

A RUNAWAY.

A horse belonging to Mr. E. D. Colleret, hardware merchant, ran away last evening along Dorchester street and the lad who was driving was thrown out at the corner of St. Monique street, but was not seriously hurt. At the corner of Beaver Hall Hill the horse ran into and smashed a large plate glass window of Mr. Gatehouse's poultry and fish store. The horse was badly cut on the head.

THE ELECTRIC FIGHT.

Mr. Elmenhorst, President of the St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co., was examined in the Maisonneuve case yesterday afternoon. He corroborated to a considerable extent the evidence relating to his conversation with Councillor Champagne, but denied having influenced him in any way. Mayor Barsalou was examined this morning, and said that he had no interest in either of the electric companies, and that no promise had been made, to his knowledge, to any of the councillors.

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT.

The will of the late Mrs. Jean Donaldson Savage, widow of Alfred Savage, of this city, has been registered. After several small bequests, the residue of the estate is divided between her four children, Mr. John G. Savage, Mrs. Annie D. Redpath, Mrs. Larken and Mr. Robert D. Savage, exempt from seizure. Mr. W. F. Ritchie, advocate, and Mr. W. P. Larkin, both of this city, are appointed executors.

THE ORFORD MOUNTAIN RAILWAY.

Judge Foster, managing director of the Orford Mountain Railway, accompanied by Mr. Vallee, Provincial Inspector, left this morning for a tour of inspection of the railway, which is now finished as far as Lawrenceville, Shefford Co.

CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW.

The Road Department invites the public to inspect the city's greenhouses at Logan's Park, any time between 9 and 5 o'clock during the next few days. The chrysanthemums are said to make a fine display at present.

CATTLE EXPORTERS AND CHICAGO.

The cattle exporters think that one or other of the railway companies should give them a trip to Chicago as well as the City Council. They want to see the Union Stock Yards, with a view to gaining ideas for the running of such in Montreal.

THE YEAR'S IMMIGRATION.

REVIEW OF THE NUMBERS AND CONDITION OF IMMIGRANTS

WITHIN THE PAST SEASON AS COMPARED WITH 1891.—THE AGENTS REPORT A SATISFACTORY SHOWING.

The arrival on Monday last at the Beaver Line's wharf of the steamship "Lake Winnipeg" with 42 immigrants closes our immigration operations by water for the season and a brief review of the work done as compared with 1890 may be appropriate. Already Mr. Daley, the indefatigable Dominion Immigration Agent here, has in process of compilation his annual report up to Oct. 31 of arrivals both by rail and water, and advance sheets are before us. Any arrivals that may occur during the next six weeks up to Dec. 31, when the report goes to Ottawa, will be by rail, and from the lateness of the season in numbers insignificant. These numbers may be easily averaged and the present review accepted as one for the year. The number of arrivals this year shows a gratifying increase over last, the figures of last entire year's being 23,179, the present 26,724—an excess of 3,555 for the ten months of 1891. There has decrease of arrivals by way of the United States of 411.

The amount of capital brought by the immigrants and registered as passing through the Immigration Office is not equal to last year, but such is attributable to circumstances and is not held by the report to speak against the new-comers as a class, which were, in the words of the report, "a suitable class, healthy, vigorous and self-reliant." The large majority of the adults were in the prime of life, and seemed fully determined to recommence the battle of life.

It will be seen that the English arrived in larger numbers than all the other nationalities combined. A striking fact, also, is that the Irish and Scotch are comparatively few, but such as did come were of a better class than for many previous years. Scandinavians were more than numerous, as also were the French and Belgians. The following is the schedule of arrivals this year:—

Months.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	German.	French.	Belgian.	Scandinavian.	Russian.	Austrian.	Italian.	Other Nationalities.	Total number of immigrants.	Cash brought in.
Jan.	740	188	358	108									$10,200
Feb.	594	168	457	111									11,800
March	1,019	203	1,308	1,100									21,000
April	870	249	429	3,048									41,500
May	1,887	2,874		6,001									52,700
June	1,359	3,286	79	4,600									49,700
July	1,000	1,400	141	2,707									31,400
Aug.	1,869	1,561	141	3,521									53,600
Sept.	1,872	1,202	152	3,199									52,900
Oct.	944	944	106	1,984									38,300
1891.	9,188	10,033	1,511	26,729									$394,600
1890.	6,045	15,137	1,329	32,179									406,400
	3,143	680	477	5,500									
	In crease.	In crease.	In crease.	In crease.									

