

JAPANESE AND HAWAII.

THEY WOULD WORK IN THE COUNTRY.

THE VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Two or three years ago (when the Hawaiian Islands were still a part of the Hawaiian Kingdom) the Japanese were not known to the Hawaiian Islands.

They didn't care for the Hawaiian Islands. They didn't care for the Hawaiian Islands. They didn't care for the Hawaiian Islands.

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HEAVY FAILURE.

A REAL ESTATE FIRM ASSIGNS WITH LARGE LIABILITIES.

LUDGER COUSINEAU AND EDOUARD GCHIER.

Ludger Cousineau and Edouard Gchier, real estate owners and agents, have assigned at the demand of Mr. J. U. Emard, with liabilities of about \$80,000.

The assets consist principally of extensive lots at Sault au Recollet, St. Laurent, St. Vincent de Paul, and St. Bruno.

The two partners have also each made a personal assignment at the demand of Mr. G. Deserres. Most of the creditors of the firm are also creditors of Messrs. Cousineau and Gchier personally.

The liabilities of Mr. Cousineau are placed at about \$80,000, and those of Mr. Gchier at about \$75,000.

The Second Montreal Company Boys' Brigade, in connection with Christ Church Cathedral Band of Hope, will commence their annual drills on Wednesday evening, Oct. 20, in the cavalry quarters, Drill Hall, Craig street. It is important that every member should be present. Two medals have been offered for competition, and it is very necessary that full attendance at drills should commence at once, in order that the boys may do well at these competitions. Any new boys desiring to join should make application to Captain Nicholson at the Drill Hall on the above date.

Judge Mathieu rendered judgment yesterday in the case of Gauthier vs. the city. The plaintiff claimed \$3,000 damages on account of the city having dumped garbage on the Gregory farm adjoining his property. The action was maintained to the extent of \$450.

Madrid, Oct. 12.—A semi-official statement, issued after the cabinet meeting of yesterday, says that by employing native volunteers in Cuba instead of European troops, the expenses of the campaign would decrease and the operations against the insurgents would be conducted more rapidly. Senator Gullon, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has communicated to his colleagues the views of the European and American press in regard to the new ministry, pointing out that the foreign newspapers are almost unanimously of the opinion that the programme of Senor Sagasta, the new Premier of Spain, has caused an important change in the attitude of the Washington Cabinet, leading to the belief that the discussion of the Cuban question will now enter upon a more favorable phase and demonstrating that the steps taken by the ministry have had an excellent effect in showing that the government is choosing practical means to solve the existing difficulties. The Minister for the Colonies, Senor Moret, announced at the cabinet meeting that in view of proving the sincerity of the government's promise to grant autonomy to Cuba, he had telegraphed to Senor Montero, the leader of the Autonomist party, asking him to nominate candidates for appointment to some of the important posts under the Cuban administration.

Toronto, Oct. 12.—Hitherto fixed prices for sugar have been limited to Toronto, but now the combination controlling the production and distribution of the commodity has established rates applicable to the whole province. Granulated sugar in less than car loads is quoted by jobbers at four and a half cents a pound, and car loads at four and five-sixteenths cents.

Belleville, Ont., Oct. 12.—Lawrence Flannery, a former resident of this city and an old member of the Montreal press, made an attempt at suicide in Trenton on Sunday. He gashed his throat rather badly, but will recover.

He was once a Montrealese.

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SIDEWALKS VS. HOUSEHOLDERS.

Talk of Putting New Burdens Upon Tenants.

At the next meeting of the City Council it is expected that the question of insuring the Corporation against damages for accidents occurring on the sidewalks, will be brought up and fully discussed.

As is known one company has offered to pay all damages from accidents on the sidewalks for \$15,000 a year.

There is a feeling among many of the aldermen that this sum is far too high, when it is taken into consideration that up to 1895 the city paid but little more than \$5,000 a year for accidents occurring on the sidewalks. In 1892, however, the city was mulcted for no less than \$22,972.

This question of insurance is attracting considerable attention among civic officials. One old employee of the Corporation is of the opinion that according to the present charter the council has not the power to insure the city in this manner.

It will be important for householders to know that some aldermen are in favor of having the city charter so amended that tenants will be responsible for such accidents.

This view is very strongly objected to by other members of the council who point out that accidents frequently occur by pedestrians throwing orange and banana peelings on the sidewalk as they pass along; such being the case, they ask, would it be fair to hold householders responsible for such accidents?

Ottawa, Oct. 12.—Mr. C. E. Sontum, representing the Department of Trade and Commerce at Christiania, in Norway, sends an interesting report to Sir Richard Cartwright for the quarter ending Sept. 30. Mr. Sontum says that the most important matter discussed in these countries during the past quarter had been the denunciation of a treaty between Norway and Sweden, according to which goods, when the duty was first paid to one of the countries, were afterwards taken into the other country free of duty. This denunciation gave the agrarians and the protectionists generally in Norway an opportunity for which they have been waiting for a very long time. The storming (parliament) succeeded last session in appointing a commission for the purpose of preparing a new tariff. This new tariff came into force on Aug. 7. It increased the duties generally. As far as Canada is concerned it does not affect the articles which are imported from the Dominion materially. It increases to a slight extent the duty on rolled oats, wheat, flour, fresh apples, dried apples and radiators for steam-heating, all of which articles are more or less imported from Canada. Self-binding harvesters from Canada are attracting some attention in Norway. "It is only a question of time," says Mr. Sontum, "when they will come into general use, as the farmers have a great deal of difficulty in getting hands to do their work owing to the high rate of wages. Wages are very much higher here than they were a few years ago. A recent test of farm implements at the government farming school gave the second and third prizes to Canadian self-binders. These prizes were taken by Massey-Harris. In Bergen next year there is to be an exposition, and Canada should send an agricultural exhibit, as it would be the means of attracting immigration."

Mr. Sontum says that Dr. Walton Jones, who is attached to the London agency by the Department of the Interior, is now lying ill in the hospital there.

Toronto, Oct. 12.—It is rather humiliating to learn of Canadian sheep being designated as mongrels by English sheep breeders, especially in view of the excellent reputation earned by the cattle sent from this country to the British market. It is quite evident, however, that there must be good cause for complaint concerning Canadian sheep when such forcible language as that quoted is used by a gentleman so well known and highly esteemed as Mr. H. Other, of Howgrave, Ripon, England, secretary of the Wensleydale Long Wool Sheep Breeders' Association and Flock Book Society. Writing under date of Sept. 28 to Mr. F. W. Hodson, of this city, superintendent of farmers' institutes, Mr. Other says:—"I am sending to you a copy of our current flock book. I trust that for our mutual advantage some day we may have some trade together. I have little fear as to Wensleydales being found suitable sheep for Canada. For one reason, they are the hardest of any of the long wools. Their mutton is lean, their wool is fine—in fact, the finest I have seen in England—and they are active wear-and-tear sheep. The other day I was at Liverpool, and saw a consignment of sheep from Montreal, and I trust you will excuse my presumption

—they were in my opinion a most mongrel-looking crowd. I was informed that they were above the average. The Canadian cattle were good—good as our own, but the sheep were far below—there did not seem to be anything definite in their breeding. Trusting you will excuse my remarks, but I can assure you they are meant in the best of good nature, more with the hope of stirring up and carrying on a discussion with you as to sheep-breeding whereby we can each learn. Our wool trade is not good now. Last year we made one shilling. This year for the same wool tenpence-halfpenny. Our mutton is making seven to eightpence a pound, carcass weight. We have a great rush of Lincolns from Argentina, but the coarseness of both wool and mutton will soon cause a halt."

London, Oct. 12.—Mr. Timothy Healy, anti-Parnellite member of parliament for North Louth, who has just returned from a cycling tour in Ireland, says:—"The potatoes are generally bad; but all the crops have been saved where the farmers had the sense or the money to spray them. No doubt there will be keen distress in the south-western and western counties during the coming winter and spring. In some places it may approach starvation." Mr. Healy admitted that there had been some exaggeration of the difficulty.

Rome, Oct. 11.—A large procession of tradesmen, headed by the Pro-syndic of Rome and the president of the Chamber of Commerce, marched to the office of the Minister of the Interior this afternoon to protest against and confer with the government regarding the increased taxation. Premier Rudini, who is also Minister of Interior, received a committee representing the tradesmen, and promised that all possible would be done to promote friendly relations and greater equity between the tax collectors and taxpayers. In the meanwhile, a large crowd of people had collected around the ministry, angry shouts were heard and some of those present tore up paving stones and otherwise assumed a very threatening attitude. This caused the police to make an attempt to disperse the violent portion of the crowd, and in the conflict which followed six policemen were injured and one rioter was killed. The mob raised revolutionary cries, while the fighting was in progress, revolvers were freely used, many persons in the crowd were injured, and twenty of the leaders of the disturbance were arrested. The condition of three of the wounded policemen is serious.

Rome, Oct. 11 (midnight).—The streets have been quiet this evening. A special detail of police is patrolling the district that was the scene of the disturbance. In all there have been twenty-four arrests. The rioter who was killed has not yet been identified, but appears to have been a workman. The prefect of police has ordered the dissolution of the Roman Socialist Union. To-morrow the Pro-syndic of Rome and the president of the Chamber of Commerce, who headed the procession, will be received by the Marquis Di Rudini, who will discuss with them the application of the income tax. Placards were posted on the walls throughout the city this morning inviting all tradesmen to close their shops in the afternoon from two o'clock to four, in order to lend an imposing character to the demonstration. The suggestion was almost universally adopted, and the result was a spectacle unprecedented since the death of Victor Emanuel, except that each closed door bore instead of the legend "Closed for national mourning," the inscription "Closed for fiscal reasons."

The grievance is that this year the assessments of incomes by the government agents for income tax have been doubled and trebled throughout the country. At a meeting held yesterday it was decided to make to-day's demonstration. It is said that many anarchists, socialists and professional rioters mingled with the crowd and started cries of "Down with taxes" and "Down with the ministry," and greeted the soldiers with the cry, "We are all brothers, down with taxes." The police and troops, however, held their ground. Only the speedy arrival of reinforcements averted serious consequences. The troops were ordered to fire into the air.

The rioter who was killed was a youth of eighteen. A lady who was standing at a window was wounded in the arm by a pistol shot.

Constantinople, Oct. 12.—It is rumored here that there has been a serious Arab rising at Basorah, in the Pashalik of Bagdad, Asiatic Turkey, and troops have been sent to suppress the insurrection.

FOUND GUILTY OF LESE MAJESTE

A HAMBURG EDITOR SENTENCED TO EIGHT MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT FOR ACCUSING KING LEOPOLD OF GAMBLING.

HAMBURG, Oct. 11.—The editor-in-chief of the Hamburg 'Echo,' Herr Rheinhold Stenzel, charged with lese majeste against Leopold, King of the Belgians, was tried here to-day, convicted and sentenced. The proceedings were taken at the request of Baron Creindl, Belgian minister at Berlin. The offence imputed consisted in the publication of several articles asserting that King Leopold habitually encouraged gambling, that he had his own tables at Ardennes, and personally protected the gambling saloons at Ostend.

Herr Stenzel denied the authorship of the offending articles, but accepted responsibility for them. The defence proved that similar statements had appeared in Belgian and other German papers without being followed by prosecutions for lese majeste.

Among the Belgian witnesses were Baron Gossinet, the king's secretary; Herr Weiner, the Belgian Crown syndic, and Deputy Lerand, all of whom deposed that the king had absolutely nothing to do with gambling-houses, all of which in Belgium were legally regulated by the government.

The defence wanted to cross-examine the prosecutions' witnesses with reference to King Leopold's relation to the Congo enterprise, but the Court refused to allow that matter to be raised. The presiding judge decided also, contrary to the contention of the defence, that Baron Creindl was acting in behalf of his government, and entirely justified in taking criminal proceedings.

The public prosecutor demanded a sentence of six months' imprisonment. The Court imposed a sentence of eight months and ordered the immediate arrest of Herr Stenzel. There is reason to believe that he will endeavor to evade the execution of the warrant by leaving the country.

Toronto, Oct. 12.—Mr. D. McCrae, of Guelph, who was recently named by the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, to take up the subject of tuberculosis, its prevention and cure, among the herds of Ontario, has just returned from New Brunswick, where he went at the request of the provincial government to address a meeting of farmers and stock-breeders at Fredericton on the occasion of a sale of stock purchased by the New Brunswick government for distribution among the breeders of New Brunswick. The whole shipment consisted of one hundred and twenty-six cattle and one hundred and sixty sheep. The cattle sold satisfactorily, but the disposal of the sheep was attended by a loss. While in the Maritime Provinces Mr. McCrae visited several farms both in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and was much impressed with the capabilities of those portions of the country for stock-raising and the production of root crops.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., Oct. 12.—A letter was read in all the Roman Catholic churches here last Sunday which is causing a good deal of talk. In that letter Bishop Moreau refers to the Independent Order of Foresters and says that he views with sorrow the rapid increase of that order among his parishioners. While the Church has never formally condemned the society yet he strongly advised those who might be tempted to join it not to do so; and he advises those who are members of the order to sever their connection with it as soon as possible to save themselves trouble in the future. He warned his hearers not to conclude that because the Church had been silent it approved of the society. He said there were plenty of good societies that had the sanction of the Church and they ought to encourage such. Your correspondent conversed with some of the leading Foresters and they do not seem to fear the effect of the letter. Said one of them: "The order is too firmly established in St. Hyacinthe to be alarmed at anything like that. Those who have united with the Independent Order of Foresters have done so because it was to their interest to do so and they are not ready to forego the advantages which they enjoy as members of that order." He also stated, what is perfectly true, that the members belonged to the most intelligent and respectable class of people, including many professional men. The letter has not been published as yet, but it is being vigorously discussed and it is thought that the successful convention held in St. Hyacinthe last month was the occasion of the letter.

Simla, Oct. 10.—A despatch from Jamrud, near the entrance to the Khyber Pass, says that the hostile tribesmen have been active there to-day, and have fired on a patrol of dragoons, killing Captain Jones, a British officer, and one private.

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'KLONDIKE' IS CORRECT.

THE PROPER SPELLING DETERMINED BY THE UNITED STATES BOARD ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The United States Board on Geographical Names, which meets here at stated intervals, has just rendered decisions determining the spelling of a hundred and forty-nine geographical names. These include a number in Alaska, significant at this time in view of the Klondike excitement. Many variations of nomenclature for the same place are encountered and the board's action settles the uniform usage. Following is a summary of action taken relating to places conspicuously mentioned in the gold stories:

As to Klondike, the decision is to spell it as here given, and not Clondyke, Klondyke, Chaudyke, Chanik, or Deer, Reindeer, Trondike, or Thron Dnick. One of the lakes of the Upper Yukon was named Lebarge by the Western Union Telegraph expedition in 1868, after Mike Lebarge, a member of the exploring party, who is now living somewhere near Ottawa, Canada. Late publications have fallen into the error of spelling this Lebarge, but the board adheres to the original form Lebarge. There is a Lebarge River in Alaska.

When Schwatka descended the Yukon in 1883 he named one of the lakes on its headwaters Lindeman, after Dr. Moritz Lindeman, now vice-president of the Bremen Geographical Society. This sometimes appears erroneously as Lindeman. The board adopts Lindeman. One of the principal tributaries of the Upper Yukon is the Leves River, named by Robert Campbell, of the Hudson's Bay Company, about 1848. This is often miscalled Lewis. The inlet, river and village at the head of Lynn Canal, which now appears in the newspapers almost daily under the form Dyea, the starting point for the overland route, is an Indian word which has appeared in many forms. Admiral Meade in 1869 wrote it Tyra, Kfause in 1882 wrote it Dejah, Schwatka in 1883 Dayay, Dall in 1883 Taiya. The board adopts the form of Taiya.

For the lake and river variously called Hootalingua or Hotalinga, or Teslin-Hina or Teslin-Too, or Teslin, the board adopts Teslin. The terminations Hina and Too are said to mean "river" and "lake" in the dialects. An Indian village on the middle Yukon is called Nuklugayet. This has been written in several forms, including the erroneous one Tuklukyet.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 12.—Mr. George B. Dodwell, of the two Pacific-Asiatic steamship lines, and Mr. Hugh S. Wallace, vice-president of the Washington and Alaska Steamship Company, have organized the Chilcoot Road and Transport Company, and a contract was let for the tramway, which is to be in operation by Jan. 1. Construction has been begun on the railway, which starts at Dyea and runs to Greater Lake, and will be broad gauge. The tramway has a capacity of a hundred and twenty tons of freight daily and as the line will be completed by January there will be no danger of a famine at Dawson this winter. The saving in time to Klondike will be about thirty days.

New York, Oct. 11.—What was said to be the first gold received at the Assay Office direct from the Klondike was taken in there to-day. It was received from a man who said he was Charles F. Engle, of this city, and that he had come direct from the Klondike. He carried with him in a buckskin bag about one hundred and thirty ounces of gold dust, spangles and nuggets, which was said by the Assay Office experts to be worth altogether about \$2,500.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 12.—W. L. Scruggs, ex-Minister to Venezuela, and now legal adviser of the Venezuelan Government in its boundary troubles, left Atlanta to-day for Washington, whence he will go to Caracas, in response to a cable despatch from the Venezuelan Government requesting him to come there for a conference on the arbitration of the boundary dispute between Great Britain and that country.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Ont., Oct. 11.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures:—Kamloops, 53, 38; Calgary, 48, 30; Qu'Appelle, 36, 24; Winnipeg, 46, 30; Toronto, 70, 60; Ottawa, 68, 54; Montreal, 64, 40; Quebec, 46, 46; Halifax, 52, 46. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours:—Strong winds and gales, southerly to westerly; unsettled and showery to-day; turning cooler at night, and generally fair on Wednesday.

Montreal, Oct. 12, 1896. Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 29.67; yesterday, 29.38. Temperature to-day, max. 69, min. 57; yesterday, max. 57, min. 35.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS

JOHNSON—At No. 1044 St. Denis street, city, on Sept. 29, 1897, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Crawford T. Johnson. 9

WAIT—On Sunday, Oct. 10, 1897, a son to Mr. and Mrs. George S. Watt. 12

MARRIED

CAMPEAU—ANTILLE—On October 9, by the Rev. D. Winter, pastor of the Western Methodist Church, Alfred Campeau, of Ottawa, to Matilda Antille, of Hull, Que. 9

JENKIN—COTTELL—At Belleville, Ont., on Oct. 5, 1897, by the Rev. Mr. Hutton, William Charles Jenkin, to Miss Annie Cottell. At home, Thursdays. 11

KING—MACGOWAN—At St. Andrew's Church, Orangeville, Ont., Oct. 6, 1897, by the Rev. Donald MacKenzie, B.A., Robert Francis King, second son of the late Clement King, Esq., of Barbados, to Grace Glendinning, only daughter of A. MacGowan. 9

MACKENZIE—BADGELEY—At Los Angeles, Cal., on Sept. 23, 1897, by the Rev. Dr. Trow, the Rev. D. P. Mackenzie, rector of the Church of the Advent, California, and third son of the late Captain John Mackenzie, Chief Factor of the Honorable Hudson Bay Company, to Edith, second daughter of the late Rev. Charles Badgeley, and granddaughter of the late Rev. Dr. Nicolls, the first Principal of Bishop's College, Lennoxville. 11

DIED

BUSTEED—On 9th October, 1897, at Battersby Point, Beverton, County, Que., Alexander A. Busteed, aged 35 years, youngest son of the late Alex. A. Busteed, and brother of E. B. Busteed, Q.C., of this city. 11

CAMPBELL—At the residence of his brother, James Campbell, Esq., Jefferson, Wisconsin, on Oct. 7, 1897, Col. Donald Campbell, Registrar of Halton County, Ontario. 11

FUTVOYE—At St. Johns, P.Q., on the 8th instant, Isaac Booth Futvoye, in his 65th year. 11

LAROCHE—At the Parliament House, Quebec, Surcoula Marie Victor, son of Dr. Gedeon Larocque, Sergeant-at-Arms, aged 12 years and 5 months. 11

McKNIGHT—At Quebec, on Oct. 11, 1897, after a short illness, Maria Cahill, dearly beloved wife of P. W. McKnight, aged 56 years. 12

MILLAR—At Jay, N.Y., on Saturday, Oct. 9, 1897, Edith MacFarlane, only surviving daughter of William and the late Agnes Millar, aged 24 years. 11

HITCHELL—At his residence, No. 61 Grande Allee Quebec, on Oct. 6, 1897, Robert Mitchell, in his seventy-seventh year. 8

O'BRIEN—On Oct. 12, 1897, Katie A. Dolores O'Brien, at the residence of her father, Mr. Michael O'Brien, 919 Wellington street. Funeral will take place on Thursday morning, 14th inst., at 7:30 sharp, from the above address to St. Ann's Church, thence to R. C. Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend. A. Cobourg (Ont.) papers please copy. 12

THOMPSON—At Newtonville (Clarke), on Saturday, Oct. 2, 1897, Mrs. Agnes Thompson, aged 88 years. 11

ADVERTISEMENT.

Professors Wm. Reed, Wm. Sullivan, Sidney Jackson, Miss A. M. Sharp, Miss May and other professional musicians have purchased Morris Pianos. Being under small expenses and employing to agents, enables W. H. Leach, 49 Metcalfe street, to sell these celebrated pianos from \$250 upwards on monthly payments of \$8; discount for cash. Open evenings.

AU BON MARCHE

ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE.
1883 & 1885 Notre Dame St.
Our Stock of Winter Jackets, Capes, Coats, Shawls, Fur Goods, etc. are all on view; also our New Winter Dress Goods, Cloakings, Tweeds, Blankets, Carpets, and all at Rock Bottom Prices. 23

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UNDERTAKERS,
300 St. James St.
Montreal

MY, IT'S COLD!

Why not have one of our
Gas Logs, Coal or
Asbestos Grates
and Keep Warm.

Call and See Them.

THE G. R. LOCKER CO.
1149 Notre Dame Street.

