

'SUBLIME IMPERTINENCE'

Canada Told by Many Newspapers to be a Good Child and Accept the Alaskan Boundary Award Without Protest.

AND ALL THAT A CAUSE OF FRICTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN MAY BE REMOVED.

'Saturday Review' says Were the Whole Country at Stake Doubtless the Award Would Have Gone the Same Way.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 30.—The 'Saturday Review' says: 'We are amazed, though, if we were Canadians we might be annoyed, at the smug, patronising way the newspapers are telling Canada, though she were a child, not to mind the smack in the face. Such sublime impertinence in journalists, thus addressing a great nation as really amazing. Canada is to be resigned because her loss removed a cause for friction between the United States and the empire. Were it a question of Canada belonging to the United States, doubtless the question would have been entrusted to a commission, and Canada awarded to the republic.'

The 'Times' is still congratulating itself that the great cause for friction with the United States has been removed.

CANADIAN EXAMPLE.
London, Oct. 30.—The 'Speaker' commenting on Sir Robert Giffen's letter in the 'Times,' says there is one point untouched. Two colonies, Canada and Victoria, are given separate treatment in the blue book because they are the only self-governing colonies that have been steadily protectionist during the period referred to, while Canada, the larger and more important of the two, has accorded a preference to Britain for the last few years.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S INSPIRATION.

The 'Saturday Review' says Mr. Chamberlain must have a very clever private secretary, or perhaps the Chancellor of the Exchequer helps him with his speeches, for it is impossible for Mr. Chamberlain to have had time to read history.

'THEORETIC SEVERANCE.'
The same journal says Sir Wilfrid Laurier's demand for treaty-making power, if given, could mean nothing less than theoretic, if not actual, severance of the imperial nexus.

NO UNCERTAIN VOICE.

The 'Statist' says that, whether right or wrong, the colonial premiers all declared that, only by preferential trade can the Mother Country and Daughter Countries be drawn together. Men with common sense will recognize the authority with which the premiers speak. One single premier, or even two, might be disregarded, but when all the premiers are of the same opinion, it is an exceedingly dangerous thing for people in this country to say they will disregard it.

The 'Spectator' is sorry to think that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's demand for treaty-making power, even if seriously made, in any way points to a desire for separation. The 'Spectator' suggests the Imperial Council putting such vital imperial questions above the plane of ordinary local politics.

THE INSURANCE RATES

Underwriters Waiting for Further Communications From City

THE REQUEST OF NEWSBOYS FOR THE INAGURATION OF A LICENSING SYSTEM IN MONTREAL.

At yesterday's meeting of the Finance Committee a reply was received from the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association to the committee's letter enquiring as to prospects of securing a reduction of the insurance rates in the congested districts. The underwriters wrote as follows:—

Montreal, Oct. 27, 1903.

Dear Sir,—I have your favor of yesterday's date stating that you have been instructed by the Finance Committee to ask what decision has been taken by this association in connection with the demand made some time ago by a civic delegation for a reduction in the present rates. In reply, I beg to say it was pointed out to the delegation that the association had put before the City Council a report of the engineer showing in detail what changes and improvements were necessary so as to place the fire protection of Montreal in a reasonably effective condition; since when the association has not had any official communication from the City Council. It was suggested to the civic delegation that the civic committee having the matter in charge should inform the association in writing precisely which of the improvements desired by the underwriters had been carried out; upon the receipt of this information our engineer, Mr. Howe, would be requested to make a supplementary report, and if it were found that most of the important changes which had been asked for had been made, the whole question would receive the association's most serious and careful attention. I enclose copies of the minutes of the meeting in question.

Since the date of the delegation the association has not received any detailed statement of the improvements.

Yours truly,
(Signed) A. W. HADRIEL,
Secretary.

It was decided to refer the letter to the fire department.

A petition of the Newsboys' Association asking for the introduction of a system for licensing newsboys was taken up.

The document read as follows:—
The undersigned being the duly elected officers of the 'Montreal Newsboys' Society, with a membership of more than eighty boys, do hereby petition your honorable committee as follows:—

That each and every vendor of newspapers and magazines on the streets of Montreal shall be duly licensed, the annual fee for such license not to exceed the sum of two dollars.

Your petitioners would point out that with a view of controlling the conduct and neat appearance of the boys, of advancing the status of their calling, and of fitting them for other walks in life, they have formed a strong and progressive society, and would respectfully suggest that to enable them to attain the objects they have undertaken, some system of licensing should be introduced, thereby subjecting not only members, but non-members to a controlling influence.

It is manifest that a few black sheep and do often bring odium and disgrace on an honest and respectable vocation, and it is the desire of your petitioners that no such opportunity should be permitted for the future, without fear of punishment.

Your petitioners have at the present

time collected from a generous and sympathetic public upward of \$500 towards the cost of uniforms, and the establishment of an institute or home for the newsboys, and they hope, at an early date to not only accomplish the objects they have undertaken, but to be in a position to provide the members with harmless amusements and auxiliary educational facilities.

Our petitioners would respectfully draw your attention to the fact that in many of the most important cities of the world, such as New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Boston, etc., a marked improvement has taken place in the personnel, conduct and morals of those engaged in the calling, and it certainly appears to us, as we hope it will to you, that to enrol a neat, well-conducted, and well-drilled and courteous brigade of boys is a consummation devoutly to be desired. It is our aim that Montreal in this respect shall be second to no city on this continent.

The members of the committee thought it would be a small business to tax newsboys and the request was refused.

The question of the military school was briefly discussed.

Alderman Laporte explained that it appeared to be desirable to ascertain the government's intentions before handing over \$25,000. There appeared to be some apprehension that the government might intend to take possession of a portion of the improved part of Lafontaine Park.

Alderman Carter thought that it was desirable to ascertain what sort of barracks it was proposed to erect and on what site; also how many men would be stationed there. Ald. Carter added that he thought that while in negotiation with the Militia Department some argument should be come to regarding the pay of the militia, who were on duty on the wharf at the time of the strike. He always thought that the city might reasonably pay a part of the cost, and a part only, as compensation for the services rendered by the militia in keeping disturbances from spreading from the wharves to the city.

Ald. Laporte thought that it should be understood before the city paid over the money that the regulars in the barracks should always be at the disposal of the city in the event of, and being required by, the civil power in the preservation of the public peace.

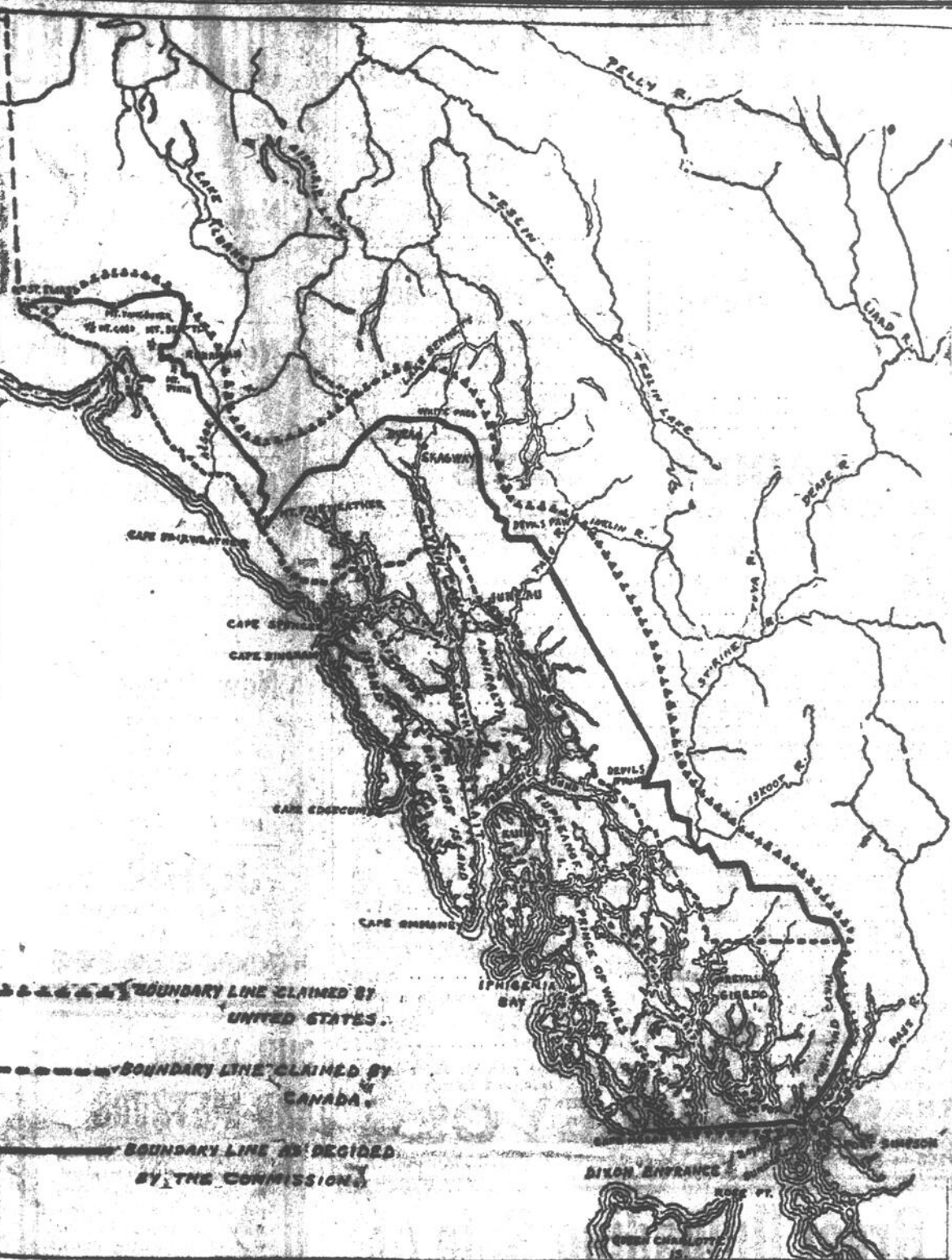
It was decided that Aldermen Laporte, Lapointe, Carter and Payette, with the city clerk, should be a deputation to proceed to Ottawa to interview the Minister of Militia.

MONTREAL NEWSBOYS.

It is not often that a trades union seeks to have the city tax its members and others engaged in its particular occupation, but this is what the Montreal Newsboys' Union, the youngest trade union on the register of the American Federation of Labor, is at present seeking to have accomplished. Yesterday Pete Murphy, the well-known newsboy, and founder of their union, sent an application to the Police Committee, asking that the newsboys and men engaged in selling newspapers in the streets and delivering at homes of the various rounds should be registered and be taxed at not more than two dollars per year. Mr. Murphy contends that this is necessary in order to raise the status of the news vendors, and prevent undesirable persons who have in the past by their conduct towards the public brought a deserving class into disrepute.

LETTER CARRIER HELD.

Toronto, Oct. 30.—James A. Lomas, a city letter carrier, who had been suspected for some time of theft, was arrested this morning on leaving the post-office for his second round. Two marked bills used to trap him were found in his possession and he admitted his guilt.



THE NEW ALASKA BOUNDARY.

The accompanying map, republished from the New York 'Tribune,' was published by that paper as showing the understanding of the United States State Department officials regarding the Alaska boundary line agreed upon by a majority of the recent commission. The 'Tribune,' which is regarded as the organ of the present United States administration, says that the official view is that apparently the United States loses about one-sixth of the territory claimed. The Philadelphia 'Inquirer,' in an article upon the same subject, says that the village of Bennett, north of the Lynn Canal, where a United States post-office has been established, goes to Canada. With the 'Tribune,' the 'Inquirer' says that the territory hitherto claimed by the Americans, and now conceded to be Canadian, is thought to be worthless, but adds, 'there may be another Klondike lurking somewhere there.' Those who have felt so confident that Canada had no case will find food for thought in a study of the result indicated, while to many the exact inland boundary of the claim put forward by the United States and the extent of disputed territory actually secured to Canada by the commissioners' report may be a surprise.

PRESENTED WITH PORTRAIT

ENSIGN CABRIT GIVEN A HEARTY WELCOME HOME.

Last evening the Salvation Army hall, 477 St. Lawrence street, was crowded with soldiers and friends of Ensign Cabrit, assembled to give her a welcome back from France. The Rev. J. P. Ducloux presided, and there were also present on the platform the Rev. Messrs. Therrien, De Gruy, Halpern and Prof. Villard. Mrs. Brigadier Turner represented the brigadier, who was out of the city. A very interesting programme was presented, consisting of vocal and instrumental selections and recitations. A song and chorus by the Rev. Mr. DeGruy and family was particularly well rendered. During the proceedings the Rev. Mr. Therrien, on behalf of the soldiers and friends of the French work, presented the ensign with a beautiful framed portrait of herself in water colors, accompanied by an appropriate address. The ensign, who was taken completely by surprise, briefly and feelingly replied. During the evening suitable reference was made to the death of Mrs. Booth-Tucker.

At the close of the programme cake and coffee were served, and an opportunity for handshaking and conversation was afforded.

Ensign Cabrit returns in good health and spirits for the work which she has now for several years been engaged in. She had a very enjoyable visit in France, spending some time in Paris, and also two weeks at the international headquarters in London, England. She visited a number of corps in France, and reports the work progressing steadily everywhere.

NEW FACTORY AT 'THE POINT.'

The Sherwin-Williams Paint Company are erecting three new factories in Centre street, Point St. Charles, and when completed they will, as Mr. C. C. Ballantyne, the manager, says, be models of convenience and artistic design. The new factory will be four stories high, 230 by 50 feet, the warehouse will be 283 by 80 feet, and four stories high, while the power house will be 103 feet long by 72 feet.

It will be fitted with two Corliss engines of 130 and 200 horse power respectively, which will drive two Westinghouse alternating generators of 75 and 120 kilowatts respectively, supplying power for the entire plant. The company expects to build a bridge over Atwater avenue connecting the paint factory with the varnish factory, 300 feet away.

THE ARMSTRONG-BEAUCHEMIN CASE.

Judgment has just been rendered by the Court of Appeal in two cases of C. N. Armstrong vs. Beauchemin. These were actions for amounts claimed in connection with the rental of a locomotive and two platform cars. The first action for balance of rental from Dec. 1, 1891, to Nov. 7, 1895, was dismissed by the Superior Court. The second action was for rental from Nov. 1, 1893, to Oct. 9, 1898, and it also asked that the locomotive and cars be delivered up to the plaintiff. The court below maintained that the plaintiff had no right to recover the rent, but ordered that the two cars be delivered up to the plaintiff, unless such delivery were prevented by seizure or legal process. The Court of Appeal, in the first case, modified the judgment as to costs, in favor of the appellant. In the other case the judgment was affirmed.

JUDGMENT CONFIRMED.

The Court of Appeal has confirmed the judgment of the Superior Court dismissing the action in a case of Lafamme et al vs. the Corporation of the County of St. Hyacinthe. This was an action to set aside a resolution appointing A. Vincent special superintendent for the purpose of forming a village municipality from a portion of the Parish of St. Denis.

CONSERVATIVE LEADER LEAVES.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Borden left for Halifax last night by the Halifax express. Before leaving the Conservative leader expressed his thanks for the reception given him during his stay in Montreal. A number of prominent politicians were at the station and several bouquets of choice flowers were presented to Mrs. Borden.

MODERN LANGUAGES

NEW ASSOCIATION MET LAST EVENING AND ELECTED OFFICERS.

The first meeting of the season of the Modern Languages Association was held last night at the High School, when the election of officers resulted as follows:—Hon. president, Dr. Robins; president, Dr. Walter; vice-presidents, Madame Cornu and Mr. Hall; recording secretary, Miss James; corresponding secretary, Mr. Maron; treasurer, the Rev. Mr. Williamson; Miss Lawless, Miss Mitchell and the Rev. Mr. Villard. Dr. Walter expressed the opinion that French and German were the languages that required the most attention. He also said that the association should take a stand regarding the methods of teaching, the natural being preferable to the old method. Another question which he brought up was that of holiday courses at McGill for teachers, especially as regards the French language, with the result that the following committee was appointed to look into the subject: Miss Lawless, Miss Francis, Mr. Lambert and Mr. Hall.

Following the remarks of Dr. Walter, Mrs. Cornu read a paper in the French language, dealing with the poets, and Mr. Morin followed with a paper dealing with the affinity of the French and Spanish languages.

COMPANY MUST PAY.

Judgment has just been rendered by Judge Pagnuelo in a case of Stewart vs. the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Three cases of boots were shipped to plaintiff from Boston to Montreal, the company defendant being the last carrier, and Stewart, holding that only two cases were delivered, sued the Railway Company for the value of the missing case, \$151.20, and \$37.50 duty paid thereon. The company pleaded that all three cases had been delivered. The proof was contradictory and judgment went against the company for the amount claimed, as they were unable to prove the delivery.

A BEAUTIFUL LEGEND

DR. GEORGE MURRAY SPEAKS TO ST. JAMES'S LITERARY SOCIETY OF THE EVER DELIGHTFUL STORY OF GRISELDA.

The 'Legend of Griselda' was the theme of Dr. George Murray, F.R.C.S., last night, at the regular meeting of the St. James's Literary Society. After dwelling on the fascination which the pathetic story of Griselda has exercised over all who have read of the lady's trials, the speaker descended on the large part Griselda occupies in literature. The name may be slightly changed, indeed, as in Shakespeare's 'Taming of the Shrew,' Butler's 'Hudibras,' and Mrs. Browning's 'Aurora Leigh,' but it is always the same patient, loyal, devoted lady. Dr. Murray said that the origin of the legend is somewhat clouded in obscurity. Chaucer knew it from Petrarch, but it also appeared in the 'Decamerone' of Boccaccio. Numerous other authors have incorporated the legend of Griselda in their works; but many of them lack a proper motif. The drama 'Griselda,' by Friedrich Hahn, first given at the Hof Theatre, at Vienna, in 1835, presented the character in all its beauty and assigned proper reasons for the culmination of such qualities of mind and heart. Professor Murray also dwelt on that beautiful version of the story 'Griselda,' by Sir Edwin Arnold, which was published in 1858. This, in his mind, was the most charming presentation of the legend, and it made a wonderful impression on him. Lieut.-Col. Hibbard presided at the meeting, which was well attended. The usual vote of thanks was accorded Dr. Murray. A letter to one of his daughters, written by Sir Edwin Arnold, was read, showing that though blind, the famous author is in wonderful touch with the world.

DISPENSARIES SUGGESTED

DR. ADAMI SAYS THAT THEIR ESTABLISHMENT WOULD DO MUCH TO STAMP OUT TUBERCULOSIS.

The investigation committee of the Montreal League for the Prevention of Tuberculosis met yesterday to consider the matter of opening a dispensary where the tuberculous poor may get suitable medicines and have the services of a good physician. Dr. Adami said that in Paris, for instance, dispensaries of this description are established all over the city, and are productive of very good results. The doctor thought that there should be several such dispensaries in Montreal. He also suggested that should difficulty be in the way of the establishment of these dispensaries, the hospitals might devote a portion of one day a week to a tuberculosis clinic at which consumptives alone should receive treatment. The consideration of this matter, however, was continued until next Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Learmont, Mr. Stethem (in the chair), Dr. Richter, Dr. Harding, Mr. Richard Lane, Mr. Holt, Dr. Adami, Dr. Dube, Dr. Hutchinson and Mr. S. P. Stearns were in attendance.

FIRE RECORD.

