

Weekly Calendar.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25.

CHANGE OF DATE.

Mr. B. F. Jacobs'

Meeting is CHANGED from Friday Night to

TO-NIGHT,

In Y. M. C. A. HALL.

R. H. HUGHAN.

Royal Templars

OF TEMPERANCE.

UNION COUNCIL, NO. 55.

The first of the series of public meetings on the Temperance Question to be held on the LAST THURSDAY OF EACH MONTH during the winter under the auspices of Union Council, will be held in Walford Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, at 8.15 o'clock. Subject: "Reminiscences of Temperance Work." Several addresses will be delivered and free discussion invited at the close.

The Royal Templars of Temperance is recognized as one of the leading fraternal benefit organizations of the Dominion and has the advantage over all other societies that all its risks are total abstinents, and we give a cordial invitation to the temperance public to join us and receive insurance at cost.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

	\$500	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$3,000
From 16 to 25....	\$0.35	\$0.50	\$1.00	\$1.50
From 26 to 35....	0.28	0.55	1.10	1.65
From 36 to 45....	0.30	0.60	1.20	1.80
From 46 to 55....	0.34	0.67	1.35	2.02
From 56 to 65....	0.38	0.75	1.50	2.25
From 66 to 75....	0.42	0.85	1.70	2.55

Union Council meets every Thursday evening at 8.15 in Walford Hall, 3 Victoria street.

P. H. DAVIDSON, S.C.
A. T. LANE, Sec.
115 St. Matthew st.

Art Association,

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

ADVANCED ART CLASSES.

Season 1894-95.

Commencing OCTOBER 17th.

Intending Students please communicate with the Secretary. Galleries open daily 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Admission, 25c. Saturdays Free.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26.

SONS OF ENGLAND

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The members of Primrose Lodge, No. 49, are requested to attend the funeral of Bro. Stephen Lyons, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock p.m., from his late residence, 15 Cousin street.

S. ROBERTS, Secy.

DRAWING & OIL PAINTING.

Miss W. STEVENSON, holding first-class certificate from the Lambeth School of Art, London, Eng., is opening Drawing and Painting Classes at the Y. M. C. A., 101 Metcalfe street.

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNING.

Terms: Two Dollars per month, for two lessons a week.

CHILDREN'S DRAWING CLASS.

Saturday Mornings. Terms: One Dollar per month.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27.

REV. FERD. SCHIVEREA,

THE EMINENT RETIRALIST.

will speak at the OLD BREWERY MISSION, 758 Craig street, on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, at 8 o'clock. Go early and get a good seat.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Canada Shipping Company, Limited, will be held at the office of the Company in the Board of Trade Building, Montreal, on Monday, the 29th instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of determining what course may be best in the interests of the Company.

By order of the Board.

H. E. MURRAY,
General Manager.

Montreal, Oct. 19, 1894.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Quebec, Oct. 24.—There is every reason to believe that the Tullion government, has decided to meet the legislature, as it is presently composed, without appointing a successor to ex-Treasurer Hall, and to call the session for Thursday, Nov. 22. The next "Official Gazette" will contain the proclamation convening the Houses. It is said that all the departmental reports are ready, and that the Ministers expect to have a short session.

NOTES.

Reports from below state that winter seems to have already set in along the Labrador coast.

Three new and powerful locomotives have been added to the rolling stock of the Intercolonial Railway, and it is said that the government intends to renew all the locomotives on the line, and to replace them by new and better engines.

Quebec, Oct. 25.—The Quebec Bank has just declared a dividend of three and a half percent for the current half year.

Local wholesale merchants admit quite a little revival in business here of late owing, no doubt, to the large amount of country produce recently marketed, the high prices obtained for much of it and especially for potatoes and the laying in of their winter stocks by country storekeepers.

In consequence of a reported increase in the number of houses of ill-repute in town, the police have received instructions to be on the alert to report them.

RECEPTION TO SIR DONALD.

The students of McGill intend turning out in a body to the railway station, to meet Sir Donald Smith on his return from Europe.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, \$3.00 Weekly Witness, \$1.00; with reductions to clubs; Northern Messenger, 50c; 10 copies to one address, \$2.25; 20, \$4.40; 50, \$10.50; 100, \$20.

For Great Britain add \$1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 25c on Northern Messenger; \$3.00 on Daily Witness.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

DAILY WITNESS.

Five lines and upwards, 10c per line. Contract on favorable terms.

WEEKLY WITNESS.

With large type or cuts, 20c per line. One-third reduction if set in our usual small advertising types. Special contract rates.

The Daily Witness.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1894.

If the Dominion is able to get ninety-seven for three percents, the Province of Quebec ought, one would suppose, to be able to do better than place a three percent loan at seventy-seven. Would it not be well for the Quebec Government to follow the policy of the Dominion Government, and use such Canadian agencies in England as the Bank of Montreal for floating their loans?

In December last we published a special despatch from Kingston regarding the investigation of the affairs of the Penitentiary by officials of the Department of Justice, one portion of which reflected upon the Warden, Dr. Lavell. Since then we have had communication of the official papers, correspondence, and evidence in the matter, some of which were not at that time known to the writer of the despatch nor to ourselves. Dr. Lavell has also recently been examined under oath regarding the whole matter, and has given his explanations, and the result has been to convince us that the portion of the despatch relating to the Warden was incorrect and unjust to him. He has been exonerated by the Minister of Justice, and we have learned that there was no shortage in his accounts, and that he was not personally accountable for any shortage in the accounts of the Penitentiary. We regret that we should have done him an injustice in the matter, and desire to make this correction.

THE DESIRE TO LEAD A RURAL LIFE.

While there is a constant and regrettable exodus from the farm to towns and cities, there are frequent cases of hankering after the country on the part of those who feel it an imprisonment to be immured in offices, factories and stores. I get many letters from such persons anxious to know what chance they have of success if they should engage in farming. Usually it is not possible to answer these letters with any definiteness owing to ignorance of details which would have much to do with the formation of an opinion on the subject. There can be no doubt that many are struggling under great difficulties to make a living in towns and cities who might do better in the country if they knew how to plan such a change. There are factory hands who are only able to get work a portion of their time, and mechanics who are unemployed nearly half the year. Added to these there are clerks and others who find indoor confinement unfavorable to their health, and who pine for fresh air and outdoor exercise. To counteract the ill effects of too much sedentary occupation many spend a lot of time in sports and games which might be laid out to much better advantage in some form of useful rural work. There are not a few persons who would prefer a life of rural activity if they could see in it the promise of a livelihood. One of this numerous class has been writing to the "Country Gentleman" for advice. His case is this:—He lives in a rural village twelve miles from New York, has a situation in the city yielding him an income of \$775 a year, but is under considerable expense travelling to and fro. In his village home there are two large village lots, furnishing a fine range for a flock of fowls, with which he has great success. The question is whether he can launch out into a dairy farm, with poultry as a supplement. He could sell his present place for about \$2,000. He knows of a dairy farm he can buy for \$1,750 in northern New York. There are fifty-five acres, twelve being woodland. Six cows and some implements are included in the offer

of the farm at the price named. With \$250 in hand toward miscellaneous requisites could he make as good a livelihood as he now has with his berth in the city and his flock of fowls?

This case was laid before an experienced contributor to the Journal named, who, premising that the question it raises can only be answered in a general way, replies in substance as follows:—He first assumes that his flock of poultry may yield \$75 a year profit, which, added to the city salary of \$775, will make \$850, from which car fares to and from the city must be deducted, probably to the amount of at least \$100 a year. This leaves a net income of \$750 to be obtained out of the farm. The letter shows the writer to be a man of progressive ideas. Hence he would hardly be content to take his farm of fifty-five acres and six cows and work along in beaten ruts. It is fair to assume that he will work the farm for all there is in it, so far as this can be done without too great additional outlay. But the six cows should certainly be increased to ten, and the four new cows should be good ones, from which he can breed if he wants to do so. This would give him a fair working dairy, which it will cost no more to take care of than it would to take care of six cows. The feed should be all raised on the farm, so that need not be taken into account. The cows must be fed in accordance with modern methods, be comfortably housed in cold weather and always treated kindly.