SUCH

DAINTY ORNAMENTS
THE PRETTIEST LOT OF
VIENNA ORNAMENTS

for Mantles, Whatnots, Tables, etc., in China, ever shown in Montreal, are now on exhibition at our store. Will be pleased to show them, as we are satisfied nothing to equal them has ever been shown in this city.

R.A. Dickson & Co.

2761 St. Catherine St.
Open every Saturday evening until 9.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame street. Montreal's Greatest Store. Oct. 12, 1897.

The Store that is Increasing Faster than any other Store in Montreal To-day.

THOUSANDS OF

LADIES' JACKETS AND CAPES.

The Greatest Values Ever Offered.

READ THE PRICES. READ THE PRICES.

There has never been anything like the Jacket and Cape values The Big Store will offer to-morrow and following days. The weather has not been favorable to Jacket and Cape selling. Our stock is, therefore, too large. We've resolved to turn it into cash, and to do so quickly. Call and see what has been done in the way of price cutting, and you'll realize that The Big Store will meet your highest expectations in prices, styles and values.

READ ON. READ ON. READ ON.

LADIES' JACKETS. LADIES' CAPES.

100 choice Diagonal Cheviot Serge Jackets in Black only, latest double breast style, with full coat back, 2 pockets and lapa, wide revers, new sleeves, special bound seams and six large buttons in front. This garment would be sold elsewhere, if they could get it at \$5.00. They'll be sold to-morrow at \$2.00.

136 Fancy Tweed Jackets in choice combinations of Scotch effects, cut in the latest style, with divided inlaid velvet collar and fancy revers, double stitched seams, new pockets, stylish sleeves and all seams bound. In the ordinary way most stores would sell this garment at \$9.00, as a special offer to-morrow, \$4.70.

THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.

DRESS GOODS—OPPORTUNITY.

Don't let this Dress Goods opportunity pass you. The annals of Dress Goods selling never recorded such startling values as will be offered by The Big Store to-morrow, and continuing on following days. Thousands of pieces of hand-loomed, will be placed on our counters at prices that will tempt you to buy, not one, but two or three dress lengths for future use.

COLOR DRESS GOODS. BLACK DRESS GOODS.

30 Pieces New Fancy Plaid Dress Goods, 44 inches wide, in a good variety of bright colorings, suitable for Children's dresses. Regular price, 25c. Our special price, 17c.

10 Pieces New 'Sarano' Cloth, in a full range of dark colors, with narrow self stripes. Excellent value at our regular price, 40c. Our special price, 25c.

10 Pieces New 'Hesella' Cloth, in pretty mottled grounds, with raised black shell pattern. Sold elsewhere at 40c. Our special price, 20c.

THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.

Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

The S. CARSLY CO., Limited,

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame st., 192 to 194 St. James st., Montreal.

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JOHN MURPHY & CO.

THE RAINY DAY

in 'the Fall' is inevitable, but none the less it 'makes things miserable' if not properly provided for. The best provision is undoubtedly a reliable umbrella and a good Water-proof. We can supply both at prices to defy competition from splendidly assorted stocks. Call and examine them.

UMBRELLAS.

for Men, Women and Children. Nobby handles, very strong frames, and durable covers.

LADIES' UMBRELLAS.

50c, 75c, 90c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and upwards.

MEN'S UMBRELLAS.

50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and upwards.

SPECIAL.

25 dozen Ladies' Durable Silk Umbrellas, fine English Make, with Sterling Silver Handles and Collars. This line was made to sell at \$3.50. Will offer same in our Umbrella Department at \$2.50.

MEN'S RAIN COATS.

Fine quality PARAMATTA RAIN COATS, in Black or Navy, with or without Capes. Prices, \$9.00 to \$11.50. MEN'S RAIN COATS, best English make, with cape and no sleeves, large sizes. To clear at less than Factory Prices, \$13.50 coats for \$7.95.

Boys' Black Rubber Coats, from \$1.75.

Men's Black Rubber Coats, \$4.00 ones for \$2.49.

LADIES' WATERPROOFS in all the latest Fall Styles, at less than wholesale prices.

CHILDREN'S WATERPROOFS in all sizes.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

2343 St. Catherine street, Cor. of Metcalfe st.

TERMS CASH. TEL. 3833.

FOR

Perfect Fitting

EYE-GLASSES

—AND—

SPECTACLES

Go to BEATTY'S.

Solid Gold Spectacles from \$4.50

Solid Gold Eye-Glasses from 3.50

Gold Filled Eye-Glasses from 2.00

Gold Filled Spectacles from 2.00

Best quality Nickel Spectacles and Eye-Glasses, \$1.00

Optical Prescriptions Correctly Filled.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, REPAIRED.

Watches Repaired and Warranted for \$1.00.

D. BEATTY,

137 St. Peter st.

(Opposite "Witness" Office).

MISS BYRNE, Milliner,

HAS REMOVED to her

New Establishment

99 Metcalfe Street,

Between St. Catherine and Burnside Place.

Also at Old Stand,

792 and 794 Dorchester Street.

All the Newest and Latest

MILLINERY NOVELTIES

from Paris, London and New York.

STOPPING

WATER

The time prescribed by law, having expired, when the water supply must be stopped in all cases where payment has not been made.

Notice is hereby given that the officials of the department will commence to

TURN OFF

the water immediately in all parts of the city indiscriminately.

By order,

W. ROBE,

City Treasurer.

City Hall, Montreal, 9th Oct., 1897. 11

CAUTION.

As there are several spurious imitations on the market, ask for

JELLY OF CUCUMBER AND ROSES.

Be sure the words CUCUMBER

AND ROSES are on the label.

It has no equal for chapped hands, and all roughness of the skin.

Druggists keep it.

JOHN LEWIS, Chemist.

2208 St. Catherine st., cor. University.

Branch, 2613 St. Catherine st., cor. Guy st.

The Daily Witness.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 12.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE.

Oct. 12, 1897.

Montreal Wholesale Markets.

GRAIN.

The grain market is steady this morning, there being little change since yesterday.

We quote:

Spring patents 28c to 27c

Peas 56c to 57c

Buckwheat, nom. 42c to 43c

Barley, according to sample. 32c to 36c

Corn, in store 38c to 37c

Rye, nom 56c to 57c

FLOUR.

The demand from the Maritime Provinces is good, and a considerable business is being done. Prices to-day are:

Spring patents \$5.40 to \$5.65

Manitoba strong bakers 5.00 to 5.15

Winter patents 4.60 to 5.00

Straight rollers 4.35 to 4.45

BUTTER.

There is as yet little signs of a revival in the butter trade, as foreign quotations are too low for shippers. We quote:

Finest creamery 18c to 18c

Finest dairy 14c to 14c

Lower grade dairy 12c to 13c

CHEESE.

The market is steady to-day at yesterday's advance, and orders for export are coming in more freely. We quote:

Finest Ontario 9c to 9c

Townships 9c to 9c

Weekly Calendar.

FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP,
McGill vs. Montreal,
 M.A.A.A. GROUNDS, SATURDAY, 16th Oct.
 Kick off at 2.30 p.m. sharp, Rain or Shine.
 Admission—South Side of Grounds, 25c; Grand Stand, 50c. Reserved Seats, 50c.
 For sale at Morton, Phillips & MacMillan's Pharmacy, Phillips square, and M.A.A.A. Office.
 Bicycles admitted only at Hallows street entrance and may be checked for 5c each.

TUESDAY, OCT. 12.

ART ASSOCIATION,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.
A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING
 of the members of this Association will be held in the gallery, Phillips square, on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12th, at five o'clock, for the purpose of authorizing the sale of the property, being 2633 St. Catherine street, part of number sixteen hundred and seventy-seven (1877), on the official plan of the St. Antoine ward, Montreal. This property was acquired under Sheriff's Sale to protect a mortgage.
 ROBERT LINDSAY, Secretary.

THE FREE EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL CLASSES
 Have Re-Opened at the
EVANGELISTIC HALL, 2434 St. Catherine street.

Sunday, 3.30 p.m., Bible Class.
 Monday, 8 p.m., Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, French, Plain Sewing, Crocheting and Fancy Work.
 Tuesday, 4 p.m., Gospel Service for Children.
 Wednesday, 3.30 p.m., "Happy Circle of Busy Workers," a sewing class for Girls from 5 to 15 years.
 Thursday, 8 p.m., first Thursday of each month a "Social" The remaining Thursdays, the What-We-Can Circle of King's Daughters.
 Friday, 8 p.m., Dressmaking.
 Saturday, 10 p.m., All Young Women Welcome.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 13.

National Council
 —OF—
WOMEN OF CANADA.

PRESIDENT: HER EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.
MONTREAL LOCAL COUNCIL.
 President: Mrs. COV.
 A General Meeting of the Montreal Local Council will be held in the Y.M.C.A. Building on Wednesday, October 13th, at 3 p.m. The public is cordially invited to be present.

SHERBROOKE ST. METHODIST CHURCH
PLATFORM ENTERTAINMENT.
"YOUR MOTHER'S APRON STRINGS."

By CHAPLAIN LOZIER.

WEDNESDAY, October 13, at 8 p.m.
 Tickets, 25c.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of THE MONTREAL WOOLLEN MILL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, St. Gabriel's Locks, in the City of Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of October next, 1897, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of ratifying a By-law passed by the Directors, to increase the capital stock of the Company to two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000).
 Montreal, 25th Sept., 1897.
 WM. J. MILLAN, Secretary.

Wednesday, Oct. 13, 8 p.m.

PUBLIC MISSIONARY MEETING
 —IN THE—
Montreal Diocesan Theological College, University street.

In connection with the Board of Domestic and Foreign Missions of the Church of England in Canada.
 Addresses will be given by several of the Bishops, Clergy and Laymen.

THURSDAY, OCT. 14.

TAYLOR CHURCH.
THURSDAY Evening, Oct. 14.
 Don't fail to hear the Eloquent Descriptive Lecturer, **JOHN A. NICHOLLS.**
 In his intensely thrilling lecture on **"A NIGHT IN THE SLUMS OF NEW YORK."**
 The lecture will be magnificently illustrated by over 100 Great Scenes 100.
 Projected in a magnificent canvas by one of the most powerful Scopions in the world, reproducing scenes PHOTOGRAPHED AT NIGHT by the aid of the flash light, under POLICE PROTECTION and at great personal risk.
 YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS IT.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GRANDE LIGNE MISSIONARY SOCIETY
 will be held on THURSDAY next, the 14th inst., at half-past two o'clock, in the French Baptist Church (l'Oratoire) Manoe street.
 In the evening, in the same place, there will be a Platform Meeting at half-past seven o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.
 THEODORE LAFLEUR, Secretary.

FRIDAY, OCT. 15.

Monument Nationale,
FRIDAY, October 15, 8 p.m.

McGILL THEATRE NIGHT.

CONCERT BY
McGILL Glee & Banjo Club.
QUARTETTE.
PRINCETON BANJO SEXTETTE.
 Mrs. CHAS. CROWLEY, Contralto, Toronto.
 Distribution of Prizes, etc., etc.
 Plan to open at the Lantana, Northumberland and Shaw's Music Store.
 Admission, \$1.50, \$1.75 and 25c.

FRIDAY, OCT. 15.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Opening Meeting of the Fourteenth Biennial Conference of Women's and Young Women's Christian Associations will be held in the High School Assembly Hall, Peel street, on

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 15th, at 8 o'clock.
 HIS WORSHIP MAYOR WILSON-SMITH, in the chair.

SPEAKERS:
 MISS EMILY HUNTINGTON, New York, Originator and General Director of Kitchen Gardens.
 REV. J. EDGAR HILL.
 MISS E. K. PRICE, Chicago, Ill.
 REV. DR. GEORGE, Principal Congregational College of Canada.

The Public Cordially Invited.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

WINDSOR HALL,
 (Under direction of Vert & Harriet.)
Mlle.

ANTOINETTE TREBELLI,
 the world-famous Soprano, assisted by

HERR VON HOESE, Tenor; SIG. QUINTANO, Violinist; MR. HUBERT DE BLANK, Pianist and Accompanist.

will give TWO GRAND CONCERTS on

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, at 8 o'clock
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 23, 3 o'clock
 Reserved seats, \$1.00 and 75c.
 Admission, 50c.
 Sale of seats opens at Shaw's Music Store, on Thursday, 14th.

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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.
 For Great Britain add \$1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 25c on Northern Messenger; \$3.50 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.

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

The Daily Witness.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1897.

EGYPT AND SLAVERY.

The importance of the military policy of Great Britain in the land of the Pharaohs has to a large degree obscured her efforts to abolish slavery and the slave trade in that country. By recent enactments of the Egyptian Government in accordance with a convention with Britain, the importation into any part of Egypt, as well as the transit across any portion of its territory, of any white, negro or Abyssinian slave destined for sale is absolutely prohibited. Every slave on Egyptian soil is entitled to his complete freedom, and may demand letters of enfranchisement, whenever he desires to do so. To prevent evasion of this law by the owners of slaves selling them to purchasers abroad, it is enacted that no slaves can be exported from Egypt unless they are provided with letters of enfranchisement setting forth that they are free to dispose of their persons without reserve or restriction. Within certain limits the traffic in slaves was already forbidden, but by a special provision purchasers are now made equally liable with the vendor, a point which had previously been left obscure. A special department will have charge of the suppression of the slave trade, and will have a large force at its disposal to keep watch over roads leading from the desert, as well as the shores of the Red Sea, or other places by which slaves

might be brought into Egyptian territory. Finally, British cruisers are at liberty to search and detain any Egyptian vessel in the Red Sea or Indian Ocean that is suspected of being engaged in the slave trade. It may, as is frequently alleged, be the policy of the Conservative Government of Great Britain to decline ultimately to evacuate Egypt, but whatever may be the destiny of the latter country, the occupation by the British has been in the widest and strongest sense an unqualified benefit to all the dwellers in the land, and to the cause of humanity at large. The fact that the people of Egypt are at present, by reason of ignorance or of national and religious prejudice, unable to fairly appreciate how much of their improved condition is due to British authority, cannot weigh with the unbiased reader of historical and current literature. Whatever may be said regarding the motives which lead to the maintenance of the occupation, there can be no denial of the beneficial results derived from it. The complete abatement of slavery and the slave trade is by no means the least illustrious achievement of British authority on the Nile.

VOLUNTEERS AND FOREIGN SERVICE.

The report that the British War Office has elaborated a scheme by which the volunteer force will be made available for foreign service is at least premature. The liability of volunteers to be called upon for actual army service is limited by act of parliament, and it is not compulsory upon them to perform military duty outside of the British Islands and certain enumerated foreign possessions. Actual war is not essential to enable the government to avail itself of this auxiliary force; it is sufficient that an apprehension of this contingency has been communicated to parliament, or if the latter body be not sitting, has been declared by the Queen in council and notified by proclamation. The volunteers are thereupon bound to serve within the limits above mentioned until released by a proclamation, declaring the occasion to have passed. That it may be proposed to obtain wider powers for the utilization of the volunteer force is quite probable, but since the existing enactment governing this organization is of the nature of a contract with its members, any such modification as that suggested will require to be proceeded with in a very tentative manner. The estimated volunteer strength for 1896-97 is 263,528 effective, and this large body is therefore capable of supplying ample contingents for garrison duty and a strong auxiliary force for field service, and it would of course materially strengthen the war department to be able to dispose of a portion of this force for foreign service. The recent utterances of the commander-in-chief deprecating of the present weakness of the British army, as well as others to the same effect employed by prominent officials in parliament, may well foreshadow some plan for the enlargement of the national military strength. It is difficult to see, however, the possibility, or even equity, of imposing greater liability upon volunteers without at the same time adopting some scheme of enforced military service upon all eligible adults. Suggestions tending to produce this result have been thrown out from time to time by those in authority, and in view of the unsettled condition of foreign relations and the necessity Great Britain finds herself in of providing against complication with a coalition of powers, the launching of some such plan is not at all improbable. It has been the fashion with certain Continental military critics to sneer at the British 'citizen soldiers,' but as a matter of fact the majority of effective volunteers have had a great many more years' drill than the bulk of the men composing the French or German armies, who serve for two or three years under the colors, and are then retired into the reserve. In physique and intelligence, moreover, these volunteers compare not unfavorably with any military organization.

THE HARBOR CONFERENCE.

Owing to the fact that the conference in regard to harbor improvement was not confined strictly to the representatives of the great business associations invited by the Harbor Board, the object for which it was called was not attained. Besides the City, the Board of Trade, the Corn Exchange, the Shipping Interests, the Chambre de Commerce and the Harbor Commission, there were present representatives of single corporations and individuals who represented no one but themselves. It was found that these individuals were all of one way of thinking, and that when a representative

of one of the great associations arose and supported the Harbor Commission's plan, one of the interlopers was put up immediately after to break the effect by opposing it. The scheme worked very well. The great associations had no more representation or voice in the deliberation than the half-dozen private interests. In order to secure time for the hearing of the private interests, the addresses of the representatives of the great business bodies had to be confined to five or ten minutes. The result was, we suppose, just what was intended by those who managed the meeting—nothing was decided and no clear showing of public opinion was made. Still, the Premier, who was present, as well as the Minister of Public Works, must take cognizance of the fact which, in spite of all that was done to hide it, stands out clear, and that was that all the great business associations, with one exception, as well as the City, were in favor of Plan Number Nineteen, and expressed their views to that effect.

The City, the Board of Trade, the Corn Exchange Association, the Shipping Interests, by their representatives who attended the conference under instructions to support Plan Number Nineteen, thereby protested against the plan of the Minister of Public Works to sacrifice and waste the most valuable central space of the limited harbor front of the port. The President of the Board of Trade, representing fifteen hundred of the chief business men of the city, wholesale and retail merchants, exporters and importers, banking men and underwriters, spoke out boldly and plainly in favor of the immediate execution of Plan Number Nineteen. The President of the Corn Exchange, in a very able speech, voiced the views of that association of grain and provision merchants, transportation and carrying companies, in favor of the more capacious and accommodating plan for central harbor improvement. Mr. D. A. Watt, representing the Shipping Interests, declared that they favored Plan Number Nineteen with some modifications. And the City Council, represented by the Mayor and Alderman Prefontaine, also supported Plan Number Nineteen. The harbor commissioners had endorsed Plan Number Nineteen, which is, indeed, their own. Against all these interests stand alone the Chambre de Commerce—unless, indeed, we count the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, which had no more reason to be specially represented, so far as we can see, than the Montreal Transportation Company or the Kingston and Montreal Transportation Company, or any one of the numerous steamship companies or private business firms. The Grand Trunk Railway had endorsed Plan Number Nineteen, though it was not specially represented at the meeting yesterday.

If, therefore, the Premier and the Minister of Public Works care at all what the business interests of the city, and indeed the city itself, thinks about what is best in the interests of the trade and commerce not only of the port but of the Dominion, they need not be at a loss to learn it simply because there was confusion arising out of the overcrowded, mixed meeting held yesterday. If the Minister of Public Works is determined to have his own way he will have it in spite of the public interests which in the opinion of all the greatest business associations concerned will be injured thereby. If the Minister of Public Works were a Sir John Young there might be something to say for his course. But his knowledge and experience may be judged from the fact that at the meeting yesterday he gravely lectured the representatives of the Allan and Dominion steamship companies with the learning he had acquired by visiting their own wharves at Portland and Boston, forgetting that what were novelties of great importance to a tyro were matters with which they had been necessarily long and intimately acquainted. The Minister of Public Works, in the face of the urgent appeals of the business interests for immediate execution of the works, congratulated himself and them upon the delay he had caused. The plans for improvement were made in 1886, and were to be completed by 1894, and here, three years later, is the Minister of Public Works calling upon the people of Montreal to rejoice over so much of the delay as he is responsible for, and promising them more of the same blessing. The public is learning its lesson from day to day; it is becoming acquainted with the spirit and method in which ministers, as individuals, and the government as a whole, carries on the work of administration of public affairs. They can see quite clearly and appreciate the motives and reasons of all parties. Mr. Tarte is creat-

ing public opinion by which he will be judged. He can thwart and oppose the public interests with comparative impunity for a time, but men with a far greater hold upon the public than he has cannot do it for very long. Mr. Tarte wants to be the master, not the servant, of the people. A foreign statesman understood the genius of the British people better. 'The English king,' he said, 'who is content to be the man of his people is the greatest man on earth; but if he wants to be more, he is less than nothing.'

SPECIAL TRAIN.

MAY CONVEY FOOD AND CLOTHING TO THE SUFFERERS BY FIRE.

PRIVATE SUBSCRIPTIONS—BONSECOURS.

MARKET EXTENSION SCHEME AGAIN.

As stated in last night's issue, the City Council, yesterday afternoon, decided with the consent of the Finance Committee, to vote \$5,000 for the sufferers by fire at Casselman and South Indian.

The subject of giving aid to the destitute was brought up by Mayor Wilson-Smith reading appeals for help from the Mayors of Ottawa and Hull. His Worship was strongly in favor of the council coming to the aid of the homeless, what was done, too, should be done without a moment's delay.

Ald. Beausoleil said the council could not vote any money unless with the sanction of the Legislature. The reserve could not be drawn upon, as it had now dwindled down to a very low figure. He would suggest that the matter be referred to the Finance Committee.

Ald. Prefontaine—in a case like this we should not try to raise difficulties. I am sure that not a citizen of Montreal would raise his voice against our voting money for such an object as this. Prompt action is the great need in such a case. He then moved that the Finance Committee be authorized to grant \$5,000 for the relief of the sufferers. It would be a good idea, he thought, to purchase food and clothing with the money and send the necessities direct to the homeless.

The Mayor approved of this idea and said a special train might be chartered to take up the provisions without delay.

Ald. Stevenson seconded Ald. Prefontaine's motion, saying that he wished the civic purse had been a little more bulky, so that the amount could have been \$10,000.

The motion was carried unanimously, it being understood that the Finance Committee should meet this afternoon and formally approve of the amount being granted.