The following are the nationalities per ocean travel, those per rail not being recorded:

	1891.	1890.
English	4,794	3,871
Scotch	840	331
Irish	1,988	1,806
German	305	305
Scandinavian	379	349
French and Belgian	359	171
Other nationalities	3,095	1,541

OCCUPATIONS.

The following were the occupations: Farmers, 1,325, against 408 last year; farm laborers, 5,59, against 2,863; general laborers, 2,207, against 1,528 in 1890; mechanics, 1,250, against 588; clerks and traders, 377, against 160; female servants, 594, against 1,041; not classified, 4,685, against 4,372 in 1890. These comprise only those who came by ship to the port of Montreal, those by rail not having been taken account of.

DESTINATIONS.

The destinations were—Quebec Province, 3,191 against 2,727 in 1890; Ontario, 1,849 against 2,296; Manitoba, 1,740 against 1,080, North-West Territories, 770 against 422; British Columbia, 606 against 379; United States, 2,417 against 1,633 last year.

There has been little or no demand for mechanics such as wire and lathe hands, moulders, or any workers in iron, woollen, cotton or tailors, butchers, bakers, brewers. But a limited number of mechanics, provided they were good workers, such as carpenters and joiners, bricklayers, masons, cabinet makers, tinsmiths and plumbers, found ready employment and encouraging remuneration.

DOMESTIC HELP AND LABORERS.

Female domestics, the report says, such as cooks, general servants, house and tablemaids, have been in the usual great demand, but arrivals of this useful class have been quite insufficient to satisfy the ever increasing requirements. Our own people suitable for this class of work do not relish it, preferring, under a mistaken idea of greater liberty, the drudgery and often immoral tendencies of the factory and the shop. The report is specially strong on the point of domestic female help and concludes: "Clergymen, Sons of England societies, and friends of the immigrants resident on the British side of the Atlantic would be doing good service to the Dominion could they induce a large number of suitable females, endued with the old-time British ideas of duty—to come here for the sole purpose of engaging in domestic service. Good wages will be assured to them, and at the year's end they will have more money saved than they could possibly by remaining at home or than they could even when here by engaging in factory work."

General and railway laborers, of whom a large number arrived, were in good request, and experienced no difficulty whatever in obtaining immediate employment at remunerative wages. Good grooms were in demand, as were also market gardeners throughout the season. The demand for all classes of farm labor help, both male and female, was far in excess of the arrivals, and the wages of the new-comer ruled high.

APPLICATIONS FOR HELP.

The following have been the number of applications at the office during the season, by persons requiring the class of help specified:—Female cooks, 138; housemaids, 81; laundrymaids, 31; general servants, 314; waitresses, 34; female farm servants, 64; grooms, 68; gardeners, 26; male farm laborers, 185; common laborers for railways, etc., 98. Lathe and vise hands, 6; moulders, 5; millwrights, none, as against about 12 last year; pattern makers, 4; millers, 6; painters, 6; plasterers, 12; plumbers, 10; quarrymen, 17; rolling mill hands, none, as against several last year; shoemakers, 11; stone masons, 21; stone cutters, none; tailors, 6; tinsmiths, 2; fitters, rivetters, woollen-weavers, carders, spinners, knitters, none; dyers, 20; messenger boys, 27; men with wives for farm work, 15; storemen, 5; bell boys, 7; cigar makers, 50; night watchmen, 10; teamsters, 50.

THE AGENT'S REMARKS.