In order to show what can be done with such a herd as this a couple of examples are quoted from the "Cow Census of Bovina," published by the New York State Dairymen's Association. These are selected from a list of returns comprising a hundred and seventeen dairy farms. H. C. Hogeboom, of Lake Delaware, had nine cows, all grade Jerseys. The figures from his herd were as follows:—An allowance of \$20 per head for hay; roughage, total value, \$25; value of grain fed, \$37.50 each; value of calves, \$25; value of pork raised on the skim milk, \$37.50; pounds of butter sold, nineteen hundred; price obtained, twenty-three and a half cents; total value of butter, \$446.50; milk sold, \$650. The total cost of feeding, per cow, was \$26.95, and the average earnings per cow were \$56.92. The net profits per cow were therefore practically \$30. But inasmuch as the hay fed was grown on the farm, and was a part of its proceeds, it must be added to the \$30 in order to show what the farm realized. The net amount obtained, therefore, was \$50 per cow, or \$450 for the whole. Another cow added would have given \$500.

Another dairyman, Alexander Wilson, had ten cows, also grade Jerseys. His estimate on hay for each cow was only \$10, but his roughage was \$35, and the grain fed cost \$200. He realized from calves \$15, and from pork \$40. He sold 2,750 pounds of butter at 25 cents, which brought him \$687.50. The cost of feeding was \$33.50 per head, but his average earnings per cow were \$74.25. This left a net profit of \$40.75 for each animal, or \$407.50 for the ten. Adding the \$10 hay estimated per cow, the total amount is \$507.50, or \$7.50 more than Mr. Hogeboom.

It will be seen, therefore, that with good cows one ought to realize about \$50 per head. The estimate is that the manure about offsets the labor and pasturage. But with a farm of fifty-five acres, of which only twelve are in woodland, the owner ought to raise everything he feeds to his cows, unless the soil and climate are not adapted to grain. A silo may be cheaply built nowadays. Five acres of ensilage corn would give more than enough to winter ten cows on. This will be found cheaper than hay. If the ten cows are wintered on hay it will take twenty tons, or the product of ten acres of good meadow. Suppose with the help of ensilage the consumption of hay can be lessened one-half. That would give ten tons to sell, which is usually worth \$100. This increases the income from the dairy farm to \$600. To provide pasturage for ten cows during six months would take twenty acres, ten acres already set off for meadow and five for ensilage, will leave eight acres out of the forty-three available for cultivation. Suppose three acres are occupied by house, barn and garden, there are still five acres. These would be needed for the chicken-

houses, poultry runs and to raise food for the fowls. If this branch of the business were gone into largely, say to the extent of two hundred hens, with incubator attachment, a profit of \$300 should be made from this source. This brings the income up to \$900 instead of the \$750 obtained from the city situation. To this must be added a large share of the supplies that go to support the family, the potatoes, corn and other vegetables, pork, veal, and perhaps apples and other fruit, especially small fruits. Surely \$100 can be saved in this and other ways, including cheaper clothing, which can be worn in the country. This brings the total up to \$1,000, or thirty-three and a third percent more than the present city income.

In the foregoing calculation there is nothing extravagant, and most of the items are as applicable to Canada as to the United States. The poultry estimate is probably high for this country, because the Americans will readily pay higher prices for early spring chickens and winter eggs than Canadians are willing to give. Many will think \$50 profit per cow too liberal an estimate. It is, if the average profit of dairy farmers is taken as a guide, but no skilled and experienced dairyman is satisfied now-a-days unless he can realize \$50 per cow. The entire calculation as above given proceeds on the assumption that the party concerned is no slouch, and means to farm on business principles. The facts and figures are given for the conclusions reached. There is an old proverb to the effect that 'what man has done man can do.' Of course much, indeed everything, depends on the man. We have myriads of proofs that where one man will prosper, and even get rich, another will starve. It is of no use for anyone to embark in an enterprise unless he feels that he has it in him to succeed, and is firmly resolved to do so. Although what has been said in the foregoing synopsis does not apply to everyone, there are general principles laid down which may be accommodated to individual cases, and the discussion thus rendered useful to all whom it may concern.

LINDENBANK.

THE VALUE OF EVIDENCE.

Wm. Whelan, an ex-saloon keeper, charged with selling liquor without a license at his old stand, corner of Perreault lane and Craig street, in September last, was found not guilty in the Police Court, yesterday afternoon, although two Revenue officers swore that they had paid for liquor in his place. The accused brought up three witnesses who swore they were present when the officers had their drink, but Whelan had refused to take any money. As the accused went to the Revenue officers one better, the case was dismissed. As referred to at length in the "Witness," last week, the government has been asked to inquire into the question of the value of evidence. The Revenue officers are very much incensed over Whelan getting off, and have once more asked the government to put a veto on liquor cases being judged by point of numbers.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

The November term of the Court of Queen's Bench commences on Friday, Nov. 2. The calendar for the term is as follows: Thomas Madigan, theft; Michael Cantwell, theft; Wm. Koppell, gambling; John J. Duffie, extortion; Edgar Tallifer, forgery; John Swift et al., theft; Carolina Enola, false pretences; Joseph Fraser, attempt to murder; Alfred Therrier, stealing from the person; Pierre Brault, perjury; Francis Boleau et al., endangering life; George Hogue, attempted outrage. It is strongly felt in some quarters that the sitting of the Court of Queen's Bench should be continuous, and Mr. Archambault has made representations to the government urging the necessity of this course.

BROME TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

There will be a meeting of the Brome County Temperance Alliance, held in the Temperance Hall, Sutton, on Friday, Oct. 26, at one o'clock for the transaction of important business connected with the Alliance, among which will be the consideration of the dismissal of Mr. Smith from his position on the C. P. R. All lovers of the temperance cause are cordially invited to attend whether members or not.

W. W. SMITH, President.

THE COOKSHIRE MACHINE.

Referring to the recent Compton election, the "National" says that the County of Compton has, for many years past, been in the hands of a political machine known throughout the land under the name of "Cookshire machine," which is proportionately as powerfully organized as the New York Tammany Hall.

WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT.

London, Oct. 25.—In a speech at Mansfield John Corvill Williams, M.P., for the Mansfield division of Nottinghamshire, asserted that the government had given their pledge that the bill for the disestablishment of the Church in Wales should be the first measure considered at the coming session of parliament.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

MR. SCHIVEREA'S WORK AT CENTENARY CHURCH, POINT ST. CHARLES.

THE MEETINGS BEING HELD EVERY AFTER-NOON AND EVENING.

Centenary Church was filled again last night to hear Mr. Ferdinand Schiverea give another of his evangelistic addresses. His text was taken from Exodus xxxi. 26: "Who is on the Lord's side?"

"This is a question," said Mr. Schiverea, "that every one has to meet, and to answer. There are only two classes of people in this world, one class is on the Lord's side and the other is not. Tonight in this church I could make a chalk line dividing these two classes. There may be men at twenty, thirty, forty, fifty or sixty years of age, here to-night who have never been on the Lord's side. Why should we be on the Lord's side? First, because we are all God's creatures; but how many there are who declare hatred to their Creator and refuse to drop their rebellious lives. Secondly, we all move and have our very being in God. To think that the very God whose commandments we have broken, is the God that lends us breath, supplies our food, our intellect and ability, and yet we absolutely refuse to drop the arm of rebellion. Often God's blessing to man is turned into a curse. Take, for instance, the blessing of intellect that God has given Ingersoll, and yet Ingersoll curses God in every possible way. The man or woman who is on the Lord's side, is the man or woman who realizes that they have

THEIR VERY BEING IN GOD.

Thirdly, because God holds our lives in his hands. Is it not the wise thing, the safe thing, the right thing to be on the Lord's side? It pays a man to be on the Lord's side. To be a moralist is not being on his side. It may be respectable to be a moral young man, but morality is one thing, being on the Lord's side is a very different thing. Morality is a grand thing, but it is a sad thing when people trust in their morality to save their souls.