The Worship yesterday sent to the Mayor of Ottawa a cheque for \$124.33, which included his own private subscription of \$100 and a five pound note donated by Mr. Pullen, an Englishman at present travelling in Canada. The Mayor also wishes to acknowledge the receipt of \$100 from Mr. Samuel Carsley in aid of the fund for the relief of the Casselman sufferers.

It was announced that the Fanfare des Artisans will give an excursion on the Canada Atlantic to the region recently devastated by fire, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the benefit of the sufferers.

Ald. Beausoleil presented a petition from residents in the East Ward asking that Bonsecours Market be enlarged eastward as far as Claude street. The petition was referred to the Market Committee.

The Council adjourned till Monday next.

ENGLISH NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Night schools under control of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners will be opened this winter in Mount Royal School, 803 St. Urbain street; Dufferin School, 94 St. Urbain street; Lansdown School, Shaw and St. Catherine street; Royal Arthur School, Canning and Workman streets, and Lorne school, Coleraine street. Applicants for admission will be enrolled at each school from 7.30 to 9 o'clock on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of this week, and regular class work will commence on Friday evening. All youths not attending day school are eligible for admission.

INTERESTING LITIGATION.

In the case of Barker vs. the Central Vermont Railway Company judgment was obtained here by plaintiff for between three thousand and four thousand dollars, and two locomotives and some of the rolling stock were seized in the Grand Trunk yards, on Saturday last. Now the company, having passed into the hands of receivers, under the laws of Vermont, the point will arise whether these receivers can hold the property as against judgment creditors in this province.

UNAPPRECIATED MUSIC.

The following letter has been sent to the Mayor by the chief of police.

Dear Mr. Mayor—I have given orders to my men to warn the organ and piano players to desist from playing on Notre Dame, St. James, St. Francois Xavier, Hospital, St. Sacrament, St. John and other streets in that vicinity. The players have been told that if they persist in playing in these streets, their licenses would not be renewed another year. I think it would be a good thing if you got Mr. David, City Clerk, to put in a clause in the by-law regarding these players, that they shall have no right to play in 'East, Centre or West Wards'; that would settle the matter for next spring.

THE BATTLE OF THE PINES.

VICS HOLD THEIR OWN AGAINST VICS.

INSTRUCTIVE SHAM FIGHT.

The Victoria Rifles showed up at their armory last night for a special parade in pretty fair force, two hundred and forty officers and men in all being present, including the band and pioneers, cyclist and stretcher detachments. The object of the parade was that of putting in a little instructive work on the mountain, each member of the rank and file being provided with twenty rounds of blank cartridge for the purpose. Under the command of Lieut. Colonel Bustard the battalion marched off at 8.30 o'clock, making straight for Sherbrooke street by way of Union avenue, a considerable crowd being in attendance. They proceeded along Sherbrooke to Peel street, where the battalion was divided, four companies, under the command of Major Meakins, which were to form the attacking party, passing on to march up the Vite des Neiges road and thence to the mountain, past the old toll-bar, while the remaining two companies, with the band, under the command of Major Rodden, made their way straight up the mountain by way of Peel street, across the bridge path to the upper road, and thence by the gully to the knoll by the Pines, where they took up a defensive position. The officers in command of each party had instructions, but neither knew those of the other.

The attack, which was from a westerly direction, attempted by a feint on the right of the defence to draw the fire of the latter and then smash it from its left with the bulk of the attacking force.

The left of the attacking force, which was to make the feint, was too long in getting into position, and when at last it opened fire the right of the attack commenced on their part rather too soon. The latter should have waited to see if the defence had drawn away their left, to hold their right against the feigned attack. The defence, fortunately for themselves, had not done this, and the right of the attacking force, although in superior numbers, found themselves in the open opposed to the left of the defence, the latter, though few, being in a strong position. There was no storming the position, and bloody, indeed, would have been the contest had it been real. The defending party at the close of the fight appeared to have made good their defence, but the final decision will be given by the umpires, Col. Gordon, D.O.C., and Lieut. Colonel Starke. The firing was very good, being excellently controlled, consisting of sectional volleys. "Let 'em alone" was not sounded till quite eleven o'clock, and it was midnight when the battalion returned to their armory after a fatiguing but instructive field-night.

THE LATE REV. J. S. THOMAS.

BURSAR OF MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE.

Marlborough College suffered a heavy loss by the death on Sunday, Sept. 26, after two months' illness, of the Rev. John Shearne Thomas, who had been bursar of the college since 1890. His long years of service to the school will not easily be forgotten by Marlborough. He was trusted and consulted by three



THE LATE MR. J. S. THOMAS.

successive head masters, and was mainly responsible for the changes that have been made in the college during his thirty-seven years of office. Mr. Thomas was a strong politician, and was a member of the Wiltshire County Council, where his financial abilities made him highly valued. He was at work practically to the last. It is pleasant to reflect that he lived to see his labor bear fruit, and that he has left the college in a prosperous condition. Mr. Thomas was a brother of Mr. F. W. Thomas of Montreal. We are indebted to the London 'Graphic' for the picture and sketch of Mr. Thomas's life.

WILL WATCH HOW THEY WEAR.

The Road Committee made its inspection of the paving on Notre Dame street from Chateaufort square to St. Martin street yesterday. It was decided to wait and see how the bricks, put down by the company manufacturing them, wore before making a report as to the merits or demerits of the paving.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

There was standing room only in the three Great Maple Rooms at The S. Carsley Co. yesterday. Hundreds of Montreal's best people were there deep in the mysteries of Jacket and Cape dressing. There's no place like The Big Store to get your full money's worth. The S. Carsley Co., Limited.

ONTARIO W.C.T.U.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.

RESOLUTIONS MADE BY A COMMITTEE OF THE W.C.T.U. OF MONTREAL.

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RESOLUTIONS MADE BY A COMMITTEE OF THE W.C.T.U. OF MONTREAL.

Who is primarily responsible for this iniquitous outcome of a great moral movement? The deluded Christian elect, whose political standard of ethics is of two evils choose the least? Christ never taught it—the principles of the Book are dead against it, and until Christ's citizens declare, 'We will be represented by true men, or none,' and then back up their professions at the ward committees, the nominating conventions and the ballot box, the reign of righteousness so long delayed, so bitterly needed, will never be ushered in.

A Connecticut white ribboner told me this summer that in one of their towns a moral question was to the fore. The people were in favor of it, but its success depended on the candidate elected. With cunning craft the politicians placed the nominating convention on the town prayer-meeting night. A prominent minister went to his church, and after explaining matters addressed his congregation thus: 'Brethren, I am going over to that convention; I invite every man here having a vote to go with me. We will to-night leave the sisters to do the praying.' And with one accord the male section of that meeting adjourned, frustrated the scheme of the enemy, and answered the sisters' prayers.

Says Dr. Carlos Martyn, in the 'Herald Review': 'A proper ethical teaching ought to persuade the voter that as baptism and the Lord's Supper are twin sacraments of the Church, so the primary and the ballot box are twin sacraments of the state, and that each election day is a Sabbath of patriotism, which God commands him to remember to keep holy.'

DOMINION PLEBISCITE.

We are closing what, at the last annual convention we expected would be the 'plebiscite year,' and still that great event is ahead of us. I do not remember to have attended a county convention, for six months back, without being publicly asked this question: 'Do you believe there will be a plebiscite? Why any such doubt should be abroad, unless a product of Ontario's sad experiences, I cannot conceive. The Dominion Government secured the people's support in lieu of three pledges—to settle the Manitoba school embroglio, and the tariff and to allow the people to settle the prohibition problem. We have not yet reached that stage of development when our rulers recognize the superiority of spiritual over material and material concerns, consequently the school difficulty took precedence, the financial issue absorbed the second session, and there is nothing now left but prohibition. Surely it must have right of way at this winter's parliament. We have no doubt but that we shall have the plebiscite.'

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has shown himself a man of courage; in younger days he was a temperance advocate, and therefore is conversant with the merits of the subject. These facts augur for the national future of the reform. We do not believe the Premier will yield to the machinations of the liquor trade, or the cowardly suggestions of any time serving followers, and despite his promises and pledges throw us a meatless bone. We ask no undue advantage. We will be gladly willing 'to fight it out to the finish' without any special favors, but we must have a fair field.

Probably direct taxation and compensation have been buried under the indignant protests that, from British Columbia to Nova Scotia and from the Northwest Territories to Ontario, have thundered down upon them. The other spectacle—a majority, not of the votes, but the voters—would be such an outrage on every sentiment of justice, and such an extreme departure from all past methods, it could scarcely be seriously considered, outside the camp of the enemy.

Settle this in your heart, we will have the plebiscite in the near future. And alongside of that conviction write this solemn pledge: 'By the help of God, in this the supreme hour of my country's need, I will do all within my power, by faith-filled prayer, whole souled, courageous work, and generous giving, to carry the day for God and the right.'

Every line of educational effort should at once spring into activity. As temperance women we must win others to our ranks. We must labor with the indifferent and convince the prejudiced, and as the purpose that is never focused is too diffusive to accomplish much, I would earnestly commend to your attention the plan of work recommendation regarding a November membership crusade.

Each department will present at least one plan by which the workers under its banner may advance plebiscite interests.

If our local presidents set themselves to make the year's work bend to this growing purpose each union will be a plebiscite committee.

This evening will be observed as welcome meeting night, when the greetings will be tendered by Mrs. Brophy, president of the Branch Union, and the ministers of the city, and responded to by Mrs. E. S. Johnston, of London. An address will also be given by Mrs. Asa Gordon, of Ottawa.

AN EMBEZZLER IN THE TOILS.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 11.—Willis A. Trask, the embezzling cashier of the First National Bank of Wallingford, Conn., was captured here this afternoon. He has been living in Halifax since Sept. 13 under the name of W. W. Wheeler, first at the Halifax Hotel and afterwards at the Elmwood, a fashionable boarding house. Trask, whose embezzlements are supposed to aggregate about thirty thousand dollars, admits that he is the man wanted, and says he will return to Connecticut without extradition proceedings.

THE MOLSONS BANK.

Annual Meeting of the Shareholders Held Yesterday.

A SATISFACTORY REPORT.

REFERENCE TO THE DEATH OF THE LATE PRESIDENT—NECESSITY OF CARRYING LARGE AVAILABLE SECURITIES.

The forty-second annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Molsons Bank was held in the Board Room of that institution at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The president, Mr. W. M. Macpherson (Quebec), occupied the chair, and among those present were Messrs. S. H. Ewing, vice-president; J. P. Cleghorn, W. M. Ramsay, Hy. Archibald, S. Finley, H. Markland Molson, directors; Thomas Kirby, J. Try-Davies, James Wilson, R. W. Shepherd, George Burnford, John Crawford, John Molson, Fred. Molson, David Crawford and C. E. Gudewill.

The President having called the meeting to order, requested Mr. Elliot, the Local Manager, to act as secretary, and after that gentlemen had read the advertisement convening the meeting, the President named Messrs. David Crawford and J. Try-Davies to act as scrutineers.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The General Manager, Mr. F. Wolferstan Thomas, then read the annual report of the Directors as follows:

'Gentlemen,—Since we last met you it has been our pleasure to have secured the death of the deprivation of the services of our President, the late Mr. John H. R. Molson. Eulogy of him is hardly necessary, as he had long held a prominent place in public estimation. A man of scrupulous integrity, conservative in his dealings, deliberate and sagacious in formation of an opinion, resolute and fearless in its execution. As a benefactor, he will be greatly missed. His generosity in aiding works of benevolence and education have been conspicuous in a liberal age.'

The Directors of the Molsons Bank beg to submit to the shareholders the forty-second annual report of the bank for the year ending Sept. 30.

'The net earnings of the year, after making ample provision for bad and doubtful debts, amount to \$29,177.51, which have been distributed by two semi-annual dividends of 4 percent each, and a bonus of 1 percent, making \$180,000 in all.

'The surplus left of \$29,177.51, together with the balance of \$2,827.17 carried over from last year, making altogether the sum of \$32,004.68, was distributed as follows:—\$100,000 carried to the Rest, bringing that account up to \$150,000; \$5,000 was applied on banking premises recently acquired, and \$26,828.68 remains at credit of Profit and Loss Account, to be carried forward to next year.'

'The branches of the Bank have all been inspected once or oftener during the year, and we are pleased to be able to say that the staff, as a whole, continues to work faithfully and with every desire to forward the welfare of the Bank.'

'We have experienced for some years the want of a branch in the city of Quebec, and this year a suitable property was secured at a very moderate price. Alterations in the building are now being made, and we hope to be open for business this fall.'

'The vacancy on the board has been filled by the late president's nephew, Mr. H. Markland Molson, who has enjoyed a long experience in practical banking, which can not fail to be of service on the board.'

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MOLSONS BANK ON SEPT. 30, 1897.—

Capital paid-up . . . \$2,000,000.00
Rest Account . . . \$1,500,000.00
Rebate in full on notes discounted . . . 50,000.00
Profit and loss acct. . . 28,829.48
8th dividend . . . 50,000.00
Bonus of one p.c. to shareholders . . . 20,000.00
Dividends undclaimed . . . 570.00

Interest, exchange, etc., reserved . . . 127,415.28
Notes in circulation . . . 1,899,829.00
Balance due to Dominion Gov't . . . 26,951.45
Balance due to Prov. Government . . . 10,607.49
Deposits not bearing interest . . . 1,846,326.83
Deposits bearing interest . . . 8,832,658.76
Due to other banks in Canada . . . 248,489.59

Assets.
Specie . . . \$47,895.67
Dom. notes . . . 135,020.50
Deposit with Dominion Gov't to secure note circulation . . . 100,000.00
Notes and cheques of other banks . . . 374,564.47
Due from other banks in Canada . . . 131,632.77
Due from foreign agents . . . 984,662.10
Due from agents in United Kingdom . . . 350,089.68
Canadian municipal and other securities . . . 582,083.97
Canadian, British and other railway securities . . . 697,944.49
Call loans on bonds and stocks . . . 707,202.76

Bills discounted and carried . . . \$10,994,263.07
Bills past due (estimated loss provided for) . . . 96,511.12
Real estate other than bank premises . . . 70,836.84
Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank . . . 2,014.55
Bank premises at head office and branches . . . 190,000.00
Other assets . . . 25,571.19

Profit and Loss Account.
Balance at credit of profit and loss acct. Sept. 30, 1896 . . . \$62,632.17
Net profits for the year, after deducting expenses of management, reservation for interest accrued on deposits, exchange, and provision for bad and doubtful debts . . . 259,177.51

Appropriated as follows:
8th dividend at rate of 8 p.c. per annum, 1st April, 1897 . . . 80,000.00
8th dividend at rate of 8 p.c. per annum, 1st October, 1897 . . . 50,000.00
1 p.c. bonus, 1st Oct., 1897 . . . 20,000.00
Rest Account . . . 150,000.00
Applied on bank premises recently acquired . . . 15,000.00

Leaving at credit of profit and loss acct., 29th Sept. 1897 . . . \$26,829.68

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President then said:—Gentlemen, you have heard the annual report read by the General Manager. I do not know that I can say anything further than I should like to make a few remarks in reference to the loss of our late President, Mr. John Henry Molson. His loss will continue to be felt, as his high business talent and experience were always of the greatest service to the Bank. I am sure we all concur in feelings of the deepest sympathy to Mrs. Molson in her sorrow. Among the founders of the Bank is the late Mr. John H. R. Molson, a valuable advice, and the pride he took in it can well be understood, when he had the satisfaction of seeing it rise to such prominence. Resolutions were passed in regard to the capital, and the stock quoted in the market at close on 200. You have now heard the annual report, which is one I hope you will consider satisfactory. Inasmuch as it enables us to pay an annual dividend of 8 percent, and a bonus of 1 p.c. We have also increased the Rest by \$100,000, and have carried a substantial amount to the credit of Profit and Loss. To the General Manager and the staff of the Bank are due the pleasing results of the year's work. The year has been one of anxiety to banks generally, as owing to the depression of trade, caused largely by the tariff changes, not only in Canada, but in the United States, it has been found very difficult to keep the funds of the Bank fully occupied; the indications are that better times are before us. The crops of the country have been most plentiful, and our exports have been exceedingly heavy, with the likelihood of continuance. The extraordinary action of a large number of depositors in the City and District Savings Bank in withdrawing their deposits, practically creating a run on that bank, without cause, shows the necessity of banks holding large available securities. You will observe that we are carrying very full reserves this year, larger, in fact, than we have ever had before. We have no doubt the City and District Savings Bank has practically ceased, for, as I have said, there was no cause for it. I beg to move, seconded by the Vice-President, Mr. S. H. Ewing, the adoption of the report. We shall be very pleased to answer any questions that the shareholders may ask.

THE DISCUSSION.

Mr. John Crawford on behalf of the shareholders tendered congratulations to Mr. W. M. Macpherson on his having been elected to the honorable and responsible position of president of the Molsons Bank; and he also thanked the directors for their address of election of Mr. H. Markland Molson to fill the vacancy on the board caused by Mr. Macpherson's elevation to the president's chair. The eulogium passed upon the character of the late president, Mr. John H. R. Molson, was all that could be desired, and (Mr. Crawford) felt certain that he expressed the sentiments of every shareholder when he said that they heartily concurred in that encomium. The late Mr. Molson was a man of great business experience and sound judgment, and these attributes undoubtedly contributed very materially to the present satisfactory condition of the bank. At all times he had it uppermost in his mind to place the bank in a position that it should be invulnerable or impregnable, to outside attacks. The new president had sat at the board for several years, and there was no reason to suppose for a moment that the success the bank had attained in the past would not be enjoyed under his regime. Mr. Crawford then went on to remark that the report and the financial statement spoke for themselves. There could be no two opinions as to the satisfactory conclusion of the year's transactions. The fact that thirteen percent had been earned during a comparatively quiet business season spoke well for the management of the bank. He then proceeded to ask a number of questions regarding the financial statement, all of which were answered to his satisfaction by the general manager, and afterwards he went on to once more advance the issuing of financial statements having parallel columns, so that the figures of the current year and the one immediately preceding could be compared with each other. He spoke in favor of the rest account being maintained at 30 percent of the capital, of there being a contingent fund of \$600,000, and of \$50,000 being placed to profit and loss account. In conclusion he advocated the presidency being held for only a limited period by the same person, the directors to be elected to the office by rotation, as was done in the National Bank of Scotland. This would stimulate the directors to make themselves thoroughly conversant with the correct position of the bank.

The President—It is always, I am sure, a great pleasure to hear the annual statement criticised by Mr. Crawford, who has always taken so much interest in the Bank. We are only too anxious to give any information we can in the matter. As regards parallel columns, this matter has been brought up by Mr. Crawford several times at our meetings. Up to now we have never been fit to change from the old custom. Of course, when the shareholders put it in the way that Mr. Crawford does, and say they are anxious to have the parallel columns, it is our duty to consider the matter, and we will consider it in the future. The Rest has been steadily added to, and it has been the policy of the Bank to do so, it being considered that that was the wisest way. I think we must ask the shareholders to leave it to the discretion of the Directors to continue the policy which has been adopted in the past. We only hope that in the future we may be able to continue to have \$100,000 a year to apply in some way, even should we not decide to apply \$100,000 each year to the Rest. I desire to thank Mr. Crawford for his kind remarks in reference to myself. He has known in the past generations of Molsons, and also my father, who might almost be regarded as a Molson, in connection with this Bank. Remarks from him are very flattering, and I thank him very much for the way he has spoken of me.

Mr. S. H. Ewing then seconded the motion for the adoption of the report, which was unanimously concurred in.

THANKS TO PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS.

Mr. John Crawford then moved:—That the thanks of the shareholders are due, and are hereby tendered, to the President, Vice-President and Directors of the Bank for their attention to its interests during the year just closed.

In making the motion Mr. Crawford said that the result of the year's transactions was more than satisfactory to the Shareholders, whose most sanguine expectations had been fully realized. He paid a tribute to the late President, the present Directors and the present President for the work they had done in bringing the Bank to its present enviable position, and remarked that he had great pleasure in moving the resolution, with one cause for regret, and that was that the name of the worthy General Manager had been omitted from it. He had no doubt, however, that that had been done at Mr. Thomas's suggestion. Notwithstanding this, he would like to place on record the valuable and constant services rendered by the General Manager, whose ability and determination to make the Bank a great success he admired.

Mr. Jas. Wilson heartily seconded the motion, and said that Mr. Crawford had said respecting the General Manager. The resolution was unanimously carried. The President replied to the compliment by thanking the Shareholders for their very kind expressions, and remarking that himself and the other directors were there to do their duty, and they endeavored to do it. If they succeeded, they were only too pleased. The responsibility of the work, however, was on the General Manager and the staff.

In reply to Mr. John Crawford as to whether the President would, in the near future, be taking up his residence in this city, that gentleman remarked that he was now looking for a furnished house in which to spend the winter here.

Mr. S. H. Ewing also responded to the vote of thanks, and took occasion to refer to the loss that had been sustained by the death of Mr. J. H. R. Molson, with whom, as with his predecessor, the late Mr. Workman, the Directors had worked with the greatest of harmony. Mr. Workman, he remarked, as well as Mr. Molson, had much to do with bringing the Bank up to the high state of efficiency in which it was to-day. He spoke in high terms of praise of the General Manager, the Inspectors and the staff; and said that in the first named they had a man who took hold of the Bank when it was a very, very small affair, and he brought it up to a position second to none in the country. Other banks might make large capital; but no bank in the Dominion kept better faith with the public than did the Molsons Bank of to-day.

The General Manager remarked that himself and the staff were paid for their services, and in discharging them they did their duty to the best of their ability. They, therefore, did not require thanks; but they would like that when the shareholders talked with their friends in public, they would talk well of them; that would be sufficient thanks.

The scrutineers then reported that the old Board of Directors had been re-elected, viz., Messrs. Henry Archibald, J. P. Cleghorn, S. H. Ewing, S. Finley, W. M. Macpherson, H. Markland Molson and W. M. Ramsay.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. W. M. Macpherson was re-elected President, and Mr. S. H. Ewing, Vice-President.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Great Display of Ladies' Jackets and Cape Novelties direct from Paris attracts thousands of ladies to Carsley's Big Sales, testifying to the immense values, exclusive designs, with a large portion of the price cut off, are striking features at The Big Store. The S. Carsley Co., Limited.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CONFESSION.