Referring to the foregoing, Mr. Daley says: "In regard to the mechanics above mentioned, for whom there is marked no employment, I may say that the local market can at all times supply the calls made upon it, and that the year coming is anything but bright and encouraging. Therefore, I would advise this class to consider seriously the question of emigrating here where no demand for their services exists; the result cannot fail to be in the deepest degree discouraging and disappointing to the immigrant so arriving, unless, indeed, he determines to acquire a knowledge of some other trade or calling to which he has been hitherto a perfect stranger."

The report sounds the same warning note against the arrival of "professional men, bookkeepers, school teachers and such persons, without, at least, some capital and who are unaccustomed to mechanical or manual labor." We do not discourage the immigration of a desirable class of people. But I feel," continued the agent, "that I would be remiss in my duty were I to neglect to give publicity to the facts as they exist for the information of the parties interested, and thus, if possible, deter their coming. In my last and previous year's reports I found it necessary to make similar statements. They persist in coming in considerable numbers. Many of them leave in disgust, whilst others are compelled to take hold of the most menial work that presents itself. The local supply is at all times vastly more than sufficient. Women, also, in all the offices and stores have become formidable competitors, as, indeed, in nearly all fields of labor in the Dominion, in numerous instances supplanting the man, being willing, as they are, to work for lower wages. There are other and equally potent reasons why such immigrants cannot succeed."

STEAMSHIP AND RAILWAY COMPANIES.

The report makes special point of "the friendly rivalry" which "seems to be maintained by the two great railways" in the matter of handling the immigrant transportation business, "which," it says, "indirectly benefits the immigrants to the extent that they and their belongings are quickly forwarded to their destination." No accident of a serious nature has occurred during the year to any immigrant, such has been the vigilance of railway and steamship officials, the Government and the latter's travelling agents have also been assiduous in their attention to immigrants, giving information, etc.; altogether the work done by the Railway & Steamship companies has been most satisfactory.

HEALTH OF IMMIGRANTS.

The health of the immigrants has been satisfactory: no infectious or contagious diseases were perceptible. There were only a very few cases of sickness the whole season, and those of a mild character incidental to a sea voyage and which called for medical or hospital aid. One young man became insane during the voyage and was sent back to Liverpool under restraint.

THE WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE.

The report refers in terms highly congratulatory to the work done the past season by this society as well as what it is still doing, "in the matter of the protection and care rendered to the female immigrants. The arrivals are well received and accommodated at the 'Home' where they can remain till suitable situations are procured for them."

In this connection the report refers to any persons taking an interest in immigration in the city, and concludes:—"I am glad to notice the growing interest taken by the various National and Benevolent Societies, and the clergymen of the several denominations in the good work of immigration."

THE RUSSIAN JEWS.

During the months of July, August and September 1,116 exiled Russian Jews arrived in the city by the several steamship lines. They were, for the most part, destitute and as unfortunates whom a Government hostile for to their race suddenly cast upon our shores, the report makes becoming mention of them. The powers of the Dominion office to aid this class of immigrants, however, is limited. Mr. Daley says in reference thereto: "As the Hebrew Society could not accommodate such a large number at the Hirsch Institute, application was made to me for temporary shelter. I communicated the facts to the Department at Ottawa and was instructed in reply to inform the Jewish Committee that the Immigration Agency was for the accommodation of transient immigrants; only those who had to remain in the city a night before proceeding to their destination and must on no account be used as permanent quarters for Jewish or other immigrants. Moreover, that no expense whatever was to be incurred, but I was authorized to permit a limited number of these immigrants to occupy a part of the agency temporarily." This was done, but the case must be considered exceptional, which is well to note.

THE PAST AND THE FUTURE.

The report concludes with a general review of immigration past and prospective, speaking hopefully. The present staff perform their duties well, consisting, as it does, of Mr. J. J. Daley, agent, and Mr. McNicholl, assistant agent. Mr. Daley has now been 22 years incumbent of the office; Mr. John Hoolahan, his faithful secretary, 11 years, and Mr Alphonse Regimbal, the popular receiver of immigrants and general right hand man to the office, also 11 years.

NOT A WARLIKE SIGN.