"To be a member of a church is not being on the Lord's side. There are many members of churches to-day who know nothing about regeneration. If one asks them the way of salvation they are dumb-founded. We may be stewards and elders and yet not be on the Lord's side. I believe, said Mr. Schiverea, that a man can go to hell, as sure from the church pew, as he can from a seat in a rumshop. One trusts in his pew and the other trusts in nothing at all. I thank God that I never joined a church until I knew that the Son of God was my Saviour. We make a fatal mistake if we think joining the Church settles the whole question. To be self-righteous is not being on the Lord's side. We may be self-righteous and not Christians. We may be engaged in Christian work, in all benevolent work and yet not be

ON THE LORD'S SIDE.

A minister who had been pastor of a church for eleven years in a city where I was holding evangelistic services, was very much annoyed at the Salvation Army disturbing him in his eloquent sermon on a Sunday evening and threatened to take some action against the captain of the Army. He went down to the barracks with that intention but after hearing the many converts testifying to the saving power of God, he had to confess in that meeting that he was preaching without God in his heart. That same pastor told me after his conversion that he might have been lost even when preaching the gospel. Yes, we can be in the pulpit and not be on the Lord's side. We can be Sunday-school teachers, and yet not be on the Lord's side. Since coming to Point St. Charles I have heard of a certain Sunday-school teacher who goes to a dancing hall.

We may have profession to make us respectable and beautiful but profession is one thing and possession another. In order to be on the Lord's side we must decide to renounce evil and everything God disapproves of. We want more penitential preaching from the pulpits. I do not believe there is any salvation unless there is downright repentance. Repentance is humility, asking God to forgive us, telling him that we are sorry for our past sins, and that we are sorry for our past sins.

THIS SORT OF REPENTANCE.

One of the hardest things for a man to do is to prostrate himself before God and pray for forgiveness. As an evangelistic service in New York I asked a wealthy lady if she was on the Lord's side. She seemed astonished at my asking her such a question. She had been taking the communion and by that means thought she was on the Lord's side. How people do like to hide themselves behind the communion. A man in Chatham, Ont., who had been reclaimed from drunkenness had the appetite for liquor renewed by drinking fermented wine at the communion table. It is one of the biggest mistakes of the clergy to-day to have fermented wine at the communion table. Taking the communion does not signify being on the Lord's side.

To be on God's side means to acknowledge repentance, it means to come as we are; to believe in God's Son, Jesus Christ, for salvation. Some people like to come to God in their own way, by patching up their sinful lives. We cannot patch up our lives. We must come to Christ in his own way. One application of the precious blood cleanses us from all sin. We must individually appropriate the remedy provided for us. That's what is going to save. We must also put implicit trust in Christ.

Miss Hodgson sang with effect, "I heard the voice of Jesus say." Mr. Schiverea extended an invitation to all the men present to come to the men's meeting on Sunday afternoon and to bring their friends whether they be infidels, ag-

nostics, Roman Catholics, or Jews, to be learned.

The subject for the next meeting will be "The Cross."

CONDITIONS OF THE PRAYER.

The Bible readings were taken between three and four o'clock by Mr. Schiverea.

Yesterday afternoon, the first of the series of public meetings on the Temperance Question to be held on the LAST THURSDAY OF EACH MONTH during the winter under the auspices of Union Council, will be held in Walford Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, at 8.15 o'clock. Subject: "Reminiscences of Temperance Work." Several addresses will be delivered and free discussion invited at the close.

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MCGILL SPORTS DAY.

(Continued from first page.)

The following additional results are announced—
Throwing the cricket ball—Robertson



THE MEDS. TAKE THE 100 YARD DASH.
(Med.). 103 yds., 6 in.; Barclay (Sci.); MacLea (Sci.).



Throwing hammer (16 lbs.)—MacDougall (Med.). 75 ft.; Gwillin (Sci.).
Hurdle race—First heat, Tod and Balfour. Second heat, Tees; Mitchell. Third



ROBERTSON WINS THE CRICKET BALL THROWING CONTEST.
heat, Campbell; McLennan. To run in the final heat: The six above named and Balfour.



THROWING THE CRICKET BALL, AN INCIDENT.



Putting 16 lb. shot—MacDougall (Med.). 220 yards run; trial heats—First heat,



McLennan, med., takes the hammer throwing competition.
Trenholme; second heat, Campbell; third heat, Tees; fourth heat Hillory. The



KICKING THE FOOTBALL—MISSED.
four above-named to run off in the final heat.

The band of the Sixth Fusiliers furnished music during the afternoon.
A holiday was observed, in honor of the sports, in all the faculties of the universities and all the affiliated theological colleges. The pupils of the McGill School and the Collegiate Institute were given a half holiday.
The distribution of prizes will take place in the Molson Hall, immediately after the conclusion of the sports. Mrs. E. B. Greenshields will hand the prizes to the successful competitors.
It is said that the trophy presented by the governors will be worth two hundred dollars.

MR. LAROCQUE'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Mr. Armand Larocque took place this morning, and was very largely attended. The pallbearers were Messrs. Henry Starnes, Jr., L. J. Ethier, Ed. Laframboise, Albert Nelson, Alp. David, J. G. Bergeron, M.P., Arthur Theroux and L. Dillon.

The chief mourners were Chevalier Larocque, deceased's brother; Mr. Starnes, his father-in-law, and the Hon. J. Alder Oulmet, his brother-in-law. Among those present in the funeral cortege were: Judges Wurtele, Loranger, Pagnuelo, Delorimier, Desnoyers, Dugas, Recorder De Montigny, the Hon. Henry Starnes, the Hon. J. Royal, the Hon. P. E. Lablanc, the Hon. Senator Thibault, J. G. Bergeron, M.P., P. Leclair, M.P.

The funeral service was held in the Jesuit Church, the Rev. Father Ruhlman officiating.

A JURY TRIAL POSTPONED.

The jury trial in the action of damages of Grose vs. Woods, which had been fixed for this morning, did not take place on account of an appeal on some of the questions to be submitted to the jury.

GAVE HIM THE COAL SHOULDER.

THE WATER COMMITTEE REPUTILATES MAYOR VILLENEUVE'S ACTION.

There was a full attendance of members at the meeting of the Water Committee this morning. Ald. Costigan in the chair. The only subjects discussed were coal and the Mayor. The supply of coal to the Water department has, for some time past, been the cause of much contention between Mayor Villeneuve and the Water Committee. This question was yesterday discussed for several hours. Entirely on his own responsibility and without the sanction of the committee, the Mayor has ordered 1,750 tons of coal from Messrs. Kingman, Brown & Co., at \$3.90 per gross ton.

Yesterday the Market Committee had their turn with the Mayor; this morning the Water Committee had theirs. At the end of the meeting it seemed an open question whether His Worship would start a coal yard with the 1,750 tons or purchase it for his private use. The committee unanimously and indignantly repudiated the action of the Mayor. They resolved to ignore his purchase and call for new tenders. Ald. Costigan said the meeting was called to consider the action of the Mayor. He then read a letter received by Mr. Davis from the Mayor, advising the superintendent of the deal and requesting him to receive the coal. Also there was a letter from Messrs. Kingman, Brown & Co. acknowledging the receipt of the order from the Mayor and ratifying the same.

Ald. Beausoleil said the Mayor had usurped the authority, not only of that committee but of the city council. This question of usurping authority was of more importance than the purchase of coal.

Ald. Proulx asked the chairman whether the Mayor had any right to make such a purchase.

'No,' said Ald. Costigan, 'he had no more right than any other member of the committee.'

Ald. Nolan suggested that the committee should ignore the Mayor's purchase and let His Worship pay for the coal himself.

After much discussion Ald. Savignac moved that new tenders be called for the supply of the 2,000 tons required, the tenders to be opened next Tuesday. The motion was carried unanimously.

Ald. Costigan said that the work at the wheelhouse would soon be completed and suggested that the committee should pay a visit of inspection before the water was let in.