WE have been neglecting the Stove Department: have been permitting furniture and other house-furnishing goods to crowd Stores into a corner.

Well, now, it's different. We have given stoves more room than they formerly occupied and our line is large and complete. Make a point of seeing our stock and comparing values before buying.

CARPETS MADE AND LAID FREE.

HANGING LAMPS. They are easy on your eyes and out of the children's reach. We are clearing out every lamp we have in stock. Prices are no object. Easy terms at

THE HOME-FURNISHERS, THE AMERICAN FRINGER CO., 1678 & 1680 Notre Dame St., T. A. EMMANS, Manager.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SICK HEADACHE. Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

GRANT'S PATENT SPECTACLE SIGHT INDICATOR.

Sight Testing. Slight accurately tested on the newest and most scientific principles. Special care taken with school children. The most complete Optical Establishment in Canada.

MODERATE CHARGES. TEL. 5042. HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, 2445 St. Catherine st., near Drummond.

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

HALF TONE ETCHINGS. Equal to the best produced, at 15 cents per square inch. Special rates for large quantities.

'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE, Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SLEEP FOR SKIN-TORTURED BABIES.

And rest for tired mothers in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure.

CUTICURA REMEDIES afford instant relief, and point to a speedy cure of torturing, disfiguring, humbling, itching, burning, bleeding, crusted, scaly skin and scalp humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston. 62-64 "How to Cure Skin-Tortured Babies," free.

SKIN SCALP and Hair Restored by CUTICURA SOAP.

The Ever Increasing Demand for the . . . CALEDONIA MINERAL WATERS.

Is assurance of their superlative excellence. Sold by best Hotels, Clubs and Grocers everywhere, and GURD & CO., Agents and Bottlers, Montreal.

Cherry Phosphate, OUR NEW BEVERAGE. KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO., Medical Hall Gampbell & Co. Factory, 81 St. Urbain Street.

All first-class Grocers keep it. A Sparkling, Delicious and Non-Alcoholic Tonic for Brain and Nerve.

TO SAY we make article is easy TO PROVE to your satisfaction our truthfulness, one trial only is necessary of the

COOK'S FRIEND Baking Powder.

REDUCTION IN PRICES. ECLIPSE and FILES SHANNON.

With Index and Plain Cover . . . \$0.50
With Index and Compressor Cover . . . 0.90
Complete with Perforator . . . 1.25
Binding Cases, \$3.00 per dozen.
Send for Descriptive Circular.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO., STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MAKERS AND PRINTERS, 1155-57 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S GRIDDLECAKE FLOUR. For Griddle cakes, Muffins, etc. SK YOUR GROCER FOR IT. 3 lb. and 6 lb. pkgs.

Turkish Bath Hotel. . . . NEW MANAGEMENT. UNEXCELLED TABLE.

Make it your home for winter months. RESERVE ROOMS EARLY.

MARRIAGE LICENSES, ISSUED. MONEY TO LEND. JOHN H. M. DUFF, ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSIONER, 107 St. James and 345 Prince Arthur st.

OLD NEWSPAPERS. Suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale at the 'Witness' Office, in 10-lb. packages, at \$1 per 100 lbs.

MONEY TO LEND. At Low Rate of Interest and on favorable terms, on first-class property. SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. of Canada.

Auction Sales. Fraser Brothers.

COMING AUCTIONS. by FRASER BROS., WEDNESDAY, 13th, at 2.30.—Special Sale Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, 10 Half Chests Black Tea, etc., at our Rooms, 453 and 455 St. James street, corner Inspector.

FRIDAY, 15th, at 10 a.m.—Extensive regular Auction Household Furniture, Pianos, Carpets, Hall and Cooking Stoves, etc., etc., at our Spacious Saleroom. Tel. 750. FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.

BROKE A BOTTLE ON HIM. AN INTOXICATED INDIVIDUAL MEETS WITH A HOT RECEPTION IN A SALOON.

A rather serious fracas occurred about nine o'clock this morning in a saloon on the corner of Shannon and William streets, in which one Patrick Lawlor, of 356 Charlotte street, was repeatedly struck on the head with a broken bottle, and severely cut. The blow was dealt by the hotel-keeper, who explained to the officers, at the Young street police station, that he thought Lawlor, who was intoxicated, had come in to rob the place, and he seized upon the first weapon that offered. Lawlor was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital. His head is literally covered with cuts.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of Special Sessions this morning Judge Dugas sentenced John Currie to nine months imprisonment with hard labor on the charge of stabbing Peter Bennett, on the canal bank, near St. Patrick street, a short time ago.

Peter Cullen was found guilty of breaking into Mr. William Hilditch's grocery, at the corner of St. Antoine street and Atwater avenue. The Westmount police proved the case. He was remanded for sentence in order to examine his previous record.

John Luby, Henry Hart and John Nolan, were tried and found guilty of burglary. The trio broke into Charles Lesner's second hand store, on Craig street, on Oct. 1, and stole about one hundred dollars' worth of goods. They were remanded until Thursday for sentence.

John McCarthy pleaded guilty to stealing a quantity of groceries from a wagon belonging to Louis Forest, and the presiding judge sent the prisoner before Judge Dugas for sentence.

At twelve o'clock the latter judge held a special sitting of the court when McCarthy appeared before him.

When asked why the sentence of the court should not be pronounced against him he begged the judge to deal leniently with him and if he was given a chance he would leave the country.

Judge Dugas adjusted his glasses and quietly perused the document before him. Silence reigned for a few seconds and then the stern judge said: "I see you have been committed under four different names, Reynolds, Carrihan, Kelly and McCarthy, which is your right name?"

"Reynolds, Your Honor," answered the prisoner.

"Continuing," "You have already spent nearly two years in jail and also seven years in penitentiary for theft and larceny. Society must be protected against such fellows as you, and you are condemned to seven years confinement in St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary."

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

MEETING OF DISTRICT ASSEMBLY.

The regular meeting of District Assembly No. 18, Knights of Labor, took place last evening in their hall, 562 1/2 Craig street. S. Fitzpatrick, M.W., presided, and there was a full representation of delegates present, owing to important business, that was to be brought forward.

Delegates to the Central Trades and Labor Council reported the action of that body in pressing the claims of the men employed at the incinerator for payment for Sunday work. It was decided that this District, representing the Knights of Labor, work in conjunction with the Central Trades and Labor Council, towards securing for the laboring men employed by the Health Committee, justice which they are entitled to at present by not paying them for Sunday labor.

The District also protested against the action of a sub-committee, appointed by the Health Committee, holding a meeting with closed doors and giving power to Mr. Dore to suspend any man for insubordination. They also condemn the action of the department for compelling the scavengers to work thirteen and fourteen hours for a day's work. On motion it was decided to petition the Quebec Government for free school and uniform school books. It was also decided to petition the Federal Government to immediately proceed with the harbor improvements so as to give thousands of men, who are now walking about, an opportunity to earn a living.

The federal committee reported having interviewed the Hon. W. Patterson, so as to have the men employed in the Examining Warehouse placed on an equal standing, both appointed and supernumerary. The Hon. Minister stated that the matter would be looked into at the next session of Parliament, and have the law so amended that all men shall be placed on an equal footing. The District decided to send a delegation to attend the next session of Parliament to press the claims of the men employed at the examining warehouse. Several minor matters were attended to, after which the District adjourned.

ARE BROKERS TRADERS?

An interesting point was raised before Judge Mathieu in the Superior Court this morning in the case of Forget vs. Wallach. The defendant made a motion for a jury trial, and objection was raised to this motion on the ground that brokers are not merchants and traders. Mr. Hearshy, in behalf of the plaintiff, argued that brokers, being paid a regular commission on their transactions, and having none of the ordinary risks of commerce, cannot be considered as merchants. On the other hand, Mr. Survever, supported the defendant's motion, by quoting authorities to show that men engaged in that business are considered as regular traders. The Court took the point on deliberation.

INJUNCTION QUASHED.

Judge Davidson rendered judgment this morning in the case of the St. Henri School Commissioners vs. the Montreal Water & Power Company. It will be remembered that, some time ago, the Catholic school board of St. Henri resisted payment of the water account claimed by the Water & Power Company, on the ground that they were exempted from taxes. As the company pressed for payment and threatened to cut off the supply, the commissioners took out the present writ of injunction to prevent this threat being carried out. On that issue judgment was rendered this morning, the court dismissing the writ of injunction and maintaining the defendants' contention that they furnished a commodity under a regular contract and were entitled to be paid therefor.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

At the regular monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society, which was held on Sunday afternoon last, the Rev. J. A. McCallen, S.S., the reverend president of the society, delivered a most interesting address on the life and virtues of Father Matthew. It was decided by the society to attend a lecture and concert, to be given by the Rev. Father McCallen for the benefit of the poor on Oct. 15, next, in as large numbers as possible, the members to wear the badge of the society on the occasion in question.

A TRADER ASSIGNS.

Prosper Laplante, trader, of Lachine, has assigned at the demand of J. H. Wilson, with liabilities of about ten thousand dollars.

REAL ESTATE BUSINESS.

PROSPECTS ARE ENCOURAGING.

J. Cradock Simpson & Co.'s 'Real Estate Record,' remarks that excepting that there has been more interest manifested in real estate by a number of inquiries for properties of different kinds, there is little of significance or importance in this month's operations to record. In other respects also the month's business has been of an encouraging character. The value is greater than in the corresponding month of any previous year, and the business has been widely distributed over the whole range of properties—investments, vacant, and residential. Exchanges, which are looked upon as the usual accompaniment of a dull market, are still in evidence. There is no doubt that in most lines of real estate development the business was overdone, and a return to prosperous times and activity in real estate will only follow business conditions in all parts of the country. That this improvement is on the way is becoming more and more apparent, and there is a general feeling throughout the country that circumstances are combining to put Canada forward in her proper place as the country now affording the greatest inducements to settlers, and the best opportunities for investment.

There has been a fair amount of renting and selling of houses for full occupancy, but the business in both particulars is still backward. Prices are at the lowest, and people intending to buy real estate in Montreal can probably do as well for themselves now as they will ever be able to do. As regards warehouses and shops, it takes time to change business conditions. In the dry goods, mercantile and office districts, there must be a new expansion of business forces before the vacant stores, flats, and offices will be taken up, but when once this movement has begun and comes begin to rise, real estate will enter upon a new period of activity.

There were one hundred and fifty-seven transfers in the city warls and town of Westmount recorded at the registry offices during the month of September, amounting to \$669,350.48.

During the corresponding month of last year ninety-eight transfers were recorded, amounting to \$306,000.77.

A SEIZURE CASE.

Judge Mathieu rendered judgment yesterday in the case of Ethier vs. Reinard et al. and Goddard, opposant. The opposant had sold a property to defendants, one of the conditions being that if the payments were not made at the time specified then the vendor could take back the property without having to reimburse anything for improvements that might have been made. Defendants having made default in their payments, Goddard took out an action to recover the property and have the deed of sale annulled. After this action had been entered, the present seizure was taken by Ethier. Hence the opposition of Goddard, which the Court held should be maintained.

TORONTO W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

Mrs. Atkinson, of Moncton, N.B., the corresponding secretary of the Dominion W. C. T. U., has sent out the following notice to leading Canadian white ribboners. It should be studied carefully by all who propose to attend the Toronto conventions, as it applies not only to delegates but to all visitors:

Will you see that every person from your locality attending Dominion and World's Conventions in Toronto, Oct. 20 to 27, delegates or visitors, male or female, buys a regular single fare ticket to Toronto, asking ticket agent at same time for standard certificate, which must be given to Dominion secretary at convention. This will entitle holder to free return passage, holding such certificates attend; if less, a one-third fare will be required. Earliest date of issue of certificates, Oct. 15—honored until Nov. 2. Tickets good for continuous passage only. This means much for those at a distance, so do your utmost to prevent any buying return tickets, as only certificate holders count.

VALLEYFIELD MANUFACTURING.

Regarding the statement in our issue of last evening that the Montreal Cotton Company at Valleyfield were going into the manufacture of carpets, we find that a misunderstanding has arisen. They are not going to manufacture carpets, and the statement has probably been made owing to the fact that they have a large quantity of hydraulic electric power for sale and would be glad to see any industries settle in Valleyfield.

COURT OF REVIEW.

The October term of the Court of Review opened yesterday, with Judges Jette, Gill and Ouimet on the bench.

METHODIST YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION.

A meeting of the executive council of this union was held in the parlors of St. James Methodist Church on Friday last, presided over by the Rev. Dr. Rose, the president. It was learned with pleasure that Dr. B. Ewan would probably be appointed as medical missionary to China at the request of the Missionary Society of the Wesleyan Theological College. The missionary committee of the Union were requested to co-operate with the college society in securing the support of Dr. Ewan in the work. It was decided to hold the next rally in Westmount Methodist Church on Monday, Nov. 8. A committee was appointed to consider nominations for office for the coming year and report at an adjourned meeting of the council on Oct. 22 in this place.

ASKED TO GO ELSEWHERE.

THE RIFLE RANGES ARE DECLARED DANGEROUS TO FARMERS.

A farmer, who has every reason by tradition and instinct to favor the volunteers, and who takes especial pride in them, called at the 'Witness' Office this morning with a bullet. It looked like a Lee-Modelford missile—the kind that does not 'stop' the foe, because it goes through even two or three foemen at a time, if they happen to be in line. The farmers in the vicinity of the rifle butts—and for a great distance beyond the bush in rear of the firing grounds—have complained that they, too, frequently hear these bullets whistle close to them when ploughing or while at other farm work. They even pick up the bullets away to the rear, in the next county. Of course, crack shots in their senses are not dangerous, as their bullets are tolerably certain to be checked by the bush in rear of the 'butts'; yet men who fire rifles at targets are not all careful, and are not all so full of knowledge of their weapon that they keep the muzzle and breech in line with the target when they fire. The tendency of the rifle is to throw the bullet high—a tendency which requires knowledge and practice to keep in check. The bullet thrown high goes away over the bush.

Being asked what he recommended as the best means of checking the danger or of stopping it, the farmer said, "The common sense of the militia officers must tell them that their present firing grounds are no place for safe rifle firing, and they should go elsewhere."

FIRE ON ALEXANDER STREET.

THE NARROW ESCAPE OF MRS. JOHN MCCARTHY.

There was a fire on Sunday last at No. 46 St. Alexander street, occupied by Mr. John McCarthy, city lamp-lighter. Mr. McCarthy left his home at twenty minutes past three in the morning to extinguish the lamps on his beat. Mrs. McCarthy was the other sole occupant of the house. A few minutes after his leaving, the fire broke out in a vacant bedroom in the rear of the building. Mrs. McCarthy was rescued in an unconscious state from the smoke. The damage is estimated at some four hundred dollars, and no reason can be assigned for the cause of the fire. The Fire Commission held an enquete this morning as to the cause of the fire, but it still remains a mystery. The enquete is to be continued, on account of the illness of Mrs. McCarthy, who has not yet recovered from the shock.

A WELCOME DENIAL.

The lawyers appointed to draft a new city charter and submit the same to the City Council to pass verdict upon have got through a considerable portion of their labors. The Charter Committee will meet the lawyers to-morrow and look over the work they have done. It being rumored that it was the intention of the lawyers to insert a clause suggesting that the city should be allowed to borrow five million dollars more, the matter was enquired into by a reporter this morning and it was found—according to one of the three lawyers—that the rumor was untrue.

THE STENOGRAPHERS.

The French stenographers still continue on strike and seem to feel confident that the new comers called in to take their places will not give satisfaction. Two cases in point have occurred to justify their pretension to a considerable extent. Yesterday the depositions taken down by a lady stenographer were not found satisfactory, and again this morning another newcomer who had commenced a case did not turn up. In both instances the judge authorized old official stenographers to take the evidence at their own figure.

MUST BE HEARD ON THE MERITS.

In the Circuit Court this morning Judge Champagne dismissed the exception to the form raised by the defendant in the numerous actions taken a few weeks ago against the Bell Telephone Company by a number of Notre Dame street residents for damage alleged to have been caused them through delay in repairing the asphalt pavement after the conduits had been laid. The cases will now have to be heard on their merits.

S. T. W. C.

There was to have been held this morning a meeting of the board of directors of the Society for the Protection of Women and Children, but as there were not sufficient members of the board present to form a quorum the meeting did not come off.

ST. DENIS WARD ELECTION.

The election in St. Denis Ward for Seat No. 2 in the City Council will take place to-morrow. The various polls will open at 9 a.m. and close at 5 p.m. Many members of the council hope Mr. Lafontaine will be elected.

CLAIM FOR INJURIES.

An action for \$1,000 damages has been entered by Fred Langevin against Pelletier & Brosseau, plumbers. The plaintiff claims this amount as tutor to his son, who was injured while working in defendant's service.

STILL A CANDIDATE.

We are authorized to state that Mr. W. A. Weir, M.P.P., is still a candidate for the presidency of the Liberal Club.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND THE PREMIER.

Quebec, Oct. 12.—The 'Soleil' announces that it has deemed it its duty to ascertain whether there is any foundation for the report of its Montreal correspondent as to Lieut.-Governor Chabreau keeping the Marchand Government in tutelage and acting as if he alone constituted the government, and it declares itself authorized to state that there is not one word of truth in it, that the relations between the Lieut.-Governor and the Premier are most cordial, and that there is not, and never has been any trouble between them.

NEW REGISTRAR FOR CHAMPLAIN COUNTY.

The local government has appointed Dr. Trudel, of Champlain, registrar of that county, and it has also abolished the office of collector of Crown timber dues at this port, hitherto held by Mr. Herbert Carbray, son of the member for Quebec West, as its duties can be satisfactorily performed by the actual staff of the Crown Lands Department without further expense. The government is also opening up free winter night schools here for the working classes.

NOTES.

The new Canadian Athletic Association has offered the Q. A. A. a rental of \$500 a year during fifteen years for a small portion of their grounds, on which to erect its proposed club house.

The Marchand Government has notified by circular, all school inspectors to prepare to give regular lectures on teaching to the school teachers of their respective districts.

The Rev. Pere Tielen, superior of the Redemptorist Fathers of La Bonne Ste. Anne, who died the day before yesterday, was interred this morning with great solemnity, Archbishop Begin of Quebec presiding at the obsequies.

Mrs. P. W. McKnight, wife of the Quebec carriage maker of that name, died suddenly yesterday.

DEATH OF CANON CHANCE.

Paisley, Ont., Oct. 11.—The Rev. Canon Chance, who was over a quarter of a century engaged in missionary work among the Indians on the north shore of Lake Huron and Lake Superior, died here yesterday. During his work among the Indians Canon Chance acquired the Ojibwa language, and conducted Indian school, etc. He issued an appeal for funds to build the stone church for the white people at Sault Ste. Marie, where they now worship. In 1879 he was appointed by Bishop Helmut to the parish of Paisley and Pinkerton. During his first year in Paisley he was promoted to the parish of Tyrconnell, where he remained until 1893, when he was stricken with paralysis of the right side and had to resign, removing to Paisley. On Sept. 20, he was again stricken with paralysis on the left side remaining unconscious until Oct. 9. Since then he was unable to speak. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

WANT AN INCREASE IN WAGES.

Owen Sound, Ont., Oct. 12.—At present it looks as if the Canadian Pacific Railway will encounter further trouble at this port. A few days ago the truckers went out on strike and succeeded in securing higher wages. Now the firemen and deck hands on the steamers are clamoring for increased pay. The former want a raise from twenty-four dollars to thirty dollars per month. During the season of navigation they received twenty-four dollars and board, and while fitting out or laying up the steamers they received a dollar and a quarter per day and board themselves. The deck hands demand twenty dollars per month and board instead of sixteen dollars and board, which they are now receiving. Their request has been referred to Montreal, and it is rumored that unless their claims are favorably considered the truckers will again go out on strike to force the company's hands.

WOMEN IN MISSION WORK.

Toronto, Oct. 12.—There was a very large attendance yesterday afternoon in the Convocation Hall of Knox College to hear the lecture of the Rev. Principal MacVicar, D.D., of Montreal. The lecture, which was given under the auspices of the Ewart Training School, was entitled 'Theological Training for Women.' The speaker spoke of the necessity for such training to prepare women for efficient work in the foreign mission field. Among those present were the Rev. Principal Caven, Mrs. Caven, Dr. McLaren, Mrs. McLaren, the Rev. R. P. McKay, and others.

SIR GEORGE KIRKPATRICK'S NEW QUARTERS.

Toronto, Oct. 12.—Speaker Evanurel's quarters at the parliament building are being fitted up for the use of Sir Geo. Kirkpatrick and Lady Kirkpatrick, who will reside there until their new home on Simcoe street is ready for occupation. The necessary arrangements will be completed by the latter end of this week, when His Honor and Lady Kirkpatrick will immediately take possession.

FRENCH JACK THE RIPPER.

Lyons, France, Oct. 12.—A shepherd named Vacher has been arrested at Belley, forty-four miles from this city, charged with committing a series of so-called Jack-the-Ripper murders. He has confessed to killing three shepherds, three girls and two old women.

COMPULSORY INSURANCE.

Berne, Oct. 12.—The National Council, by a vote of one hundred and one to nine, has adopted a bill making insurance against sickness compulsory, in the case of all persons not having independent means.

LOCAL STOCKS.

C.P.R. AGAIN TO THE FORE.

The advance in London quotations on Canadian Pacific brought it again to the front, and as a result large sales were made at an advance; the total number which changed hands being 1,275 shares. The rest of the market is not materially changed, nor is it particularly active. The Montreal Street Railway Company to-day proclaimed a four percent dividend, and a one percent bonus.