Some newspapers try to give Canada a military character. This is a mistake. The C.P.R., according to arrangements with the British Admiralty, are conveying troops from Halifax to England and vice versa, in order to save a considerable distance in sea voyage, but the attempt to give this incident a warlike character is laughed at.

WHELAN, PACAUD, TARTE.

The motions for leave to appeal to the Privy Council from the judgment of the Court of Appeal ordering Whelan, Pacaud and Tarte to answer the questions put to them by the Royal Commission, last year, was, this morning, formally dismissed, no one appearing in Court to press them.

HE MUST KNOW SOMETHING.

Le Monde says:—"The Liberals now pretend that the Conservatives have promised a $1,000,000 contract to Mr. Whelan to cause him to speak. He must, then, have known something. It is not natural to pay such a price to make a man speak who has nothing to say."

ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.

The portico of St. Peter's Cathedral is almost completed, and work will now be vigorously pushed in the interior of the cupola, which, it is expected, will be completely finished by the beginning of January.

THE GRAND JURY'S REPORT.

Judge Wurtele has sent the report of the Grand Jury to the Mayor containing their remarks on the frequency of criminal assaults, fast driving, etc. The Mayor will have the report read at Monday's Council.

PERSONAL.

Canon Bruchesi will act as Vice-Rector of Laval University, during the absence of the Rev. Abbé Proulx.

Canon Emard and Abbé W. C. Martin have gone to St. Louis, Mo., to represent Archbishop Fabre at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Archbishop Kendrick's consecration.

Mr. Radford, the sanitary inspector, is suffering from an internal tumor. An operation that was necessary has been successfully performed. He is to-day reported as progressing rapidly.

Captain Archibald Reid, of the Dominion steamship line, left for Portland last night, where he will remain during the winter, returning again to Montreal for the opening of navigation.

CITY ITEMS.

Now the Water Department declares it was not the valve that caused that trouble on St. James street, but the running off of a waste pipe to clear the main.

The "Lake Winnipeg" left port this morning. She is the last ocean steamship to depart. Two more colliers from the lower ports have yet to come.

SPANISH TREATIES.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Times* says the Spanish Government will probably propose an extension of all commercial treaties expiring in February, until June, when the treaty with England expires.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

VIENNA, Nov. 21.—The commercial treaty with Italy will be signed at Munich to-day. It gives Italy large facilities in the exportation of wines, olives, fruits and manufactures.

COLONEL OLCOTT'S RECORD.

Colonel Olcott, whose name is so prominent in the theosophical controversy, has had a remarkable public record in the United States. He founded the first agricultural school in the country in 1856; he wrote three works on agriculture and had charge of the agricultural department of the New York *Tribune*. He is the proud possessor of medals given for work in this direction. He was in four battles during the war, but was invalided and appointed to supervise contracts. The contractors grew to hate him like poison, for he unearthed their schemes and dispersed their conspiracies; they raised $200,000 to bribe him, but there was not one who dared to make him the offer. Such a man has been sorely wanted in Quebec of late years. Subsequently he devoted himself to codifying the insurance laws of several States under a society formed for that purpose. In 1874 he spent three months in examining and reporting on the doings of the Vermont spiritualists; the results were afterwards published under the title of "People from the other world." Then he met Mrs. Blavatsky, and in 1878 gave himself entirely to theosophical pursuits. It is always the puzzling element in such delusions that men and women, otherwise of hard practical intelligence, should become utterly absorbed in such visionary matters.—*Christian Leader.*

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

THE PARLIAMENTARY DEBATING SOCIETY—HOW IT WILL CONCENTRATE ITS FORCES.

The Parliamentary Debating Society will meet in the Pioneer Institute on Tuesday, when changes involving the country a welfare will be proposed by its Speaker. The number of ministers is to be reduced to eight if the propositions take effect. Portfolios will be coupled as follows:

Postmaster-General and Secretary of State; Marines and Fisheries and Militia and Defence; Interior and Railways and Canals; Public Works and Agriculture; Customs and Excise. The Premier, Minister of Justice and Minister of Finance will comprise the eight.