POLETTE SAID TO BE CRAZY.

A LAWYER WHO WISHED TO CLEAR OUT THE COURT HOUSE.

W. A. Polette, lawyer, was arrested this morning upon a warrant sworn out by his father-in-law, Mr. Chas. Ed. Gagnon, and another issued upon information of Clerk of the Peace Scotte. He is charged with being crazy and a danger to society. Yesterday afternoon he entered Mr. Scotte's room and threatened Judge Dugas, Desnoyers and the whole staff from the highest to the lowest were threatened with decapitation—never was such a clean sweep contemplated. He was to-day remanded to jail for eight days for medical examination. Polette claims that the arrest is the result of the spite of his father-in-law.

ST. ANN'S BAZAAR.

Last night was a gala night at the St. Ann's bazaar. The Shamrocks—lacrosse champions—were given a grand reception by the ladies of St. Ann's Ward. Many well known people were present by invitation. After a varied entertainment the guests sat down to dinner about ten o'clock. The Hon. J. Curran presided at one end of the table and Miss Brennan, the president of the bazaar, at the other. After dinner a good time was spent in speechmaking, songs and recitations. The evening will long remain a pleasant memory to all who took part. New attractions are promised for to-night.

EASTERN WAR NEWS.

(Continued from first page.)

JAPANESE RECONNOISSANCE SUCCESSFUL.

London, Oct. 25.—A despatch to the 'Central News' from Wu-Ju says Count Yamagata, commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces in Korea, has reported to the government at Tokio that a detachment of 1,600 Japanese infantry crossed the Yalu river on the morning of Oct. 24, at Sukochin, above Wu-Ju. Shortly after crossing the river the troops met a body of Chinese, composed of 600 cavalry and 100 infantry with two cannons. The Japanese at once made an attack upon the enemy and the latter fled leaving behind them two guns and a large number of muskets. The Chinese lost twenty killed or wounded, but there was not a single fatality among the Japanese. The latter also seized a fort near the scene of the engagement. A detachment of the Japanese forces is advancing, and the main body is crossing the Yalu river.

THE JAPANESE ADVANCE.

London, Oct. 25.—A despatch to the 'Globe' from Yokohama says that General Oyama's army corps, which was reported to have been engaged in battle near Port Arthur, has landed at Sekiso. The Japanese troops, which have been operating in the north of Korea have crossed the Yalu river and entered Manchuria.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

A SUNRISE PRAYER MEETING THIS MORNING.

Belleville, Ont., Oct. 25.—This morning at 6.45 a sunrise prayer meeting was held by the Sunday-school convention, at which at least 1,000 persons were present. Mr. Jacobs conducted the service, which was of deep interest. He expounded the lesson of next Sunday, giving pointers to help teachers. At nine o'clock the regular session was resumed with the service of song. The business committee reported a deficiency in funds and appealed for \$5,000, to get through the year successfully. Pledges of two cents per member were given and the counties were called in order. The convention, in response to an appeal, by a rising vote, approved of the executive increasing their contribution to the international committee work. After a further address by Mr. Jacobs, the convention closed at noon.

A CHIEF OF POLICE IN TROUBLE.

Windsor, Ont., Oct. 25.—Kirby Gregory, formerly proprietor of the Great Western Hotel, Windsor, has submitted charges in writing against Chief of Police Wells to Mayor Beattie. The charges allege immoral conduct on the part of the chief and breach of duty in permitting gambling houses to exist. The charges are four in number, but have not yet been formally presented. The matter will come up before the police commission, consisting of Judge Horne, Magistrate Bartlett and Mayor Beattie. No date has been fixed for a hearing, but both sides will be given ample time to prepare evidence. Chief Wells laughs at the idea of the charges being preferred against him. He counts the fullest investigation and claims that they have been made out of spite arising from an old trouble.

ARTILLERYMEN IN A ROW.

THEY MUST RESPECT THE CIVIL LAW OR BE PUNISHED.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 25.—Last night the police were asked to disperse dancers in a house on Bagot street, occupied by Mr. Primo. Many A Battery men were present, disorder was manifest and the house was being assailed with stones. The women were sent home, and an escort was called from A Battery. Drunken soldiers persisted in creating trouble, and Gunner Perrie, smashed Police Sergeant Nesbitt on the head. He was arrested, and soldiers sought his rescue. There was a flashing of sabres, drawing of clubs, a mighty struggle, and finally a detachment of police arrived and with drawn revolvers Perrie was conveyed to the police station. His trial occurs to-morrow for disorderly conduct and assault. The papers say, Major-General Herbert, here now, should insist on a searching investigation.

COMBINE ADVANCES COAL.

New York, Oct. 25.—The coal agents, at their meeting to-day, advanced the prices twenty-five cents a ton for stove coal and fifteen cents a ton for all other sizes. The new schedule for November delivery is \$4 a ton for stove, \$3.75 for egg and chestnut and \$3.60 for grate. This should dispose of the stories current of the dissolution of the so-called anthracite coal combination. It was also decided to mine during November to the full capacity of the companies without restriction.

ELECTIONS AHEAD.

Ottawa, Oct. 25.—A call for tenders was to-day issued by the Department of Railways and Canals for the construction of nine miles of the Trent Valley Canal between Lake Balsam and Simcoe Lake and Peterboro and Lakefield. There are to be fifteen locks.

A BRIDEGROOM'S TROUBLES.

The case of Maxime Perrin vs. Vital Lapalme, shows that love affairs are sometimes attended with serious difficulties. The plaintiff was in love with defendant's daughter, but as defendant opposed their marriage, the young couple crossed the line and were united before a Protestant clergyman, in Rouse's Point. Upon their return, the young bride's father took them both before their bishop, Mgr. Emard, where matters were satisfactorily arranged. It was upon the advice of the cure the ceremony was postponed for a week and the bride returned to her father's house. It is now alleged that the young wife has since disappeared, the result being the present action against her father.

CITY ITEMS.

The medical superintendent of the Verdun Hospital for the Insane reports for the week ending Oct. 20: Patients in residence, 240; discharges, cured, 2; discharged on trial, 1; admitted, during week, 1. The visiting governors for the week beginning Oct. 29 are Messrs. S. R. Robertson, W. C. White, J. C. McArthur and T. S. Vipond.

A CRANK AND THE PRESIDENT.

New York, Oct. 25.—Mr. Cleveland arose early this morning at the house of his host, Dr. Joseph Bryant, 55 West Thirty-sixth street, after a good night's rest. After breakfast he made himself comfortable in the doctor's cozy parlor. The visitors began to arrive early. The first one to arrive was a crank. He is a well known character, Richard Goerdeler, who gave his residence as 414 West Fifty-seventh street. This is the man who, two years ago, challenged the Emperor of Germany to mortal combat.

As soon as Goerdeler entered the house he said in a loud voice: 'I want to see the President.'

Dr. Bryant had come down to meet the callers. He recognized Goerdeler, as he had had dealings with him before.

'You can't see the President,' said he. Then Goerdeler became furious. 'You are the host of this house, I know,' he said, 'but I am a citizen, and I have a right to see the President. You can't refuse to let me see him. Oh, that's all right,' suavely answered the doctor, 'only you can't see him. He has given orders that no one can see him.' After a little persuasion Goerdeler left the house.

New York, Oct. 25.—President Cleveland will leave for Washington this afternoon.

CHICAGO'S FINANCES ATTACKED.

New York, Oct. 25.—A special from Chicago ('World') says:—The credit of the city of Chicago has been attacked by a syndicate of local banks, which recently advanced \$600,000 as a temporary advance loan, in anticipation of tax collections. Several of these banks asked immediate repayment. Comptroller Ackerman complied, and now there is no money on hand to meet the October pay roll. Since the resolution was passed by the Finance Committee, casting a cloud upon the authority of the comptroller to borrow money, the banks have made constant demands upon the city for repayment. Up to date, \$300,000 has been returned.