The sales at the morning board were as follows:—50 Canadian Pacific at 81 1/2, 475 at 81 1/2, 25 at 81 1/2, 425 at 81 1/2, 75 at 81 1/2, 50 at 81 1/2, 175 at 81 1/2, 100 Cable at 182 1/2, 25 at 182 1/2, 67 Toronto Street at 83, 50 at 83, 150 Richelleu at 106, 100 at 105, 30 Halifax St. at 113, 25 Electric at 139 1/2, 50 at 139, 5 Bank of Montreal at 239, 25 Dominion Coal preferred at 103, 9 at 103, \$2,000 bonds at 103 1/2, \$5,000 Heat and Light bonds at 85, 50 Dominion Cotton at 92 1/2, 25 at 92 1/2.

The afternoon sales were as follows:—25 C.P.R. at 81 1/2, 325 at 81 1/2, 100 Toronto St. Railway at 32 1/2, 125 Richelleu at 104 1/2, 25 at 105, 25 Electric at 139, 39 Telegraph at 174 1/2, 100 Dominion Coal com. at 21 1/2, 1 Dominion Cotton at 22, 25 Duluth com. at 4.

New York, October 12.—Trading at the opening of the stock market was rather quiet, the gains in the standard railway shares not exceeding 1/2. The South-Western displayed a rather easy tone. Kansas and Texas being off 1/2, and Atchison preferred a small fraction. The total sales of sugar showed a gain of 1/2. London sent higher prices. Sugar, 14 1/2; Chicago Gas, 92 1/2; Burlington, 55 1/2; Rock Island, 88 1/2; St. Paul, 93 1/2; North-West, 12 1/2; Louisville, 53 1/2; Western Union, 88 1/2; Southern preferred, 33.

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Marler. Buyers. Sellers. Counter. New York Funds, 1-10 dis. 132 par. 1-16 to 1/4 prem. Sterling, 60 days, 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 to 8 1/2. Sterling, demand, 8 1/2 9 9 1/2 to 9 1/2. Sterling Cables, 9-11 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2 to 9 1/2.

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Marler. Stock Brokers, corner Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier streets. Stocks. Buyers. Sellers. per \$100 per \$100.

Canadian Pacific	81 1/2	81 1/2
Duluth S. & Atlantic	8 1/2	8 1/2
do. do. Land Bonds	8 1/2	8 1/2
do. do. pref.	8 1/2	8 1/2
Grand Trunk 1st Pref.	103 1/2	103 1/2
Commercial Cable	182 1/2	182 1/2
Montreal Telegraph	107 1/2	107 1/2
Richelleu & Ont. Sav. Co.	222 1/2	222 1/2
Montreal St. Railway Co.	32 1/2	32 1/2
Montreal Street Railway (New)	21 1/2	21 1/2
Montreal Street Railway Rights	159 1/2	159 1/2
Montreal Gas Co.	159 1/2	159 1/2
Bell Telephone	175 1/2	175 1/2
do. do. pref.	175 1/2	175 1/2
Intercolonial Coal	139 1/2	139 1/2
Royal Electric	139 1/2	139 1/2
Bank of Montreal	240 1/2	240 1/2
Bank of Toronto	240 1/2	240 1/2
Bank of British North America	240 1/2	240 1/2
Bank of Nova Scotia	240 1/2	240 1/2
Bank of Montreal	240 1/2	240 1/2
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Bank of Montreal	240 1/2	240 1/2
Bank of Toronto	240 1/2	240

The Boys' Page.

The Star on the Marsh

(Charles G. D. Roberts, in the N. Y. 'Independent'.)

It was close upon high tide, and the creek that wound in through the diked marshes was rapidly filling to the brim with the swirling, cold, yellow-gray waters of Minas. The sun, but half risen, yet lingered on the wooded crest of the Gaspareau hills; while above hung a dappled sky of pink and pale amber and dove-color. A yellow light streamed sharply down across the frost-whitened meadows, the smouldering ruins of Grand Pré village, and out upon the glittering expanse of Minas Basin. The beams tinged brightly the cordage and half-furled sails of two ships that rode at anchor in the Basin, near the shore. With a pitiless revealing whiteness the rays descended on the mournful encampment at the creek's mouth, where a throng of Acadian peasants were getting ready to embark for exile.

Late grew the year, and stormy was the sea. Already had five ships sailed away with their sorrowful freight, disappearing around the towering front of Blomidon, from the straining eyes of friends and kinsfolk left behind. Another ship would sail out with the next ebb, and all was sad confusion and unwilling haste till the embarkation should be accomplished. The ship's boats were loaded down with rule household stuff, and boxes full of homespun linens and woollens. Children were crying with the cold, and a few women were weeping silently; but the partings that had succeeded each other at intervals throughout the last few weeks had dulled the edge of anguish, and most of the Acadians wore an air of heavy resignation. The New England soldiers on guard gave what help they could, but sullenly; for they were weary of the misery that they had been so long forced to watch.

The people were huddled on a little patch of marsh within a curve of the dike. Beyond the dike there spread a stretch of reddish brown salt-flats, covered with water only at the highest spring-tides, and now meagrely sprinkled with sharp-edged blades and tufts of the gray salt-grasses. The flats were soft between the bunches of the grass, and a broad track was trampled into mire by the passing down of many feet from the dike's edge to the boats.

In a work like this there are always a thousand unlooked for delays, and before half the embarkation was effected the tide had reached the full, and paused and turned to ebb. As the strip of shining red mud began to widen between the grasses and the water's edge, the bustle and confusion increased. Sometimes a woman who had already stepped into the boat, thinking that her people had preceded her, would spring over the side into the shallow water, and rush, sobbing with anxious fear, back to the encampment. Sometimes a child would lose sight of its father or mother in the press, and lift its shrill voice in a wail of desolation, which found piteous echo in every Acadian heart.

Lower and lower fell the tide. The current was now thick and red with the mud which it was dragging from the flats to re-deposit on some crescent shoal at the mouth of the Canard or Piziquid. Over the dike and down toward the waiting boats came an old man, bent with years, supported by his son and his son's wife, a middle-aged couple. The decrepit figure in its quaint Acadian garb was one to be remembered. Old Remi Corveau was a man of means among the Acadian peasants. His feet were encased in high-top moccasins of vividly embroidered moose hide, and his legs in gutters, or 'mitasses,' of dark blue woolen homespun, laced with strips of red cloth. His coat was a long and heavy garment of homespun blanket, dyed to a yellowish brown with many decorations of a plant which the country-folk now know as 'yaller-weed.' A cap of coarse seal-skin covered his head, and was tied beneath his chin with a woollen scarf of dull red. The old man clutched his stick in his mottled right hand, muttering to himself, and seemed but half aware of what was going on. When he came to the edge of the wet, red clay, however, he straightened himself and looked about him. He gazed at the boats and at the anchored ships beyond. A light of sudden intelligence flashed into his feeble eyes. He turned half round and looked back upon the ruined village, while his son and daughter paused respectfully.

'Hurry along there now,' exclaimed one of the guards, impatiently; and the Acadian couple, understanding the tone and gesture, pulled at their father's arms to lead him into the boat. The old man's eyes flamed wildly, and crying, 'J'ne veux pas! j'ne veux pas!' he broke from them and struggled back toward the dike. Instantly his son overtook him, picked him up in his arms, and carried him, now sobbing feebly, down to the boat, where he laid him on a pile of blankets. As the laden craft moved slowly toward the ship the old man's complainings ceased. When they went to hoist him over the ship's side they discovered that he was dead.

And now the very last boatload was well-nigh ready to start. The parish priest, who was staying behind to sail with the next and final ship, was bidding his sad farewells. A young woman drew near the boat, but hardly seemed to see the priest's kind face of greeting, so anxiously was she fumbling in the depths of a small bag which she carried

on her arm. The bag was of yellow caribou-skin, worked by Indian fingers in many-colored designs, of dyed porcupine quills.

'What's the matter, Marie, my child?' inquired the priest, gently. 'Hast thou lost something more, besides thy country and thy father's house?'

As he spoke the girl, whose name was Marie Beaupré, looked up with a sigh of relief and turned to him affectionately.

'I have found it, Father! "V'la!" she exclaimed, holding up a gigantic amethyst of marvellous brilliancy. 'Pierrot gave it to me to keep for him, you know,' she added, timidly, 'because of the bad luck that goes with it when a man has it!'

This was no time to chide the girl for her belief in the superstition which he knew was connected with the wondrous jewel. The priest merely smiled and said: 'Well, well, guard it carefully, my little one; and may it mend the fortunes of thee and thy Pierrot! Farewell; and God have thee ever in his keeping, my dear child!'

Hardly were the words well past his lips when the girl gave a scream of dismay, and sprang forward down the slippery red incline. She had dropped the amethyst, by some incomprehensible mischance. The priest beheld the purple gleam as it flashed from between the girl's fingers. Her high cap of coarse undyed French linen fell away from her black locks as she stooped to grope passionately in the ooze which had swallowed up her treasure. In a moment the comely picture of her dark blue sleeves, grey petticoat and trim red stockings was sadly disfigured by the mud. The girl's despair was piercing; but the impatient guards, who knew not what she had lost, were on the point of taking her forcibly to the boat, when Colonel Winslow, who stood near by, checked them peremptorily.

Seeing the priest gird up his cassock and step forward to help the sobbing girl in her search, Colonel Winslow questioned the interpreter as to what the damsel had lost to cause such lament.

'A toy, a mere gad, your excellency,' said the shrewd interpreter, giving Winslow a title which he would not have employed had there been any one present of higher rank than the New England colonel. 'A mere gad of a purple stone; but they do say it would be worth a thousand pounds if one had it in London. These poor folk call it the "Witch Stone," because, they say, it brings bad luck to the man that has it. The more learned sort smile at such a superstition, and call the stone "The Star" by reason of its surpassing beauty. Pierrot, Desbarat's star, they call it now, since that youth picked it up last spring on Blomidon, where it had once before been found and strangely lost again. They say the youth gave the jewel to his betrothed yonder to keep for him, if so she might ward off the evil fortune.'

The New England colonel's high-arched eyebrows went up into his forehead at this tale. His round and ruddy face softened with sympathy for the poor girl's despair. Winslow was convinced of the wisdom and justice of the orders which he was carrying out so firmly; but he wished the task of removing the Acadians had been confided to any other hands than his. 'This affair is more grievous to me,' he wrote to a friend about this time, 'than any service I was ever employed in.'

Presently, remarking that the girl's efforts were fruitless, and the tide ebbing rapidly, Winslow ordered several of his soldiers down into the mud to assist her search. Veiling their reluctance the men obeyed, and the ooze was explored to the very water's edge. At length, realizing that the departure could not safely be

longer delayed, Winslow ordered the quest to cease.

As the girl turned back to the boat the colonel caught sight of the despair upon her face; and reddening in the folds of his double chin, he slipped some gold pieces into the muddy hand of the priest. 'Be good enough, sir, to give the damsel these,' he said, stiffly. 'Tell her I will have the search continued. If any stone is found she shall have it. If any one steals it I will hang him.'

As the priest, leaning over the boat-side, slipped the pieces into the buckskin bag, Colonel Winslow turned away, and rather roughly ordered the bespattered soldiers back to camp to clean themselves.

(To be continued.)

NOT SO WONDERFUL.

The Empress of Austria is well known for her former devotion to hunting and all kinds of sport. Some years ago she hunted in Ireland with the famous Meath pack, making Summerhill, the residence of Lord Langford, her headquarters. The news that a real Empress was coming to those parts created much excitement among the natives. There was a great gathering at the first meet attended by Her Imperial Majesty; but one old dame was evidently disappointed. 'Shure, now,' she exclaimed, 'is that the Empress? She's just like any other woman.' She expected the Empress to hunt in her golden crown and Court dress.—Tit-Bits.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Distressed by Excruciating Rheumatic Pains—Seven Years' Intold Misery. No Remedy to Help—No Physician to Thwart the Onslaught—But South American Rheumatic Cure Charms Away the Pains in 12 Hours and the Suffering Slave is Emancipated.

J. D. McLeod, of Leith, Ont., says:—'I have been a victim of rheumatism for seven years, being confined to my bed for months at a time, and unable to turn myself. Have been treated by many of the best physicians without benefit. I had no faith in cures I saw advertised, but my wife induced me to get a bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure. At that time I was suffering agonizing pains, but inside of twelve hours after I had taken the first dose the pains left me. Three bottles completely cured me, and I rejoice in having the opportunity of telling what a great cure it has wrought in me. Sold by Dr. J. G. Lavolette, 1605 Notre Dame street, and B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame street.'

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Your cough, like a dog's bark, is a sign that there is something foreign around which shouldn't be there. You can quiet the noise, but the danger may be there just the same. Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil is not a cough specific; it does not merely allay the symptoms but it does give such strength to the body that it is able to throw off the disease.

You know the old proverb of "the ounce of prevention?" Don't neglect your cough.

Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil.

Put up in 50c. and \$1.00 sizes.



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Rates for Passengers, Meals and Rooms moderate. Connections East and West with the Intercolonial Railway. Passengers leaving Dalhousie Junction at 7.50 a.m. on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS run through to Dalhousie Junction, without change, connecting with S.S. 'Admiral' and arriving at Gaspe following evening at 7 o'clock.
Tickets for sale at all C.P.R. and G.T.R. agencies. For tickets and all information apply to passenger fares and rates of freight apply to:
M. P. CONNOLLY, Sec.-Treasurer, 40 Dalhousie street, opp. St. Lawrence Hall, Quebec.
W. H. OLIVE, Gen. Eastern Agent, 128 St. James st., Montreal.

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For CARILLON and Intermediate Ports, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 6 a.m., from Canal Basin, foot of Nazareth street. Passengers may take train, 8.50 C.P.R., or 9 p.m., G.T.R., for St. Anne's, to connect with steamer.
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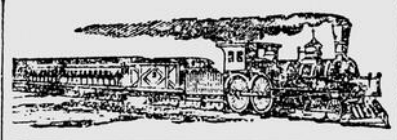
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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

CHANGE OF TIME.

Commencing October 3, 1897. Trains will Leave Bonaventure Station.
(Note: signifies runs daily. All other trains run daily except Sundays.)
7.30 a.m. For St. John's, 7.45 p.m. For Valleyfield, Ottawa and O.A. and P.S. Ry. (runs to Valleyfield on weekdays only.)
7.30 a.m. For St. John's, 8.00 p.m. For Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, etc.
8.15 p.m. For Brockville.
7.00 a.m. For Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Massena Springs.
4.30 p.m. For Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Fort Covington.
7.30 a.m. For Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Portland, Old Orchard, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. (Runs to Quebec and Rimouski daily.)
8.30 p.m. For Sherbrooke, Portland, Old Orchard, Beach Falls, and to points on the I.C.R. daily, except Sunday.
12.30 noon. For St. John's, except Saturday and Sunday. (On Saturday leaves at 12.30 p.m.)
4.00 p.m. For Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Quebec, and points on the I.C.R.
4.45 p.m. For St. John's, Roussin Point, also Waterloo, via St. Lambert and M.P. & B. Ry.
7.50 a.m. For St. John's, via St. Lambert, 7.50 p.m. For St. Hyacinthe, also St. Cesaire via St. Lambert.
8.00 a.m. For St. John's, 8.25 p.m. For Boston and New York via C.V.R.
9.10 a.m. For New York, via D. & H.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Quebec Trains.

11 p.m. train to Quebec now runs daily. Other trains to Quebec leave 3.30 p.m. daily and 9 a.m. weekdays.

NEW ROUTE

Hamilton, Niagara Falls and Buffalo, N.Y.
Trains leave Windsor Street Station 8.50 a.m. weekdays and 9 p.m. daily.

N.Y.C. AND H.E.R.R.

Through tickets and reservations in Parlor and Sleeping Cars to Adirondack Mountain resorts, New York, etc.

City Ticket and Telegraph Office,
129 ST. JAMES ST., (Next to Post-Office).

Intercolonial Railway

On and after MONDAY, the 14th October, 1897, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

Leave Montreal by Grand Trunk Railway from Bonaventure Depot 7.50
Leave Montreal by Canadian Pacific Railway from Windsor Street Depot 14.30
Leave Lévis 14.30
Arrive Riv. du Loup 17.50
Do Trois Pistoles 19.30
Do Rimouski 20.14
Do St. Charles 21.30
Do Little Metis 21.19
Do Campbellton 24.30
Do Dalhousie 1.55
Do Baie Verte 2.36
Do Newcastle 1.00
Do Moncton 6.30 15.55
Do St. John 13.30 13.00
Do Halifax 13.30
The trains to Halifax and John run through to their destination on Sunday.

The buffet sleeping car and other cars of express trains leaving Montreal at 7.50 o'clock run through to Halifax without change.
The trains of the Intercolonial Railway are heated by steam from the locomotive, and those between Montreal and Halifax, via Lévis, are lighted by electricity.
Through tickets may be obtained via rail and steamer to all ports on the Lower St. Lawrence, and in the Maritime Provinces.
For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares, rates of freights, train arrangement, etc., apply to:
W. H. OLIVE,
Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent,
136 St. James street, Montreal.
D. POTTINGER,
General Manager,
Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 30th Sept., 1897.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A SQUAM HOUSE.

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J. C. BLAIR & SON, Managers, P. O. address, HOLLANDVILLE, N.B.
BLAIR'S HOUSE, CAMPTON, N.B.
P. O. address, Blair, N.B. Send for circular.
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NOTICES.

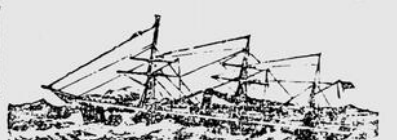
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the incorporated village of St. Lambert in the County of Chambly will apply at the next session of the Quebec Legislature for an Act of Incorporation as a Town under the name of the Town of St. Lambert subject to the provisions of Chap. 1, of Title XI of the Revised Statutes of Quebec relating to Town Corporations, with additional powers as to the effecting of loans and the voting thereon, matters of expropriation and special improvements and the mode of procedure relating thereto, mode of electing Mayor and Councilors, and other matters relating to the administration and business of the Town.
Montreal, 30th September, 1897.
HUTCHINSON & OUGHTRED,
Attorneys for Applicant.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec for an Act authorizing the Executors of the late John Atkin, in his lifetime of Montreal, however, to convert the business carried on by him during his lifetime and after his death by them as his executors into a Joint Stock Company, with power to the Executors to convert the property, goods, assets and the business generally to such company in exchange for fully paid up shares therein, and to act as Directors and for other purposes. Montreal, 29th October, 1897.
SELKIRK CROSS, Solicitor for Applicants.

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Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. S.S. 'Lafayette' delay. Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special twin-screw Channel steamers.
Rates of passage to Southampton, \$10 and upwards.
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VACANT CHARGE.

There had been a vacant charge in the middle of every street and twice in the market-place was this, or something like it.

"You folks, be sure and come all on ye to our chapel to-night. We've got a man preaching as knows how to catch a fellow by the arm and make him see something in religion that's mighty good for him. I know, 'cos he had hold of me that way one night. He's the right sort, he is! I've bin in places where a chap gets to know a salter man when he sees it, and I tell you!—Come all on ye to our chapel and don't be late; it's going to be full!"

Then the sweetest singing ever heard from a mission band rose softly on the dull old town, a throb went through the lowland air. It minded people of Christmas tales and hours that lay dim and far behind nearly forgotten. Men and women suddenly resolved to go along and hear the stranger; all the members of their chapel hurried to secure their own seats; there was a treading of feet round the corner that led toward the cabbage garden; at six o'clock they were turning people from the door, and young Budd was bringing in chairs from neighboring houses. The minister could scarcely get up the pulpit stairs.

He mounted them in a dream, his heart beating fast. How come this sudden crowd to hear an obscure stranger? Who sent him, during the afternoon, a queer quaint line of writing? "Mind and preach that sermon with the old dad in it." The discourse, though he had meant to take another quite different, was in his bag; for the matter of that it was in his head, in his heart, and if it were ever blessed to any soul it would be this night, with a strange thrill in the air and a strange pressure of waiting breath. He broke into the service as if no chapel could be too large for the faith and strength within him; he preached his sermon and a new sense of things unseen crept from seat to seat. The dreams of life looked the true things; the hard, cramping, real things seemed mere details, like the discomfort of a crowded seat for an hour while you hung upon a message by which you were to live and come to wonderful greatness.

There could be no more question about the vacancy. It was filled. There are but have we not heard?—that may be found first, in the kingdom of heaven.—Deas Cromarty, in the "British Weekly."

THE SOUL'S INQUIRIES.

TUESDAY, OCT. 12.

Shall I prosper?—Ezek. xvii, 10.

Keep the law of the Lord thy God; then shalt thou prosper.—I. Chron. xxii, 12, 13.

Blessed is the man whose delight is in the law of the Lord; whatsoever he doeth shall prosper.—Ps. i, 1, 2, 3.

Think what it will be to have your motives all brought to light, to have it proven that you were godly for the sake of gain, that you were generous out of ostentation or zealous for love of praise, that you were careful in public to maintain a religious reputation, but that all the while everything was done for self, and self only.—Episcopal Recorder.

A Japanese gentleman was converted to Christianity and afterwards came to the United States. The missionary who was the means of his conversion wore a silk hat, and in some way the man got it into his head that all Christians wore silk hats. He was greatly shocked, therefore, on reaching San Francisco, when a man came on board who wore a silk hat, and therefore was a Christian, but who swore most abominably. This incident actually drove the Japanese into infidelity.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



Beautiful eyes grow dull and dim
As the swift years steal away.
Beautiful, willowy forms so slim
Lose fairness with every day.
But she still is queen and hath charms to spare
Who wears youth's coronal—beautiful hair.

Preserve Your Hair

and you preserve your youth.
"A woman is as old as she looks," says the world. No woman looks as old as she is if her hair has preserved its normal beauty. You can keep hair from falling out, restoring its normal color, or restore the normal color to gray or faded hair, by the use of

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE KNOCKABOUTS.

'Twas Willie's first morning in the country, and there were wonders without number on every hand. The night before, grandpa had promised him that on this same morning he should join a farmers' club, 'The Knockabouts.'

Before going to bed Willie carefully counted his pennies. 'Cause,' said he, 'I'll cost something to join!'