Quebec, Oct. 30.—Owing to an explosion of a lamp in Arnault's photographic studio this evening, damages amounting to about fifty thousand dollars were caused to several firms in St. Joseph street, St. Roch. The studio is situated over J. H. Began's shoe store, and Martel & Martel, crockery dealers, and the Canadian Clothing Company, and in a short while these three stores were completely gutted, and the stocks badly damaged by water, while considerable damage was caused by water and smoke to Lacroix's dry goods stock, and also to Fortin's dry goods stock.

CHAMPION TELEGRAPHER.

Philadelphia, Oct. 30.—Mr. William M. Gibson, of New York, formerly of the Associated Press, to-night won the Carnegie medal and the world's championship as the 'best all round telegrapher' at the tournament of the American Telegraphers' Association. Mr. E. E. Bruckner, of the Postal Telegraph Company, Chicago, won the second prize. Among Mr. Gibson's opponents were some of the best telegraphers in the country. The contestants had to send twenty-five messages and five hundred words of press matter, and receive twenty-five messages and five hundred words of press matter on type-writer.

THE MAD MULLAH

BRITAIN AND ITALY WILL CO-OPERATE.

Rome, Oct. 30.—News from Somaliland shows that the Mad Mullah has few prospects for victory. Italy, co-operating with Great Britain, has ordered a gunboat and cruiser to reinforce its Red Sea squadron, and an attempt will be made to annihilate his forces. At the same time, the Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia has been urged to expedite the attack of his troops on the Mullah's forces, thus catching him between two fires.

ROBBED THE MAILS

ASSISTANT POSTMASTER OF BONANZA, YUKON, UNDER ARREST.

Dawson, Y.T., Oct. 30.—John Burpee, of New Brunswick, assistant postmaster at Bonanza, has been arrested, charged with stealing letters from the mails. Over two thousand letters were found in his possession, one hundred being registered.



SAVE MONEY

No interest is charged on Pianos and Organs purchased on the installment plan from Layton Bros., as is the rule with other firms, the customer thereby saving on an average \$50.

LAYTON BROS.

are lenient and kind to their customers, hence the rapid growth of their business.

Warerooms and Offices

144 PEEL STREET.

THE COREAN MUDDLE

WARLIKE INTENTIONS OF ALEXIEFF FEARED MORE THAN JAPANESE PREPARATIONS.

Paris, Oct. 30.—The dinner given at the Elysee Palace last night in honor of Count Lamsdorff was an intimate affair; the guests being a few high French officials and the Russian diplomats.

The 'Figaro' this morning says it has reason to believe that one result of Count Lamsdorff's visit will be that France will exercise an influence in the Korean situation along parallel lines with that of Russia and for the interests of peace.

According to the 'Echo de Paris,' Count Lamsdorff has practically told M. Delcassé that it is desirable to cast the entire weight and influence of the Franco-Russian alliance upon the enterprising spirit of Viceroy Alexieff, whose warlike intentions the Russian Chancellery fears more than the preparations of Japan. This paper says also there is reason to believe that the Japanese minister has made overtures, in view of the fact that Count Lamsdorff and M. Delcassé are considering the question of submitting the Korean differences to arbitration.

FIENDISH WORK

WRECKERS CAUSE A TRAIN TO GO THROUGH A BRIDGE.

Denver, Col., Oct. 30.—A special from Pueblo, Colo., says:—East-bound Chicago flyer, No. 6, on the Santa Fe Railway, was wrecked at 1:30 a.m. at Apishka Creek, four miles east of Fowler. The spikes had been removed from one rail on the bridge over the creek and when the engine left the track one span of the bridge, one hundred feet, went down. Two cars with the engine went through the bridge. John Walker, the engineer, was badly scalded, but will live. Twelve other persons were injured.

CAMPANIA'S PASSENGERS.

DOWAGER DUCHESS OF ROXBURGH AND HER DAUGHTER, AND MR. CLIFFORD SIFTON SAIL FOR NEW YORK.

London, Oct. 30.—The Dowager Duchess of Roxburgh, mother of the Duke of Roxburgh, and her daughter, Lady Isabelle Innes-Ker, sail for New York from Liverpool to-morrow on the Cunard Line steamer 'Campania,' to attend the wedding of the Duke to Miss Mary Goelet. The 'Campania' will also take the Hon. Clifford Sifton, the Canadian Minister of the Interior, and other Canadians of the Alaskan Boundary Commission.

FROM THE CAPITAL

SIR WILFRID IN MONTREAL—NAVAL RESERVE STORIES—PREMATURE—KOLLESCH DISCHARGED.

Ottawa, Oct. 30.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier left this morning for Montreal, and will return on Nov. 9, to attend a state dinner at Rideau Hall.

The report that the government intended of a naval reserve is somewhat premature. No vote was made for this last session, and until an appropriation has been made nothing can be done beyond preliminary arrangements. The intention, however, is to establish a naval reserve, and a vote will be taken for this next session.

Gustave Kollesch, a German, who was arrested on the charge of killing his stepfather, Robiack, on Wednesday last, was discharged at the police court today.

The Supreme Court adjourned till Nov. 2, when the Manitoba appeals will be proceeded with.

Advertisements.

If Tormented With Corns,

Save your pain, worry and distress by using the never-failing Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor. It is reliable and acts quickly.

ALDERMANIC CANDIDATES

MANY ARE ALREADY SPOKEN OF—ENGLISH-SPEAKING CANDIDATES IN EAST END WARDS.

All the interest in the municipal elections is not monopolized by the preliminary discussions as to property qualification, etc., between Mayor Cochrane and Alderman Laporte. In the far west end of the city, St. Andrew's ward, formerly St. Antoine West, there promises to be a keen contest for the seat at present occupied by Alderman Sadier, between the sitting member and Lieut.-Colonel Robert Gardner, ex-commanding officer of the 6th Fusiliers, and head of the firm of Robert Gardner and Sons. Colonel Gardner's requisition papers are already being actively canvassed and signed. Alderman Sadier has announced himself as intending to present himself for the seat, and his friends are not idle. For the other seat in the same ward Alderman Robertson will probably again be a candidate, as although he had announced his intention to retire, he has consented to reconsider his decision on the request of Alderman Laporte, who accepted the nomination for the mayoralty on condition that as many as possible of his present supporters in the Council would stand for their present seats. Mr. R. T. Savage, boot and shoe manufacturer, and ex-Ald. A. A. Stevenson are both being urged to run for the same seat, and there is little doubt but that Ald. Robertson, if he runs, will have opposition.

In St. George's ward, the former St. Antoine East, Ald. Ames, who had, like Ald. Robertson, announced his intention to retire, will probably run again for the same reason as Alderman Robertson. The friends of Mr. F. C. A. McIndoe, formerly president of the M. A. A. A., and of Mr. J. M. M. Duff, accountant, are strongly urging them to present themselves in this ward. In St. Joseph's ward, formerly St. Antoine South, there is serious talk of bringing out an Irish candidate in opposition to Ald. Sauvageau.

In St. Ann's ward it had been thought that Alderman Galloway would be returned by acclamation, but Mayor Cochrane yesterday stated that Ald. Galloway would certainly have opposition, adding that he would never vote for that gentleman again, and knew many others of his former supporters who felt as he did.

The Mayor also stated that there was pretty sure to be a fight in St. Lawrence ward this year, there being many prospective candidates, the most prominent among whom were Mr. Harvey, advocate, and Mr. T. P. Crowe.

One result of the industrial development of the north and east end wards of the city has been the gradual advance of some of the wards in the direction of Anglicization. Many English-speaking people have within the past few months bought land in St. Mary's, Hochelaga, St. Denis and Duvernay wards, and the opening of the new C. P. R. works will add some ten thousand men, chiefly English-speaking, to the population of these wards. One result of this change is seen in suggestion for English-speaking candidates in all of these wards. Requisition papers are already in circulation asking Mr. James Mullaly, master carter, to present himself in St. Mary's ward.

METHODISTS ENTERTAIN

CHOIR OF THE EAST END PROVIDE AN ENJOYABLE ENTERTAINMENT AT MONTREAL SOUTH.

The Methodist Church at Montreal South was crowded to overflowing on Thursday, the occasion being the visit of the choir of the East End Methodist Church and they provided an entertainment which not only reflected great credit on them but was most enjoyable to the audience. In addition to pleasing selections from the choir the following ladies and gentlemen also materially added to the pleasure of the evening: The Misses L. Longfield and F. Crane, Mr. E. Rogers, Mrs. G. Hinchliffe, Messrs. Richardson, Reany, McLennan and Hutchinson. Miss Cole and Mr. Ernest Rogers. At the close of the concert Mr. J. Humphreys took occasion in a few well chosen words to thank the visitors for their splendid entertainment. He also asked as a special wish that they would repeat the opening hymn, 'Canadian Hymn, No. 459.' This was readily done by the efficient choir. During the evening the ladies of the church made an acceptable diversion in the programme by serving refreshments.

IMPERIAL DRY DOCK

ST. JOHN, N.B., IS ABOUT TO ESTABLISH ONE.

Mr. J. H. Thomson, of the Battle Line Steamship Company, St. John, N.B., was in town yesterday. Speaking of the establishment of the Imperial Dry Dock Company, he said that the money had been subscribed; all difficulty in the connection had vanished, and there was no reason to doubt that the company would soon be an established fact.

There has been some talk for some time past in regard to the establishment of a dry dock at St. John. There was to be an addition to the original idea—steel shipbuilding was to be a feature—and the prime feature—of the connection. The matter has not been greatly talked about of late, but it seems that it has not fallen through, and capitalists are willing to invest in an enterprise which, the only one of its kind in Canada, might, it is thought, stand a good chance of success.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT WINCHESTER.

William Ennis, 22 years of age, of Winchester, Ont., was struck in the abdomen by a piece of plank on Thursday while at work in a sawmill at that place, and was fatally injured. He was brought to the city that night and taken to the Royal Victoria Hospital, where he died shortly after his arrival. Coroner McMahon was notified and disposed of the case yesterday. The body was taken to Winchester in the afternoon for interment.

LOYOLA LITERARY CLUB.

The Loyola Literary and Art Club held the first meeting of the winter series in the library hall, Bleury street, on Wednesday evening last. The Rev. Father Doherty, in a most interesting manner, gave a sketch of the life of George Henry Miles, dramatist and poet, and read his fine poem of the Crimean war, 'Inker-man,' which, he stated, was to be found in 'Bronson's Review' of 1856, which was also the last number of that magazine. At the close a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to Father Doherty for his entertaining lecture.

JUST A LITTLE FAMILY SPAT.

Annie Hanley was a prisoner in the Recorder's Court yesterday on the charge of threatening her husband and pulling a knife on him. Asked to explain by Mr. Lefebvre, with a most mellifluous accent, she said: 'Well, your Honor, you see it was this way: I was over the cook stove, and I had a drop in me, and the old man came out and abused me, and I lost my temper, and I pointed the carrying knife I had in my hand at him—and if you will give me a chance this time, I'll take the pledge this very day for the rest of my life.'

Her husband, who is apparently twenty years older than his accused spouse, on being asked if he was afraid of his wife, replied, 'Sure, and I'm not.'

'Well, what did you have her arrested for?' asked Mr. Lefebvre.

'Because she had a drop in her.'

'Well, you'll have to go her bail,' said the clerk.

But Mr. Hanley could not go her bail. Finally, on the promise of the accused to take the pledge, she was released on suspended sentence.

CHINESE WANT TO APPEAL.

In the Practice Court yesterday Messrs. Guerin and St. Pierre filed petitions on behalf of Hong Fong and King Lim, two of the Chinese restaurant keepers recently sentenced by Judge Scitotte, asking a writ of certiorari against the decision of the learned magistrate.

The petitioners contest the magistrate's jurisdiction and authority in the matter, complain of irregularities and hold that they should have been given the option of a jury trial.

Mr. Justice Doherty ordered the record to be brought up before the Superior Court at two o'clock yesterday afternoon.

GAME IN THE NORTH COUNTRY.

Mr. W. McLea Walbank, who returned from the shooting territory of the Chapleau Club, in the north country, on Thursday, states that game is plentiful. He got two deer, and there was plenty left for all comers.

The Hon. Judge Ouimet, Lieut.-Col. Hughes and Mr. Arthur Dubreuil were among the members of the club on the Chapleau Club's preserve when he came away. The weather was magnificent.

WIFE-BEATER PUNISHED.

Joseph Payette was sentenced yesterday by Judge Scitotte acting Recorder, for wife-beating. The prisoner told an awful tale of woe, but the Court thought his offence was most grievous and so sentenced him to jail for two months, and ordered him to pay a fine of twenty dollars or spend two extra months behind the bars.

PROF. MOMMSEN STRICKEN

THE FAMOUS GERMAN HISTORIAN HAS A SEVERE APOPLECTIC STROKE.

Berlin, Oct. 30.—Prof. Theodor Mommsen, the historian (who was born in 1817), has suffered a severe apoplectic stroke. He is unconscious, his left side is paralyzed, and there is little hope for his recovery.

The condition of Prof. Mommsen is regarded by his physicians as being somewhat more hopeful; but he has not yet regained consciousness. Much interest is felt here in Prof. Mommsen's condition. He is the most striking figure at all the gatherings of scholars in Berlin.

GOLDEN WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.



MR. AND MRS. JOHN MORROW,

of Outremont, who recently celebrated their golden wedding.

On Tuesday Mr. and Mrs. John Morrow, of Outremont, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, the golden wedding being attended by all of their daughters and sons, namely, Mrs. Russell, of Outremont; Mrs. George Black, of Winnipeg; Messrs. William and John Morrow, of Montreal; Mr. Robert Morrow, Lynn, Mass., and Mrs. John Griffin, St. Constant. There were also in attendance twenty-five grandchildren, and the aged couple were the recipients of many valuable presents, among them a purse of gold from their children.

Mr. Morrow was born in the County of Donegal, Ireland, in 1815, and came to

STEAMSHIP SANK.

Many Persons Drowned in a Collision Between Russo-Japanese Merchant Steamships.

ALL MAILS AND VALUABLES ON THE 'TOKAI-MARU' WERE LOST.

Yokohama, Oct. 30.—A collision occurred at 4 a.m. yesterday in a fog off Hakodate, Japan, between the Russian Yusen Kaisha Company's steamers 'Progress' and 'Tokai-Maru.' The latter sank. Of the hundred and three passengers and crew on board the 'Tokai-Maru' only fifty-eight were saved. The engineer of the 'Tokai-Maru' succumbed after having been picked up by the 'Progress.' The mails and all the valuables of the sunken vessel were lost. The 'Tokai-Maru' sank immediately. After rescuing all the persons possible, the 'Progress' returned to Hakodate. She was severely damaged. The Russian consul is drawing up a statement of the case for the Court of Enquiry. The Yusen Kaisha Company's steamer 'Jinsen-Maru' has gone to the scene of the disaster with divers to search for the bodies of the persons who were drowned.

KINGSTON STRIKE OFF

REPORT THAT INTERNATIONAL UNION HAVE CUT OFF FURTHER SUPPLIES.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 30.—It is stated, but not officially, that the machinists' strike in the Locomotive Works, which began in May 1, 1900, has been declared off, the international body having cut off further payments to the strikers. The company's manager has heard nothing, but says that so far as they are concerned, the strike was over a long time ago.

WHITE PASS AND YUKON

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY.

(Canadian Associated Press.) London, Oct. 30.—At the annual meeting of the White Pass & Yukon Railway Company, Mr. Macrae, the chairman, announced that a balance of seventy-eight thousand pounds stood to profit and loss. The directors proposed to declare a further and final dividend of five percent. The traffic had not fallen off, but the earnings had to the extent of sixty percent, due to the competition of the American Company.

Referring to the Alaskan decision, the chairman said he regretted it, but he did not think the reciprocal arrangements between the American and British portions of the road would be disturbed. There was some talk of an all-Canadian road, but even were it built, their road would always secure the largest share of the traffic. The report was adopted.

THIRTY-THIRD DEGREE

MONTREAL SCOTTISH RITE MASON SELECTED AT HAMILTON.

At Thursday afternoon's session of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rites at Hamilton, these Masons were elected to the 33rd degree rank under the rank of honorary inspectors-general: A. T. Freed and Donald McFie, Hamilton; Edwin J. Everett, St. John, N.B., and Alex. McDougall and Charles Baynes, Montreal. The council concluded its work on Thursday night.

INTRODUCED ON 'CHANGE.

Mr. A. F. McLaren, M.P., of Stratford, Ont., was introduced on 'Change' of the Board of Trade yesterday by Mr. E. A. Brice.

COLONIAL HOUSE, - Phillips Square.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Boys' Underwear.

BOYS' LIGHT WEIGHT NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS.

Sizes,	1,	2,	3,	4,	5,	6,
Prices,	50c,	60c,	65c,	75c,	80c,	85c each.
Ankle Pants to Match,	55c,	60c,	70c,	75c,	80c,	85c each.

BOYS' NATURAL MERINO SHIRTS.

Heavy Weight, Sizes,	1,	2,	3,	4,	5,	6,
Prices,	45c,	50c,	55c,	60c,	65c,	75c each.
Ankle Pants to Match,	45c,	50c,	55c,	60c,	65c,	75c each.

BOYS' SHETLAND LAMB'S WOOL SHIRTS.

Winter Weight, Sizes,	2,	3,	4,	5,	6,	7,
Prices,	85c,	95c,	\$1.00,	\$1.15,	\$1.25,	\$1.40 each.
Ankle Pants to Match,	85c,	95c,	\$1.00,	\$1.15,	\$1.25,	\$1.40 each.

CHILDREN'S NATURAL WOOL COMBINATION SUITS.

Long Sleeves, Ankle Length, Sizes,	2,	3,	4,	5,	6,
Prices,	\$1.25,	\$1.35,	\$1.40,	\$1.50,	\$1.60 each.

CHILDREN'S SHETLAND LAMB'S WOOL COMBINATION SUITS.

Ankle Length, Sizes,	3,	4,	5,	6,
Prices,	\$2.00,	\$2.25,	\$2.50,	\$2.75 each.

CHILDREN'S NATURAL RIBBED WOOL COMBINATION SUITS.

Heavy Weight, Sizes,	5,	6,	7,	8,	9,	10,
Prices,	\$2.25,	\$2.35,	\$2.50,	\$2.65,	\$2.75,	\$3.00 each.

CHILDREN'S NATURAL RIBBED MERINO COMBINATION SUITS.

Fall Weight, Sizes,	1,	2,	3,	4,	5,	6,
Prices,	\$1.25,	\$1.35,	\$1.50,	\$1.60,	\$1.65,	\$1.75 each.

CHILDREN'S SHETLAND SCOTCH LAMB'S WOOL COMBINATION SUITS.

Sizes,	1,	2,	3,	4,	5,	6,
Prices,	\$2.00,	\$2.25,	\$2.50,	\$2.75,	\$3.00,	\$3.25 each.
Prices,	\$2.35,	\$2.60,	\$2.85,	\$3.10,	\$3.50,	\$3.75 each.

BOYS' SHETLAND SCOTCH LAMB'S WOOL SHIRTS.

Sizes,	1,	2,	3,	4,	5,	6,
Prices,	\$1.65,	\$1.75,	\$1.90,	\$2.25,	\$2.50 each.	
"	\$1.80,	\$1.90,	\$2.10,	\$2.25,	\$2.50,	\$2.75 each.

BOYS' SHETLAND SCOTCH LAMB'S WOOL PANTS.

Sizes,	1,	2,	3,	4,	5,	6,
Prices,	\$1.40,	\$1.50,	\$1.65,	\$1.85,	\$2.00,	\$2.25 each.
"	\$1.50,	\$1.60,	\$2.00,	\$2.25,	\$2.50,	\$2.75 each.