PRINCESS ALIX ATTENDS MASS.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 25.—A despatch from Livadia says the Czarewitsch and Princess Alix this morning attended a requiem mass, celebrated in the castle of Orlando, for the Czar's uncle, Constantine, who died in 1902. After the service was concluded the Czarewitsch and the Princess together visited the Ushnussu waterfall.

FIVE KILLED BY A PANIC.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 25.—During the construction of a church at Trokh, near Ostroviansk, in the Don province last night a lamp was upset, a cry of fire was raised and a panic followed. Two women and three children were trampled to death and twenty-seven persons were seriously injured.

THE 'UNDAUNTED'S' MISHAP.

Vancouver, Oct. 25.—It is learned by passengers on the 'Empress of Japan,' that H.M.S. 'Undaunted' has put into Hong Kong for extensive repairs to her engine room. All her piston rods have given out, and in all probability new ones will have to be brought from Great Britain. The repairs to the 'Undaunted' are expected to take two months.

SIX FRENCH SAILORS KILLED.

Brest, Oct. 25.—One of the boilers of the French cruiser 'Arethuse' exploded this morning, while the vessel was lying in this harbor. Six of the crew were instantly killed, and twenty others were more or less seriously injured.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Ont., Oct. 25, 11 a.m.—The following are the minimum temperatures:—Edmonton, 30; Battleford, 32; Prince Albert, 32; Qu'Appelle, 32; Winnipeg, 33; Port Arthur, 43; Toronto, 43; Kingston, 45; Montreal, 45; Quebec, 42; Halifax, 34. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours:—Moderate winds; fair weather; little change in temperature.

Montreal, Oct. 25, 1894.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 30.21; yesterday 30.22; temperature, max. 59; min. 49; yesterday, max. 58; min. 32.

ANOTHER DECLINE.

WHEAT FALLING BACK; CORN ABOUT STEADY.

FOREIGN MARKETS QUIET AND UNCHANGED.

WITNESS OFFICE, }
Thursday, Oct. 25, 1894.

Wheat was weak and lower this morning. In Chicago it opened ¼ of a cent down for December delivery at 52½¢, and about steady for May delivery at 51½¢. The tendency was downwards, and with the exception of one or two half spirited rallies, the market showed considerable weakness. At noon the quotations were 52½¢ Dec., and 51½¢ May, which prices were ½ of a cent below those of the closing yesterday. Corn opened easy, and at a small decline, recovered, and fell back again, showing at noon a slight decline from yesterday's closing prices.

The foreign markets, according to Beerbohm, were quiet and unchanged. The 'Price Current' summarizes the crop conditions of the past week as follows:—There have been but unimportant changes in the general situation. Insufficient moisture is still complained of in winter wheat districts, and high temperature is occasioning fears concerning the early portion of the crop. Marketing of both wheat and corn continues very moderate. Disappointment in corn yield is more frequent in regions of more serious shortage while returns where the crop is best and maintaining or exceeding calculations.

There was no improvement in the wheat market this afternoon which closed below yesterday's prices. The closing prices in Chicago were 51½¢ Oct., 52½¢ Dec., and 51½¢ May, being ¼ of a cent below the closing prices of yesterday. Corn closed at 50½¢ Oct., 48½¢ Dec., and 49½¢ May, being ¼ of a cent below the closing prices of yesterday for December and the same price for May.

QUIET AND EASY.

TRADING IN LOCAL STOCKS VERY DULL.

EVERYTHING HAS AN OFF DAY, EVEN GAS AND STREET RAILWAY.

The local stock market was very quiet this morning. Sales were small and values lower. Street Railway sold down to 156½, 2d and Gas to 184½, which prices are considerably below yesterday's prices.

The transactions at the afternoon board were in Street Railway, Gas and Cable at steady prices.

The sales at the morning board were:—100 Street Railway 2d at 156½, 100 new stock 2d at 156½, 12 Commercial Cable at 144½, 150 at 144, 25 Gas at 184½, 9 Telephone at 153, 28 Merchants Bank at 158, 25 Dominion Cotton at 102, 36 Merchants Cotton at 115.

The sales this afternoon were:—375 Street Railway 2d at 158, 25 at 153½, 275 new stock 2d at 156½, 275 Cable at 144, 175 Gas at 184½, 6 Bank of Commerce at 139.

Local call money is unchanged at 4 to 4½ percent and mercantile discounts are steady at 6½ to 7 percent.

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Marler, Stock Brokers, corner Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier streets.

Stocks.	Sellers per \$100	Buyers per \$100
Canadian Pacific	60½	61½
Do. do. Land Bonds	110	110
Duluth S. & A. Atlantic	11	10
Do. do. do. Pref.	11	10
Grand Trunk 1st Pref.	110	110
Do. do. 2nd Pref.	110	110
Commercial Cable	144	143½
Montreal Telegraph	153	152
Railways & Ont. Nav. Co.	84	82
Montreal Street Railway Co.	159	158½
Montreal Street Railway (New)	157	156½
Montreal Gas Co.	184	183½
Bell Telephone Co.	153	152½
Do. do. Bonds	133	132½
Royal Electric	123	122½
Quebec Bank	22	21
Ontario Bank	112½	110
Bank of British North America	127	125
La Banque du Peuple	127	125
Molson Bank	170	168
Bank of Toronto	263	262
La Banque Jacques Cartier	122	121
Merchants Bank	109	107
Do. do. of Halifax	130	128
Eastern Townships Bank	130	128
Quebec Bank	130	128
La Banque Nationale	140	138
Union Bank	98	96
Canadian Bank of Commerce	140	138
La Banque Ville Marie	70	68
Hochberg Bank	130	128
International Bank	110	108
Do. do. Pref. Stock	110	108
North-West Land	110	108
Canada Shipping Co.	110	108
Can. Col. Cot. Mills Co.	90	88
Canada Paper	90	88
Do. do. Bonds	90	88
Dominion Cot. Mills Co.	110	108
Do. do. Bonds	110	108
Loan & Mortgage Co.	110	108

NEW YORK STOCK LIST.

(Furnished by J. R. Meeker.)

Opening and Closing Prices—10 a.m. and 3.00 p.m.		
Atchafalpa	51½	51½
Can. Pacific	60½	61½
Can. Southern	110	110
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	73½	73½
Clev. C. & St. Louis	38½	38
Com. Cable	144	143½
Del. & Hud.	131	128
Del. Lack. & West.	196	194
Ill. Central	133	132
Louis. & Nash.	53½	53
Lake Shore	131	130
Manhattan Consolidated	107½	106½
Missouri Pacific	28½	28½
North American	125	124
Nor. Pac.	16½	16
New Jersey Central	107	106½
Nor. West.	103½	103
N. Y. & N. Eng.	91½	91
N. Y. Central	94½	94
Omaha Common	35	35
Pacific Coast	125	124
Reading, Philadelphia	18½	18
Richmond Terminal	17½	17
Rock Island, Chicago & Pac.	26½	26
St. Paul, Chic. & Minn.	60½	61
St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	107	106½
Union Pacific	111½	111
Wabash Com.	14½	14
Wabash pfd.	14½	14
Western Union Tel.	80½	80
Sugar	36½	36
Lead	40	39
Gas, Chicago	40	39
Gen. Electric	33½	34
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Nor. Mich.	58½	58
Tam. & N. Y.	58½	58
Kubler	58½	58

CHICAGO MARKETS.

The following table shows the range of prices in Chicago to-day, and the closing quotations as compared with those of yesterday:—

Yest'd's To-d's	Close.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat					
Oct.	51½	51½	52½	51½	51½
Dec.	52½	52½	53½	52½	52½
May	51½	51½	52½	51½	51½
Corn					
Dec.	48½	48½	49½	48½	48½
May	49½	49½	50½	49½	49½
Oats					
Dec.	28½	28½	29½	28½	28½
May	32½	32½	33½	32½	32½
Pork					
Oct.	12.15	12.15	12.20	12.15	12.20
Jan.	11.35	11.30	11.90	11.80	11.90
Lard					
Oct.	7.02	7.02	7.05	7.00	7.00
Jan.	6.87	6.90	6.87	6.80	6.82
Short Ribs					
Oct.	6.35	6.35	6.40	6.30	6.37
Jan.	6.00	5.95	6.00	5.95	6.00

New York, Oct. 25, 2.20 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 54½¢ Oct., 58½¢ Dec., 50½¢ May; corn, 50¢ Oct., 54¢ Dec., 33½¢ May; oats, 31½¢ Oct., 32½¢ Dec., 35½¢ May.