'Not very much, I guess,' said mamma, who was fully acquainted with grandpa and his funny club. For hadn't she been a member herself when she was a little girl?

'Anyhow,' continued Willie, 'I have the dollar papa gave me, haven't I?'

But mamma only laughed in reply.

'Can't I make you till the dew gets off the grass?' exclaimed grandpa at the breakfast table.

This made the club seem to Willie more mysterious than ever.

'You must put on your thick shoes, and I don't think a white shirt is the thing for members of the club to wear,' advised grandpa, with a merry twinkle in his eyes.

About ten o'clock Willie was ready, and where do you suppose grandpa took him?

Why, out in the orchard, back of the barn, where there were as many as a hundred hay-tumbles. Already, three hired men were at work, throwing the hay about in every direction.

'There are the charter members of the "Knockabout Club,"' laughed grandpa. Willie took the little fork grandpa handed him, and was soon a full-fledged member of the funny club.

'I've a good name for my club, haven't I?' asked grandpa, as Willie began knocking the hay about for the sun to dry.

'A jolly one,' replied Willie.

Every morning, while he remained at the farm, he was the first member of the club on duty.

'It's the best fun!' he exclaimed. 'I wish, grandpa, I could be a knockabout the year round!—Youth's Companion.'

How little would the most of us accomplish were it not for the pressure of necessity! "Must" is a good, strong word, and it is a better friend to us than we often realize. We are always longing to escape beyond its reach to a place where we can do as we please; but few of us are pleased to do our best and utmost until we are forced to it by circumstances.—'Forward.'

Dr. W. Miller, of the Students' Volunteer Missionary Union, related the following incident: 'A young missionary who went out from Oxford four or five years ago to West Africa, one day went into a fresh part of the country, where no Christian missionary had been before. He spoke to the chief and a number of his people the words of Jesus Christ, and the chief said, "These are beautiful words. This is a wonderful story, and we like it, but only a few weeks ago a Mohammedan came here and told us of his prophet. How are we to know who is true? Why didn't you come before? Because the Mohammedan has taken away my son and some of the best young men to teach them to be Mohammedans."

"The Rolling Thing Before the Whirlwind," THE Resurrection = Plant, MENTIONED BY ISAIAH.

This Shrunken, Rounded Ball of Tightly-Collared-up Leaves, Dry and apparently Dead, will live for hundreds of years without being planted or watered. When IMMERSED in tepid water one frond-like tip unfolds slowly outward, then another, and another, until in a short time the whole plant has resurrected, flattened out into a plate-like shape, and transformed into a lovely Rosette of beautiful velvet green, fern-like moss, both odd and marvelous.

It will grow nicely if planted in a warm, moist, shady place, but being nearly or fully matured in size and growth when gathered, it need not be planted at all, as the plant will keep just as well in a trunk, or any other dry place in the house, for ages, in a perfectly fresh and healthy condition, and can be resurrected, at will, time and again, indefinitely, by being allowed to curl up and become dry, each time, after having fully opened out by water.

The most remarkable peculiarity of this plant is, that after being BOILED, it is still so sensitive to humidity that it will curl up and unfold in the same manner as when growing in its native soil.

These are entirely distinct from a small "Selaginella" grown in Mexico, incorrectly called the "Resurrection Plant."

It is one of the greatest of wonders in the plant kingdom; a rare and beautiful thing in the parlor, in the dead of winter, and a most interesting curiosity to all, at all times.

It is a very appropriate and convenient present for RE-MAILING to others. One plant mailed for 25 cents, three to one address, 50 cents. Wholesale prices on application.

FOR SALE BY—

S. S. BAIN, Nurseryman & Florist,
66 BEAVER HALL HILL, MONTREAL.

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KING'S SCHOOL
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A First Class Boys' Boarding School at moderate terms. Location unsurpassed. Preparation for commercial life or the universities.
FRENCH A SPECIALTY.
MAX LIEBICH, Headmaster.

SCHOOL OF ART
AND APPLIED DESIGN,
2278 St. Catherine Street.

SCHOOL RE-OPENS OCTOBER 1st.
SKETCHING CLASSES.
Miss Mary M. Phillips will take out a class during September.

HENLEY SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION.
Address Shaw's Music Studio.
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TORONTO.

A high class Boarding and Day School in the finest residential part of Toronto. Each department of the Collegiate Course is under a University Honor Graduate. Music and Art taught by the best instructors.
Board of Management: Rev. G. M. Milligan, B.A., D.D., president; J. K. Macdonald, Esq., vice-president; Rev. Louis Jordan, M.A., B.D.; Geo. Dickson, M.A. For announcement apply to Mrs. GEORGE DICKSON, Lady Principal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

People Continue to Suffer Because They Use Worthless Medicines.

Paine's Celery Compound Never Fails to Cure.

Those who suffer from disease cannot hope for a cure while they go on experimenting with medicines that have no healing powers of life-giving virtues.

Paine's Celery Compound is the only medicine that gives a guarantee of cure. Its great and noble originator, Professor Edward Phelps, M.D., spent a lifetime before he gave his finished triumph, Paine's Celery Compound, to sick men and women. When it was finally launched on an ocean of suffering and disease, it carried an assurance of new life and happiness to tens of thousands who owe their present good health to it, and who have testified strongly in its favor.

The victories that Paine's Celery Compound have won in the cure of blood diseases are proofs that it is the best purifier of the blood that the world has ever seen. In every case it cleanses the whole system; it braces the nerves, builds up the flesh and establishes robust and lasting health.

Mr. A. E. Hammond, of Mansonville, Que., who was wonderfully cured after all other medicines failed, writes as follows:

"Some five years ago it was my sad misfortune to be afflicted with scrofula sores, of which I had five on one leg and three on the other. These were running sores for four years. In addition to this I was taken down with rheumatism in the small of my back so badly that I could not get off my bed; and to further intensify my sufferings, I had sick headache in the worst form.

"While in this condition, a friend of mine, Mr. Perkins, a merchant of this place, sold me a bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, with the express understanding that if it did me no good I should pay nothing for it.

"In accepting this offer I had no idea of ever feeling under any obligation to pay for the Compound, as I had no faith in its doing me good. To my very great surprise, however, I grew better; and by the time I had used three bottles I was as well as ever, and what I never expected to see was realized, viz.: the sores on my legs were entirely healed.

"It would mean the use of pages to tell one half of what Paine's Celery Compound has done for me. This marvellous cure has been in effect for nearly a year.

"There are many other cases of wonderful cures in this locality from the use of the same great agency, and no case of failure has ever been recorded, nor can there ever be one in my opinion after such tests as I have personally witnessed."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOMETHING for THE LADIES.
A SPECIAL LINE OF
FANCY WIRE PHOTOGRAPHS AND CHANGERS
For Ribbon Trimming.
Very pretty and cheap for Christmas. A large stock and trimmed samples, at
C. W. WILSON'S,
Manufacturer of Mouldings and Frames,
638 CRAIG ST., next door to the Witness Office.

RICE'S STUDIO,
PLATINUMS and SEPIAS.
Every Size and Style. Groups a Specialty.
141 St. Peter Street.

KODAKS
FOR SALE, TO RENT AND EXCHANGE.
MONTREAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLY.
Cor. Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier.
Telephone, 1467. Send for catalogue. Developing and Printing for Amateurs. Lantern Slides, etc.

ONLY 25c A BOTTLE.
The QUEEN'S HAIR HELPER is a preparation that restores hair to its natural color and beauty, arrests falling out, removes dandruff and cures baldness. It is not a dye. It stimulates and invigorates the roots, producing a rapid growth, full of life and health. The clear part makes a superior dressing, equal to any 50c or \$1 preparation. For sale by all Druggists, or at
A. D. MANN'S,
Corner Mountain and St. Antoine street.

Coleman's SALT
CELEBRATED
DAIRY, HOUSEHOLD AND FARM
PROMPT SHIPMENT GUARANTEED
CANADA SALT ASSOCIATION
CLINTON, ONT.

PARKER'S FOUNDRY,
Dalhousie St.
CASTING EVERY DAY.
Prompt and Satisfactory work guaranteed.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL
1150 NOTRE DAME ST.
MACKENZIE'S INHALANT—For the relief of Cough and Croup in the throat; Catarrh, Hay Fever, etc.
FLUIDE D'HIVER, OR WINTER FLUID, for Chapped Hands, and all roughness of the skin, which it renders beautifully smooth and soft.
SHEET WAX, and all the materials for making Wax Flowers.
HOMEOPATHY—A full stock of Medicines and Books always on hand.
Telephone and country orders promptly filled.
J. A. HARTE, Druggist.

AFTER FLY TIME
— IS THE TIME TO —
PAINT YOUR HOUSE.
Don't leave it dingy and commonplace looking all winter. Brighten it up with a coat of
"ISLAND CITY" PAINTS

Besides their great durability they are economical and unchangeable in color—just the right mixture of lead and zinc with absolutely pure linseed oil. One gallon covers 200 square feet with two coats, and only costs \$1.50. Dealers sell them.

P. D. DODS & CO.,
Manufacturers, Montreal.
— AND —
100 BAY ST., Toronto.

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Half-Tone Etchings,
Equal to the best produced, at 15c per square inch. Minimum for any single Etching, 50c. Drawing if required, extra.
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JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
"WITNESS" PRINTING HOUSE,
Corner Craig and Bleury Sts.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

COUNT AND CONSTABLE.
The Russian papers are chuckling over the following incident, which happened during Count Tolstol's recent stay at Moscow. Tolstol, noticing a policeman, taking a drunken man in somewhat forcible manner to the police station, stopped the police constable and asked him:
'Can you read?'
'Yes,' was the reply.
'And you have read the gospel?'
'Yes, sir.'
'Then you ought to know that we should not offend our neighbor.'
The constable looked the Count up and down, noticing his shabby appearance, and asked:
'Can you read?'
'Yes,' said Tolstol.
'And have you read the instructions to the police?'
'No.'
'Very well, then, go and read them first, and then come back and talk to me again.'
We can quite imagine that the great reformer, with his sense for the blunt humor of the lower classes, enjoyed the encounter as much as anybody.

A DOUBLE CURE.
Mrs. James E. Elwood, St. Thomas, Ont., says:—"My husband and myself have taken Doan's Kidney Pills. We used them for kidney and back trouble, for which we have spent a great deal of money without getting relief. Doan's Pills cured us both in a remarkably short time. I believe they will cure even after all other medicines fail."

KINDLING WOOD.
Why pay high prices for kindling when you can buy cheap. We have 10,000 loads, dry mill blocks, cut stove lengths, delivered anywhere in the city, \$1.50 per load. Tel. 3353. J. C. Macdonald, Kindling for the Million, Richmond square.

DIZZINESS AND WEAK EYESIGHT—HOW TO CURE THEM.

Mrs. J. Dell, Chatham, Ont., says:—"For two years I could never go to sleep before two or three o'clock in the morning. I suffered much from vertigo and dim eyesight. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have removed the dizziness, restored my heart to healthy action, strengthened my eyesight, and I can truly say they are a blessing to any one suffering as I did."

Defeated—in one trial. Colds and coughs cured by Menthol Cough Syrup.

OVER A YEAR.

'I have been troubled with sick headache for over a year. Lately, I have used Laxa Liver Pills, and find that they help me more than any other medicine I have ever taken. They are an excellent pill, causing no pain or griping, and leaving no after ill effects.'—Miss Mary Ellen Hicks, South Bay, Ont.

MUSIC IN THE AIR.

The following is an exact copy of a letter received by a young lady, who, possessing a piano and being about to move to a small country town, advertised for room and board with a family "musically inclined":
"Dear Miss, we think we kin suite you with room and board if you prefer to be where there is music. I play the fiddle, my wife the organ, my daughter the accordion, my other daughter the bango, my son Hen the guitar, my son Jim the foot and koronet, an my son Clem the base drum, while all of us sing songs to him in which we would be glad to have you take part both vocal or instrumental if you play on anything. We play by ear an when we all git started there is real musick in the air. Let us know if you want to come here to board."—Harper's Bazar.

CASTORIA.
The family standard
of
Charles H. Fletcher
It is on every wrapper.
CASTORIA.
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It is on every wrapper.
CASTORIA.
The family standard
of
Charles H. Fletcher
It is on every wrapper.

HE SETTLES THE BILL.
The actress looked at him inquiringly, and he felt that some explanation was needed. "You appear to have forgotten me," he said. "Let me recall myself to your memory. I am the man who saved you from a watery grave in the surf last August." "Yes, yes; of course; now I remember you," she replied. "But I shall have to refer you to my advertising manager. He settles all bills of that description."—Chicago "Evening Post."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

The King of Pills is Beecham's—BEECHAM'S.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL POULTRY FARM.
MONTREAL.
W. H. ELLEY, Prop.
To make room in our winter quarters, we sell a fine trio of Silver Wyandotte of White Wyandotte, Cockerel and two Pullets for \$4; also a few young Plymouth Rock Cockerels cheap. All bred from our Prize Winning Stock. N.B. Fine Crushed Oyster shells for Poultry.

NEW IRISH PARTY.

Redmond Independent League
Organized To-Day in Dublin.

MUCH ENTHUSIASM MANIFESTED.

MR. GLADSTONE DENOUNCED AS THE
'ENGLISHMAN WHO BETRAYED IRE-
LAND'—THE SPEECHES.

Dublin, Oct. 11.—The first general national convention of the Irish Independent League, organized by Mr. John Redmond, M.P., the Parnellite leader, opened this afternoon in the Ancient Concert Rooms here. Eight hundred enthusiastic delegates packed the hall and actively participated in cheering vociferously every point in the speeches. Mr. Redmond characterized Mr. Gladstone as 'the Englishman who betrayed Ireland.' All the speeches paid tribute to the patriotism of the late Charles Stewart Parnell and warm cheers greeted the entrance of the Redmonds, Mr. John Parnell and Mr. P. O'Brien into the hall. Every possible effort was made to organize a thoroughly representative convention. Invitations were issued to all corporations, town commissioners, poor law guardians, foresters, members of the Gaelic Athletic Club, literary societies, amnesty associations, national bands, trades and trades councils, registration associations, Young Ireland associations and national and workingmen's clubs.

Ald. John Reilly read a telegram from the Independent Irishmen of Boston, Mass., which said: 'We stand by Parnell's policy and urge the government to disgorge its plunder in the face of the distress existing and we send a thousand dollars as evidence of our good faith.' The reading of this message was followed by three cheers for the Stars and Stripes.

Mr. John Redmond, in a long speech, denounced the Liberals for abandoning home rule, and declared that the only hope of Ireland was in independent action without any alliance with the English parties. Mr. Redmond said there could be no reconciliation with the Dilloites unless the latter and their Liberal allies reinstated home rule as the first plank in their platform and promised to appeal to the country if the House of Lords defeated home rule. Resolutions were adopted affirming that the Irish question can only be settled by the concession of national self-government and calling upon all members of parliament who 'for the last few years have pursued a mistaken policy' to rejoin the independent party, unite upon the principles of Charles Stewart Parnell and demand the release of the political prisoners, as an act of simple justice and humanity.

Resolutions were also adopted urging the Irish everywhere to commemorate the centenary of 1798, denouncing the government for repudiating the report of the Royal Commission on the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland, expressing regret at the necessity of raising a Parnell family fund and calling upon Irishmen generally to respond to the appeal and 'thereby remove from Ireland the stigma of ingratitude for the priceless service and devotion' of the late Charles Stewart Parnell and 'calling upon Messrs. Dillon, Davitt and Harrington to repay, out of the portion of the Parnell fund allocated for that purpose the £5,000 due to the Parnell estate.

Mr. Louis Stuyvesant Chanler made a speech, asserting that the Irish would never achieve home rule until they were united and expressing the opinion that they should not ally themselves with the Tories or Liberals, 'because both the English government and Englishmen are never just and never do a generous act unless forced to do it by fear.'

DENUNCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The climax of the convention was reached during the speech delivered by Mr. William Redmond, M.P. Incidentally he said that when the Dilloites rejected Parnell they 'alienated the United States, thus killing the goose which laid the golden egg.' Mr. Redmond said he would never walk into any room to be controlled by Dillon and Healy, though he was for unity, adding 'with all the royal processions through our streets it is time for Irishmen to say something. The great mass of the Irish people are today, and will be until liberty is given them, the enemies of England. England is a bully, a pirate, and a savage. Whether in India or in Africa, the bloody flag of the British Empire has been advanced by plundering and destroying poor people. Our sympathy goes out to these poor people. God bless them and give success to their efforts. Three cheers for the men in India, who are fighting England.'

The delegates thereupon climbed upon their seats and shouted: 'Down with Britain.'

There was much denunciation of Great Britain's proposal to give Ireland a Catholic university; the participation of the priests in politics was also denounced, and the Healyites were denounced as the 'assassins of Parnell.'

There was no discord whatever; the resolutions were all adopted with enthusiasm, and the reading of the telegram from the Irish Independent League, of New York, was heartily cheered.

The proceedings of the convention were finished this evening and the predictions made of a revolt against the leadership of John Redmond proved entirely unfounded. The delegates cheered him enthusiastically, and on the adjournment they warmly praised his speech, pronouncing

it to be a most able outline of the policy of the Irish Independent League.

MR. BLAKE AND UNION.

Toronto, Oct. 11.—The 'Evening Telegram's' special cable from London says: The 'Pall Mall Gazette' comments on the speech made by the Hon. Edward Blake at Toronto on the subject of Irish unity and the Irish abroad. In his speech Mr. Blake prophesied that the differences among Irishmen would soon disappear, and referring to this prophesy the 'Gazette' says it would be much more impressive if the arguments upon which it is based were stronger.

MRS. LANGTRY'S TRIUMPH.

London, Oct. 9.—It has just leaked out that at Newmarket last week Mrs. Langtry won a social triumph under interesting circumstances. The Prince of Wales, according to the report, noticing her absence from the Jockey Club enclosure, asked for an explanation from the stewards. Upon this being forthcoming, the Prince dismissed it as being quite inadequate, in view of Mrs. Langtry's position as a horse owner and as a generous supporter of the turf. The upshot was, still according to the story, that Mrs. Langtry was invited to resume her usage of the enclosure, but Mrs. Langtry, it appears, was angry at the manner in which the invitation was conveyed to her, and she refused to re-enter the enclosure unless personally invited by one of the stewards. This, it would seem, was finally done.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE

WILL OPEN TO-MORROW AT PEORIA, ILL.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 11.—One of the most important labor conferences in the history of Illinois is to be held in this city on Tuesday, at which a plan to negotiate a federation will be considered and adopted. Four international conventions have declared for closer federation of the railway brotherhoods. The one brotherhood not included is the Brotherhood of Engineers. Fully a hundred thousand men in the United States, Canada and Mexico will be affected. The meeting will be called by E. P. Sargent, president of the locomotive firemen, who will be chairman.

A FRIEND OF THE SULTAN.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM ANNOUNCES HIS
WARM REGARD FOR HIM.

Constantinople, Oct. 9.—The Sultan has received an autograph letter from the Emperor of Germany in which the latter returns thanks for a number of cannon, captured from the Greeks during the recent war, recently presented to His German Majesty by the Sultan. The Emperor, in this letter praises the 'wise moderation' exhibited during Turkey's negotiations for the conclusion of peace with Greece, and assures the Sultan that he enjoys the faithful friendship of the Emperor William.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LIBERALS.

Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 9.—About a hundred and twenty-five Liberals from all over the province met last night at Westminster and formed the first Liberal association of British Columbia. Mr. William Templeman, editor of the 'Times' Victoria, was elected president. A congratulatory address to Sir Wilfrid Laurier was drafted. The convention passed a resolution announcing itself in opposition to the present Turner Government, and asked the Liberals to support no candidate who supported Mr. Turner.

A COLLECTOR DEFAULTS.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 9.—Intention comes to hand of the defaulting of the collector of the township of Grattan, Renfrew county, Mr. E. J. Glancey. His rolls for 1895 and 1896 show a shortage of \$301.17, and against this is \$78, his salary, and a small sum he sent to the council with the rolls. He claims to have been robbed of \$160. He said he would earn and pay every cent due the council. He evidently drifted into the position of a defaulter without intending to act dishonestly.

MALARIA IN ASIATIC RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 11.—Malaria, which has been prevalent at Tashkent, Asiatic Russia, for four years, has now become virulent, and the deaths from that cause are estimated to number several thousand. Sanitary measures are useless. The Russian garrison at Merv has been transferred to Krasnovodsk, on the Caspian Sea, to prevent its being annihilated by disease.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Berlin, Oct. 9.—Prof. Slaby, assisted by the military balloon corps, experimenting with Marconi's wireless telegraphy succeeded perfectly yesterday, in spite of adverse atmospheric conditions, in exchanging messages without wires at a distance of twenty-one kilometers.

C. P. R. LANDSALES.

Winnipeg, Oct. 10.—Canadian Pacific land sales for the first nine months of the current year will exceed by over \$100,000 the total sales of 1896. A feature of sales this year has been that many settlers have acquired additional land to enlarge their holdings.

AN UNFORTUNATE FAMILY.

Morrisburg, Ont., Oct. 10.—Mrs. Brown, mother of Clark Brown, who was executed at Cornwall in 1893 for the murder of his father and sister, committed suicide at her home in Winchester today. She was about seventy years of age.

ONTARIO C. E. UNION.

NEW EXECUTIVE OFFICERS MEET AT ST. THOMAS.

St. Thomas, Oct. 9.—The new executive of the Ontario Christian Endeavor Union, has already held a meeting to map out the year's work. It was decided to hold an executive meeting at Toronto at New Year's, and one at Hamilton at Easter, to review the convention committee's plans for the tenth annual provincial convention, which will be held at Hamilton in October next in accordance with the resolution of the convention. The convention resolutions in favor of prohibition, Sabbath observance, and federation of young people's societies were considered and a committee appointed to correspond with kindred societies with a view to a federation for objects in common.

AN OLD GLENGARRIAN GONE.