CHILDREN'S BLACK EQUESTRIAN TIGHTS.

Sizes,	1,	2,	3,	4,	5,	6,	7,
Prices,	65c,	75c,	75c,	85c,	90c,	\$1.00,	\$1.10 each.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., Montreal.

HARBOR PLANS

RESOLUTIONS FORWARDED TO THE GOVERNMENT NOT TO APPROVE THE SAME.

A special meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering harbor matters. Mr. A. J. Hodgson, president of the Board of Trade, presided.

A letter was submitted by Mr. Crathern informing the council that plans for two-story wharf sheds, without provision for ramps, had been passed by a majority vote of the Harbor Commissioners, and that the same had been transmitted to Ottawa for the approval of the Minister of Public Works.

After a lengthy consideration of the subject the following resolution was unanimously adopted and telegraphed to the Premier and Minister of Public Works:

That the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade hereby prays the government not to approve any plans for two-story sheds in the harbor of Montreal which would preclude the adoption of a system of elevated railway tracks in connection therewith.

At a special meeting of the Chambre de Commerce yesterday afternoon a resolution was adopted asking the government not to accept the plans of the Harbor Commissioners concerning improvements on the water front unless they furnish more information. The text of the resolution was as follows:

This chamber, learning that the Harbor Commission has adopted, with the view of presenting them immediately for sanction of the government, an incomplete plan of the works of the new port, renews its protests against this hasty decision. This decision must be held premature and untimely, inasmuch as the plans, specifications and estimates relative to all these works (sheds, conveyers and means of access) will not be produced in such a fashion that the public can be in a position to judge of their convenience, utility and cost.

That the government be respectfully prayed not to give its approbation to the decision of the commissioners, at least, until they furnish all the information which is essentially necessary.

VISIT CLASSES

COUNCIL OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES AGREEABLY SURPRISED AT THE PROGRESS DISPLAYED BY STUDENTS.

Mr. Thomas Gauthier, president of the Council of Arts and Manufactures, and Messrs. B. J. Coghlin, P. Lyall, W. Mercier, S. Coulson, P. Crowe and J. P. Berube, members of the Montreal committee, inspected the classes under their care yesterday. The plumbing school in

the St. Lawrence market was first inspected. Satisfaction was expressed at the progress made by the fifty students who are being instructed under the care of Messrs. J. A. Peard and J. Cinq-Mars. The council also inspected the dress-cutting and sewing classes and were surprised to find in the neighborhood of two hundred interested students hard at work. Instruction in cutting and sewing is given on Monday and Wednesday afternoons. Classes of a like character are in operation at Quebec, Levis, St. Hyacinthe, Fraserville, Sherbrooke, Hull and Valleyfield.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH

ARCHBISHOP BOND WILL OFFICIATE AT CONSECRATION.

St. Martin's Church, corner of St. Urbain and Prince Arthur streets, of which the Rev. G. Osborne Troop is rector, will be consecrated to-morrow.

During the present year the balance of the debt on the church has been paid off. The edifice has recently been renovated and newly decorated and now presents a very attractive appearance.

In the morning Archbishop Bond will consecrate the church, and will also preach. In the afternoon a special service for young people will be held at 3:30 o'clock, when the Rev. E. T. Capel, secretary of the Quebec Sunday-school Association, will speak.

In the evening a harvest thanksgiving service will be held, at which Bishop Carmichael will preach.

Next Sunday, Nov. 8, special services will also be held. The Rev. G. M. Snowden, rector of St. George's Church, Ottawa, will occupy the pulpit both morning and evening.

The special observances of both Sundays is due to the fact that so many citizens are expected to attend the consecration that it will be impossible to accommodate them all, and those who are not present on the one Sunday may go to the other. The choir have prepared appropriate music and singing, and the services are expected to be of an unusually impressive character.

GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS.

Toronto, Oct. 30.—The Grand Jury, in its presentment to-day, recommended that the lash be used in cases of assault on women, that the Toronto Street Railway be compelled to supply better feeders, and that the inmates of the Mercer Reformatory for Women be supplied with sewing machines.

MR. CARTWRIGHT RESIGNS.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 30.—The Rev. Conway E. Cartwright has resigned as chaplain of the penitentiary, and his successor will be named at an early date. Mr. Cartwright has held this position since October, 1875. He is now sixty-six years old. He is a brother of Sir Richard Cartwright.

Weekly Calendar.

ARENA TO-NIGHT, 8.15
MATINEE, TO-DAY at 2.30.
WONDERFUL FAIRYLAND,
AND UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
 Reproduced by the Greatest Moving Picture Machine of the Age.
 PRICES—10c, 20c, and 30c. Boxes, \$3.00.
 3 NIGHTS NEXT WEEK, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY.

CANADA'S ONLY ORCHESTRA,

Series of 10 Concerts of

1903-04

THE MONTREAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA,

45 Musicians

J. J. Goulet, Conductor

Commencing November 27th
 AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC
 Friday Afternoons at 4.30

Prices: 75c, 50c, 25c, & 15c.

(Subscribers are entitled to 75 cts Seats)

To F. A. VEITCH,
 243 Temple Building,
 Telephone, Main 4734. Montreal.
 Please place my name on the subscription list for.....Subscriptions.
 Name.....
 Address.....
One Subscription (10 Seats) \$5.00.
Two " (20 ") 10.00.
CUT OUT AND SEND TO TEMPLE BUILDING.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31.

Art Association,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.ART ASSOCIATION CLASSES.
PAINTING CLASS.

A PAINTING CLASS (from the Draped Model) will be held on Wednesday and Friday afternoons, from 2 to 4 o'clock, commencing November 4th.
 The Advanced Art Classes are held every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings, from 9.30 to 12.30. The class-rooms are open daily for study.
 For particulars apply to the Secretary.

SATURDAY NIGHT MEETING.

8 o'clock.

Rev. EDGAR T. OAPEL,
 Secretary Sunday-School Union, will speak. Subject: 'A Great Man's Experience at the Back of the Wilderness.'
 Sunday Afternoon Bible Class, 2.45 p.m. Studies in the Acts of the Apostles, commencing Nov. 1st. Leader, D. A. BUDGE, General Secretary.

Rev. WILLIAM PATTERSON, D.D.,
 of Philadelphia.
THE MEETING FOR MEN.
SUNDAY, Nov. 1st, 4 p.m.
 ASSOCIATION HALL.
 Special Music. Free to Men.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
 Dominion Square.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

CALVARY CHURCH,

Guy Street (above St. Antoine).

The Pastor, Rev. E. H. TIPPETT,
 Will Preach.
 Morning Theme, "Christian Character."
 Communion at close of this service.
 Evening Theme, "The Mighty Word."
 WELCOME. SEATS FREE.

MEN'S OWN,

CALVARY CHURCH, GUY STREET.

SUNDAY, Nov. 1, 5.00 p.m.

Speaker—Rev. G. COLBORNE HEINE.
 Soloist—Miss EDITH GORDON.
 A happy and profitable afternoon last Sunday. We expect to have just as good this Sunday. Come.

DOMINION SQ. METHODIST CHURCH,

Rev. O. E. MANNING, Pastor,
 Will Preach Morning and Evening.
 Morning Subject—"Individual Responsibility."
 Evening Subject—"An Incurable Habit."

At the close of the Evening Service the Pastor invites all young people, strangers in the City, to a Social Half-Hour in the 8th-st. room. All are invited. Sunday School and Bible class at 8 o'clock.
 STRANGER, WELCOME.

Westmount Baptist Church,

Corner of Western and Olivier Avenues.

Rev. FRANK S. WESTON,
 Will preach at both services.
 Subject 11 a.m.—"Satan's Possessions."
 7 p.m.—"The Lord's Chained Attitude."

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

THE PASTOR

Rev. J. A. GORDON, M.A.,
 Will preach at both services.
 Special seats reserved for students, who will be met at the door.
 FRIENDS AND STRANGERS WELCOME.

Weekly Calendar.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Cor. Mance and Milton.

The Pastor will preach at both services.
 Theme at 11 a.m.—"Spiritual Appetite."
 Theme at 7 p.m.—
 "The Wonders of God's Law."
 Communion at the close of the Morning Service.

PLEASANT SUNDAY AFTERNOON ASSOCIATION,

will resume its public meetings on SUNDAY, the 1st of November, at 3 p.m., in the Conservatory Hall, 239 St. Catherine St., near McGill College Avenue, when MISS V. GOBELL, the now famous philanthropist and hygienist, will speak upon "THE MORAL INFLUENCES OF GOOD HEALTH." All are welcome.

INSPECTOR ST. MISSION, 75 Inspector St.

Preaching—Morning at 11. Evening at 7.
 Morning—Preacher, Mr. HARRY SOMERS.
 Subject—"Truth for All."
 Evening—Preacher, JOHN CURRIE.
 Subject—"God's Three Great Coverings for Man and his Sin."

ALL NON-CHURCH-GOERS INVITED.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

Y. W. C. A.

SCHOOL OF COOKERY,

896 Dorchester St.
 Demonstration MONDAY EVENING.
 Nov. 2nd, at 8 o'clock.

"SALADS and DRESSINGS."

Admission, 10c.

SONS OF ENGLAND BENEFIT SOCIETY

MONTEAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.
 The regular quarterly meeting of the Council will be held on MONDAY EVENING next, Nov. 2nd, at 8.30 o'clock, in Alexandra Rooms, 2204 St. Catherine Street.
 All past Presidents and Executive Officers are requested to attend. Important business.
 RALPH MORTON, D.D.A.G.P.
 THOS. HUTCHINSON, Sec. Treas.

INDEPENDENT ORDER

OF FORESTERS.

FUNERAL NOTICE

The members of Court Fulford No. 147 are requested to attend the funeral of our late Bro. Alexander McCullagh, on MONDAY, Nov. 2nd, at 8.30 a.m., from his late residence, 800 Albert St., thence to Windsor St. Depot. Sister Cousins are invited. No regalia. W. G. McCULLAGH, Rec. Sec.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

CONCERT

Under the Auspices of

The Woman's Auxiliary and the Chancel Guild of Trinity Church,
 IN THE LECTURE HALL OF THE CHURCH
 (Entrance, Dubord Street.)
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 3rd,
at 8 o'clock.
 ADMISSION, 25c.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

SALVATION ARMY

MUSICAL FESTIVAL

IN AID OF THE

BRASS BAND FUND

At the Salvation Army Hall, Alexander St.
Thursday, Nov. 5th,
 BRIGADIER TURNER, Chairman.
 Good Programme. Short Addresses.
 Tickets, 10 cents.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

FANCY FAIR,

-IN AID OF THE-

PROTESTANT INFANTS' HOME

-To be held in-

WINDSOR HALL,

AFTERNOON AND EVENING OF

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, Nov. 6 and 7.

Commencing at 3 o'clock. Admission 10c

FUTURE MEETINGS.

ARENA, THURSDAY, Nov. 12

Madame Adelina PATTI

(The Baroness Cederstrom)

Accompanied by distinguished Artists.

Seats, \$2-\$5. Sale on Nov. 5th, at the Piano

Warehouses at Pratte, Nordheimer & Glendon, 2461

St. Catherine Street, West.

Mainway & Sons' Piano Used.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON CLASS

FOR S. S. TEACHERS.

Will meet as usual in the Y. M. C. A. Building,

at 4.45 p.m.

Rev. G. F. JOHNSON, of St. Andrew's Presbyterian

Church, Westmount, will lead the class during

November.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, \$3.00; Weekly Witness, \$1.00, with reduction to clubs. Northern Messenger, thirty cents; 10 copies to one address and over, twenty cents per copy. Post paid in each case to Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its colonies, Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahama Islands, Zanzibar, Hongkong, Cyprus, New Zealand.

For postal union countries, excepting those mentioned above, add for postage, \$3.53 for Daily Witness, \$1.00 for Weekly Witness, 50c for Northern Messenger.
 World Wide, one dollar, including postage, for Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and foreign countries, excepting Montreal and suburbs.
 The last edition of the Daily Witness is delivered in the city every evening of publication at \$4 per annum.

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

OCTOBER 31, 1903

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The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1903.

No one will read Mr. Dart's letter without great sympathy with the movement which he is urging to completion, and with those who are giving time and effort to so holy a cause as that of providing a refuge for the impoverished victims of consumption. It would seem that it would only be necessary to point out such a need to elicit all the means required, especially as these are calculated on so modest a scale, and as there are few who have not in some connection had cause for sympathy with this class of sufferers. It is almost impossible for money contributed as proposed not to be well used. The need is so great in proportion to the provision that there would soon be many applicants for every vacancy from whom to select the most needy. The need for such a home has become far more pressing since the attention of the public was drawn to the contagious nature of the disease as persons so afflicted are often cruelly shunned and excluded from even ordinary comfort. We are very hearty in concurring in the request that subscriptions for this purpose should be received at the 'Witness' office. We shall gladly acknowledge all gifts sent either to this office or to Mr. Picken. Mr. Dart wishes to have it specially said that small offerings will be greatly valued.

We are not going to comment in detail on the letter of 'D. R.' on evolution. Some of its points are cogent; others are open to puncture. It is needful, however, having said in a previous number that many great and convinced Christians accept the doctrine of evolution, to say now that no Christian, great or small, does or can accept evolution as implicitly defined by 'D. R.' Evolution as a theory of the world's development is very different from evolution as explanation of its existence. If evolution means a negation of God as creator and ruler, needless to say it shuts out all Christians, and all Christians must shut it out. If it means a theory as to how God, always present and always operative, has chosen to bring the world we now see into being, it is apparently quite possible for Christians to hold it, for as a matter of fact many do. The most of 'D. R.'s' arguments are against the assumption that the world has come into being and has grown to what it is without God. The moment God is admitted, and with most philosophers there is some kind of admission of a power which makes for order and for righteousness, all these difficulties take, to say the least, a different aspect. One man may think it more to the honor and glory of God to imagine him making each creature separately. Another may hold it to be a grander view to think of him working out a universe by natural means with the utmost economy of creative interference. Those who take the latter view have no doubt to treat the second chapter of Genesis like the first, and regard it rather as a parable than as a statement of concrete fact. This is a tremendous change of view, but as we have said, we cannot deny either the Christianity or the intelligence of many who are thus convinced.

THE FRANKING EVIL.

We sympathized with the government when assailed and threatened from the Opposition benches for not facilitating the destruction of the stacks of slander with which the lobbies of parliament had been impudently lumbered, which slander was, by the leaders of the Opposi-

tion, dignified by the name of campaign 'literature.' We could feel for the Postmaster-General when he found himself forced by a contemptible usage to charter a rapid succession of special trains to carry to their destination these lies against himself and his colleagues, upon which the franking mill had apparently been worked by steam. But sympathy takes a new turn when we are met by more injurious abuses of the same privilege carried on by the Liberal party. One form of this abuse is exposed by the St. John 'Sun.' Colonel Tucker, member for St. John, was found to have franked to his constituents a circular signed by him recommending to them a certain Montreal daily paper which is offered them at fifty cents a year, a price which, being just about the cost of the postage and the wrapping paper, may well be said to defy competition, in fact to render business principles in the newspaper world impossible. With the circular is an envelope addressed to the Montreal paper, the whole evidently prepared in the office of the paper in question and forwarded at the public expense to the constituents of all the Liberal members, or as many of them as will lend themselves to such an exceedingly unfair use of a privilege with which it is plain that they are not to be trusted. This licentious use of the franchise must, we are sure, vex the righteous soul of the Postmaster-General, who is extremely jealous of the privileges of the mails. Most businesses are ready to do anything they can to promote business. If the post-office was a business concern it would do all it could to enable the newspapers to promote their business, and so give new business to the department. Yet over and over again the 'Witness' has been balked in doing this by almost innumerable interpretations of the law, while rivals were taking, and continue to take, far greater liberties. On one occasion a regulation was altered to legitimize a course on the part of another paper which had been forbidden to the 'Witness.' We have no doubt that the Postmaster-General is doing his best to act righteously in such matters, but the result has been injustice and serious injury. If the newspaper part of the post-office business is unprofitable, as we suspect it is, let the postage be honestly increased. We can see no reason why newspapers should be subsidized by free delivery or by a delivery partially eleemosynary; but let it be done on business and not on political lines. The Postmaster-General's intentions were probably good even when he attempted to establish provincial protection by making newspaper postage free within the province of publication, thus knocking on the head the English press of Montreal whose postal circulation is mostly out of the province. That injurious act was vetoed by the Senate, but with a new Senate a discriminating law has since been passed. Whether the discrimination bears any relation to the cost of the service we do not know, but we do not believe it does. With regard to the member who signed the particular circular which reached the St. John 'Sun,' that paper remarks with quiet irony that no doubt he was acting within his right, but that it is a pity the good colonel has so little confidence in the local press that he finds it a necessity to assist in 'laughing' an outside publication on the St. John market at one-sixth of the price that the same paper charges to subscribers in its own province. We should expect that the next great reform with which the name of the great Postmaster-General would be associated would be the abolition of the franking privilege. That and the free passes on railways have done more than can be measured to belittle members of parliament in the eyes of honest men and to rob them of their independence. The free pass system seems to us too obviously enslaving to need any other argument but simple denunciation.

THE POLICE.

The Police Committee of the City Council has properly raised the pay of the constables. A policeman in our city is required to know the two languages, to be very nearly perfect physically, to be alert, active, patient, obliging. He has to be out in all weathers and is always liable to have to do what is disagreeable or dangerous. It is indeed proverbial that, taking one consideration with another, 'a policeman's lot is not a happy one.' Besides his really serious troubles, he is the butt of the farceur and caricaturist. Even 'Punch' has accused him many a time and oft of too great partiality for cooks and rabbit pie! But, seriously, the welfare of a city, the property, the morals, and even the lives of the citizens depend so largely upon the loyalty and ability of 'Robert' as an institution, that poorly paying him is the worst of all pretences to economy. Good pay attracts good men, bad pay repels them. That is only a truism, as we are quite aware, but it is often too little taken into consideration where policemen, postmen and other persons of great though humble trust are concerned. The high-

est rate of pay now for constables is \$12.25 a week, and presently it will be \$14 a week. The latter is none too much for first class men. The Police Committee also had before them the consideration as to whether or no corporals were a desideratum. Three to one of the higher officers thought not, and the committee voted half one way and half the other way. The suggestion seems a good one that the corporals might be retained where there are fifty constables at a station, or about that number, and that they might be removed from the smaller stations. It is interesting to find, from the report presented by Mr. Barry, the secretary, that the city was paying until Wednesday 46 first class constables \$12.20 a week; 211 second class men \$11.20 a week, and 108 third class men \$10.20 a week. That is a total of 365 men, and a weekly pay roll of \$4,128. There are many duties which naturally fall to a city police force in which ours have not yet been trained. Some of their obvious duties, too, they find it not only easier but safer to shirk. Abuses go on before their eyes which they do not seem to regard as their business, and which if they interfere with they are afraid of rather losing than gaining favor. For a time Chief Legault won great applause by having policemen at the most crowded crossings at the most crowded hours, but on occasion these are withdrawn. What makes this service necessary is the recklessness of drivers in Montreal. It is the duty of the police to educate drivers as to the rights of pedestrians, a thing of which most drivers in Montreal are evidently entirely unaware. Pedestrians are quite as reckless as the drivers are, but in their case the bodily risk is their own.

JUBILANT ANTIPODEANS.