Duluth, Oct. 25, 1.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 57½¢ Oct., No. 1 Northern, 56¢ Oct., 55½¢ Dec., 58½¢ May.

Toledo, Oct. 25, 1.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 52½¢ Oct., 52½¢ Dec., 50¢ May; corn, 50¢ cash, 49¢ May; oats, 28½¢ cash.

St. Louis, Oct. 25, 1.20 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 48¢ Oct., 49½¢ Dec., 54½¢ May; corn, 46¢ Oct., 45½¢ Dec., 56½¢ May; oats, 28½¢ Oct., 32½¢ May.

Milwaukee, Oct. 25, 1.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 53½¢ cash, 57½¢ May.

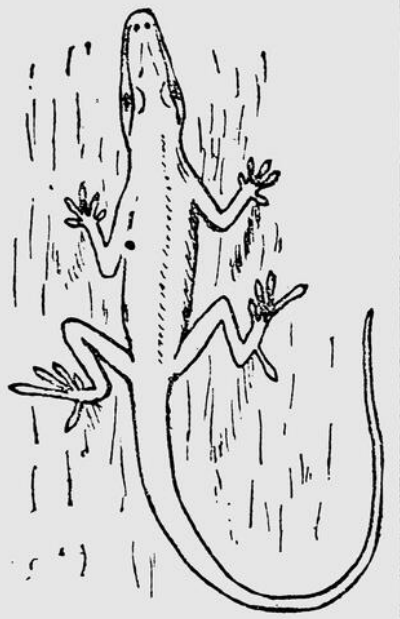
LIVE HOGS.
Live hogs were plentiful to-day, and prices consequently showed little improvement over the last market day. The range was from \$4.60 to \$4.75 for ordinary hogs. Montreal seems to be the best market in the country for live hogs, judging from the price obtained here. For example, hogs sold in Toronto to-day at \$4.

you'd 'a liked.'—'Tit-Bits.'

CHAMELEONS AND THEIR HISTORY

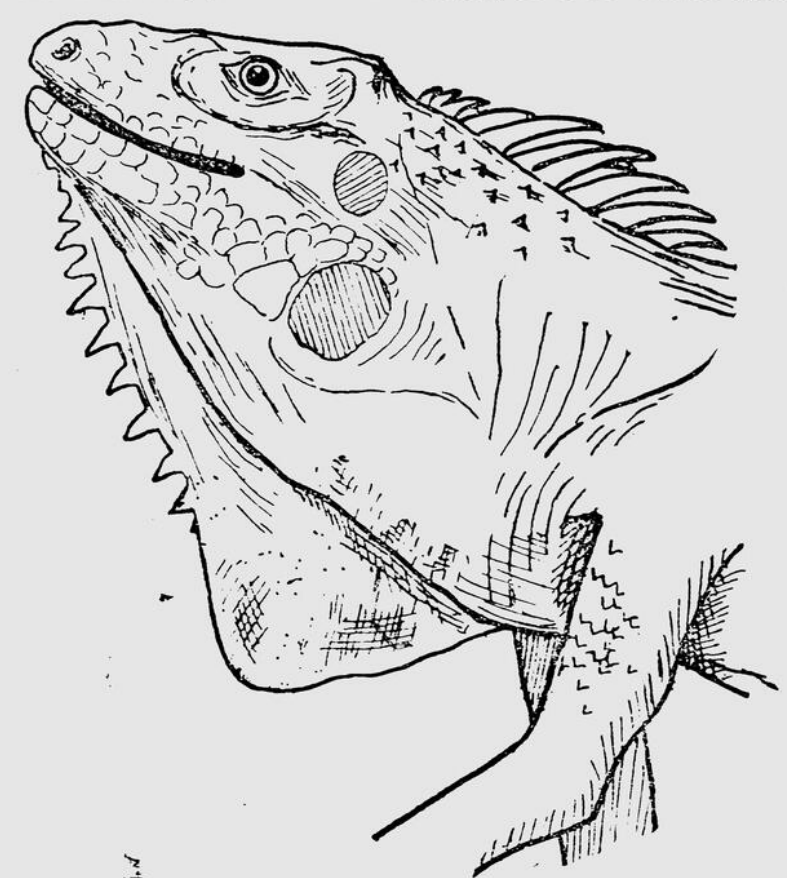
A TAIL WHICH GREW AGAIN UPON THE PERSON OF A MONTREAL LIZARD.

At the beginning of this year there was a good deal in the newspapers about the small lizards called chameleons, which were sold in Montreal with chains round their necks, so that they could be worn as ornaments. Though called chameleons on account of their ability to assume either a brown or green color, they really belong to quite a different family of lizards. They are the green Carolina anolis, or lizard (*Anolis principalis*) which is one of the Iguana family



GREEN CAROLINA LIZARD.
The so-called Chameleon.

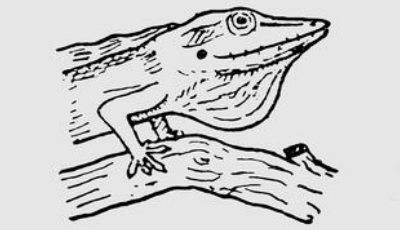
(Iguanidae); almost all of whose members are found in the new world; while the real chameleons are only found in Africa, and the southern parts of Europe and Asia. The common iguana (*Iguana tuberculata*) a very large and remarkable looking lizard, is the chief of this family. Its length, including a very long tail, is often as much as four or five feet, and it has the dewlap and crest on the back, which all the family possess to some ex-



COMMON IGUANA.

tent, developed in an extraordinary manner. Though so fearful looking a creature, it feeds entirely on vegetable substances, and its flesh, as well as its eggs, are considered to be excellent eating, and are eagerly sought after by the natives of Brazil and other parts of tropical America, where it resides.

The Carolina lizards, which are found in several of the southern states, only exhibit the dewlap and crest in the breeding season. Two that I procured



LIZARD WITH DEWLAP AND CREST EXPANDED.

in February last exhibited these appendages several times in the early part of the summer. They have lived in a box about a foot square with a glass cover to it, and a branch inside, on which they usually sit or lie. The little lobes on their toes enable them to attach themselves also to the sides of the box, where they often sleep. Before

the summer came they lived on pounded sugar and an occasional fly or spider; but when flies became plentiful, the sugar was discarded, as these much preferred insect food. They were very fond of the shad flies which abounded so in the city about the end of May, and would also eat small green caterpillars, but did not care for the hairy flies. They frequently shed their skins, and generally swallow the old one, as it comes off. On my trying, one day, to capture the larger of the two, by seizing its tail, some two inches of the tail broke off, and lay wriggling by itself for a few seconds. The creature managed to do with only the stump of a tail for about a fortnight, and then a new one began to grow. The new piece is, however, only about an inch and a half long, and has not the power of changing color, but always remains a dull gray tint. They do not like some reptiles, gulp their food down, but crush the flies in their mouth for a while before swallowing them. When placed on leaves of plants and, also at night, when asleep, they generally become bright green, and the dewlap when extended is tinged with red. The smaller of the two has grown considerably, and, with his tail, is now a good six inches in length. As they have both fed freely all summer they ought, with care to survive another winter.

As pets, reptiles have one great advantage over canaries, pigeons or guinea pigs, for they do not require a good square meal more than once a week, and many of them not so often as that. I knew of a rattlesnake that for a whole year without eating anything; and, strange to say, did not seem much the worse for it. He drank sometimes, and had, occasionally, a shower bath, which seemed to refresh him, but though mice, rats, small birds and a young kitten were all placed at various times in his box, by none of these (which to ordinary snakes are delicious morsels) could he be tempted to break his fast.