A measure for the greater publicity of the details of the contracts for national works will also be proposed.

A ten thousand dollar building for a meeting place will also be proposed.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

Remi Gohier, sr., and Remi Gohier, jr., have formed a partnership as real estate agents under the name of R. Gohier & Fils.

The American Progressive Investment Co., of Trenton, N.J., have filed a declaration of their incorporation in the Toledo office.

C. E. Ranger and Maxime Rodrigue have formed a partnership as boot and shoe merchants, under the name of C. E. Ranger & Co.

A demand of assignment has been made by Fenton Bros., artists, upon J. B. Morris, proprietor of the Gaiety Theatre and Museum, and Judge Gill has granted a petition presented by Morris asking for security for costs.

Judge Gill has granted the petition of E. & C. Garbey & Co. to call Geo. A. Crossley, an absentee debtor, to attend a meeting of his creditors.

A demand of assignment has been made upon Jules Giroux & Co., merchants, by Victor Nixx.

THE GULF REPORT.

L'ISLET, Nov. 21.—Cloudy; calm. Passed outward at 7 a.m. the Carenna.

RIVER DU LOUP, Nov. 21.—South-west winds; passed inward at 7 a.m., the Dunolisa; the Druid is in sight.

FATHER POINT, Nov. 21.—South-west wind. Passed outward at 8.30 a.m., the Dominion; at 5.30 a.m., the Scandinavian.

FAME POINT, Nov. 21.—South-west wind. Passed outward at 4 p.m., the Lake Ontario.

ROUGEMONT POINT, Nov. 21.—Cloudy; calm. "Snow Queen" arrived.

ANTICOSTI, Nov. 21.—Westerly squalls.

MEETINGS AND SOCIETIES.

MRS. BARNEY.

Mrs. Barney, W.C.T.U. Superintendent of Prison Work, is to arrive in the city next Thursday, and will address meetings during the next week, under the auspices of the Evangelistic Department of the Montreal W.C.T.U.

THE COLORED BISHOP.

Bishop Hawkins will preach in Mountain Street Methodist Church to-morrow morning. The Bishop is well known in Montreal, and should have a cordial welcome. In youth he was a slave. Now he is one of the most eloquent Methodist divines in Canada.

THE SHORTHAND SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Shorthand Society was held last evening, Mr. Charles Bole, the president, in the chair. The feature of the evening was a type-writing contest open to all members, and the prize was for the largest number of correct words written in five minutes. Mr. W. A. Gaudie was declared the winner, he having written 212 words, exclusive of errors, in the stipulated time. Miss Tomkins, Miss Shearer and Mr. R. Goltman came next in order.

CALEDONIANS IN SONG.

St. Andrew's Home, as is usual at all the musical society, was crowded last night. Mr. J. M. Campbell presided, and the programme was as follows: Quartette, Messrs and Misses Donaldson; song, Mr. Grey; reading, Mr. Thompson; song, Mr. James Moffatt; recitation, "Molly," Miss Howard; song, Mr. Donaldson; duet song, "The Girls at School," Mr. Grey; song, Mr. J. W. Hanna; recitation, "Jamie Cook," Miss Howard, and a song, "Lanchie Wilson," by Mr. Moffatt. Refreshments were served during the evening, and a very enjoyable time was spent. A literary soiree will be held on December 3, when Mr. Sellars, of the Huntingdon *Gleaner*, will deliver a lecture on the "Pioneers of Canada." Mr. Sellars knows his subject so thoroughly that it goes without saying that he will make the occasion not only interesting but instructive. The Caledonians have open doors to all on these occasions, and not only that, but they invite the people to come and hear the lecture.

THE ODDFELLOWS' BAND.