The New South Wales Government Astronomer, Mr. H. C. Russell, predicted that 1902 would be the last year of the great drought cycle in Australia, and that prediction has proved true. Everywhere, even in the most remote districts, the rains have been abundant, and throughout the Commonwealth agriculturists are anticipating a succession of good seasons which will enable them to recoup their losses. The Australians are very naturally jubilant at their improved prospects, and as soon as the fiscal question is settled with some degree of finality a marked expansion of commercial energy is said to be assured. According to the departmental reports, the whole of the inland districts has undergone a marvelous transformation. Where, but a little while before, not a blade of grass was to be seen, it is now growing luxuriantly from nine to fifteen inches in height and will soon be sufficiently high to enable the live stock to be lost in it; such is the fertility of the soil when developed by a few showers. The fortunes of the leading Australian banks are largely bound up with those of the pastoral and agricultural interests, and they are now talking about the prospect in a most enthusiastic manner. Mr. Russell French is the general manager of the Bank of New South Wales, and a leading Australian financial authority, and he declares that the feeling in Australian financial circles is one of great thankfulness and almost unbounded hopes. He knows that a great many 'pastoralists' and agriculturists speak of the future as absolutely assured. He is himself personally of opinion that the drought is entirely broken up not only for one but for many seasons. In the business community, as among financiers, the opinion is most optimistic, and only the disturbing influence of the kind of government they are now getting is feared. The head of one of the largest commercial houses in New South Wales believes that future elections will resolve themselves into conflicts between capital and labor, and everywhere, he says, both sides are busily engaged in preparing for the struggle. That conflict appears to be the only cloud upon the southern horizon, as it is the one black cloud upon that of the North American continent. Nevertheless, it is good to know that, under any circumstances, the business position in all the States, even in Queensland, is considerably better than for several years past, and we hope to see materialize the widely spread impression in Australian business circles, that the coming year will behold an enormous expansion of trade generally and a largely increased demand for Canadian agricultural appliances and other manufactures and products.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS.

It is interesting to learn that in the United States there are 6,770,887 men, women and children who have deposits in the savings banks amounting to \$2,722,388,256, the average deposit thus amounting to \$409.23. According to John Gilmer Speed, in 'Success,' women are better savers than men. In one great Philadelphia institution there are 23,881 female depositors to 21,832 of the other sex. This reflects a condition which prevails throughout the country. Mechanics, artisans, weavers and handicraftsmen, among men, account for 9,547 of the depositors with the bank mentioned.

ed; domestic servants, female, on the books number 3,240, while boarding-house keepers and ordinary housekeepers with accounts number 11,340. On the list as 'gentlemen' are only 41 depositors, while widows and gentlemen number 4,000. Among men who save by means of this one bank are 3,731 porters, waiters, laborers and attendants; 2,823 agents, book-sellers, clerks and salesmen; 797 coachmen, carmen, draymen, carters and stable-keepers. Professional men do not appear to save well. One reason for this may be that their initial salary or income and subsequent increases are nearly always on a lower plane than are the incomes of their social equals who are engaged in finance and commerce. In the bank from whose figures we quote there are, for instance, only 272 physicians and apothecaries, 123 lawyers and scriveners, and 632 out of the full ranks of male clergymen, teachers, professors and artists. There are also 443 accounts in the bank under observation belonging to female professors, teachers, artists, superintendents, lawyers and physicians. In Canada we find that the deposits in the savings banks amounted to \$78,798,876 on June 30, 1902, or \$14.70 per head of population, taking the population at \$5,370,000, while the United States savings deposits would amount to nearly \$34 a head, taking their population at eighty millions. A very large proportion, however, of our savings deposits are not entrusted to our savings banks proper, but are in the keeping of the savings departments of our chartered banks, of whose savings business there is no separate record in our blue books. This renders the figures for Canada valueless for purposes of comparison. It would be easy to require the chartered banks to separate their savings bank deposits from their other deposits in their monthly returns to the government. There are no figures, so far as we remember, giving an analysis of the classes of depositors in any of our savings institutions. Such statistics are certainly interesting and useful.

SNOW, WATER AND THE BROOM.

All will concur with the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade in its desire to see some arrangement come to between the city and the Street Railways in regard to snow removal and the cleaning and watering of the streets. Without a doubt the companies could do this work on all the streets where their tracks are laid much more economically and expeditiously than the city is able to do. The only objection to such an arrangement in respect to snow removal seems to come

from the owners of the carts which have been used until now for this purpose, and their advocates among the aldermen. But the interests of the whole community are paramount. Where the public is the gainer, every one is the gainer. Only a Chinaman would now gravely defend doing a thing in the least competent way because it took more people to do it that way. When improved machinery was first introduced into England for the weaving of textiles, incendiary fires were lighted by labor, which considered that it was ruined. And undoubtedly hardship was experienced during the period of readjustment; but where would England have been to-day without the industries and wealth that have been the fruits of her many inventions? When the tramways and trolley cars were first introduced into cities hardship was experienced by the cabmen, but that has readjusted itself. To many lines the introduction of machinery has brought such an immediate development of business as rather to raise than reduce the price of labor. The time seems not very remote when it will be very exceptional to see horses drawing loads in cities. A famous cockney sportsman once declared that, 'It ain't the 'unting as 'urts the 'orses, but the 'ammer, 'ammer, 'ammer on the 'ard, 'igh road,' and in cities the horses do suffer cruelly on different pavements. Added to this there is also a great deal of active cruelty on the part of drivers who beat the dumb, patient beasts unmercifully. It is true that there is not nearly so much active cruelty displayed to-day as there was before the days of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and now that a more enlightened and humane public opinion prevails, but there is still a great deal of it, as may often be seen upon our streets, and as the busy officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals know too well. This cruelty often takes place when the nature of the locality brings what was a fair load on a good level road to a necessary halt. When the animal is striving vainly to pull his load through mud or up an icy incline the driver often regards the whip as a help in accomplishing the impossible and so renders this form of assistance with fiendish energy. In time, motor cars, or automobiles, will be employed for cartage, and the 'noble animal' will get a better time of it. In recommending then that the Street Railway Company and the city come together and make a bargain for the Street Railway to perform these services, the Board of Trade is only recommending something that must inevitably come to pass, sooner or later. But these negotiations, as the Board of Trade declares, must not contemplate an extension of the Street Railway Company's franchise as an equivalent for these services. The arrangement must be a business one and upon a cash basis. Those aldermen who are so curiously pertinacious in urging an extension of the Street Railway Company's franchise, so as to give the city over to it for fifty years, may find themselves left out of the next council.

EDWARD IRVING AND DOWIE.

It has been suggested that there are resemblances in essential things between the notable Mr. Dowie, of Chicago, and the late Edward Irving, whose followers are still numerous the world over, and whose biographies, by Mrs. Oliphant, with the reminiscences of Carlyle, who was very intimate with him in his young manhood, made him so vividly known to a former generation of readers. Outwardly, there is little resemblance, for Mr. Dowie is short and 'tubby,' while Edward Irving was of commanding stature. Mr. Dowie again is uncultured and coarse, while Edward Irving was a scholar and a gentleman, and in describing the manner of his eloquence it was said that it would have been difficult to err on the side of warmth and enthusiasm. Contemporary writers indeed declare that perhaps there never was any one more highly gifted with what one may call the personal qualifications of an orator. One biographer tells us that 'his commanding stature, the admirable symmetry of his form, the dark and melancholy beauty of his countenance, rather rendered piquant than impaired by an obliquity of vision, produced an imposing impression even before his deep and powerful voice had given utterance to his melodious thunders; and harsh and superficial half-truths enunciated with surpassing ease and grace of gesture, and not only with an air of absolute conviction, but with the authority of a prophetic messenger in tones whose magical fascination was inspired by an earnestness beyond all imitation of art, acquired a plausibility and importance which, at least while the orator spoke, made his audience entirely forgetful of their preconceived objections against them.' Superficially, as we have said, 'Dr.' Dowie and Edward Irving are as different as King Arthur and King Cole, but Edward Irving had specially prepared himself, as he thought, for 'teaching imaginative men, and political men, and legal men, and scientific men who bear the world

'in hand'—and Mr. Dowie makes much the same claim. Then again we find that Edward Irving did not attempt to win the attention of his hearers to abstract and worn-out theological arguments, but discussed the opinions, the poetry, the politics, the manners and customs of the times, and this 'not with philosophical comprehensiveness, not in terms of warm eulogy or measured blame, but of severe satire, varied by fierce denunciation, and with a specific minuteness that was concerned primarily with individuals.'

When Edward Irving was a missionary among the poorer classes, he greeted every dwelling he entered with the benediction, 'Peace be to this house,' in accordance with apostolic usage. This is also Mr. Dowie's way. The following, too, with a difference, might almost perhaps in some particulars be said of Dowie as of Irving: 'Towards supernaturalism he was indeed impelled, apart altogether from accidental association with individuals, both by certain peculiar blemishes in his character and by its noblest excellences. He had so imbibed the spirit of apostolic times, and had accepted the old forms of scriptural truths in such entire good faith, that he virtually lived in an atmosphere of which the marvellous constituted the principal element, and the tendency towards supernaturalism thus associated with a profound moral sincerity was strengthened as well as tainted by alliance with love of outward magnificence and splendor, and a restless craving after excitement, the result of misused and over-exerted energy.' Irving, like Dowie, believed himself to be possessed of the apostolic gifts of prophecy and healing, and to be 'commissioned' by the 'power' as 'a prophet to do a great work in his native land.' He likewise founded a church based on the hope of the restoration of all miraculous gifts with a magnificent ceremonial and a remarkable hierarchy of apostles and angels. The last of the original apostles died a few months ago. The church is called the Catholic Apostolic Church. Mr. Dowie's church is to be called the Christian Catholic Church. Even when Irving was sinking under consumption, stretched in utter weakness and visibly dying, he with unflinching faith in the testimony of the prophetic voice waited for the moment when God 'should bring life and strength.' Indeed, the more we read and consider the more we discover that Mr. Dowie, whether consciously or not, is an understudy of Edward Irving.

HALLOWE'EN CONCERT

Scottish Artists Delight a Crowded Montreal Audience

ADDRESS BY THE HON. WILLIAM MORTIMER CLARK, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF ONTARIO.

Every year as Halloween comes around there gathers in the Windsor Hall an audience which, by every look and gesture tells to all the world their pride that they are Scotch—even their pity for all who have not the good fortune to be born Scotch, too. They also show another side of their national character—their faculty for getting their money's worth. Every performer last night was encoored and some recalled twice.

The speech of the guest of the evening, the Hon. Wm. Mortimer Clark, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, was eminently Scotch. Cool, quiet without a gesture, yet fairly ringing from end to end with the story of the Scots people—that wandering people whose strongest characteristic was love of their own brae sides. We were sometimes asked why we, on this side of the globe should by the Caledonian Society and its celebrations on this world famous night seek to perpetuate national distinctions belonging to the old world. But the advice to forget was utterly useless. They could not forget, and it would not be to the advantage of Canada if they could. The true Scot were the truest citizens of whatever country in which he lived. Look at them as they were spread abroad upon the face of the earth. Look at the men of the Crimea, the mariners unparalleled wherever Britain's name was known, the men of the west, as rugged and as firm as the cliffs of their own Atlantic shores; the men of the centre north, those poets whose spirits still hovered over the land; men of Dee side and Don side, and great Aberdeen; men of the centre, whence came the flare and flash of the foundry fires; men of Glasgow, who with their marine engines carried the reputation of Britain to every port of the globe, and the product of whose looms rivalled those of the looms of the Orient; men from Edinburgh, once the scene of bloody fray, but now the home of smiling agriculture.

The spirit of the border land still lives wherever the glory of Britain has to be maintained in ship and railway, and in the highest thoughts that move mankind. In Sweden and Finland he had beheld the tombs of Scottish soldiers held in high honor. True, they had been soldiers of fortune, but they were not mercenaries. They were true and faithful in the work they undertook, and grew to be important characters in the land of their adoption. Their spirit was the same spirit as that of the old Scottish general who, when the general of the opposing army asked him to draw up a treaty, replied, 'Treaty was not in my instructions, I have only powder and shot for your Excellency.' The founder of the Russian navy was a Scotchman. A great grandson of Drake fought on the Russian side in the Crimea; the head of

the Mamelukes in Egypt was a Scot; in Italy and Venice they had always been in the forefront; the nobles of France were descended from the nobility of Scotland. They were a quiet, prosaic people, but on occasion they could manifest sudden heroism. In the whole history of Scotland was nothing but force and vigor and power—weakness never. Froude had declared that the influence of Scotland on the human race had been greater than either Greece or Palestine, and with all this force was blended an infinite tenderness. There were few comic songs in Scotland—all were plaintive and sweet. All were characterized too by a fine naturalness. Her pleasant poets had driven out of their song all stilted foreign names, and now you found 'Jessie, the Flower of Dumbane,' 'sweet Mary of Argyll,' and 'bonnie Annie Laurie.' Neither was this character self attributed, but acknowledged by the historians of the world. The Scotsmen of to-day have entrusted to them a national reputation, and they must maintain it untarnished, for with it is maintained the reputation of the whole British empire.

Mr. Donald Macmaster, in moving a vote of thanks to the Lieutenant-Governor, paid a high tribute to the literary quality of the address. He could wish also that the average citizen of Great Britain knew as much of the geography of Canada as the speaker had shown of Scotland. But only the other day he had seen in 'Peterson's Magazine' a very good magazine, by the way, a statement to the effect that when in his youth the King had travelled in Canada he had, while in Halifax, much enjoyed a trip down the timber slides of the Ottawa. Better than that was a young school teacher of his acquaintance who regarded New York as one of the leading cities of Canada. Britain had more to do with the world than any other power, but was not conspicuous for her knowledge of her own colonies, and ninety percent of the people of the British Isles knew of Canada almost nothing at all.

The Hon. W. A. Weir, in seconding the motion, expressed himself as hardly a worthy Scot, seeing that while he was a member of the Provincial Cabinet he was not yet its treasurer. The address of the Lieutenant-Governor had been a great surprise to him. From reading the 'Mail and Empire' he had been growing to have a poorer and poorer estimate of the men of Ontario, but now his opinion was changing again. Scotchmen in no way failed in respect to Canada when they turned with love to the land of their birth. When he thought of what had been done for Canada by the Selkirk, the Mackenzies, the Strathmores, the Allans, the Ogilvies and the Macdonalds who could regret that they thought always of Scotland as their home. But Canada to-day was a nation and must get into nation building.

The committee who had the arrangements of the concert in hand were under the able management of the second vice-president, Mr. Arch. McAllister.

The master of the evening was easily Mr. Mackenzie Murdoch, the clever young Edinburgh violinist. With his first number, 'Brilliant Fantasia on Robt. in Adair,' the house was his own, while to listen to his violin tell the story of 'And Robin Grey,' 'The Banks o' Loch Lomond,' 'Bonnie Doon' and 'The Lintie's Sang' was almost enough for one night. His brother, Mr. Alfred L. Murdoch, at the piano, in his 'Ach-na-Cloich,' introducing 'Annie Laurie,' 'The Battle of Stirling,' 'Jessie the Flower o' Dumbane,' and Highland dances was hardly second. Miss Rebecca Mackenzie, the soprano; Miss Tina Crawford, the contralto; Mr. George Neil, tenor; Mr. H. Ruthven Macdonald, basso, and Mr. Harry Munroe, the humorist, were all heartily enjoyed. The dancers were all Montreal's prime favorites, Mr. Angus Fraser and Master F. G. Riddell. Owing to the death of Mr. Topp, long a member of the society, and for the past year its first vice-president, the reception planned for the close of the evening was omitted and Pipe-Major Mathieson played a solemn dirge. Mr. J. T. Mitchell, the president, presided.

IN MEMORIAM.

(FRANCIS TOPP.)

Dead he lies! And we owe him this,
We of the race from whence he sprung,
That the goal of the struggle he did not miss—
Success from a hard fought battle wrung!

Keen-alert—and of granite will,
Gifts to Fortune he owed but few,
But the blood was strong from the northern hill,
The brain was clear, and the heart was true!

Sweet to sleep in Canadian earth,
Bear him, Scots of the kindly West!
Far from the heath-clad braes of his birth,
In the land of the Maple shall be his rest!

J. M.

Advertisements.

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HOUSEWIVES say that cake and bread raised from Cook's Friend Baking Powder are fine, light and delicious.

FOR FOREIGN FIELDS

WOMEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S
DELIBERATIONS TERMINATE.

Mrs. W. I. Shaw and Mrs. T. G. Williams, delegates from Montreal to the Methodist Women's Missionary Society's annual meeting in Toronto, returned home this morning. They report a very successful convention.

This branch of the Methodist missionary work is carried on specially in the interests of the women and children in the various mission fields and is entirely separate from the general missionary work of the Methodist Church.

The income received during the past year was reported to be over six thousand dollars more than last year. The appropriations for the work of the incoming year were decided upon yesterday and are as follows:—

Work in Japan, \$22,885; work in China, \$9,390; French work in Quebec, \$7,590; Indian work, \$7,592; Chinese in British Columbia, \$17,451.04; grant for new buildings in Kofu and Wada, \$3,820.45.

It was decided to send Mrs. W. E. Ross, of Hamilton, formerly of Montreal, president of the society, on a trip to British Columbia and Japan, to inspect all the missionary stations.

Among the young women who offered themselves to the Society for missionary work and were accepted was Miss Ethel E. Howson, of Montreal, who is at present engaged as a deaconess in connection with the Old Brewery Mission.

PROF. MOMMSEN'S CONDITION

THE HISTORIAN STILL LINGERS—
HIS WIFE ALSO AT DEATH'S DOOR.

Berlin, Oct. 31.—Prof. MommSEN, the historian, who suffered a severe apoplectic stroke yesterday, still lingers unconscious. His bed has been removed to his airy work room adjoining the library, because it is one of the largest rooms in the house and farthest from the bedroom of his wife, who is near death from dropsy. Her illness during recent weeks severely affected the professor's general health.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA

ORGAN OF VICEROY ALEXIEFF IS
FAVORABLE TO A RAPPROCHEMENT.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 31.—A despatch from Port Arthur says considerable interest is manifested there in an article published by the "Norskaya," the organ of Viceroy Alexieff, commending favorably on the idea of an Anglo-Russian rapprochement, to which the writer asserts, there is no serious obstacles.

SUPREME COURT RULING AP-
PLIED.

Mr. Justice Curran rendered judgment yesterday in the case of *Houie* against *Contant*. This was an action for \$1,200 damages on account of the death of Joseph Houie, who was asphyxiated by the gas of a number of open furnaces used to dry the plaster of a new building, and over which he was watching during the night, in the service of defendant. The evidence showed that deceased had not had his proper rest for thirty-six hours when the fatal accident occurred, having already acted as guardian the previous night and worked again as laborer for defendant during a considerable part of the day at least. He was, therefore, in an enfeebled state of body and mind, and it was very imprudent on his part to go into such a dangerous atmosphere. But the employer also knew the existing conditions. Under those circumstances the court found that the fault was common to both employer and employee, and that the rule laid down by the Supreme Court that in cases of common fault the damages should be decided according to the jurisprudence of the province, applied here. The damages claimed, \$1,200, were not excessive, and following the rule laid down by the Supreme Court, the court would award only half the amount, owing to the contributory fault of the deceased. Judgment for \$600 and costs of suit.

ANNUAL THANKSGIVING.