Cornwall, Oct. 11.—One of the old landmarks of Glengarry County has passed away in the person of Margaret McIntosh, beloved wife of Mr. Rory A. McGillivray, of lot No. 28-7 Con. Lochiel. Mrs. McGillivray had reached the ripe old age of eighty-seven years. She was a daughter of the late Mr. Neil McIntosh, of Dalkeith, where she was born. For some years her health had not been as good as her friends could wish and for the past six months her decline was more rapid. Her husband, who is some years her senior, still survives her, also four daughters and two sons. The funeral took place on Tuesday to the Free Church Cemetery, Kirk Hill, and was very largely attended. The services were conducted by the Rev. Messrs. McLean and McPhee.

POPULAR APPOINTMENT.

Toronto, Oct. 11.—Mr. Edward Foster, who has been in the employ of the Robert Simpson Company for the past eight years, and the last four years been manager of the men's furnishing department, has secured a position as traveller with the well known firm of Tooke Bros., Montreal. He will cover the ground between Toronto and Sarnia. Mr. Foster is a very popular young man here.

WANTED TO SEE THE PREMIER.

Ottawa, Oct. 11.—A big delegation was here today from Pontiac County to meet the Premier in regard to the question of patronage. As Sir Wilfrid left for Montreal this morning the delegation did not meet him.

CURE FOR 'YELLOW JACK.'

London, Oct. 11.—A despatch to the 'Times' from Monte Video says that Prof. Sanarelli, who discovered the 'yellow jack' bacillus, announces the discovery of a curative serum.

DEPARTMENT.

TOPIC—Oct. 17, 1897.

OUR WORK.

(Rev. Francis E. Clark, in 'Golden Rule'.)
'Whatever he would like to have me do.'—Exod. xix, 1-8.

The first clause of our covenant pledge is the 'warrant' for our meeting to-night. As in the town-meetings of New England the 'warrant' must be put up on the town-house door, and no business can be transacted legally at the meeting except what is specified in the warrant, so the first clause of our covenant embraces all the work which ever ought to be done by a Christian Endeavor Society.

Nothing outside of this warrant will we ever undertake. But because of this limitation we need not feel ourselves hampered or in any way constrained. Our warrant is as large as the work of Christ on earth. The scope of our activities is limited only by the widest word in the language, 'whatever' he would like to have me do.

Those who have studied the covenant pledge have found much in it that they think worth considering. 'Whatever,'—a word as boundless as the kingdom of God; 'He,'—the inspirer and rewarder of our work; 'would like,'—the choice of his will and not ours is implied; 'me,'—we make our pledge personal and definite by this personal pronoun; 'to have me do,'—here is the thought of activity and Christian service, one great ruling idea of Christian Endeavor.

A right consideration of this clause, and a faithful living up to this vow, would infuse new life into every Christian Endeavor society in the world, and make of every one the model organization for which we have been so long seeking.

The committee that has arranged our prayer-meeting topics has very wisely suggested that this meeting be used to consider all branches of the society work. Nothing could be more timely, since we stand near the beginning of the church year, with the season's possible and longed-for blessing yet to be attained. Let us, then, make this meeting an intensely practical one.

President of the Christian Endeavor society, will you not begin with yourself in the consideration of this topic? How is it with you? Are you leading the society wisely and strongly, yet not wilfully; co-operating with all the other officers and committees, bringing out the best that is in them, and stimulating them all by your own self-sacrificing exertions to greater activity in their particular spheres?

Secretary, Miss or Mr. as the case may be, have you done anything more than keep a list of the members to call at the consecration meeting? Are you keeping the society in touch with the great world of Christian Endeavor? Do you see to it that all communications which the so-

ciety ought to have (and only such, let me add in parenthesis) come before it in an attractive way? Are you careful that union meetings and state conventions and national gatherings and your own denominational meetings are all advertised, and their importance thoroughly appreciated by all your members?

Mr. Treasurer, are you stimulating the benevolent impulses of the society, increasing every year the missionary contributions to your own denominational boards; securing tithe-givers in your society, who perhaps shall join the Tenth Legion, leading the way as a good captain yourself?

Lookout committee, are you standing guard at the door of the society, to see that none lightly take our vow, that no careless, indifferent young person becomes an active member? At the same time, are you looking out for every possible active and associate member in the community, and also looking out that no active member neglects his covenant pledge without an affectionate reminder of his duty?

Prayer-meeting committee, do you take a large and generous view of your duties, which surely embrace nothing less than having the best prayer meeting possible every week?

Social committee, are you social to save? Have you felt the vast interests that are committed to you, to lead young people into the society, into the church, and the kingdom of our Lord, through your winsome presence and the social attractions which you can devise?

Missionary committee, have you realized that no society in these days is fully equipped without an earnest, wide-awake missionary committee, with its eye on every field, from the slum at the next door to far-away Cathay?

Music, literature, Sunday-school, relief committees, or whatever you may be, will you ask yourselves before God whether you are doing your utmost, not measuring yourselves by yourselves, but by the warrant in our covenant pledge for this and every meeting?

Just a word with the whole society. Are you progressive, inventive, persistent, in your Christian endeavor? Have you thought seriously of the three great forward steps so many Christian Endeavorers are this year entering upon, typified by the Tenth Legion, namely Christian Endeavor, and the quiet hour with God?

These questions I would ask, not as one having authority, but as one who would refer you to the great Authority to whom we promise allegiance in the warrant for this meeting. What could be more appropriate than that, at the close of this meeting, each committee should stand together and renew its covenant to work for God through the Christian Endeavor society during this coming year as never before? It may not be the regular time for your consecration meeting, but I am inclined to think that this would be one of the most important, sacred and impressive consecration services your society ever held. Then, when each officer and committee has thus anew promised allegiance, why should not the whole society rise, and standing together, say in unison, with solemn emphasis, as did the Israelites in the lesson we have read, 'All that the Lord hath spoken we will do'?

GLENGARRY C. E. UNION ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The third annual convention of the Glengarry Christian Endeavor Union was held on Thursday and Friday, Sept. 9 and 10, at Vankleek Hill. It proved a most inspiring and helpful gathering. The attendance far exceeded the attendance of previous years. The reports were of a very hopeful and favorable character, giving evidence of growth, activity and a keener sense of the spiritual significance of the popular movement. The Presbyterian Church was crowded at every meeting. Even at the sunrise prayer-meeting it was estimated that there were two hundred and fifty present.

The president of the union, Mr. J. J. Whitman, of Maxville, opened the convention with a short service of praise and prayer, after which addresses of welcome were given by the Rev. Messrs. McLeod, Simpson and Cameron. The Rev. A. Graham, of Lancaster, and Mr. John Munro, B.A., of Maxville, replied in felicitous and appropriate terms.

Interesting reports of the international convention at San Francisco were given by the Rev. D. McLaren, of Alexandria, and the Rev. J. McCormack, of Maxville.

The Rev. A. Russell, of Lunenburg, delivered a very practical address on 'Our Greatest Need,' which, he said, consisted in a 'near view of Christ.' We need a keener and more real apprehension of Christ as the dispenser of the Holy Ghost. This improved perspective of Christ is the result of an attitude and aptitude of docility to the Holy Spirit. Prayer and a constant study of God's Word will be a source of strength and guidance.

Dr. Algonie, of Cornwall, gave a carefully prepared address, in which he pointed out the requisites and benefits of 'Personal dealing.' Some of the addresses on committee work were very good and to the point. Miss J. Foulds, of Martintown, gave an address on the prayer-meeting. Miss McNaughton, of St. Elmo, gave an address on the social committee. Miss L. Macdonell, of Lancaster, gave an address on the press and good literature committee work.

The address of the day was given by the Rev. A. J. Mowatt, M.A., of Eskine Presbyterian Church, Montreal. A talk on the Endeavorer when outside the 'C. E. meeting.' Mr. Mowatt gave a pointed talk in a humorous, colloquial style on the weakness and whims of the

ADVERTISEMENTS.

We Said

Good Times were coming; We
believed they were. Now we say

Good Times are here. . . .



OUR reason for saying so is that we are doing more business in our down town store at this time than we did last year, that is without taking into consideration what we are doing in our Uptown Branch Store.

There is no secret about our business, anybody can know our statements in our advertisements to be true by any proof they want. Call in and see us working.

WE ARE RIGHT HERE

to serve the people and keep their confidence. False statements and evil reports by others, may do harm even to

GOOD BANKS.

but they are generally of short duration. It takes the people only a short time to regain confidence. It's an old saying, "You can't fool all the people all the time." To buy your stock of

Winter Clothing, Overcoats,
Suits, Gloves and Underwear

from us now is as safe as putting your money in the bank, and we think even a better investment.

Qualities the Best,
Variety the Largest,
Prices the Lowest.

Your money back if you want it. Call in and examine our stock.

Allan

Men's and
Youths'
Outfitter,

665 CRAIG STREET, one door east of Bleury,
and 2299 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Endeavorer when not attending the meeting. There are those who can sing and shine at the meeting, but they can do neither at home or in the common duties of life. The meeting is not an end, but only a means to an end, namely, shining at home and in business. It is more important that you shine between the meetings than at the meetings.

Mr. A. Craig, of Summerstown, conducted the devotional exercises on Friday morning. The first address of the day was given by the Rev. Elber Crumley, B.A., B.Sc., returned missionary from Japan. He gave a very instructive and telling speech on systematic giving.

Mr. T. A. Munro, of Montreal, read a very elaborate paper on 'Christian citizenship,' after which an open parliament was held on the same subject.

Mrs. B. Ostrom, of Alexandria, gave a very helpful address on Junior Endeavor work. There has been very little of it done yet in the union; she urged upon the delegates to consider the advantages and possibilities of the work.

The Rev. A. Givan, of Williamstown, addressed the convention on 'Individual responsibility for the conversion of the world.'

The executive offered a banner for competition to be given to the society contributing most per member to missions during the year. The banner was won by the Maxville Presbyterian Society. It has a membership of thirty-seven, and it raised a hundred and fifty-four dollars for missions, or an average of about \$4.40 per member.

The Rev. Dr. McTavish gave a very fine and stimulating address on the 'Deepening of spiritual life.'

The retiring president gave his address at the last meeting of the convention. Speaking of the work accomplished during the year he mentioned that seven societies had joined the union. His address was carefully prepared, and was received with much satisfaction.

The Rev. Dr. McTavish gave a splendid address on the 'Deepening of missionary interest.' He referred to the Apostle Paul as our real ideal. His motives,

his guides and ours. He dealt with: First, motives of missionary activity; second, gratitude as an incentive; third, consecration, 'Whom I am, whom I serve'; fourth, sense of responsibility; fifth, stewardship; sixth, opportunity; seventh, the suitability of the Gospel. Dr. McTavish gave a masterly exposition of the foregoing statements in relation to missionary activity, after which he took charge of the consecration service, which was very impressive and a benediction to many. The people had evidently prepared for the service, and it was a grand success.

Sir.—Many of your readers, especially among the young people, are interested in the Presbyterian General Assembly's Plan of Study, and inquiries are already coming in as to the 'Monthly Topics' to be assigned for 1898.

A circular will shortly be issued containing full information, and topic cards without daily readings are being prepared; but as not a few of the young people's societies print their own programmes for the whole, or part, of the year, it will be of service to the young people to have the list of topics in advance. It is as follows:—January: The new Book of Praise, what it contains, and how to make the most of it. February: Early pioneers of the home mission field. March: The Shorter Catechism, its makers, merits and influences. April: McKay of Formosa. May: The Scottish Covenanters. June: What the school has done in our French work. July: Our three home missionary superintendents and their fields. August: What our Church teaches on baptism. September: Our own presbytery, its strength, its work, its young people's societies. October: The genesis and growth of the Augmentation Scheme. November: John Geddies, our first missionary. December: The congregation, what the young people may do for it.

R. DOUGLAS, FRASER,
Convener General Assembly's Committee,
St. Paul's Manse, Bowmanville, Oct. 9, 1897.

THE CONFERENCE.

Men Discuss Harbor
With Mr. Tarte.

THE CONFERENCE.
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navigation generally to be recommended.

Mr. Edgar Judge, president of the Corn Exchange, reviewed the whole question with his usual ability. Mr. Judge said that if he were called upon to express his own view of this controversy in regard to the proposed harbor improvements, he would say that there was on the one hand the Hon. Minister of Public Works, and on the other an almost unanimous consensus of opinion on the part of the commercial bodies of this city. He did not think the Minister of Public Works would claim that his training fitted him to become an expert in the question of harbor improvements. He naturally depended on the opinion of his chief engineer. Well, we had engineers here of ability at least equal to that of the government officer, and he thought, if they were to choose between the opinions of these two officers—and either of them were to be accepted as of great value—it was that of the harbor engineer, who had lived here for so many years and had given his admitted great ability to the consideration of this question. And when his opinion was backed up, as it was, by his own board, by the Board of Trade, by the Corn Exchange Association, by the shipping interests and by the Underwriters' Association and largely at least by the members of the City Council of Montreal, it should have weight. He did not think, in view of these facts, that the opinions of their engineer were correct. He would suggest to the Hon. Minister of Public Works whether it was not possible for him to consent that the work should be carried on on the lines which those most deeply interested in the matter considered to be best.

The Hon. Minister of Public Works had announced on a former occasion that he looked for a large extension of the grain trade of Montreal, from the opening of the Parry Sound Railway and from the deepening of the St. Lawrence canal. Well, they should be glad to welcome any new avenue to increase the trade of Montreal, but personally he was not as sanguine as the Minister of Public Works that the opening of the Parry Sound Railway would largely increase the grain trade of Montreal, for the reason that he did not think that any railway could compete with water communication in the carriage of grain. If asked what he believed to be the one important improvement, and one that would lead to the development of the grain trade of Montreal, he would say, as had been mentioned in the announcement of the Board of Trade, to enlarge and deepen the Welland canal. It was necessary that vessels carrying a hundred and fifty bushels of grain, such as now were carrying freight between the west and Buffalo, should be able to reach this port, in order to bring down the freight rates and put Montreal in a position to compete. So great was the competition in the grain trade that the question of a quarter of a cent a bushel would determine where the grain should be shipped. If Montreal could offer an advantage in freight rates, no matter how small, over New York, Boston or Philadelphia, it would lead to the development of the trade at this port. Now, government money, as had been stated by the president of the Board of Trade, had been expended on many public works of this Dominion, lavishly expended on some of them, but the government had done nothing for the port of Montreal. Not one single cent of government money had ever been expended on the port of Montreal. Yet this was the great national port of the Dominion. Upon this port more than any other depended the success and prosperity of the grain trade of Montreal. He was instructed by his association to support Plan Number Nineteen, believing that to be the best adapted for increasing and developing the grain trade of the port, and he did trust that that meeting would materialize in the adoption of that or some analogous plan, and in the immediate and efficient carrying out of the work.

Mr. Watt, for the shipping interests, was the next speaker. He referred to the neglect which had characterized the actions of the Ottawa Government towards the improvement of the port facilities, and alluded to a previous occasion when a conflict of opinion had arisen between the Montreal interests and the government officers in regard to certain plans proposed for adoption. They were in just such a conflict of opinion to-day. The Ottawa Government had a majority on the board, and their appointees were government commissioners. Those commissioners were not free handed. They were certainly hampered with instructions from Ottawa. He did not think this a condition of things calculated to lead to a satisfactory conclusion. He did not think that very much was known in Ottawa about the harbor of Montreal. If they had been entirely unmoored by the Ottawa authorities he thought they would have been very much better off than they were now. He would suggest to the Prime Minister now that he should put an end to this sort of procedure. If this harbor belonged to Ottawa, and if it was to be managed and run under government control, very well. Let them run it, and he respects to their constituents and the merchants of Montreal. The speaker referred to the delays which had taken place in regard to the proposed harbor works, and urged the necessity of going on with the improvements at once, even if the work was begun in a moderate form, and only one pier was constructed at a time.

The shipping interests were in favor of Plan Nineteen, but he did not think they were exceedingly anxious for this special plan, so long as more accommodation for ships was provided.

Mr. Forget, on behalf of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, objected to Plan No. 19 because it would force

the boats of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company further east. The company had occupied its present position near the Bonsecours market for nearly forty years and any change would involve increased cartage and a loss of a portion of its business. He also objected to the high level wharves.

Mr. E. L. Bond, representing the Marine Underwriters, did not think there would be any difficulty in getting in or out of the harbor occasioned by the carrying out of Plan No. 19 or that any difficulties would arise therefrom detrimental to their interests. He was prepared to endorse that plan on behalf of the Underwriters' Association.

His Worship the Mayor said in part that the general consensus of opinion seemed to be that Plan No. 6, or the modified plan No. 19, would meet the views of the commercial authorities and shipping interests, at all events for the time being. From a city point of view it was right and fair that these works should be carried on. The city voted in 1889 a million dollars in connection with the harbor improvements for flood protection and other work. He believed in the necessity of the work and its immediate commencement, even if on a modified scale. His Worship spoke approvingly of the high level system and thought it would not interfere seriously with the R. & O. boats. It would result beneficially in the matter of cartage, would be an improvement in the way of appearance and would be better for the shipping interests. In concluding, His Worship said that he sincerely trusted that the Minister of Public Works would see the obvious necessity of doing something in connection with having a terminus for the great canal and railway business which we had to-day in connection with the future growth and prosperity of this Dominion. If the government did not take these works in hand, and carry them out, he said, the trade of the country was bound to suffer. He thought it was in the interests of the whole Dominion, as well as of the people of Montreal, that the government should take this work in hand and make a national port worthy of Canada. He sincerely hoped that the Minister of Public Works would say to the Harbor Commissioners, "Go ahead, start your piers on the principle of plan six or nineteen and start at once."

Mr. Harling, of the Elder-Dempster Line, alluded to the fact that the C. P. R. had complained this year of a decrease in the flour business from the west. He could give one reason why that was so, and that was because they found it almost impossible to handle flour on our wharves. He had finally been obliged to refuse this business himself, because it was impossible to keep the railway trucks waiting. He thought a large business could be done in the near future which now went via New York and Boston, if the necessary wharf accommodation were available. Referring to the plans, he did not think any of them would be successful, unless three hundred feet wharf space was provided for, and this was the reason he was opposed to plan number six and plan number nineteen. He did not see how they were going to have three hundred feet wharf space unless it was taken away from the water space. However, he was not inclined to dispute about plans, and was as ready to accept plan nineteen as any other if that were necessary in order to have the work begun.

Representing the city, Ald. Prefontaine, M.P., spoke of the delays which had taken place in regard to the necessary works for the improvement of the harbor front. This work should have been completed in 1894, and we were now in 1897, and not even one pier had been built. While he did not intend to place any fault for this delay, he felt that the people would understand that there was fault somewhere. There had been a difficulty between the government and the Harbor Commission, and this had caused a delay, which had prevented the city from receiving the necessary authority to go on with their part of the work, the removal of the dyke, which had long been an eyesore to the city of Montreal. Whether the work was to be done by the government or by the Harbor Commission, it mattered not, as long as they got for the port of Montreal what was required for the port and for the country. The expenditure contemplated by plan No. 19 would amount to about three million and a half dollars. The commission must consult their finances to see whether they could afford to expend the money without necessitating the placing of additional charges on the trade of the port. If they could not do that, there was only one door open, which was for the government to step in, and do the work.

After a long preface concerning the harbors of Portland, Boston and Buffalo, about railways and canals, Mr. Tarte dealt at length with the harbor of Montreal. He said that he did not want to force his views upon them, and he did not expect to be criticised because he had not accepted their views immediately they were offered him, especially when he knew that those views were not shared by everybody. In two words, the people of Montreal and the Government of Canada were confronted with a difficult question, because there was a large money question behind it. Plan 19, which was sometimes called the Tarte plan, although it was not his plan at all, as well as other plans that had been drafted, had been fully discussed. There was one thing upon which they were agreed and that was that the longitudinal wharf was to be widened as much as possible, so as to provide the harbor with appliances that were to be found in every well equipped harbor; that was to say, plenty of railway tracks and other conveniences, such as every well equipped port had. He did not see any difficulty in beginning the work in that way, by

widening the wharf. About the two piers, there was the length to be decided upon, and in regard to this all were not agreed. Shippers in Montreal had told him that seven hundred or eight hundred feet was enough; others thought differently. This was merely a question of detail. The principle by which he had stood from the first was this: Short piers and narrow basins; long piers and wide basins. This was a sound principle, and it was a principle with which everybody would agree, he was sure. It was a clear, and definite principle. As to the width, this was also a question of detail; twenty-five feet more or less did not amount to much. The average width of a wharf in the American ports was four hundred feet. In Portland, the Grand Trunk had just equipped a wharf that was nearly four hundred feet wide and only five hundred feet long. Another thing that had impressed itself upon the railway and navigation companies in American cities was that if they were to handle trade, they must have facilities requiring space accommodation. He stood by that principle. As to the money question—were the works going to be carried on by the Harbor Commissioners or the government? They did not expect a promise from him that day that the government would carry on these works; but there was one thing of which they might be sure, and that was that the Dominion of Canada was as much interested in the harbor of Montreal as were the people of Montreal themselves. He assured the gathering that there was no man living in this city who was more devoted to its interests than himself, and he looked forward hopefully to the time when the harbor would be equipped as its importance deserved. In conclusion, he thanked them for the advice which the conference had represented to them. They might rest assured of one thing, that the government would always be glad to receive any suggestions that might be offered to them. They might not decide on their part to the taste of everybody. That was impossible. They would try to provide for the best possible accommodation in this harbor of Montreal and more than that he was sure they did not expect.

After short speeches by the Prime Minister, and Messrs. John Torrance, D. G. Thomson, and Captain Gaul, the Mayor's motion was put and accepted.

NEW SACRED SOLO.

Mrs. Jean Harvey, the Newfoundland contralto, who has been singing in the various churches in Montreal for some months past, was never heard to so great advantage as on Sunday in Taylor Presbyterian Church. She sang: "Behold! the Master Passeth By," a new sacred composition written especially for her by Mr. Herbert Starr, L. Mus.; organist of the church; a lovely and pathetic song, the deep feeling in which lost nothing in interpretation by Mrs. Harvey.