The annual concert of the Montreal Oddfellows' Band, Mr. Cook, pianist, last evening in the Victoria Armory Hall, and was a success. Mayor McShane presided for a few minutes, and was supported by Grand Master Wm. Graham, Past Provincial Grand Master Williams and Deputy Provincial Grand Master Field. Later in the evening, Grand Master Morrow, of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, was invited to a seat on the platform. The band played well; songs were sung by Misses Renmuir, L. Morrison and Messrs. H. Robinson, E. J. Chambers, Jos. Birse, E. Evans and Mr. A. W. W. Stayner; the Misses L. and M. Morrison sang a duet; Mr. A. C. Wurtele gave several familiar selections on musical glasses; Miss Almour rendered two appreciative solos on the piano, and the Canadian Mandolin Club, under the direction of Mr. A. J. Turner, delighted the audience with several enjoyable selections, while Messrs. Kollman and Brown appeared in a character sketch. Mr. R. Cooper acted as accompanist.

"COLOR."

The second of Professor Cox's lectures on "Color" was delivered last night at the Art Gallery before a large and appreciative audience. The Rev. J. Edgar Hill introduced the lecturer. After a few preliminary remarks the room was darkened and with the aid of polarized light and prisms he explained the science of color. He first explained the principles of refraction and afterwards proved that light was composed of different colors. He did this by passing a pencil of light through a prism. A spectrum showing the successive colors was produced. He used also a disc painted with all the colors, which, when revolved rapidly, produced a white light. He then dealt with the question of absorption. The effect of the absorption of part of the light rays by a body is to give it color. A leaf is green because it sends back to the eye only the rays which together produce the effect of green the others being absorbed. The rays of colored light produced by the light passing through a church window are not, as people commonly suppose, produced by the colors in the glass. A pure piece of red glass owes its color to the fact that it transmits only that part of the light whose combined effect upon the eye is that of red. The lecturer made very practical tests. He explained the theory of color blindness, and showed from experiment it is that train men should be thoroughly tested as to color. Professor Cox will lecture again on Dec. 4.

The Royal Templar Gospel Association will hold their regular meeting Sunday evening at 8.15 in the Fraser Institute. Addresses will be given by Dr. J. H. McConnell, of the Wesleyan Theological College, and Mr. James Pritchard, of the Congregational College. Speaking will be limited to ten minutes.

The Rev. Mr. Sanderson gave an illustrated lecture in Calvary Church on Thursday night. Eighty magic lantern views depicted the curiosities of the Sandwich Islands. There was a large attendance.

SPORTS AND GAMES.

FOOTBALL.

The championship of Canada in the football field will be settled, for this year at least, on the M.A.A.A. grounds, when the champions of Ontario and Quebec meet in hard array. Both teams are in splendid condition and have left nothing undone that would improve their condition. Toronto will be minus Wood and Rykert, but will, nevertheless, have a very strong fifteen, while Montreal will miss the services of E. Campbell. Hunter Drummond will play for the first time this season and will be on the back division. A despatch from Toronto says that Osgoode Hall will play as follows:—Back, J. C. McKay; half-backs, S. Johnston, W. A. Kerr, J. H. Scribler (captain); quarters, J. F. Smellie, E. C. Senkler; forwards, W. A. Ballentyne, W. A. Smith, J. R. Blake, R. Moss, J. Farrell, H. Pope, J. A. Moss, W. J. Moran, H. B. McGivern; spare, Copeland.

Montreal will be represented by full back, Miller; half-backs, J. Campbell, Fry, Drummond; quarter-back, Fairbanks; wings, Jamieson, Baird, Louson, J. Fry; forwards, Buford, Black, Bell, James, Higginson, Jameson.

The big struggle between Yale and Harvard Colleges takes place to-day at Princeton.

CURLING.

American curlers are getting in shape for an active season this winter. The American Grand National Association will be reduced somewhat by the withdrawal of all the clubs west of Buffalo. The executive committee meets in New York City next week to fix dates and events. The Albany Curling Club started on their thirty-first season by making a complete change in the management. The new officers are:—Patron, Thomas Mercradie; president, Robert Lenox Banks; vice-president, Andrew Murray; chaplain, the Rev. A. V. V. Raymond; secretary, John J. Van Rensselaer; treasurer, Charles Tremper, jr.; representative member, John Wm. M. Harg; directors, Robert Lenox Banks, jr., John McCameron, William N. Whitney, jr., and William B. Ermendorf.