The St. Henri Methodist annual thanksgiving supper was given in the school room on Thursday evening, followed by a programme in the church. Music was supplied by Mr. Hume, organist; Miss Craven, violinist, and Mr. H. Colbeck, cornetist. Excellent addresses were given by the Rev. W. G. Henderson and the Rev. W. J. Halpenny, the pastor. The Rev. J. Dawson presiding. The supper was an unequalled success, and the ladies of the congregation were thanked for the same. The programme opened with the Doxology and prayer, and was closed by the National Anthem and benediction.

CONCERT IN THE ART GALLERY.

The arrangements for the concert in the Art Gallery, under the management of Mr. F. Blair, are almost completed, and the affair promises to be one of the most successful that has yet been given. There will be several new singers heard for the first time and several favorites who are not often heard in public. The sale of tickets is going on rapidly, more than half the total number having been disposed of. Tickets are for sale at the Star Branch Office, at Shaw's music store and at Alexander's cafe, as well as from ladies of the committee.

ALL SAINTS DAY.

To-morrow being All Saints Day, special services will be held in all the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches of the city.

The Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral will preach in the morning on "The God of the Living, not of the Dead." The last sermon of the Sunday morning course is postponed until Sunday, Nov. 15.

To-morrow afternoon the Vicar will commence a Bible class for young men at 3.15 in the Cathedral. All men not connected with any Bible class are con-

dially invited to attend these lectures, which will be given in the west transept of the Cathedral.

At the morning service to-morrow in the Church of the Advent, Westmount, there will be sung at the choral celebration of the Holy Communion Monk's service in C major, and Stainer's anthem, "What are these that are arrayed in white robes?" At the festival evensong at 7 p.m., Marchant's Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis in E flat will be sung, also Stainer's anthem, "What are these that are arrayed in white robes?" The preacher at evensong will be the Rev. Dr. Symonds, Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral.

The Rev. William Paterson, D.D., for many years pastor of Cooke's Church, Toronto, and now of Bethany Church, Philadelphia, Pa., will preach to-morrow morning in Taylor Presbyterian Church. In the afternoon at four o'clock he will address the men's meeting in the Association hall of the Y. M. C. A. Building, and in the evening he will preach in Knox Church.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. S. Greenwood, of Cornwall, is in the city.

Miss Douthie is the guest of Mrs. J. Alfred Robert, Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Shirley Ogilvie have returned from spending a few days in Ottawa.

Miss Sims, Montreal, is visiting in Winnipeg the guest of Mrs. Armstrong, who gave a tea in her honor on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Angus and family returned to town last week from their summer residence at Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

Mr. P. W. Snyder manager of the C. P. R. telegraph district at St. John, N. B., was in the city yesterday afternoon and leaves for home this evening.

The professors and students of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, have issued invitations for a dance to be held at the college on Thursday evening, Nov. 19.

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Reid are in New York, on their way home from a sojourn in Scotland and upon the continent and are expected home on Saturday next.

The ladies' committee of the Foundling and Sick Baby Hospital wish to thank all those who kindly contributed in various ways towards the success of the bazaar held in Fraser Hall this week.

Dr. Egerton L. Pope, a graduate of McGill University and son of Mr. Geo. Pope, government live stock inspector, has been appointed house surgeon of the Royal Victoria Hospital at Dover, England.

An engagement of interest has been announced, being that of Miss Freda Montzambert, daughter of Dr. F. and Mrs. Montzambert, to Mr. Reginald Beckett, grandson of the late Sir David Macpherson, K.C.M.G., of Toronto.

Dr. Llewellyn H. Barker, of Chicago, was married on Thursday to Miss Lillian Haines Halsey, daughter of the late William J. Halsey, of Chicago. The bride was given away by her brother, Dr. J. T. Halsey, of McGill University. Dr. Barker is a native of Ontario.

Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, of Alexandria, Ont., is in town. He was a guest of the Caledonian Society at the concert last night as president of the Glangary St. Andrew's Society, and chief of Invergary Camp, Sons of Scotland.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Mortimer Clark gave their first dinner party in Government House on Thursday night. The table decorations were white chrysanthemums and maidenhair ferns arranged in silver vases. Mrs. Clark was gowned in white satin brocade, and Miss Elsie Clark wore turquoise blue with garniture of white chiffon and lace, and diamond pendant. Among the invited guests was Mrs. Fiske, Montreal.

A marriage of interest to a number of Canadians took place at St. Mary's Church, Chiddingfold, Surrey, on Oct. 6, when Miss Isobel Louise Macpherson, daughter of the late Judge Macpherson, of Owen Sound, Canada, and niece of Col. J. Pennington Macpherson, of Ottawa, was united in marriage to Mr. Henry J. Wilson Godfrey, of Dover, England. The Rev. Canon Hunter officiated. The bride was gowned in ivory crepe de chine, the founce of the skirt falling over a frill of accordion plaited chiffon, the bodice having transparent yoke and finished with fish of chiffon and lace fastened with a trail of orange blossoms. The bridesmaids, Miss Maud and Miss Eva Sandler, wore white dresses with green sashes and picture hats and carried pink flowers. Mr. Alfred Sandler acted as best man. The wedding trip was taken to the Channel Islands.

The Japan "Gazette" of Oct. 5 contains the following: Mr. Otani Kahel, chairman of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and president of the Tea Guild, gave a remarkably pleasant entertainment last night at the Tokio Maple Leaf Club in honor of Her Excellency Lady Minto, her two daughters, Lady Eileen and Lady Ruby Elliot, and Captain Bell, A.D.C. Among those present were: Sir Claude Macdonald, His British Majesty's envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Japan; Mr. Shinda, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs; Baron Kiyoura, the Minister of Agriculture; Mr. and Mrs. Hampden, Mr. and Mrs. William Payne, Miss Gardner and a number of Japanese officials and heads of tea guilds. Altogether there were forty in the party and all were delighted with the very high-class Japanese entertainment which was provided. Mr. Otani is an ideal host, and all the arrangements were admirable (including gorgeous costumes, quaint music and an elaborate menu) and elicited many expressions of appreciation from the guests. We understand that Lady Minto remains in Tokio to-day and to-morrow and then pays a visit to Miyazoshita, afterwards proceeding to Kyoto and the south-west. She will probably not leave Japan for home until about the end of the month.

THE DEMAND FOR LABOR.

Since Monday last, the managers of two of the large employment bureaux of the city report having sent six hundred men to work in the lumber camps of the Upper Ottawa district, and four hundred men to the west for railway and section work.

CANADIAN FIELD PRODUCTS

CENSUS BULLETIN ISSUED AT OT-
TAWA TO-DAY.

Ottawa, Oct. 31.—A census bulletin issued to-day regarding the field products of Canada shows that in the census year 1900 there were 282,411,911 bushels of grain, compared with 175,545,724 in 1890, and 131,427,043 bushels of roots in 1900, compared with 103,170,493 in 1890, and 104,068 tons of hay and forage, compared with 7,693,733 tons in 1890.

FAIRYLAND AT THE ARENA

LARGE AUDIENCE DELIGHTED
WITH THE MOVING PIC-
TURES.

The Arena was well attended last evening for the opening night of "Fairylend" and "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The whole story is told by moving pictures, and to say the audience was delighted is putting it mildly. From start to finish there was not one uninteresting moment. The evening was divided into three parts, in the first of which was shown several moving pictures of the "comical order," scenes in marvellous hotels where the furniture was inclined to play tag with the occupants of the room. This part was concluded with a most humorous sketch in sleight of hand work in which wonderful things were done through the clever manipulations of the magician.

The mysterious box is another feature which gave rise to considerable laughter. Part two consisted of the story of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," told in the pantomimic manner of moving pictures. The scenes were realistic enough, the greater part of the audience being much pleased. There was a canon sung in French by Mlle. Angelina Giguere, who possesses a well-trained voice.

The "Fairylend" scenes were simply amazing, the transformation and the rapidity with which the different scenes presented themselves drew forth considerable applause. The story told of the carrying off of a beautiful princess through the machinations of a witch and her rescue by and final marriage to an equally handsome prince. The effects produced by the illustrating of this theme were very fine, especially the aquatic scenes showing the pursuing prince and his attendants at the bottom of the ocean among the monsters of the deep, represented by photographs of live fish, so focussed as to appear gigantic.

Part three, which consisted of more comical and grotesque moving pictures and pictured melodies were also amusing. Not the least enterprising part of the evening was the rendering of the popular airs of the day by the band of the Prince of Wales Fusiliers between the different parts of the programme.

This afternoon a matinee will be given and this evening the third performance will take place.

Miss Madeline Hartman pleased the audience with her illustrated songs. The young lady was heartily encouraged.

MUST PAY THE PENALTY

OSCAR BERGSTROM SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR MURDER OF HIS WIFE.

White Plains, N.Y., Oct. 30.—Oscar Bergstrom, a Swede, also known as Jacob Toback was placed on trial here to-day before Judge Gaynor and a jury for the murder of his wife on April 13 last. He also tried to kill his sixteen-year-old step-daughter but she fled to the home of a neighbor. Bergstrom then cut his own throat and it was at first believed he would die. His counsel admitted the killing but they set up a defence of insanity.

The jury found Bergstrom guilty of murder in the first degree. Judge Gaynor sentenced Bergstrom to die in the electric chair in Sing Sing prison in the second week in December.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

PORT OF MONTREAL SHOWS AN INCREASE OF OVER \$100,000 FOR OCTOBER.

The collections for October at the custom house, Montreal, amounted to \$1,100,000, as compared with \$994,336.88 the October last year, an increase of upwards of \$105,000. Following is a tabulated statement of the amounts collected for the ten months of 1902-3:—

	1902.	1903.
January	\$ 818,523.08	\$ 883,292.38
February	756,032.41	896,589.40
March	792,633.75	976,310.31
April	730,385.21	793,075.97
May	824,018.57	970,738.09
June	1,025,994.32	1,295,580.99
July	985,135.00	1,200,000.00
August	1,138,267.90	1,200,000.00
September	957,575.28	1,160,000.00
October	994,336.88	1,100,000.00
Total	\$9,027,002.81	\$11,286,585.99
Increase		\$2,259,583.18

LIVE STOCK SHIPMENTS

EXPORT OF CATTLE MORE THAN DOUBLE THAT OF LAST YEAR.

Following is a comparative statement of the shipment of live stock from Montreal from the opening of navigation to Oct. 31 for the years 1902-1903:

	1902.	1903.
Sheep	35,561	64,808
Cattle	48,413	134,993
Horses		458

STOLE AN IDOL.

An idol was stolen from a Chinese restaurant on Lagachetiere street, last night by two prominent young men who were "doing" the Chinese quarters. The Chinamen became enraged at the sacrilegious act and attacked the young men en masse. But for the timely arrival of the police they might have been severely dealt with. The idol was recovered and was in court this morning. It was a

A STARTLING PROPOSITION!

Money without Interest! Debt Forgiven at Death!

THE CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE INVESTMENT COMPANY, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Will lend money WITHOUT INTEREST to build or buy a house, factory or store, to buy a farm, or to pay off a mortgage, and will give 16 years and 8 months in which to pay it back, or should the borrower die before his debt is paid, his heirs will receive a clear title. The annual cost of the loan is SIX DOLLARS on each \$1,000 contracted for. This means that EVERY MAN CAN OWN HIS OWN HOME OR PLACE OF BUSINESS. IT SHUTS OFF RENT, STOPS INTEREST, and gives the borrower the benefit. It is done through CO-OPERATION. In addition to all this, the debt will be cancelled in case of death, to the extent of \$3,000. The cost is only \$600 per year for all this, on \$1,000. The plan is based upon sound business principles, and is being adopted by thousands of Canadian citizens. Under Government supervision throughout Manitoba, the North-West Territories, North Dakota and Eastern Provinces. The most popular business on record. Money without interest and forgiveness of debt at death. Less than one percent. Investigation invited.

W. D. RUTTAN, Manager for Eastern Province. -- 185 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL

Office open from 8 a.m. until 9 p.m. until further notice. (Room 583, 5th Floor).

Good Agents Wanted Immediately, to cover the city and territory from Ottawa to the Atlantic. See "Agents Wanted."

gilt image about two feet high. The men were represented by a lawyer and were trying to settle the case for twenty-five dollars.

THE BONDED CHINESE

HABEAS CORPUS MAINTAINED, POLL TAX HAVING BEEN PAID.

The petitions for habeas corpus in the case of four Chinamen in transit through Canada, after having been refused entrance into the United States, came up for hearing on the merits before Mr. Justice Doherty yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Archibald appeared for Lu Jan Kee and Chin Quan Foo, Mr. Lighthall and Mr. Harwood for Eng Wing and Oug Long, Messrs. Casgrain and Mitchell for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and Mr. Macmaster for the United States Government.

It was established that the required poll tax had now been paid by these four Celestials, and the question to decide was whether they could be given their liberty and the railway company released from its contract with the United States to carry them back to China. The Court decided in the affirmative, and the habeas corpus was maintained.

KRIKORIAN ARRESTED

ARMENIAN REVOLUTIONIST IN BOSTON CHARGED WITH BEING A FUGITIVE FROM ENGLAND.

Boston, Oct. 30.—Peter Krikorian was arraigned before Mr. Fiske, a commissioner, charged with being a fugitive from justice from England. When the warrant was read the defendant pleaded not guilty. He was held without bail for a further hearing next Monday. There is no specific charge declaring him to be connected with the Segouni murder. C. A. P. Tabor, the British consul at Boston, stated that he had telegraphed to the British embassy at Washington for instructions in the case.

Peter Kureghian editor of "Young Armenia," and Peter Kazarmas, of Boston, to-day volunteered information that Krikorian is head of a London central committee of Armenians and Kureghian claimed, according to the police, that Krikorian ordered the murder of Kureghian and attempted personally to assassinate him several months ago when the latter was editing a paper in London.

MAY BE ABANDONED

ALMOST HOPELESS POSITION OF THE ANTARCTIC SHIP "DISCOVERY."

Hobart, Tasmania, Oct. 30.—The "Terra Nova," an auxiliary relief ship, formerly a Newfoundland whaler, has arrived here after a splendid passage. The "Morning" the Royal Geographical Society's relief ship, is expected daily. Both vessels will start for the relief of the "Discovery," the British exploring vessel, the first week in December.

The exploring vessel "Discovery" has been frozen in for thirteen months at the foot of Mount Erebus, in south latitude 77.50, east longitude 16.42. In February last the "Morning" transferred provisions to her by sledges over the ice. The "Terra Nova" has been fitted out by the British Government, acting independently of the scientific societies, which she is carrying on cotton with which to blast out a channel, but if the "Discovery" cannot be extricated it is understood that her officers and men will be transferred to the "Terra Nova" and the "Discovery" abandoned.

A PRESENTATION.

Mr. Wayland Williams, who was for some time secretary of the Laurie Engine Company of this city, was made the recipient last night of a purse of gold, photographs of his severing his connection with the company to return to England. The presentation was made by the general manager, Mr. G. M. Mackay. He also read the address, and spoke of the regret he felt at Mr. Williams' departure. Mr. E. Pearce, acting secretary, a former accountant in the company's employ, who assumes the secretaryship as successor to Mr. Williams, and Mr. William Ballantyne also made appropriate speeches.

CHANGES IN C. P. R. TELEGRAPH

The following changes are announced by Mr. A. J. Kent, manager of telegraphs, Canadian Pacific Railway:—

Mr. W. J. Camp, electrical engineer, in charge of all electrical equipment, with office at Montreal.

Mr. J. P. Richardson, superintendent eastern division, with office at Montreal.

Mr. P. W. Snider, superintendent Atlantic division, with office at St. John, N.B. This division comprises all lines east of Megantic and River du Loup, Quebec.

The changes are effective on Nov. 1.

GOING TO APPEAL.

Mr. J. C. Lamotte has entered an appeal from the recent decision of Judge Scottie, holding that the men brought over from the United States to work for the Slater Company were not aliens.

SUCCEEDS MR. MACKAY.

At a meeting of the directors of the Merchants Bank of Canada yesterday, Mr. Alexander Barnett, of Renfrew, was elected a director in place of the Hon. Robert Mackay, resigned.

FINANCIAL

LOCAL STOCKS.

Business was very dull this morning, the holidays in London next Monday and in New York on Tuesday having a depressing tendency on all markets.

Sales to 10.45 were:—
New M.S.R.—7 at 186.
Power—25 at 72, 1 at 72.
Toledo—25 at 20%.

Bank of Toronto—2 at 220.

CHEESE BOARDS

Ottawa, Oct. 30.—Offerings, 1,444 boxes, 1,250 white and 185 colored. Sales were:—150 white to Lovell & Christmas at 10%
45 colored to A. Ayer, and 40 colored to Robert Hunter & Co. at 10%. There will be two more sessions of the board this season.

Iroquois, Oct. 30.—There were 758 colored and 30 white cheese boarded here to-day. 10% was the highest price bid, Johnston getting four lots and Smythe one at this price. Most of the balance sold on curb at board quotations. Market dull. Buyers present: Langan, Smythe, Rodde and Johnston.

South Finch, Oct. 30.—Offerings, 2,097. On and off board price offered 10% for white and 10% for colored; none sold. Buyers present: Weir, Gibson, Keenan and Logan.

Perth, Oct. 30.—There were 2,000 boxes of cheese on the market here to-day. Some lots sold at 10%, the balance being shipped for cold storage. Buyers present were: Webster, Bissell, How and Ferguson.

Napanee, Oct. 30.—Offerings, 690 colored and 690 white cheese. About 500 white sold at 10% and 75 colored at 10 9/10%.

Listowel, Oct. 30.—Eight factories boarded 2,355 boxes, 2,545 white and 410 colored. No business was done at the board or afterwards on the street; 10% was the best bid made on the board.

THE APPLE TRADE.

Frank Hamilton & Co. cable from Liverpool: The "Mount Temple" apples have sold, and the market remains steady at our previous quotations.

Thomas Russell cables from Glasgow: The market is fair at the following prices: Kings, 17s to 22s; Baldwins and Greenings, 12s 6d to 16s; Spies, 15s to 22s.

SHOWERY

Toronto, Oct. 31, 11 a.m.—Calgary, 62, 30; Edmonton, 58, 32; Prince Albert, 52, 28; Qu'Appelle, 54, 32; Winnipeg, 56, 30; Port Arthur, 50, 32; Parry Sound, 58, 38; Toronto, 62, 46; Ottawa, 64, 38; Montreal, 58, 46; Quebec, 48, 36; Halifax, 52, 30.

South-westerly wind, fair and warm. 1632, mild and showery.

1632 Notre Dame street, Montreal, Oct. 31, 1903.—Readings by the Optical & Engineer's Supply Company's Standard Barometer at noon:

Yesterday, 30.12; to-day, 30.21.
Temperature.
To-day

Yesterday

DIED.

HATCH.—In this city, on Oct. 31, 1903, at her late residence, 19 Smith street, Katie Murray, beloved wife of Joseph Hatch, aged 35 years.

Funeral will leave the above address at 7.30 o'clock on Monday, Nov. 2nd. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH.—11 o'clock, church parade Army and Navy Veterans, Pyralch, the rector. 7 o'clock, preacher, the rector.

Financial

EDWD. T. TAYLOR & SON
Insurance Brokers & Agents

438 St. Francois Xavier St. Tel. M. 2205.

A Good Investment.

We have a good property, situated on one of the best streets in Point St. Charles, containing about 5,500 feet, and producing a revenue of 9 1/2 percent on the price at which it is offered for sale; there is plenty of space to construct additional dwellings.

Price, \$4,250, cash \$1,000; balance on most favorable terms.

Trust & Loan Company of Canada, 26 ST. JAMES STREET.