Advertisements.

Biliousness Hood's Pills

ness, headache, insomnia, nervousness, and if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

WHEN WOMEN SPEAK THEY MEAN WHAT THEY SAY.

Diamond Dyes their Favorites.

Farmers' wives and daughters are large consumers of Diamond Dyes. These thrifty and economizing women well know how new dresses, new costumes, and new suits can be made out of garments that have become faded and discolored. Farmers' wives and daughters invariably make use of the Diamond Dyes because they are the strongest and most brilliant in color.

Mrs. John I. Sexsmith, of Roseberry, Man., who has been a user of Diamond Dyes for years, writes as follows: "I am a farmer's wife and have used your Diamond Dyes for over ten years with most satisfactory results. I think they are unequalled for good colors and for their non-fading qualities."

THE RUBENS' INFANT SHIRT

NO BUTTONS. NO TROUBLE.

Patented.

"Easy to put on, easy to take off."

The Rubens Shirt is the best Undershirt ever devised for children. It has created a sensation wherever shown, and its use is recommended by the most eminent physicians for its efficient protection of lungs and abdomen. Mothers will do well to give it a trial. For sale by all leading Dry Goods stores.

HOME FROM THE WEST.

Cornwall, Oct. 11.—Mr. A. J. McMillan, of Rossland, B.C., is at present spending a few days with Glengarry friends. During the past few years he has been engaged in mining in Montana, South Africa and for the past two years in Rossland, B.C. In the latter city are a large number of former Glengarry men, all of whom are doing well. He speaks well of Rossland's prospects as a mining camp, and predicts for it a great future.

SHIPBUILDING IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Oct. 11.—The Bertram Engine Works Company, Limited, have secured a contract for the building of three large

tow barges to be used on the St. Lawrence route by the Prescott Elevating Company. The engine company will launch the first of four barges for the same company on Wednesday next. They are now moving their shipyard to the dock where the 'Corona' was launched, having leased it for a long term of years, so as to be in a position to undertake large contracts for shipbuilding.

WELCOME RAIN IN ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—Rain, which fell throughout Illinois and West Indiana, marked the end of the long drought that has for months harassed the farmers of twenty of the corn producing or cattle raising states.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



TIMES ARE IMPROVING.

You may ask, how do we know? This is our reply. People are not so anxious to purchase an article simply because it is cheap (that is low price). It is quality they want, which always means the best value for their money. Having completed arrangements to handle the very best goods made in Canada, those of

T. Bell & Son of Wingham, Ontario,

We have gone through our entire stock, and any goods we have on hand which we do not intend to carry in stock, we have marked at

CLEAR OUT PRICES,

In some cases cutting the price in two. You may come prepared for snaps on these lines, as they must be sold at once to make room for new goods. The largest assortment in the city of

FURNITURE AND BEDDING

AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

Quality considered. Call and see for yourselves, no trouble to show the goods.

H.A. WILDER & CO

232 to 238 McGill street,

West End Branch, 2415 St. Catherine street,
East End Branch, 1344 St. Catherine street.

SAVING?

Do you want to economize on your time—patience—money? These delicious Soup Squares will make a rich nutritious soup in a fraction of the time you take by the old-fashioned way.

LAZENBY'S SOUP SQUARES.

Best Grocers sell them.

Our BUTTER

Was purchased before the market advanced. We are giving you the benefit of it, and are selling our

Finest Creamery at 22c

for a limited time only. Do not delay, but lay in your supply while the price is low, as it is apt to advance any day.

THE LAING PACKING and PROVISION CO., Limited,

8--Retail Stores--8.

W. E. POTTER & CO.,

Artistic Decorators

32 VICTORIA SQUARE. Tel. 2875.

Painting in all its branches. Skilled Workmen.

AMERICAN WALL PAPERS. IN GREAT VARIETY.

WORK OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

Mr. Moody's Address Yesterday Afternoon.

Both the body and the gallery of St. James Methodist Church were thronged with an enormous congregation yesterday afternoon, most of those present being ladies, the reason for this being obvious. Still, not a few men had found that they were able to attend. As usual the stillness of the whole congregation, especially when Mr. Moody spoke, was noticeable. There was hardly a suppressed cough to be heard without which accompanied at intervals a sermon is never preached. Mr. Moody was in capital voice and delivered his words with a sledge-hammer force.

After two or three hymns had been sung and prayer offered up Mr. Moody advanced to the railing to speak and a deep hush came upon the whole congregation. He would speak, he said, of the work of the Holy Spirit. If he should ask people what the Holy Spirit came into the world to do how many would be able to answer him? He himself had been ten years at his work before he learned that the Holy Spirit had his own separate work. He had his mission in the same way that the Son had. He was a person—they should not forget his personality. Look at John xiv., 17. There was sufficient evidence of personality, for the Holy Spirit is spoken of in that verse four times as either 'he' or 'him.' He would call attention to the office of the Holy Spirit. First of all it was to convict the world of sin—of the many sins, including the worst, namely, unbelief. Through unbelief came murder, theft, drunkenness and other terrible sins. Unbelief was the mother of all these. What

science, politics, commerce and other things, but when it came to praying they were simply oysters—one could not get a word out of them.

This was the age of criticism and many people went to church to criticize. A man may say a hundred good things in the pulpit and one bad one. People will ignore the hundred good things, but jump upon him unmercifully on account of the one bad one. There was none of this spirit of criticism to be observed in the bible. When Peter, on the day of Pentecost, spoke, being filled with the Holy Ghost, the other apostles did not make any critical comment upon his style, logic or the want of it and so forth. Mr. Moody illustrated this had it been possible in a very apt manner. Again, no one went up to Peter as they had often come to him (Mr. Moody) to ask what was the secret of his success? Peter would probably have told them, as he, Mr. Moody, had told such questioners, to go to work and find out. That critical spirit must go out of people; picking a minister to pieces was not a way to strengthen or encourage him. A minister would never break down if his congregation consisted of godly persons who prayed for him, instead of criticizing him. The Holy Spirit worked wonders. Men filled with the Holy Spirit preached pure and simple Christianity which many pastors of to-day did not do. Many preached geology, history—anything but Christianity. One had only to pick up a Monday newspaper in which sermons were reported, to be convinced of this fact. It was said of him that he preached a theology seventy-five years old. 'If my theology,' said Mr. Moody, 'was not six thousand years old, I wouldn't have any at all.'

Mr. Moody then spoke upon the power of the Holy Spirit in causing people to speak. It was remarkable how men could speak when filled with the Holy Ghost. What was needed for the church of God at the present day was to be filled with the Spirit of God. If people were all filled with it there would not be



'It is beyond my power to describe the fulness of the grace of God.'

an influence religion would have if unbelief could be put away. One reason why some people did not attend religious meetings was that they did not want to be convinced of their sin. He rather liked people to come to his meetings and go away swearing and enraged. It was a good sign—showed they had been touched—that the words had gone home. Mr. Moody then instanced a man in Philadelphia who sulked for a whole week after attending one of his (Moody's) meetings and then asked his wife why on earth she had either told, written to, or got someone else to tell Mr. Moody all about him. The man had thought that Mr. Moody's remarks were directed at him and him alone. The average sinner, however, was a very generous man—he was always willing to pass a sermon on to any one else than himself.

Congregations must be convicted of sin—mere eloquent preaching was no use. To grip men's consciences—that was what the Holy Spirit had come to do. Plenty of people, numbers of men in Montreal, were no doubt convinced of sin, but they did not act up to it. The spirit of love shed abroad by the Holy Spirit would, though, accomplish all. There was a great deal of difference between human and divine love. The first was very ordinary—any human being—a Hottentot, even—could love another person who returned that love; but it was only divine love that could turn one to love those who did not. Then the Holy Spirit imparted hope. He never saw a man filled with the Spirit of God who was not hopeful. Such a man could not be a pessimist if he tried. Mr. Moody then spoke of the evils of discouragement, illustrating his views with some interesting anecdotes. It was not the will of God that a man should lose heart. If one felt discouraged, he should avoid looking on the dark side of things for the kingdom of God, as prayed for in the Lord's prayer would surely come upon the earth.

The Holy Spirit further imparted purity—liberty in prayer. There were people who could speak by the hour on

main a single unconverted family in Montreal inside of thirty days. Every one must be filled with the Holy Spirit in order properly to carry out God's work.

Mr. Burke, the evangelical soloist, sang a hymn at the close of Mr. Moody's address, after which the benediction was pronounced, bringing the meeting to a close.

The Evening Meeting.

'YE MUST BE BORN AGAIN.'

'I would like to begin this meeting,' Mr. Moody said at the St. James Methodist Church last evening, 'by asking a question. Does everyone here believe that Jesus Christ when he was on earth taught the truth?' Every seat in the church was taken. The aisles and stairways were packed, and the evangelist had the close attention of every one of his audience from the first.

'Now then,' he continued, after putting his opening question, 'I am going to take you on your own ground. If Jesus Christ taught the truth, I have got the most important theme to-night that was ever before you. Have you been born again; born of the spirit? Except a man be born again, Christ said, he shall not see the kingdom of God; and he uttered that saying to as fine a character morally, probably, as there is in this house to-night. No man is good enough to see, much less to inherit the kingdom of heaven without being born again. I believe the experience is the greatest blessing that ever comes to a man this side of heaven.'

The speaker knew of nothing about which there seemed to be such a mist, or about which people were so afraid, as being born again. He would proceed to show them just what it was by stating what it was not. It wasn't going out to meetings like this, and having the feelings worked upon, and shedding a few tears, and feeling bad, and feeling good,

and making good resolutions. They couldn't resolve themselves into the kingdom of God. Neither was it going to church. The speaker asked a man once what reason he had for the hope that was in him, and the reply he got was, 'I go to church twice every Sunday.' A mighty poor reason, that. Why, no one went to church so regularly as the devil himself. It didn't say, 'except ye go to church,' or 'except ye pray,' but, 'except ye be born again.' It didn't say, 'except ye be baptized.' The speaker was not saying a word against the ordinances of the church; but when people put the church and its ordinances in place of the new birth, he thought it was time to cry aloud. It didn't do any good to say prayers unless they came from the heart. Now when he was a boy he used to pray because his mother taught him to, and if he was to get into bed without saying, 'Now I lay me,' he'd tumble out again and say it, although it were twenty below zero; but if his brother kicked him, he'd swear.

A lady, Mr. Moody continued, recently told him that she didn't like the way he abused the elder brother. He thought, however, that he was quite worthy of abuse. Take the elder brother and run him down. He hadn't one of the beatitudes. Poor in spirit? Not he; he stood up so straight that he was leaning over backwards. Meek? No; he said his father had never given him a kid. Hunger and thirst after righteousness? He was so full of it he didn't know what to do with it; he had never run away or done anything wrong. The elder brother needed to be saved just as much as the younger. One went down through his pleasures and lusts, and the other went down through pride. He was mad because his brother got home, something that caused joy among the angels of God. In fact, he was one of the meanest men in history.

It was easy to tell a self-righteous Pharisee. When any story of rescue was told in his hearing, his lip would curl with scorn, he didn't believe in such things. He needed a changed heart. There was not a man in Montreal so pure as to be fit for the kingdom of God. Suppose an artist was to come to Montreal who photographed the heart, would he get one customer? If he was to photograph and show the thoughts of the heart, people would break the plate and abuse the artist. For from within, out of the heart of men, proceeded evil thoughts, adulteries, fornications, murders, thefts, covetousness, wickedness, deceit, an evil eye, blasphemy, pride, foolishness. Where one got a fountain like that one could not make the stream good; but if the

fountain were purified, the stream would be pure. 'What then,' continued Mr. Moody, 'is the new birth? How am I going to get into the kingdom of God? He came unto his own, and his own received him not. But as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name: which were born, not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God.' It's a new life, distinct and separate from the natural life; proceeding from above; born of that incorruptible seed, which is the word of truth. Jesus said, 'The words I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life'; and further, 'Verily, verily, I say unto you, he that heareth my word, and believeth on him that sent me, hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation; but is passed from death unto life.' You have heard his word; do you believe in God? If so do not leave this meeting without the gift of life.

God had been very good to him the last forty years, Mr. Moody said, but there was one blessing that was high above all others, and that was when as a young man of seventeen, in a store in Boston, alone, he cried to God, and was heard, and became a partaker of Christ's nature. Old things then passed away, and all things became new; and it had been growing brighter and brighter ever since.

Mr. Moody often had mothers come to him and say that their sons or their daughters did not seem to have any liking for spiritual things, and they thought it so strange. But it wasn't strange; it was natural. The carnal mind liked carnal things, and the spiritual mind spiritual things. They hadn't got spiritual discernment; but let them be born of God, a partaker of His nature, and the world would become a new creation.

Why was it that men went down and lived in the lowest kind of vice? They were simply following their nature. There was a story of a beautiful swan that lighted down by the margin of a lake where was a crane. The latter asked, 'Why, where did you come from,' and the swan replied, 'From heaven.' The swan described heaven as a very beautiful place. 'Nicer than here?' asked the crane. 'Oh, yes,' replied the swan, and began describing the wonderful streams, and lakes, and fountains. 'Any snails?' asked the crane. 'Snails, shrieked the swan; no, we wouldn't have such nasty things.' 'Then you can keep your heaven,' the crane exclaimed; 'I want snails.' Mr. Moody commented that he did not tell the story to incite mirth, but to illustrate a sad fact. There were

many men who were like the crane, who were content with the mire of this world, and who would not be born again. They were like the swan, who had been in heaven, but who had come back to the mire of this world, and who were content with the mire of this world, and who would not be born again.



'The man who says he is too bad to be a Christian does not know the meaning of the word Grace.'

'If a man won't have life, then he must have death.'

scores and hundreds of young men who had got as beautiful homes, as lovely mothers, as sweet sisters, as there were on earth, who left them to go to New York, or some such city, and to go down and down, until they got to begging for bread to eat, and begging for the price of a drink. 'Come back to your home,' some friend would say; 'your mother is breaking her heart for you; you are dragging your father into an early grave; your sisters, all at home, would welcome you with open arms; come home.' 'No,' the young man would reply; 'you can have my comfortable home, you can enjoy the society of my family, you may have it all; father and mother are not willing that I should come home every night drunk; and I want whiskey.' Have I overdrawn the picture?' cried the great evangelist; and many a drooping head and quivering lip told him that he had not.

Such men, Mr. Moody said, had fallen natures. God could free them, did they only allow Him. 'If a man won't let me speak to him,' the evangelist said, 'I can still reach him by the way of the throne, and he can't help himself.' The speaker then related some wonderful instances, speaking humanly, of answered prayer, and enjoined his hearers never to abandon putting up petitions for wandering loved ones, as the answer, though delayed, would surely come.

In closing, Mr. Moody spoke again of the glory that would be theirs who became partakers of God's nature, which would lift any man or woman up, above patriarchs and prophets; above apostles and martyrs, above angels and arch-angels, and all the hosts of heaven; right up, up, up, to the throne itself. 'Don't be satisfied,' Mr. Moody enjoined, 'with church going; don't eat, don't sleep, don't rest, don't do anything until you get the new birth.'

RELIEF POURING IN.

Mayor Bingham's Appeal For Aid For the Fire Sufferers Meeting With Ready Responses.

TOTAL LOSSES WILL AGGREGATE A THIRD OF A MILLION DOLLARS.

WHILE THE INSURANCE WILL ONLY BE ABOUT \$70,000—LAST NIGHT'S MEETING IN OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Oct. 12.—Mayor Bingham presided at a public meeting of citizens last night held for the purpose of providing relief for the sufferers from the Russell county fire. There was a good attendance of citizens. The Premier sent a letter regretting that public business prevented him from being present. Among those in attendance from outside the city were Messrs. Edwards, M.P., and Proulx, M.P. Mr. Edwards gave an account of the loss and insurance. He said the total loss was \$381,520 and insurance \$68,700.

Mr. Belcourt followed and moved a resolution to the effect that there was urgent need for aid.

The Rev. Mr. Moore seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Proulx spoke in French in support of the great need that there was for relief.

Dr. Bryce said that his presence there showed that the sympathy of the Ontario Government was with the sufferers and that a grant would no doubt be forthcoming.

The Rev. Mr. Herridge made an eloquent speech, after which Sheriff Sweetland moved, seconded by Mr. McDougall, the appointment of the following committee, which will handle and distribute all relief: Mayor Bingham, Aldermen Campbell, Enright, McGuire, Powell, Grant, St. Jean, Durocher, Roger, Cook and Stewart, Mr. W. C. Edwards, M.P., Mr. L. Proulx, M.P., Warden Racine, of Russell; Mayor Scott, of Hull; Mr. Robert Gill, manager of the Bank of Commerce; Warden McDonald, Carleton, and County Councillors Ballantyne and Rothwell, and Councillor Stewart, of South Indian.

DR. BRYCE'S SUGGESTIONS.

Dr. Bryce, provincial health inspector, appeared before the local fire relief committee yesterday and in a short address made several practical suggestions for the relief of the sufferers. After having gone over the ground he was forced to the conviction that the most telling relief would come from outside. The people as a whole were dazed through the magnitude of their loss, and were unable to institute self-assistance with any degree of practicability. In view of this fact he thought it would be well if the committee were to send out several carpenters to commence the erection of buildings, which might then be completed by the people themselves. The doctor also thought that an office for the distribution of supplies should be established on the spot, to be presided over by a disinterested official, who would see that equal justice was done to all the applicants for relief. This procedure he believed would be much more acceptable to the people affected than if the present principle of semi-organized distribution were continued. The next suggestion—a most excellent one, was that an employment bureau should be instituted, to which all calls for labor, of whatever nature, might be referred by the citizens at large; in this way a great many of the sufferers might be temporarily or permanently re-

lieved. These suggestions were formally presented for approval at the mass meeting last evening.

To the city clerk, Mr. Henderson, the secretary of the committee, was entrusted the work of answering all correspondence relative to the work of relief. There were present at the meeting the Mayor (Mr. Bingham), Aldermen Durocher, Cook, Campbell, McGuire, Powell, Rogers and Wallace, and Drs. Robillard and Bryce.

SUBSCRIPTIONS POURING IN.

The appeals that Mayor Bingham sent out to the other cities are meeting with a ready response. On Saturday His Worship received the following telegram from Quebec:—

Your telegram just received. In the name of the city of Quebec, I send you the most heartfelt sympathy of our population for the unfortunate fire sufferers in the Counties of Prescott and Russell. I have at once taken steps to call a public meeting of citizens for Tuesday next, to consider what we can do to respond to your appeal for charity.

(Signed) S. N. PARENT, Mayor.

The Ottawa Baggage Transfer Company has placed its teams and wagons at the disposal of the relief committee for the conveyance of articles intended for the fire sufferers, and has already carried large quantities of goods.

The City of Brandon, through the Mayor, sends \$116 to the fire fund. The Rev. Orr Bennett, Presbyterian minister at Hawkesbury, also sends two dollars. His Worship Mayor Bingham received two hundred and seventy-three dollars and twenty-five cents to-day in aid of the relief fund. The Canadian Rubber Company, of Montreal, sent \$250. The Church of England congregation at Van-kleek Hill sent \$6.25, the amount of a collection at the harvest home festival, a friend from Prescott sent \$1.00; M. M. M., from Montreal, \$1.00, and Lonsdale, Montreal, \$1.00.

Hamilton, Oct. 12.—At last night's meeting of the City Council the council authorized Mayor Colquhoun to wire Mayor Bingham of Ottawa that his draft on the city of Hamilton for \$500 for the benefit of the sufferers by the fire in Russell and Prescott counties will be honored.

Toronto, Oct. 12.—At a meeting of the City Board of Control yesterday \$1,000 was voted to the sufferers by the recent forest and prairie fires. Of this sum \$500 will go to the Russell County, Ont., sufferers, and \$500 to those burned out in Manitoba. Sir George Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, has sent \$50 to be added to the city's contribution to the Russell County fund. Bond Street Congregational Church has sent in \$67.25 which was raised on Sunday night for the same fund.

Kingston, Oct. 12.—Kingston council granted a hundred dollars last night for the sufferers of Russell County.

Cornwall, Oct. 12.—The Town Council at its regular meeting last night passed a resolution to grant two hundred dollars to aid in relieving the distress caused by the bush fires in the Casselman and South Indian district.

LORD ABERDEEN'S CONTRIBUTION.

The following telegram was read from Lord Aberdeen: 'I send my best wishes for the meeting and I shall be happy to contribute \$200.'

COMFORTERS FOR FIRE SUFFERERS.

The Alaska Feather and Down Company, 290 Guy street, wish the 'Witness' to state that they have five or six dozen bed comforters which they will donate on application to sufferers from the Ottawa valley fire.

LUTGERT MURDER TRIAL.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—The taking of testimony in the Lutgert trial came to a sudden and unexpected close to-day. Witnesses which the defence had called in surrebuttal when their names were called did not respond, and finally Judge Vincent announced to the Court that the case of the defence was all in. 'We rest,' concluded Lutgert's chief counsel. A sigh of relief was heard in the court room. After a brief consultation by the counsel in the case, it was agreed to begin arguments to the jury this afternoon.

A letter addressed to Chief of Police Kiple, and purporting to be from Louise Lutgert, was received at police headquarters to-day. The letter was dated October, and was sent from New York. Little, if any, attention, will be paid to it by the police. The signature is spelled 'Lutgart,' and this alone, they say, is enough to brand the letter as a fraud.

DR. MACVICAR IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Oct. 11.—The Rev. Principal MacVicar, of the Montreal Presbyterian College, occupied the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church, Oak street, yesterday. His sermon was on the 'Doctrine of the Resurrection.' He addressed evidence from the bible, science and reason in support of the doctrine. In closing he mentioned some practical lessons to be learned from a study and belief in the doctrine. They were the sanctity of the body in view of its resurrection; the blessedness of the resurrected state. In his opening and closing prayers he prayed for the continued strengthening of the secular and sacred press in fighting the evils of the world.

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