HOCKEY.

At a late meeting of Queen's University Hockey Club, Kingston, the following officers were elected:—Hon. president, Mr. H. A. Parkin; president, Mr. Campbell McNab; vice-president, Mr. R. Robinson, of the Royal; secretary-treasurer, Mr. J. S. Bayside; captain, Mr. A. B. Cunningham.

BOWLING.

The second bowling match in the Canadian League series will take place to-night at the Victoria rifles' alleys between the View and Le Canadian teams.

ATHLETICS.

Quebec city is the possessor of a new athletic association. Its officers are:—President, W. H. Davidson; vice-president, P. Lewis; secretary-treasurer, John Thomson, jr.; committee, F. Stocking, J. R. Davidson, T. Wright, R. Von Iffland.—Collier, D. Watson.

The Hunt Club meets to-day at the Forest and Stream Club. A large attendance is expected.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

AN INCORRIGIBLE BOY.

Louis Beauchamp, 11 years of age, living with his parents on the corner of Pine Avenue and St. Lawrence street, was sent to the reformatory by the Recorder, yesterday, as his parents had no control over him. On Wednesday he had been in a bad temper again and his mother locked him up in her bedroom, which is three stories high from the sidewalk. At noon she went to see him and found that he had jumped from the window to an adjoining shed, many feet below. After a long search he was found in a hay-loft sleeping with a turpentine over him, late Thursday night.

In the Court of Queen's Bench on Wednesday, the Crown notice that if the *Herald* Publishing Company did not take up their case against Wm. Kydd *et al.* for "conspiracy" this term, the defendants would have to be acquitted.

Louis Robert, carter, Champlain street, was fined $5 by the Recorder's Court, yesterday, for fast driving. The fine was made small because the man was so poor. For the same offence, and owing to poverty, a fine of $10 was imposed upon V. Gauthier, a grocery clerk on St. Catherine street.

A baker's driver pled guilty in the Police Court today to embezzling $20 from his employer. He was a married man and his wife was in very poor health. He refunded the money and implored the Judge to have mercy on him for his wife's sake. He was refunded as His Honor wished to look farther into the case.

A middle-aged man was charged with trying to sell a $30 watch for $8, and was in consequence arrested on suspicion of having stolen it. He claimed this morning that the watch was his own. He was remanded.

Detective Arcand, who has been on the track of the absconding bank clerk, arrived in the city this morning without him. He may, however, leave the city again in search of the absconder.

Thomas Leathead, a carter, yesterday assisted an injured friend of his to the Notre Dame Hospital. On his way out of the hospital, he is accused of stealing the coat and gloves of Dr. Ethier. He pled not guilty this morning and was remanded.

Victor Brunet, a roofer, 27 years of age, was fined in the Recorder's Court $2.50 for walking on the G.T.R. track and $2.50 for stealing a ride from Dominion street into the city by jumping on a local incoming train. The Grand Trunk authorities have determined to put a stop to people walking on the tracks. Constable Harrison made the arrest.

Hermidas Laeche, charged with setting fire to the barn of Mr. Wm. Irving at Côte Bonnette, was found guilty in the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday afternoon.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CALL EARLY and leave your order for your Overcoats and Winter Clothing at Vineberg & Co.'s merchant tailoring establishment, 5 St. Lawrence Main street, where you will find a fine assortment of Melton, Beaver, Nap, Irish Frieze and all other goods suitable for the trade. Good workmanship guaranteed. Prices very moderate. Vineberg & Co., 5 St. Lawrence Main street.

MONTREAL, Nov. 21.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 30.20; yesterday, 30.51. To-day—Temperature: Noon, 45; min., 29; yesterday: max., 46; min., 30.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Saturday, Nov. 21.

FINANCIAL.