—THE—

ROYAL TRUST COMPANY,

BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING,

St. James Street, MONTREAL.

The Company's new Safety Deposit Vaults are now open for business and Safes may be rented. Everything possible has been done in connection with these Vaults to make them secure, and they will compare with anything of the kind on the American Continent.

Storage facilities for Boxes, etc., are also available.

H. ROBERTSON,

Manager.

R. S. AULD'S



PRIZE WINNING BREAD

Lost, on FRIDAY EVENING, Between St. Paul and St. Catherine streets, a bill of \$1.00. Finder will be rewarded. Apply to MRS. SIMPSON, Stanley street, Door 1, 2nd floor.

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT for a small family; no wages. Apply to MRS. SIMPSON, Stanley street, Door 1, 2nd floor.

WANT ADS.

FOR THE "WITNESS,"
may be left with
MR. DEYDELL & CO., 200 Boulevard St. Louis,
or with R. TUBERLE, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH TARIFF.
Situations Vacant.
Pupils Wanted.
Articles For Sale.
Real Estate.
Lost and Found.
Public Notices.
Legal Notices.
Medical Notices.
Religious Notices.
Business Notices.
Personal Notices.
Miscellaneous Notices.

20 FOR 10
WORDS FOR CENTS
25 FOR 25
WORDS FOR CENTS
25 FOR 50
WORDS FOR CENTS

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

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

Charges made in our books for any ad-
vertisement of less than five cents
lines 25c.

Situations Vacant.

YOUNG MAN TO MIND HORSE, AND TO
make himself generally useful, at No. 145
Bligny street.

WANTED, A COMPETENT GENERAL
Servant for family of three adults; all
laundry work sent out; a woman comes
every week for sweeping and cleaning.
Apply, 29 Bishop street.

WANTED, A HORSE-SHOER FOR THE
Fire; steady job to a good man. Apply,
A. LINDSAY, 27 St. Maurice street.

WANTED, BY A BRITISH FIRE Insurance
Company, a bright office boy. Good
prospects of advancement to the right
party. Apply in own handwriting, stat-
ing age and experience to C. 15, "Wit-
ness" Office.

SALESMAN, FIRST-CLASS, TO REPRESENT
us in Montreal and vicinity; have
specialty in light machinery; good salary
and commission to capable man with
high references; no others need apply.
AMERICAN MACHINERY COMPANY,
430 Mack Building, Denver, Colo.

WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED Traveller for
hardware specialties for Western Ont-
ario, and another for city of Montreal
and vicinity; must have good connection.
Nons but first class steady men need
apply. Address M.D., 20, "Witness" Of-
fice.

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

WANTED, PERSON TO CALL ON RETAIL
Garde for manufacturing house; local ter-
ritory; salary \$18.75, paid weekly; ex-
perience money advanced; previous expe-
rience unnecessary; business successful;
enclose self-addressed envelope. STAND-
ARD, 223 Dearborn street, Chicago.

WANTED, A SMART BOY TO LEARN
the Confectionery trade. Apply, from 9
till 1 p.m., at 537 St. Antoine street.

WANTED, A GENERAL HAND, A MAR-
ried man who understands gardening and
care of horse and cow. Apply 136 Duke
street, Montreal.

WANTED, MAN TO WORK AROUND
store, attend furnaces and make himself
useful; a steady job for the winter;
wages, \$5.00 per week. Apply to JOHN
ALLAN, cor. of Craig and Bligny streets.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, GOOD, PLAIN
Cook, willing to assist in light housework;
no washing or ironing. Apply—53 St.
Mark street.

WANTED, TWO YOUNG GIRLS, ONE AS
General, and one as House-Tablenn; no
family washing, nor ironing; city refer-
ences required. Apply to 245 Mountain
street.

WANTED, A GOOD AND Experienced Gro-
cery Express Driver. Apply to BAKER
& CO., 2739 St. Catherine street.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A CAPABLE
Housemaid. Apply, with references, to
4059 Dorchester street.

WANTED, PROTESTANT TEACHER,
holding Elementary diploma; salary, \$13
per month. Apply SAMUEL SEED, Sec-
Treasurer, Stoneham, Que.

WANTED,
A GOOD MEN'S FURNISHINGS SALESMAN,
well recommended as to honesty and ability.
Salary, \$30.00 per month to right man. Apply to
JOHN ALLAN, cor. of Craig and Bligny sts.

Pupils Wanted.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY AT HOME. Bara
from fifty to one hundred and fifty dol-
lars per month. Our system absolutely
most complete and up to date. Endorsed
by leading railroad officials. Situations
secured. Write for catalogue. TELU-
GRAPH CORRESPONDENCE INSTI-
TUTE, Box 530, Toronto, Ont.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LEND ON FIRST MORTGAGE
only. Apply JAMES M. MITCHELL,
214 St. James street.

Wanted.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE LADIES' AND
Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing. Fur Coats,
Capas, old gold and silver, travellers'
woolen samples. Best cash prices for
good goods. Mail orders promptly at-
tended by MAX FRANK, 498 Craig street,
Post-Office Box 422.

Bargains.

FOR SALE — 5 USED ORGANS. WAR-
ren, was \$50; now \$25. Estey, was \$125;
now \$15. Cornwall, was \$125; now \$25.
Karr, Piano case, was \$140; now \$75.
Urbidge, was \$175; now \$80. Very easy
payments. Liberal cash discounts. We
have several other Organs at low prices.
Write or call for full particulars. LAY-
TON BROS., 144 Peel street. N.B.—
Open Saturday evenings.

FOR SALE — 16 NEW MORRIS UPRIGHT
Pianos, payable \$7 monthly, also used
Heintzman Upright, \$125 cash; Williams
Upright, \$120 cash; Evans Upright, \$118
cash; other bargains; payable monthly.
Apply LEACH'S, 2440 St. Catherine st.,
between Stanley and Drummond.

FOR SALE — 2 NEW ORGANS (Sample
Instruments), special price, \$30; payable
\$5 monthly or \$75 all cash; 11 stops, high
minor top. Apply LEACH'S, 2440 St.
Catherine street, between Stanley and
Drummond, Sole Agency, Celebrated Mor-
ris pianos.

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION, Kindling,
\$2.00; Cut Maple, \$3.00; Mill Blocks, \$1.75,
cut any length; also Anthracite Coal;
delivered anywhere in the city. J. C.
MACDIARMID, No. 3 Canal Basin, cor.
of Guy and William street. Bell Tele-
phone Main 452.

FOR SALE, ON VERY EASY TERMS, Kit-
chen Stoves, Hall Stoves, and everything
for the house, at cheapest prices. THE
PRINCE CO., 32 St. Lawrence street.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS — I AM BREAK-
ing up a collection of 10,000 varieties and
can sell any stamps at half of Scott's
latest catalogue prices except unused cur-
rent stamps. Orders promptly filled.
150 Peel street.

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latest catalogue prices except unused cur-
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150 Peel street.

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, SICK NURSING, BY A Widow
Woman, at an immediate reference. MRS. WEB-
BER, 81 Tupper street.

WANTED, BY CHINAMAN, SITUATION
as Cook in family. Apply, TOM HOP
LEE, 2404 St. Catherine street.

A PRACTICAL PAINTER WOULD ESTI-
mate on painting, paper-hanging, tinning,
and graining. Orders solicited and
promptly attended to. Address, PAIN-
TER, "Witness" Office.

Rooms to Let.

TO LET TO A QUIET, RESPECTABLE
Protestant Christian Woman, a furnished
room. Apply 63 Chabouillet street.

BRIGHT FRONT ROOM ON BATHROOM
flat, with or without board; Ager Light,
hot and cold water. Apply 26 St. Urbain
street.

Property.

FOR SALE — A FIRST CLASS CHEESE
Factory in the Village of East Farnham;
"bargain" to an immediate purchaser.
For further particulars apply to J. M.
COLLINS, East Farnham, Que.

FOR SALE, A LARGE LOT OF LAND IN
Papineau Ward, suitable for a factory.
Address, P.J., 4080, "Witness" Office.

FOR SALE, A SOLID BRICK COTTAGE,
stone foundations; contains six rooms and
pantries, gas, bath, w.c. and lavatory, all
in the best condition. Is occupied by the
owner. House is situated on St. Hypolite
street, near Sherbrooke, is very comfort-
able, and has fine trees front and rear.
For permit to view apply to U. H. DAN-
DURAND, Rooms 7 to 10 "La Presse"
Building.

Miscellaneous.

ELECTRO-PLATING AT REDUCED PRICES.
Till end of year we will plate and
Re-Plate in Gold and Silver at reduced
prices. Watch Cases, Chains, Jewellery,
etc., Teapots, Spoon, Tea Sets, etc.; qual-
ity guaranteed. STANDARD PLATING &
REPLATING WORKS, Office, 5 St.
Monique street.

To Let.

TO LET, OFFICES WITH FIREPROOF
safes. A suite of five connected offices.
Separate entrance to each. Two fire-
proof safes. Chesterfield Chambers. Pos-
sessed immediately. G. W. STEPHENS,
jr., 18 St. Alexis street.

OFFICES TO LET, ST. PETER STREET,
between Merchants Bank and "Witness"
Office. Apply at "Witness" Office.

Personal.

PERSONAL — MRS. KATE ALLAN, NEE
Connellan, if you will kindly write a let-
ter to the "Witness" for F.S., you will
hear of something to your advantage.
X.20, "Witness" Office.

Business Chances.

WANTED: Solicitors, salesmen and others
who desire to make an income \$2,000 to \$10,000
during the coming year are requested to write
to us. We want only live people who appre-
ciate a new and attractive proposition that has
more good talking points in it than anything
ever before offered to the public. We have
agents who are making from \$100 to \$500 per
week. Their names and addresses will be
furnished on application. The enterprise is
backed by some of the most prominent business
men and capitalists in America, and offers its
representatives permanent, pleasant and pro-
fitable employment. Write for particulars.
ORIZABA RUBBER PLANTATION CO.,
215 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
30 East 14th St., New York, N.Y.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Point St. Charles Churches.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL
CHURCH—Morning subject: "Releasing a
Man for his Life's Work." In the eve-
ning at 7 p.m., the first of a series on "Some
of Life's Problems," Character and Heredi-
tary. Mrs. J. H. Clarke will sing "The
Dream of Paradise" at the evening service.
On Monday evening at 8 p.m., Y.P.S.C.E.,
on Wednesday at 8 p.m., prayer and praise
service. Saturday at 8, choir practice.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH,
corner of Wellington and Liverpool
streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sunday school and pastor's Bible class
at 8 p.m. C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m.
Week night service on Wednesday at 8 p.m.
All welcome. Rev. J. Myles Crombie.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, Presbyter-
ian, Corner of Wellington and Bourgeois
streets. C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m.
Weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at
8 p.m. 11 a.m. Mr. J. D. Mackenzie,
Presbyterian College. 7 p.m., Rev. W. R.
Crulchank, B.A.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH,
corner of Wellington and Liverpool
streets. The Rev. J. R. Webb, pastor.
Residence, 7 Rushbrooke street. Sunday,
Nov. 1, 1903. Services at 11 a.m. and 7
p.m., the pastor preaching. Strangers cordi-
ally welcomed.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH.—
Class meetings at 9.30 and 10 a.m. Ser-
vices at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school
and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Junior League
of C.E. at 4.15 p.m. Senior League of C.E.
on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer
meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Every-
body welcomed to the above services. Rev.
D. Winter, pastor.

HOPE CHAPEL, Ryde street.—Sunday
school at 4 p.m. Adults' Bible class at the
same hour. Ladies' Aid every Monday
evening at 7.30.

Udenominational Churches.

MEMBERS OF THE CHRISTIAN CATH-
OLIC CHURCH, friends of Zion.—Meeting
at 8 p.m. on Sundays. Strangers welcome.
459 Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount.

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

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION, 75 Jasper
street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.
John Ohlberg in charge.

HENRY J. DART'S MISSION, 110 De-
lorimier avenue. Bible class at 3 p.m.
Sunday evening service at 7 o'clock. Seats
free. All are welcome.

THE EVANGELISTIC HALL, 224 St.
Catherine street.—Christians meet on
Lord's Day morning at 11 a.m. for break-
ing of bread, and 7 p.m., for Bible study.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Point St. Charles Churches.

(Church notices received too late for
these columns will be found classified un-
der heading "Late Church Notices," on the
sixth page. The special rate for such is
50c per insertion of five lines.)

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner Conway and
Montreal streets. Services at 11 a.m. and at
7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible
class at 8 p.m. C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m.
Week night service on Wednesday at 8 p.m.
All welcome. Rev. J. Myles Crombie.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, Presbyter-
ian, Corner of Wellington and Bourgeois
streets. C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m.
Weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at
8 p.m. 11 a.m. Mr. J. D. Mackenzie,
Presbyterian College. 7 p.m., Rev. W. R.
Crulchank, B.A.

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corner of Wellington and Liverpool
streets. The Rev. J. R. Webb, pastor.
Residence, 7 Rushbrooke street. Sunday,
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THE EVANGELISTIC HALL, 224 St.
Catherine street.—Christians meet on
Lord's Day morning at 11 a.m. for break-
ing of bread, and 7 p.m., for Bible study.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY
AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday,
Nov. 1, instant, at 3 p.m., divine service
will be conducted by the Rev. E. W.
Crane.

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

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSO-
CIATION OF MONTREAL—Dominion square—
Young Men's Meeting on Saturday at
8 p.m. Bible classes Sunday at 8.45 a.m., 2
p.m., and 5.15 p.m. Men's meeting on Sun-
day, 4 p.m.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSO-
CIATION, 906 Desrivieres street—Upstairs,
prayer meeting open to ladies, every
Thursday morning from 10.30 to 11 o'clock.
Business meeting for members every
Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Y.W.C.A.
Circle of the King's Daughters, second and
fourth Thursdays of every month at 8 p.m.
Service and Bible reading every Thursday
evening from 7 to 7.30 o'clock. All young
women are cordially invited to each and
all of these services.

SALVATION ARMY—Public services will
be held in the S.A. Temple, 24 Alexander
street, on Sundays at 7 and 11 a.m.; and
on Thursdays at 7.30 and 9.30 a.m. Also
on Thursday and Saturday at 8 p.m. A pub-
lic holiness meeting is held on Friday
nights. Staff-Captain D. C. Moore in
command. At Point St. Charles, corner
Wellington and Bourgeois streets, public
meetings are held Sunday at 3 and 7.30
p.m. Also each week night, except Thurs-
day at 8 o'clock. Captain Thomas Bloss
in command. Gospel services in French at
No. 47 St. Lawrence street, on Tuesday,
Thursday and Sunday nights at 8 o'clock.

Baptist Churches.

THE BAPTIST TABERNACLE, No. 1000
St. Catherine street. Services at 11 a.m.
and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both
services.

NORTH-BAPTIST MISSION—Sunday, 3
p.m., Sunday school. At 7 p.m., Mr. A.
E. Tuddenham will preach. Thursday, at
8 p.m., prayer and praise service. Friends
and strangers welcome.

BERRI STREET BAPTIST MISSION, 738
Berri street, two doors below Duluth ave.
—Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m.
Service of song, 6.45 p.m. Preaching ser-
vice at 7 p.m. John W. Ede, superinten-
dent.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, St. Catherine
street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The
pastor, the Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., will
preach at both services. Special seats re-
served for students. Friends and strangers
welcome.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of
Dorchester and Guy streets. Services held
in school room of new building. Entrance,
Guy street. Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Prayer, morning and evening. The pas-
tor, the Rev. L. L. Gilmour, B.D.,
Sunday school at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E., on
Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on
Wednesday at 8 p.m. Rev. J. L. Gilmour,
B.D., pastor.

WEST END MISSION, in connection with
Olivet Baptist Church. Services will be
held in the new hall, upstairs; entrance,
96 Fulford street. Sunday morning Sun-
day school at 9.30. Preaching service at 7
p.m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening
at 8 o'clock. Afternoon Sunday school
at 3 p.m. All are cordially invited.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, cor-
ner of Western and Oliver avenues.—
The pastor, the Rev. Frank S. Weston, will
preach at both services. B.Y.P.U. service
on Monday at 8 p.m. Wednesday at 8
p.m. Sunday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially
welcome. Seats free.

Morning subject: "Satan's Possessions."
Evening subject: "The Lord's changed At-
titude."

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

(Church notices received too late for
these columns will be found classified un-
der heading "Late Church Notices," on the
sixth page. The special rate for such is
50c per insertion of five lines.)

MOUNT ROYAL VALE—Mr. G. S. Mit-
chell will preach at 7 p.m.

ORRISCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH—The pastor, the Rev. John Mac-
quay, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

GALVIN CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner
Notre Dame and Sel

WITH the Passing of the GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC BILL
I have decided to offer a second block of TOWN LOTS
for sale in the Groat Estate, etc

EDMONTON.

From the TREMENDOUS RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION that
will be going on at Edmonton, employing thousands of men,
and making that a Railway centre in fact, all lands will
double in value many times.

Now is the time to buy. Money invested will double in
months, and years will see it grow into large sums.

Write or call at Office for "Press Comments and other
opinions of Edmonton" and for maps and price list of prop-
erty, for sale.

W. G. TRETHERWEY,
183a St. James st., Montreal.

Residence and Grounds FOR SALE.

A well built detached stone residence on
MacGregor street, containing on ground
four, reception room, double drawing-
rooms, dining-room, with bay window and
gallery off same, and a large butler's pan-
try, with lift and back stairway. The lot
has 219 feet frontage on MacGregor street
and on Pine avenue. The house would be
sold with only 28,000 feet of land if desired.

THE CRADDOCK SIMPSON COMPANY,
SECOND FLOOR, MERCHANTS BANK
BUILDING.

Modern Residence FOR SALE.

Dorchester St., Westmount.
Solid Brick Corner House, with ample
side light. High basement with double
ceiling floor. Contains ten rooms. Splen-
did veranda in rear. Gas and electric
light. Grates and mantles in five rooms.
Price moderate. Terms easy.

THE CRADDOCK SIMPSON COMPANY,
SECOND FLOOR, MERCHANTS BANK
BUILDING.

McGILL COLLEGE AVENUE.

A three-story Dwelling House, with two-
story extension; contains 19 rooms; hot
water heating. Price \$7,000. Terms to
suit purchaser. Owner anxious to sell.

THE CRADDOCK SIMPSON COMPANY,
MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING.

FOR INVESTMENT.

\$50,000, \$15,000, \$10,000,
\$5,000 and \$3,000.

For Investment on First Mortgage on First
class City Property.

R. A. DUNTON & M. BABY, Notaries,
100 ST. JAMES STREET.

We Loan Money at the Lowest Rates in The City

On household furniture, pianos, organs,
hearses and carriages, without publicity
or removing the goods. We loan in
sums from \$10 to \$10,000 from 1 to 12
months. We give liberal discount, if
paid before due. Your dealings with us
are strictly private, as we know you would
wish. By courteous treatment and fair
dealing we are gaining new
customers every day. You should be
satisfied. Call and investigate.
We will be pleased to talk the matter
over with you, or telephone us Bell 3361
Main, and we will send one of our
agents to see you.

MONTREAL LOAN & BROKERAGE CO.
Room 704, New York Life Building,
Cor. St. James St. and Place d'Armes St.
CHAS. E. CAMPBELL, Mgr.

DOUBLE MODERN HOUSE

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Formerly the property of Cardinal Vaughan
and later the property of L. J. A. De-
roule, Esq.

HEAD OF MONTE DU ZOUAVE.