The real chameleons are altogether most peculiar reptiles, and form a tribe and family of lizards altogether by themselves. In old times wonderful stories were told about them. Here are two quotations from old volumes of the last century.

"Its mouth is furnished with teeth. These are of no service to the creature in eating, since it preys on flies, and swallows them whole, but may serve for its defence in holding fast a stick in its mouth, which, according to Ocellan, this creature does, placing the stick crossways to prevent its being swallowed by serpents."

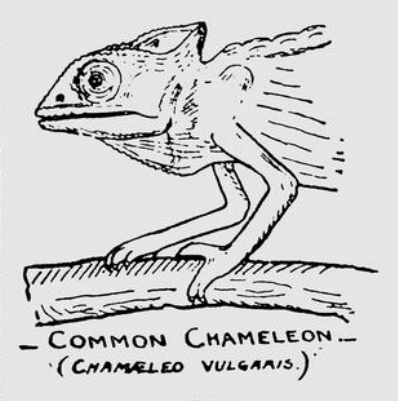
"Mr. Hasselquist is of the opinion that the change of color in the chameleon is owing to its being exceedingly subject to the jaundice, which particularly happens, either when it is exposed to the sun, or when it is made angry. The mixture of the bile with its blood is then very perceptible, and as the skin is transparent it makes it spotted with green and yellow."

Chameleons are not beautiful, they indeed look as if they suffered from jaundice, or something of that kind; and few ladies, I imagine, would have the courage to wear them fastened as ornaments, on their dress. The majority of them live in Africa; their headquarters being in the great island of Madagascar, where seventeen, out of the thirty-six known

and takes a good grasp of the branch. Having satisfied itself that it is firmly secured, it leisurely unwinds its tail, which has been tightly twisted round the branch, shifts it a little forward,



THREE-HORNED CHAMELEON (*CHAMAEO OWENII*)



COMMON CHAMELEON (*CHAMAEO VULGARIS*)



AFRICAN CHAMELEON (*CHAMAEO SENEGALENSIS*)

REAL CHAMELEONS.

Portraits of three specimens in the Museum of the Montreal Natural History Society.

colls it round again, and then rests for a while. With the same elaborate precaution, each foot is successively lifted and advanced, so that the forward movements seem but little faster than the hour hand of a watch. The tongue is very long, and its tip is covered with a sticky fluid, to which flies adhere, when it is darted out; and are then drawn back into the creature's mouth. The eyes work quite independently of each other, so that with one it may be looking backwards, while the other is turned in a forward or upward direction. The lungs are peculiar and their construction is such that sometimes the whole body can be inflated with air. This, together with its power of enduring a long fast, perhaps, gave rise to the fable that it lived upon air, so that the poet Dryden says:—



COMMON TREE TOAD.
'THE CANADIAN CHAMELEON.'

The common little tree toad (*Bufo terrestris*), whose lively chirp we often hear in summer, but whose form we seldom see, has wonderful powers of changing color, and might well be called 'our Canadian chameleon.' Its color varies from deep brown to gray, and from nearly white to bright green; in fact, it can imitate almost any combination of green, black, white and brown; so that it greatly exceeds the 'so-called chameleons,' and is not far behind the 'real ones' in its wonderful chromatic powers. In captivity it will feed readily on flies, and is quite a pretty and interesting pet; but is difficult to find, as it can conceal itself so well among the lichen-covered branches, and green leaves of the trees, which it inhabits. It is also said to be somewhat of a ventriloquist, so that its voice is not always a correct guide to the spot where it happens to be. This difficulty in procuring it, and the fact that it is a 'toad,' will preserve it from ever becoming a very popular pet.

J. B. WILLIAMS.

PLEASANT TIME IN CALVIN CHURCH

A very pleasant time was spent in the lecture room of Calvin Church on Tuesday. Mr. J. M. Campbell, teacher of the bible class entertained the teachers of the Sabbath school and members of his class and their friends, numbering about eighty. The rooms were handsomely decorated by the Y.P.C.E., with flags and a profusion of beautiful flowers and plants. With Her Excellency kindly permitted to be published. The article says that though as yet the women who study in Canadian universities are few, the universities of Canada will exercise through them a much wider influence than the direct influence on the students admitted. An able and bright critique of Oliver Wendell Holmes' treatise of him as a literary man, a talker, a medical scientist, a man of affairs and an adept in the art of living. Another writer considers the effect of the stimulus of reward upon students, under the heading, 'College Honors.' 'The Three Graces of American Travel,' a clever production in verse, concludes with 'The Baggage Smasher' and 'The Hotel Clerk.' The support of graduates of the university is solicited by the management of the paper.

A post-card, posted in Hampstead to an address not five minutes' walk from the sender's house, made a journey of 26,000 miles. In the post the card slipped into a newspaper bound for Tasmania. On reaching Tasmania the card was discovered and returned to the sender in a letter.

A SUSPECT EXAMINED.

STRONG EVIDENCE AGAINST CHATEL FOR THE MURDER OF JESSIE KEITH.

Listowel, Ont., Oct. 24.—The man Chatel, arrested at Erin, is thought to be the murderer of Jessie Keith. A telegram just received here by H. D. Morphy, from the Crown Attorney, Mr. Idington, conveys this information: The lady's dress waist he threw away when the constable arrested him corresponds with the skirt found in the valley, and both have been identified as articles stolen from the house of a Mr. McLeod, at Alisa Craig, where the prisoner was seen about the time of the theft. At an examination of the prisoner in his cell at the county jail to-day he admitted having stolen the valise containing the articles already named, together with the Tam O'Shanter, which fooled the Listowel people as to his identity. He also slept in the Keith bush on the night before the murder and left the valise there. There appears to be no doubt whatever that the authorities have the right man. The story of the suspected tramp's arrest and of his odd experiences is a somewhat strange one. He gives his name as Almada Chatel and says that he was born at St. Hyacinthe, Que. He is about sixty years of age. He says he travelled several times around the world. He has lived in Texas, where he says he on one occasion harbored the notorious Jesse James for two days from his pursuers. The parcel which Chatel dropped on the track proved to be a woman's waist, very neatly and tightly folded, but not covered by any wrapper. The material was black cashmere, lined with flowered satin. The measurements showed that it belonged to a large woman.

Government Detective Murray, Constable W. L. Wilson and witnesses from Alisa Craig were closeted with the Crown Attorney, Mr. Idington, in his office for two hours to-day. From there they proceeded directly to the county jail, where Almada Chatel is confined. As a result of this conference Chatel will be arraigned on a charge of murder probably on Friday. Chatel is confined in murderer's row.

The witnesses who were in the vicinity about the time that the crime was committed, upon being confronted by the prisoner to-day, identified him as the tramp seen in the vicinity both before and after the murder took place. The links now forged just about complete the chain. It is believed that the prisoner will acknowledge the committing of the crime before Friday, the day appointed for rendering a verdict by the coroner's jury.

The excitement here has somewhat abated since it became nearly certain that the murderer is in safe keeping. A party have been scouring the swamp this evening for the discovery of some missing articles confessed by the prisoner to have been secreted or hidden there.

MANITOBA ELECTIONS.

Winnipeg, Oct. 24.—Nominations for the North-West general elections, which are to take place on Oct. 31, took place to-day. Among those nominated were the following:

Qu'Appelle—Wm. Sutherland, G. F. Garnier, Wm. Matherwell.
West Calgary—A. L. Saxton, Alex. Lucas, O. Critchley, Wolsey, J. P. Dill, Thomas Fleming.
South Regina—J. W. Smith and D. Mowat, Selkirk—T. Eaton, by acclamation.
Souris—G. H. Knowling, by acclamation.
East Calgary—H. J. Nolan, James Bannerman, James Riley, W. J. Lindsay, S. J. Clarke.
High River—John Lineham, T. J. Boswell, Melville Hat-E. Farrow and Thomas Tweed.
Red Deer River—The Rev. Leonard Gault, F. E. Wilkins and J. Simpson.
Edmonton—Frank Oliver, by acclamation.
S. A. Manton, Prince and D. Mahon, Victoria—Fraser Timmins, by acclamation.
North Regina—D. J. Kelly and G. W. Brown.
Moose Jaw—J. H. Ross and J. E. Anabelle.
Whitewood—A. B. Gillis and A. G. Thompson.
Mooseomin—J. R. Neff and N. G. McCallum.