On the Stock Exchange to-day the following sales took place: 5 Bank of Montreal, 239¾; 15 at 241; 100 Com. Cable, 141¾; 25 at 141¾; 50 at 141¼; 25 at 141¼; 325 at 141; 400 at 141¼; 50 at 141¾, buyer thirty days; 75 Montreal Telegraph at 119; 25 at 118¾; 25 at 118¾; 50 Richelieu, 58½; 25 at 58; 25 Gas, 201; 150 Canadian Pacific Railway, 88; 75 at 87¾; 525 at 87¾; 150 at 87¾; 100 North-West Land, 79; 25 Bell Telephone, 145.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Beerbohm's cable advices for to-day are as follows: Cargoes off coast wheat, firm; corn, nil. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat, irregular, held higher; corn steady. California wheat, promptly to be shipped, 6s, was 5s 9d; do. nearby due, 5s 10d, was 5s 9d; do. spring, 6s, was 5s 9d; do. winter, 5s 9d, was 5s 8d; do. white Michigan wheat, 5s 10½d, was 5s 10d; do. red American spring wheat, 5s 9½d, was 5s 9d. Minnesota first bakers, 29s 6d, was 29s 6d. No. 2 club Calcutta wheat, ex ship, 40s 6d; do., present and following month, 41s, was 40s 6d. Private telegrams state prohibition declared. Later—The ukase prohibiting export of wheat has been signed.

In Chicago wheat opened ⅜ of a cent per bushel higher at 90⅝c Dec., and 1 cent higher at $1.01¼ May.

In New York wheat opened ⅝ of a cent per bushel higher at $1,06⅝ Dec., $1.10¼ Feb., and 1 cent higher at $1.11⅝ May.

In Chicago pork opened 5c per bbl lower at $8.40 Dec., 2½ cents higher at $11.32½ Jan., and $11.67½ May. Lard was 2½ cents higher at $6.20 Dec. and $6.82½ Jan.

In St. Louis wheat was ⅝ of a cent higher at 93⅝c Dec.

In Milwaukee wheat opened ⅞ of a cent higher at 90c cash and Dec.; 93⅝c May.

In Detroit wheat was 1¾ cent lower at 95c cash, and ¼ of a cent higher at 97⅝c Dec.

In Toledo wheat was ¾ of a cent higher at 97c cash and Nov., 97⅝c Dec.

GRAIN.—There is not much change in the local market to-day. The demand for peas has fallen off somewhat. Little doing in wheat. We quote the following for to-day's prices:—Peas, 79c to 80c in store; 81c to 82c afloat. Oats, 35½c to 37c. Barley, feeding, 48c to 50c. Rye, 91c to 93c. The wheat market is quiet and nominal. No. 1, hard, $1.05 to $1.06; No. 3 hard 95c to 96c; No. 2 Northern, $1.02 to $1.04.

FLOUR.—The market is weak. Prices are unchanged.

Patent Spring	$5.25 to $5.35
Patent Winter	5.00 to 5.10
Straight Roller	4.75 to 4.90
Extra	4.50 to 4.60
Superfine	4.05 to 4.20
Fine	3.75 to 3.90
Strong Bakers (Man.)	5.10 to 6.00

MEALS.—The market is quiet. Little doing.

ASHES are steady. We quote as follows: Firsts at $4.60 to $4.70, and seconds at $4.50 to $4. Pearls are nominal at $6.25. The market is steady.

HOG PRODUCTS.—The market is fairly steady. Holders are not paying to heavy stocks as yet, but as soon as the new packing business is more plentiful a brisk trade may be looked for. Lard is easy. We quote as follows:—New pack Canada short cut mess pork, $16 to $17; Canada short cut clear pork, $15; Chicago new mess pork, $15 to $15.50; Chicago short cut, plate beef, $15 to $15.50; Chicago round hams, 10c to 11c; bacon 9c to 10½c; and in pails, $1.50 to $1.55.

BUTTER.—The market is unchanged and prices are firm. We quote:—Creameries, 22c to 24c; Townships, 19c to 20c; Western dairy, 15c to 16c.

EGGS.—The demand keeps good for fresh stock. We quote as follows:—11