A rare chance to acquire a homestead. A
fine comfortable property, with 22,000 feet
of land. House is well built, almost new,
and bright, has a good view over the city
and facing St. Denis street; contains draw-
ing-room, library, dining-room and ten
bedrooms, conservatory, with plenty of
ground for garden after disposing of trees
or four lots, which could be sold without
impairing surroundings of the house. It
is heated by Daisy furnace and has modern
open plumbing, cement basement.
The house is well appointed, convenient,
and may be acquired on easy terms, or
rented.

Luxurious Place for a Small Outlay

JAMES WALLACE, Agent, 672 Craig.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.
That centrally situated property, 778 and 779
Craig street, at present occupied by the
Timmins Noble Co.
Site of lot, 99 x 99 ft., with lane in rear
and entrance on St. James street. Apply to
The TIMMINS NOBLE CO.

THE ELUSIVE BOOTH

WHEREABOUTS STILL A MYSTERY—SAMPLE OF HIS
WRITING.

The police and postal authorities are
still looking for George R. Booth, or the
person who pretended to be the superin-
tendent of the Canadian Agency of the
Boyd's Children's Homes. Readers of the
"Witness" will remember that on Oct. 5
last the operations of "Booth" were ex-
posed in this paper. It is found, from
letters and post-cards sent to the "Wit-
ness," that, although in the advertise-
ment of his "home" he called himself
"George R.," in his correspondence he
signed his name "George B. Booth." The
accompanying copy of a post-card writ-
ten to a farmer living near Cornwall,
Ont., is a good sample of the handwrit-
ing supposed to be Booth's.

*79.34 Aug 28
Sept 2 1903
I have been looking for you
about last of this
month. Hope to will
please your guide
you. Can have him taken
away without any
expense to you
yours
G. B. Booth*

BOOTH'S HANDWRITING.

As a matter of fact, it is not certain that
there was any such man as Booth. Some
experts claim that the writing is a woman's.
Others believe it is the style of an
educated man. It is certain that no
one has yet been found who knew such a
man either by name or description.

The description given of "Booth" by the
woman who kept the boarding house at 79
Bleury street, where the man was said to
have had a room, and where his mail was
directed and taken in, was that he was
tall and thin. Where he came from
or went to he professed not to know.
She stated to the detectives that Booth
never saw inquirers. If any one called
when he was in she was instructed to
tell them he was out or ill, and could not
be seen. Persons living near Montreal
were told that the children expected were
all spoken for. Those who came to the
city from a distance and called personally
to inquire about children were told to
send in a written application, with rec-
ommendation from their clergyman and
the railway fare, and they would be ac-
commodated.

It would take up too much space to
mention all the places from which let-
ters came with inquiries and cash from
people in all parts of Ontario, Quebec and
the Maritime Provinces, who were pre-
pared to give a good home to a Scotch
boy or girl about fourteen years of age.
From \$5 to \$10 usually accompanied the
letter which concluded the negotiations.
About the middle of August "Booth" ad-
vertised in two or three Montreal week-
lies that he could supply children of a
certain age for suitable applicants. On
Aug. 25 he ordered 1,000 copies printed of
a notification, setting forth the terms un-
der which children would be placed and
the description of the boy or girl it was
proposed to send the applicant. Early in
September registered letters began to
arrive, and by the end of the month
about forty of these, besides over two
hundred others, many of which probably
contained money, were received at the
Bleury street house.

On Sept. 19 Mr. S. J. Shanklin, the

Advertisements.

Personal Mention.

Trenton, Ont., Aug. 12.—Mr. George
Young, editor of the "Courier," has re-
turned to business after an attack of
severe cold. The remedy that cured
him so quickly is Catarhozone, which
Mr. Young states is the best cure for
cold he ever tried. It relieved almost
immediately. Many other prominent
citizens speak highly of Catarhozone,
which is widely used here. All drug-
gists sell Catarhozone; two months
treatment, one dollar; trial size, 25c.

postmaster at a small town in Nova Sco-
tia, wrote the "Witness" to ask if Booth
was known, and if he was reliable. A
reporter was sent out to investigate, and
on calling at the address given was told
that Booth was out of town. Daily for
over a week the reporter called, and was
informed that Booth might return the
"next day." The chief of detectives was
informed of the circumstances, and finally,
on Oct. 1, the reporter told the post-
office inspector what he thought of the
case. The latter at once took steps to
secure possession of the mail matter
awaiting Booth at his boarding house. De-
tectives were put on the case, and on
Oct. 3 the letters were seized by the
postal authorities and sent to the dead
letter office at Ottawa. It was stated
that Booth had left the house on Bleury
street at noon on Sept. 17, taking with
him all the mail matter arriving before
that date. All the mail seized was
found to have arrived in Montreal after
that date. Persons who sent money to
Booth after Sept. 17 would have it return-
ed from the dead letter office.

Up to the present time nothing has
been heard of any children arriving in
Montreal or anywhere else in Canada for
the Boyd Homes.
Mr. Carpenter, the chief of detectives;
Mr. Lane, of the Charity Organization So-
ciety, and the "Witness" have received
many inquiries during this month about
Booth. It is hoped that the publication
of a sample of his handwriting may be of
some assistance in finding him, the
guilty person, if there is no real George
B. Booth.

THE CANADIAN APPLE CROP

QUANTITY, QUALITY AND PACK-
ING FROM THE INSPECTOR'S
POINT OF VIEW.

The Canadian apple crop of 1903 will
return more money to the growers than
any crop ever marketed from this coun-
try. This was the remark of Mr. J.
J. Philp, one of the government fruit
inspectors, to a "Witness" reporter who
visited the sheds of one of the steamship
companies a few days ago, to make
some inquiries about the apple business.
"This has been a good year for the
year for Canadian apple growers," Mr.
Philp continued, "because although the
crop is not a record one, it is perhaps
the best average in quality we have
ever seen. The yield, however, has
been large, and the almost complete
failure of the crop in England, France
and Germany has had the effect of bring-
ing the prices up to a good figure.
Prices quoted from a Manchester, Eng-
land, auction room about the middle of
October were, for Baldwins, 17s.; Green-
ings, 16s.; King's 21s.; etc. It is stated
that first quality Canadian apples
have sold in England as high as 7s. and
even 8s. per barrel.

THE FRUIT MARKS ACT.
How is the Fruit Marks Act work-
ing? asked the reporter, after seeing a
few barrels opened and noting the vary-
ing conditions in which the fruit was
found.

"Previous to this year," replied the in-
spector, "there was a great deal of mis-
apprehension on the part of growers,
and shippers generally, and even now
it is not understood fully by some who
have had ample time to become better
informed. One objection that was urged
against the act at first was that the
opening of the barrels in transit would
necessarily damage the package and
also the contents, and thus entail a loss
on the owner. This idea is entirely con-
trary to the facts. The inspectors are
all men of long experience in the busi-
ness of packing and handling apples.
Instead of doing harm to the shippers,
the inspector does great incalculable
good, by watching for and mend-
ing broken packages, or calling the
attention of the ship's coopers to them.
Their presence also prevents much of
the pilfering which would otherwise
be going on. They have also been
successful in having the fruit much more
carefully handled than formerly. Through
their representations each of the sheds
has this year been provided with a small
mattress, upon which the end of the
skid is placed, so that instead of the
skid striking the floor hard as it is used
in unloading, when it is turned and
rolled off it strikes on the mattress, and
rolls easily down on the floor, thus sav-
ing the jar, which was formerly the
cause of much damage by bruising the
apples, and in many cases adding largely
to the long list of spoiled barrels, which
had to be sold at a low price, and which
occurred with such regularity before
this method was adopted.

IMPROVEMENT IN PACKING.
Regarding the results obtained by the
actual improvement of packing, according
to departmental regulations, a marked
improvement is noticed. The old cus-
tom of putting the big apples at the
ends and the little ones in the middle
of the barrel, has become almost obso-
lete, the authorities being particularly
severe on that dishonest practice.

The principal difficulty the inspectors
have to deal with now is what may be
termed the error of judgment—to
take a charitable view of it—of the
packers in grading their apples too high,
which in many instances, shows a la-
mentable want of proper care in select-
ing what is put up for No. 1.

It is not easy to sum up all the bene-
fits to the trade of Canada that will
result from the working of the Fruit
Marks Act. Some people seem to think
that the act is hostile to the interests
of the grower and the shipper. This
is altogether the wrong idea. The
purpose for which the act was conceived
and the motive with which it is admin-
istered by the inspectors is to fix in
the minds of our best customers, the
British householders, the assurance that
they will get straight packing and hon-
est value for their money, and that
whether they buy a No. 1 or a No. 2
article it will be truthfully represented
by the grade mark that is plainly put
upon it.

STILL ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT.
It will not be out of place to say here
that while we have taken a long step in
advance in the methods of packing, there
still remains room for much improve-
ment in the careful selection of all fruit
packed, the using of a felt pad in pres-
sing, and the more artistic facing of the
pressed end. More care should also be
exercised in putting neither too many

Advertisements.

"Water Flowed out Through My Slippers
From a Thousand Breaks of The Skin."

Dr. Shoop's Restorative Cured Me Of Dropsy at Sixty-Six

This sick man got my book.
He learned how to get well.
You who are not Well, get the book.
You have but to write. The book is free.

Read What He Wrote Me.

Th history of my case is this:

Bright's Disease laid me on my back Oct.
12th, 1902. Calling in my physician, he
treated me faithfully for weeks. Then
sent me to Atlantic City on November 5th.
The remaining five weeks, getting worse all
the time. I called in another doctor there, and
he prescribed, but I am sure he did me
more harm than good. Returned to my
home December 10th, 1902, and again my
family doctor called and treated me, but
I feel sure, with no benefit. He seemed
alarmed at my condition, and, I think,
made up his mind I would not recover.
Neither did my family or friends.

Happily for me, about this time you must
have appointed some of the Druggists in
Wilmington (where I have lived for over
30 years), your agent for the sale of your
Restorative. I read a testimonial of one
Restorative. I gave me any medicine whatever,
although he came every day. I made up
my mind I would start to use your Restorative
and I did so, and up to this time I have
used 15 bottles, and I feel I am cured abso-
lutely.

Bright's Disease is a fatal one, rarely
any one recovers completely, so I read, and
statistics prove this same thing. There is
no use to try to explain my condition or
my sufferings. My body all over was drop-
sical to a degree seldom exceeded in my
case, hence the tension of the skin caused
it to give way in thousands of places, and
when I stood up for five minutes the water
flowed out through my slippers and formed
pools on the floor or carpets. I cannot de-
scribe my feelings, neither do I want to
recall to my mind the terrible sufferings I
experienced—let that be a thing of the
past.

Now I watched my case carefully, and at
about the end of the sixth bottle I began
to feel different. My swelling began to sub-
side, and from that time till now I feel
certain that I improved daily and weekly,
and to-day I am better in my general health
than I have been for twenty-five years. I
can eat everything that is set before me,
asking no questions. I feel assured that
my stomach and, in fact, my whole an-
atomy, both physical and nervous, has gone
through an entire change, and, aside from
the cure of this disease I had, my general
health is much improved.

When I tell you that my Doctor told me
some weeks since that he considered my
case the most remarkable recovery he ever
saw or heard of, and repeated the same to
me again, I believe he meant it. I do
certainly believe that having taken this
medicine for 150 days, or 15 bottles (and if
I live till August 3rd I shall be 66 years
old), I would not have been living now
without its use.

I consider this medicine being found (as
I mentioned before), as a direct and over-
ruling providence of that Great God in
whom I believe, and to whose care I com-
mitted myself all through my illness. While
I live I shall not cease to commend this
same treatment for any similar disease, or
to the building up of impaired health in
any person who will be patient, and, as I
did, persevere in its use until the good
work has ended in restored health.

I could say a great deal more. You
can use this letter as you choose, and, to
any one who uses Dr. Shoop's Restorative,
I am sure they will, like me, be surprised
at the result. This medicine will im-
prove one's general health and make life,
especially the nervous condition, more com-
fortable than I can explain it.

My pen is always ready to urge the use
of Dr. Shoop's Restorative.

Yours truly,

JAMES KNOWLES.

Wilmington, Del.

nor too few in the barrel. In many of
the barrels the inspectors open they
find the fruit in the pressed end en-
tirely ruined by over-pressing. In other
cases the apples are slack on account
of improper packing while filling the
barrel, or from putting too few in it.

Our trade with Great Britain is as-
suming such large and profitable pro-
portions, and Manitoba and the North-
West Territories are using so many of
the apples grown in Ontario and Que-
bec, that it will pay the growers and
dealers in these provinces to see that
what they send out shall be satisfactory
to the consumers in the different mar-
kets. The department is ready and will-
ing at all times to give assistance and
information to any one desiring to be
advised. There is, therefore, no good
excuse for the plea "I did not know,"
with which the inspectors were so of-
ten met in the earlier days of the
administration of the Fruit Marks
Act.

The examination of fruit at the port
of Montreal this year has been done
by four inspectors, Messrs. F. L. Dery,
F. J. Carey, J. J. Philp, and E. H.
Wartman. Mr. Philp, whose home is

My Restorative a Month on Trial.

When I say, "Take it a month on trial,"
that satisfies most people that Dr. Shoop's
Restorative must be an unusual remedy.
They can see that it would be ruinous to
me if my prescription often failed.

That's just the point.
It does not often fail, so I take but little
risk.

Of course I can't cure Cancer—no medi-
cine can. But these incurable diseases are
so rare that I can even then let them use
it a month on trial.

I cure many that believe their case in-
curable. Mr. Knowles thought chronic
Bright's Disease, was incurable, and so did
his Doctor. Doctors everywhere "shake
their heads" when called to a case like
Mr. Knowles.

If it is cancer and I fail, the sick one
gives me the credit of being fair.

They say to others, "Try it. If it fails,
Dr. Shoop will bear the expense."

And their good will means much to me.

Good will has meant more to me than all
else since my prescription—Dr. Shoop's Res-
torative—was perfected.

I am consulting physician to thousands
all over the world who have come to me
by letter simply because some friend told
them to write me—someone that I had cured.

In this manner my Restorative has found
its way into most homes in America. It is
kept there as a safeguard.

We all have our days.

A few doses will set things right again.
These few doses—promptly taken—often
prevent the chronic stage which is more
difficult to treat.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative is a safeguard
when kept in the home.

Taken in time it would have saved Mr.
Knowles all this suffering.

How I Can Give a Month's Trial.

It is because of my discovery.

After thirty years in hospitals and at bed-
sides I finally learned to treat the inside
nerves.

I now treat the nerves that give power
and strength to the vital organs. Others—
even specialists—treat the organs them-
selves. Not the nerves that control these
organs. That is treating the effect—not
the cause.

This is my discovery.

For thirty years I searched for what I
at last found. In this way my prescrip-
tion—Dr. Shoop's Restorative was perfected.

Without this inside nerve treatment, a
medicine could not be offered on trial.

How to Secure Trial Treatment.

Simply write me. Send for the book you
need. Ask me any question in confidence
that you might ask your home physician.

Then I will arrange with a druggist near
you to let you have six bottles of Dr. Shoop's
Restorative on trial.

Take it a month at my risk. If it suc-
ceeds, the cost to you is \$5.00. If it fails
the druggist will bill the cost to me.

I want you to learn what I know about
this prescription. I want you to learn it
now—without delay. So I relieve you of all
risk. If I fail the loss is mine, not yours.

Write me now while you have it in mind.

Simply state which Book 1 on Dyspepsia
book you want and Book 2 on the Heart
Book 3 on the Kidneys
Book 4 for Women
Book 5 for Men (feared)
Book 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured
with one or two bottles. At druggists.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Corrected to OCT. 27, 1903.

N.Y. Central trains leave Windsor Station
For Malone, Utica, Albany and New York 8:00 a.m.
daily except Sunday, 7:30 p.m. daily.
For Valleyfield and intermediate points, 8:25 a.m. ex-
cept Sat. and Sunday, 1:35 p.m. Saturday only.
8:10 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Arrive as follows:
From New York, Albany, Utica and Malone, 9:00 a.m.
daily, 10:10 p.m. daily except Sunday.
From Valleyfield and intermediate points, 8:30 a.m.
daily except Sunday, 4:25 p.m. Saturday only.
8:40 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday.

C.P.R. trains leave Windsor St. Station
as follows:
Corrected to OCT. 21st, 1903.

For Toronto, Hamilton, 10:30 a.m., 10:00 p.m. daily.
For St. John's, Farnham, etc., 10:30, 10:00 a.m., 10:30
p.m., 7:45 p.m. daily except Saturday, 7:45 p.m.
daily.

For Boston, etc., 10:00 a.m., 7:45 p.m. daily.
For Sherbrooke, 10:30 a.m., 10:30 p.m.
For St. John, N.B. and Halifax, N.S., 7:25 p.m., Sat-
urday excepted.

For New York, 10:00 a.m., 10:30 p.m., and 7:45 p.m.
daily.
For Port Hope and intermediate stations, 5:15 p.m.
(except Saturdays and Sundays) Saturdays, 1:30
p.m.

For Chicago, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, Buffalo,
10:30 a.m., 10:00 p.m. daily.
For St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 10:30 p.m. daily.
For St. Louis, 10:30 a.m., 9:40 a.m. daily, 4:00 p.m.
10:10 p.m. daily.

For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 9:40 a.m. daily.
Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station
as follows:

From St. John's, Farnham, etc., 8:15 a.m. daily,
8:35 a.m. (except Monday), 11:55 a.m. and 7:15
p.m., 19:15 p.m.
From Boston, 8:15 a.m. daily, and 19:15 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, 8:05 a.m. except Monday, 11:55
a.m. and 10:30 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., 8:35 a.m. daily
except Monday.

From Toronto and West, 7:35 a.m. daily, and 17:15 p.m.
daily.
From St. Paul, St. Louis, St. Marie and Ottawa, 8:00 a.m.
daily.
From Vancouver, 6:30 p.m. daily.
From Ottawa, 8 a.m. daily, 11:45 a.m., 6:30 p.m.
daily, 17:00 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station:
For Quebec, 10:30 a.m., 12:00 p.m., 11 p.m. daily.
For John's and St. John's, 10:30 a.m., 10:30 p.m.
For Ottawa, 10:20 a.m., 10:40 p.m.
For St. John's, 10:30 a.m., 10:40 p.m.
For St. John's, 10:30 a.m., 10:40 p.m. Sat. only 15:25 p.m.
6:25 p.m. except Saturdays and Sundays
For St. Agathe, 9 a.m., 15:25 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Eusebe and intermediate stations,
10:20 a.m., 10:40 a.m., 15:25 p.m., 15:40 p.m.
(15:25 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday) 1:45 p.m.
Sat.

On Tuesdays and Thursdays.
Arrive at Place Viger Station:
From Quebec, Three Rivers, 6:30 a.m. daily, 12:10 p.m.
and 10:30 p.m. daily.
From John's, 10:30 a.m., 10:30 p.m., 10:30 p.m., 10:30 p.m.,
Jerome, 10:30 a.m., 10:30 p.m., 10:30 p.m., 10:30 p.m.,
10:30 a.m., 10:30 p.m., 10:30 p.m., 10:30 p.m.,
Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel,
10:30 a.m. and 10:30 p.m.
Week days, (4) Saturdays.

W.M. F. EGO,
City Pass. Agent, 129 St. James street.
Telephone, Main 7333.

G.T.R. Trains leave Bonaventure Station
as follows:
Corrected to OCT. 27th, 1903.