OPINIONS AS TO MONTREAL'S LIQUOR.

In the police investigation now going on in Montreal, Judge Dugas, police magistrate of that city, gave some evidence which will undoubtedly be effectively used by prohibitionists. In referring to crime in that city, he said: 'Ninety percent of all the crime committed by adult persons, not born professional thieves, is caused by drink.' This is a startling indictment of the liquor traffic which should not be ignored by those engaged in it. Somewhat in line with the Montreal record, though not nearly so bad, is the record in Halifax. The report of Chief of Police O'Sullivan, published in the 'Chronicle' the other day, shows that out of 2,617 offences adjudicated upon in the police court during the year covered by this report, 927 were connected with drunkenness, besides 167 violations of the liquor license act. A statement of this kind furnishes excellent ammunition for prohibitionists.—Halifax 'Chronicle,' Oct. 23.

McGILL 'FORTNIGHTLY.'

An issue of the McGill 'Fortnightly,' replete with solid and interesting matter, appears to-day. Prominent among the contributed articles is an address to women students, by Lady Aberdeen, which Her Excellency kindly permitted to be published. The article says that though as yet the women who study in Canadian universities are few, the universities of Canada will exercise through them a much wider influence than the direct influence on the students admitted. An able and bright critique of Oliver Wendell Holmes' treatise of him as a literary man, a talker, a medical scientist, a man of affairs and an adept in the art of living. Another writer considers the effect of the stimulus of reward upon students, under the heading, 'College Honors.' 'The Three Graces of American Travel,' a clever production in verse, concludes with 'The Baggage Smasher' and 'The Hotel Clerk.' The support of graduates of the university is solicited by the management of the paper.

TRIED FOR POISONING.

MRS. HARTLEY'S ALLEGED MOTIVES FOR THE CRIME.

Brantford, Ont., Oct. 24.—The trial in the Hartley poisoning case opened at the Brantford assizes before Justice McMahon this morning. Maria Hartley, of New Durham, is charged with having administered poison to her husband, Caleb Hartley, from which he died on Sunday, May 13, at the village of New Durham. Accused was arrested and placed in jail. A man named Ling, with whom prisoner is said to have had an illicit connection, confessed to the coroner that the accused told him that she had poisoned her husband by putting 'rough on rats' in his pie. The case has excited the greatest possible excitement in the country of Brant and vicinity. The defence was conducted by Mr. B. B. Osler, Q.C., and the Crown case by Mr. Lunt, Q.C., Brantford.

The forenoon was spent in finding the jurors in the case. The defence made twenty challenges and the Crown eleven. Mr. Lunt presented the case for the Crown. He said the accused had three motives for committing the act with which she is charged: First, there were unhappy marital relations between the parties; second, the illicit connection between accused and the young man Ling, and third, the fact that certain life insurance moneys had been made out in her name by her late husband.

At the afternoon session Mrs. Sarah Allen, wife of Wm. Allen, New Durham, was the first witness called. She deposed: 'I live about a mile from where Mr. C. Hartley had lived and had known Mr. and Mrs. Hartley thirty years. They had been married one or two years and have lived there since that time. I have not been on visiting relations with Mrs. Hartley for some years, but had conversations with her at Christmas and none until her husband's death. Mr. and Mrs. Hartley and Fred Hartley were at my place for dinner on Christmas. She said if Caleb Hartley was out of the way she would marry Ling. She began the conversation by talking about Ling, and I asked her what she wanted to do with him when she had a good husband and a grown family. She said that she did not like her husband, and I told her Ling was too young for her. She said she could keep him and would use him well. She frequently said she did not like her husband. The other witnesses examined testified mainly to the relations existing between Mr. and Mrs. Hartley. The latter was not satisfied.

A BRUTAL ASSAULT.

Brockville, Ont., Oct. 24.—News has been received from Newboro, about twenty-five miles north-west of here, on the line of the Brockville and Westport Railway, of a brutal outrage perpetrated there on Monday on the person of a girl named Annie Canning, 13 years of age. The girl had been at a neighbor's house a short distance north of the village, and was returning home on the railway track, when she was met by a man and brutally assaulted under threats of being killed if she revealed who her assailant was. Under fear of the threat she at first said it was a tramp who had so abused her. When it became known so terrible a crime had been committed in broad daylight and close to the village the greatest excitement prevailed. The village bells were rung to alarm the inhabitants and the people turned out in masses and scoured the country in all directions in hope of capturing the perpetrator of the deed, but without avail. The girl told several conflicting stories. Last night, however, about midnight she avowed her parents saying she could not go to sleep until she had told the truth regarding the matter. She then stated that her assailant was a young man named Mac Alford, resident of the village, that he had threatened to kill her if she informed on him, and for that reason she had told the story about the tramp. Alford is the son of a blacksmith in the village and the family is quite respectable. Alford was at once arrested at his father's house, and the preliminary examination before a magistrate is taking place at Newboro this evening. He is about twenty years of age. It is expected he will be brought into Brockville jail to-morrow. From what can be learned the girl was terribly injured, her assailant having done almost everything but kill her in order to accomplish his fiendish purpose. Doubts of her recovery were at one time entertained, but it is now thought she will survive.

A HAWAIIAN CABLE OFFERED.

San Francisco, Oct. 24.—News has been received of Great Britain's attempt to lay a cable to Hawaii. The British commissioners now in Honolulu, Mr. Sanford Fleming, of Canada, and Mr. J. Mercer, from the Colonial Office, have submitted their propositions to the Government of the Republic of Hawaii, asking for \$38,000 for the cable for fifteen years for a lease of Necker Island and a years. In return for these grants they promise a cable and to make the rate for messages one shilling a word, with a reduction for messages sent by the government and for press dispatches. The commissioners ask also a condition from the government that Necker Island shall be granted to Great Britain in the event of the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. The Government of Hawaii is anxious for cable connection, but it is not satisfied with the conditions offered by the commissioners. The proposition for the conditional grant of Necker Island to Great Britain will not be considered. The subsidy asked is also deemed to large. The Hawaiian Government, it is said, would not consider the proposition at all if any prospect for a cable to the United States were in sight. As the government of that country seems to be taking no action, the offers of the British commissioners, if amended to suit the ideas of the Hawaiian Government, may be accepted.

HARMONY MALE QUARTETTE.

The Harmony Male Quartette is now entering upon its fourteenth season. The members are the same this year as during the past two seasons, viz., Messrs. Venables, Stewart, Bourdon and Duquette. They are adding quite a number of new pieces to their repertoire, and will, no doubt, be as popular as ever.

AN OPERATION BY THE WITNESS.

MORE REPORTS ON THE WITNESS'S WATERS.

THE SECOND SON OF THE WITNESS.

London, Oct. 24.—The official notice has this day been issued by the Admiralty regarding the capture of the German submarine U-9, which was sighted on the 17th inst. The general opinion is that the capture of the U-9 is the first step towards the capture of the German submarine fleet. The official notice states that the U-9 was sighted on the 17th inst. by the British submarine U-20, which was then engaged in a search for the U-9. The U-9 was captured on the 18th inst. by the British submarine U-20, which was then engaged in a search for the U-9. The official notice states that the U-9 was captured on the 18th inst. by the British submarine U-20, which was then engaged in a search for the U-9.

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EASTERN WATERS.

London, Oct. 24.—A dispatch from Tientsin, China, says that the British fleet, under the command of Admiral Fisher, has been ordered to leave the port of Tientsin, China, and to proceed to the port of Shanghai, China. The dispatch states that the British fleet, under the command of Admiral Fisher, has been ordered to leave the port of Tientsin, China, and to proceed to the port of Shanghai, China.

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