7:00 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington
and Massena Springs.
8:45 a.m.—St. John, St. John's Pt., New York via D.H.
8:00 a.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke, Portland.
8:05 a.m.—Chamby, Marieville, Farnham, Waterloo.
8:40 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and O. A. & P. Ry.
9:00 a.m.—Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Buffalo.
9:10 a.m.—New York and Boston via C.V.R.
10:00 a.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke, Farnham, Waterloo,
Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel,
10:30 a.m. and 10:30 p.m.

1:35 p.m.—St. John's, St. Albans, Burlington, White
River, etc.
4:10 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield.
4:15 p.m.—Huntingdon, Island Pond and Quebec.
4:20 p.m.—Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Hemming-
ford.

4:45 p.m.—St. John's, St. Albans, Farnham, Granby,
Waterloo.
5:15 p.m.—Brookville and intermediate stations.
5

THE CHILDREN OF ASSA

A Romance of Ancient Egypt,
by Georg Ebers.

CHAPTER XLII—Continued.

Bent-Anat turned perfectly white, and the priests who were present expressed the utmost joy and astonishment, for they had long thought the young poet, who was highly esteemed throughout Egypt, to be dead.

The king had often heard of the fame of Pentaur from his sons, and especially from Ramer, and he willingly consented that Ameni should send for the poet, who had himself borne arms at Kadesh, in order that he should sing a song of triumph. The regent gazed blankly and uneasily into his wine cup, and the high priest rose to fetch Pentaur himself into the presence of the king.

During the high priest's absence, more and more dishes were served to the company; behind each guest stood a silver bowl with rose water, in which he could dip his fingers to cool and clean them; the slaves in waiting were constantly at hand with embroidered napkins to wipe them, and others frequently changed the faded wreaths round the heads and shoulders of the feasters for fresh ones.

"How pale you are, my child!" said Ramesses, turning to Bent-Anat. "If you are tired, your uncle will not doubt allow you to leave the hall; though I think you should stay to hear the performance of this much-lauded poet. After having been so highly praised he will find it difficult to satisfy his hearers. But indeed I am uneasy about you, my child—would you rather go?"

The regent had risen and said earnestly: "Your presence has done me honor, but if you are fatigued I beg you to allow me to conduct you and your ladies to the apartments intended for you."

"I will stay," said Bent-Anat, in a low but decided tone, and she kept her eyes on the floor, while her heart beat violently, for the murmur of voices told her that Pentaur was entering the hall. He wore the long white robe of a priest of the temple of Seti, and on his forehead the ostrich feather which marked him as one of the initiated. He did not raise his eyes till he stood close before the king; then he prostrated himself before him, and awaited a sign from the Pharaoh before he rose again.

But Ramesses hesitated a long time, for the youthful figure before him, and the glance that met his own, moved him strangely. Was not this the divinity of the fight? Was not this his preserver? Was he again deluded by a resemblance, or was he in a dream?

The guests gazed in silence at the spell-bound king, and at the poet; at last Ramesses bowed his head, Pentaur rose to his feet, and the bright color flew to his face as close to him he perceived Bent-Anat.

"You fought at Kadesh?" asked the king. "As thou sayest," replied Pentaur. "You are well spoken of as a poet," said Ramesses, "and we desire to hear the wonderful tale of my preservation celebrated in song. If you will attempt it, let a lute be brought and sing."

The poet bowed. "My gifts are modest," he said, "but I will endeavor to sing of the glorious deed, in the presence of the hero who achieved it, with the aid of the gods."

Ramesses gave a signal, and Ameni caused a large golden harp to be brought in for his disciple. Pentaur lightly touched the strings, leaned his head against the top of the tall bow of the harp, for some time lost in meditation; then he drew himself up boldly, and struck the chords, bringing out a strong and warlike music in broad heroic rhythm.

Then he began the narrative; how Ramesses had pitched his camp before Kadesh, how he ordered his troops, and how he had taken the field against the Cheta, and their Asiatic allies. Louder and stronger rose his tones when he reached the turning point of the battle, and began to celebrate the rescue of the king; and the Pharaoh listened with eager attention as Pentaur sang: "Then the king stood forth, and, radiant with courage, He looked like the Sun-god armed and eager for battle. The noble steeds that bore him into the struggle— 'Victory to Thebes' was the name of one, and the other— Was called 'Contented Nura,'—were foaled in the stables Of him we call 'the elect,' 'the beloved of Amon,' 'Lord of truth,' the chosen vicar of Ra.

Up sprang the king and threw himself on the foe, The swaying ranks of the contemptible Cheta. He stood alone—alone, and no man with him, As thus the king stood forth all eyes were upon him, And soon he was encircled by men and horses, And by the enemy's chariots, two thousand five hundred. The foe behind hemmed him in and enclosed him. Dense the array of the contemptible Cheta, Dense the swarm of warriors out of Arao, Dense the Mysian host, the Pisidian legions. Every chariot carried three bold warriors, All his foes, and all allied like brothers.

'Not a prince is with me, not a captain, Not an archer, none to guide my horses! Fled of riders! fled my troops and horse— By my side not one is now left standing.' Thus the king, and raised his voice in prayer. 'Great father Amon, I have known Thee well, And can the father thus forget his son? Have I in any deed forgotten Thee? Have I done aught without Thy high behest, Or moved or staid against Thy sovereign will? Great am I—mighty are Egyptian kings— But in the sight of Thy commanding might, Small as the chieftain of a wandering tribe, Immortal Lord, crush Thou this unclean people! Break Thou their necks, annihilate the heathen.

And I—have I not brought Thee many victims, (To be Continued.)

Advertisements.

LADIES' BENEVOLENT FIRE.

The Managers of the Ladies' Benevolent Society wish to appeal to the friends and supporters of their work for special subscriptions to meet the very heavy expense caused by fire in the institution, Saturday, October 17th. 160 inmates must be provided for.

All subscriptions will be publicly acknowledged, and should be sent in to

Mrs. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, 959 Dorchester Street.



CUT PRICES

for a short time only

'KRASEL'S' double

sifting Ash Sifter

Delivered anywhere in

City or Country C. & G.

\$25 (japanized); \$22.50

(galvanized).

Express charges prepaid.

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MONTREAL.

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Mount 273

Have You a Cold?

Then try a box of HART'S GRIPPE WAFERS.

A Sure Cure.

Have You a Cough?

Then use HART'S COUGH MIXTURE.

The Best Thing Out.

Price, 25c.

J. A. HARTE'S,

1778 Notre Dame Street.

And filled Thy temple with the captive

And for Thy presence built a dwelling

place

That shall endure for countless years to

come?

The garners overflow with gifts from me.

I offered Thee the world to swell Thy

glory,

And thirty thousand mighty steeds have

shed

Their smoking blood on fragrant cedar

plies.

Tall gateways, flag-decked masts, I raised

to Thee,

And obelisks from Abu I have brought,

And built Thee temples of eternal stone.

For these my ships have brought across

the sea

The tribute of the nations. This I did—

When were such things done in the former

time?

For dark the fate of him who would rebel

Against Thee: though Thy way is just and

mid.

My father, Amon—as an earthly son

His earthly father—so I call on Thee.

Look down from heaven on me, beset by

foes.

By heathen foes—the folk that know Thee

not.

The nations have combined against Thy

son:

I stand alone—alone, and no man with me.

My foot and horse are fled, I called aloud

And no one heard—in vain I called to

them.

And yet I say: the sheltering care of Amon

Or than ten thousand knights, or than a

thousand

Brothers and sons thou gathered into one.

And yet I say: the bulwarks raised by

men

However strong, compared to Thy great

works

Are but vain shadows, and no human aid

Avails against the foe—but Thy strong

hand.

The counsel of Thy lips shall guide my

way:

I have obeyed whenever Thou hast ruled;

I call on Thee—and, with my fame, Thy

glory

Shall fill the world, from farthest east to

west.

Yea, his cry rang forth even far as Her-

monthis,

And Amon himself appeared at his call:

His hand and shouted in triumph, saying

to the Pharaoh:

'Help is at hand, O Ramesses. I will up-

hold thee—

I thy father am he who now is thy succor,

Bearing thee in my hands. For stronger

and readier

I than a hundred thousand mortal retain-

ers:

I am the Lord of victory loving valor!

I rejoice in the brave and give them good

counsel.

And he whom I counsel certainly shall not

miscarry.'

Then like Month, with his right he scat-

tered the arrows,

And with his left he swung his deadly

weapon.

Felling the foe—as his foes are felled by

Basl.

The chariots were broken and the drivers

scattered.

Then was the foe overthrown before his

horses.

None found a hand to fight: they could not

shoot.

Nor dared they hurl the spear but fled at

his coming—

Heading into the river.—

'I have availed myself of the help of Pro-

cessor Lushington's translation in 'Records

of the Past,' edited by Dr. S. Birch.

Translator.

(To be Continued.)

Advertisements.

PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMING
JOHNSON & COOPING
Have everything in the line to suit the most exacting.
We do regilding as well as it can be done, and as cheaply. Telephone
up 2886 and we will give you an estimate for your work. Our address is
2430 ST. CATHERINE STREET, corner Stanley Street.

ASSESSMENT
and TAX ROLLS.
Notice to Ratepayers.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Valuation and Assessment Roll of the City of Montreal, for the several Wards of the said City, together with the Tax Roll thereof, are completed, and are now deposited in the office of the undersigned, in the City Hall.

All persons whose names appear therein as liable for the payment of any tax or assessment, are hereby required to pay the amount thereof to the undersigned at his said office, within ten days from this date, without further notice.

WM. ROBB, City Treasurer.

With reference to the foregoing "Public Notice" (called for by Article 236 of the Charter), ratepayers are reminded that

INTEREST

will accrue from and after 1st November, and that legal proceedings to enforce payment must thereafter be taken.

Parties having

CONTRA ACCOUNTS

against the City must obtain warrants from the Committee to which they pertain, and have them certified by the Comptroller before they can be accepted in settlement.

Payment may be made by cheques, through the mail, when receipts will be returned by the same channel.

WM. ROBB, City Treasurer.

City Treasurer's Office, City Hall, Montreal, 27th October, 1903.

SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Dredging on Sault Ste. Marie Canal," will be received at this Office, until 15 o'clock on the 11th day of November, 1903, for taking out the shoals in front of the upper channel of the Canal.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen on and after the 2nd day of November, 1903, at the Office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, and also at the Canal Office, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. Forms of tender can also be obtained at the places named.

In the case of firms there must be attached to the tender the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation, and residence of each member of the same.

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

K. JONES, Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 27th October, 1903.

JUST ARRIVED,

Some of the Latest Publications

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ETCHINGS, CARBON PRINTS,

Etc.

Also the latest styles of Framing to suit

all kinds of Pictures, at moderate prices

A call is solicited.

W. H. HOPE,

2253-55 St. Catherine.

BIBLE WORDS.

SATURDAY, OCT. 31.

UNDERSTANDEST THOU WHAT

THOU READEST?

These words were spoken to one who was reading the Bible as he travelled in a carriage, a very rare thing even with Christians. (Acts viii.) Yet all that is in the book is intended for our instruction. The first thing is to have your own Bible, with references and Bible aids at the end. By prayerful and thoughtful reading you may be able to add to the references. The next thing is to read as far as time will permit, one book at a time—in prayerful dependence upon the Spirit's teaching. He is the author of the book and a better teacher than any commentator can be, though there are Spirit-taught teachers who are helpful. Third. The Revised Version is the most useful, for although imperfect, it is less so than the Authorized. Then its division into sections, rather than verses, helps greatly to the understanding of the meaning. Fourth. Each book is written with a special purpose, and the reader should be able to see what that purpose is. Having got an understanding of the writer's object, then, fifthly, take the sections, one by one, and find which are connected and which are not. Thus you will arrive at what was in the writer's mind. Sixth. Read for your own instruction, that you may grow in grace and in knowledge. Seventh. We live upon the food we digest and we grow in the spiritual life by what we understand of God's Word. Read Ps. cxix., 18; Luke xxiv., 45; Acts xvii., 14.

Thoughtlessness is never an excuse for wrongdoing. Our hasty actions disclose as does nothing else our habitual feelings.

—Walter Taylor Field.

Advertisements.

'WITNESS' DIRECTORY OF
LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES
Individual Evening Instruction at

The Montreal Business College

42 VICTORIA SQUARE.

STUDIES WILL BE RESUMED on Sept. 28th. The Commercial Course is thorough, complete, and practical. The Short-hand Course includes Typewriting, Correspondence, Grammar, and office work. Write, call or telephone (Main 2890) for Prospectus. Address: J. D. DAVIS, Principal.

The Montreal Business College

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EVENING CLASSES
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KINDERGARTEN MATINEE,

48th Concert.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 17, 1903, At 3 p.m. sharp.

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MONTREAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

AT ASSOCIATION HALL, Y.M.C.A.,

Cor. Metcalfe and Dorchester Sts.

Children from 5 to 11 years only will appear.

Admission free. For invitations apply to the

Director at the Conservatory, 938 Dorchester St.

W. RAPHAEL'S ART CLASSES

For Drawing and Painting

WILL OPEN ON THE SIXTH OF OCTOBER

For particulars apply at his Studio

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DRAIN PIPES,

PORTLAND CEMENTS,
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Advertisements.

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Repairs of all kinds.

NOTICE.

I have opened a Wholesale Office at 1874 NOTRE DAME ST.

For the sale of my cures for Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, Quinsy, Diptheria, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache and Gramps.

All orders will receive prompt attention. Druggists also supplied. Agents wanted for the city. Head Supply Office—Tuck's Block, Smith's Fall, Ont. Branch Office—41 Simcoe St., Toronto. S. R. Baker, Mgr. Write for Testimonials.

JOHN TUCK, Sole Proprietor

'Yellowstone National Park'

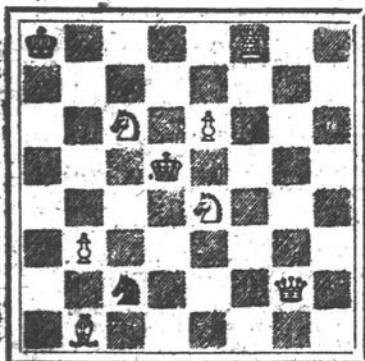
Is the name of a convenient, 112 page, flexible covered, fully illustrated book describing Yellowstone Park. The park is treated from all points of view and the book, while not primarily a guide book, answers excellently for one, as the Geysers, Canons, Hot Springs Wild Animals etc. are all described.

Send Chas. S. Fee of the Northern Pacific, St. Paul, Minn., twenty-five cents and he will send you a copy.

Advertisements.

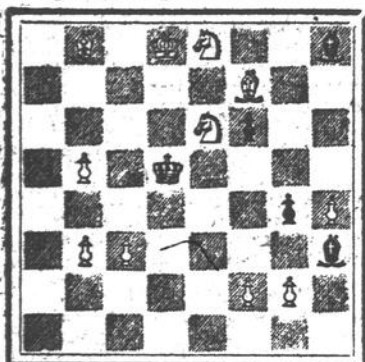
CHESS

Saturday, Oct. 31, 1903.
PROBLEM NO. 779.
 (Composed for the 'Witness' by C. T. Blanshard, Totnes, England.)
 Black—2 pieces.



White—8 pieces.
 White to play and mate in TWO moves.

PROBLEM NO. 780.
 (By Godfrey Heathcote.)
 Black—5 pieces.



White—11 pieces.
 White to play and mate in THREE moves.

Solutions published on Nov. 21 must reach the editor by Nov. 14.
SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS.
 No. 774. Wheeler. Two moves. Key: Q-Q-B3.

Correct from Mrs. F. J. Pentelow, Pawn (also 770, 771, 772, 773, George Patterson. A very interesting and clean version of the idea of compelling the Kt to visit all of his eight squares. St. Leon Water Chess Club.

No. 775. Wheeler. Three moves. Key: Kt-B3. If K-B4, 2. Q-Kt6 ch; if K-Q4, 2. Q-R3; if K-Q6, 2. Q-K3. Correct from George Patterson, Pawn.

With regard to Problem No. 770 Mr. W. H. Barry writes: "It is always amusing to brothers of the problem art when one mistakes the 'author's intention' in the other's work. Bro. Wheeler might have perceived that, as diagrammed (incorrectly) by me, the Black knight at K R 7 is superfluous. In my 'problem book' it is at K R 8, and, in reply to L. R-Q 7, goes to K 7, stopping the cook. I preferred this to a pawn at Q B 2 to prevent this simple second solution."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
 Pawn—Many thanks for problem. Think you are right about No. 765; must have another look. Sorry to have missed your call. Glad to see your solutions again. Keep in form for coming tourney.

C. T. Blanshard—Your two contributions most welcome. You can send a cooked problem as often as you like if you follow it with two sound ones. Greed will prevent me from returning either of the last two. Congratulate you on success of your tourney.

A beginner.—The fact that, in some variations of a three-mover, the key leads to a mate on White's second move is simply a slight defect in the construction of the problem, and means that the composer found that, if he provided Black with a defence which would prevent mate (in this particular variation) until the third move, the would, by so doing, spoil some of the other play on the problem. It is what is called a 'short mate.' 'White to play and mate in three' means 'mate in three at the most, and mate in two or one if you can.' G. Patterson—Thanks for condolences. Glad Winnipeg is so strong.

NOTES AND NEWS.
 A meeting of the Cercle St. Denis Chess Club was held last Saturday evening, and the following officers were elected for the coming season: President Mr. J. Pelletier; secretary and captain, Mr. C. A. Clement; Committee: Messrs. O. Trempe, E. L.

CAN EAT MOST ANYTHING NOW.

Pleasant Experience of Mrs. James Bradley Since She Used Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Many men and women have indigestion and don't know it. They know they are not feeling right; that they are depressed and irritable, and out of sorts. They know that their work is a trouble to them, and their sleep is not restful and refreshing.

The pains and aches of dyspepsia are a later stage of the disease. But they will surely come unless something is done to tone up the stomach and put it in good working order.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are especially prepared to meet such cases. They digest the food while the stomach rests up and returns to its natural working condition. The proof that they do this is furnished by those who have used them. Mrs. James Bradley, of Smith's Cove, Digby Co., N.S., is one of those.

I had dyspepsia for nine years. I tried the best doctors without getting relief. No tongue can tell how I suffered. Since using Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets I can eat most anything and sleep comfortably, which I never expected to do in this world.

Stowe and L. Lebrun. There is some talk of the club migrating from the Cercle St. Denis and taking up its quarters with the Club Montclair. There is something to say for this, too. At the Cercle St. Denis chess players have always had a welcome, but sometimes the mirth and enthusiasm of those engaged in other games has not provided the best environment for deep analysis or profound concentration upon a difficult match game.

Sherbrooke has reorganized its club for the coming season. The new officers are: President, G. Carruthers; vice-president, N. T. Truell; secretary, V. E. Morrill.

We are in a position to state that the first prize in 'Checkmate's' Originality Tourney will go to 'The Steinitz Gambit,' (which we printed as No. 761), by Samuel Lloyd. Composers and solvers all over the world will greet with delight the reappearance of the veteran in the arena, especially with such an undoubted masterpiece. The second prize goes to 'Go Round' (our No. 777), composed by J. Colpa, Leyden, Holland. 'Gratia Placendi' (a four-mover which we shall give shortly), by J. A. Carson, Mahomet, Illinois takes third prize. Now is the time to give three cheers for all the ghastly aut-mates and similar monstrosities which the judges have wisely side-tracked. When we are reduced to playing billiards with a clothes-peg, lawn tennis with an old rubber, football with an onion, and whist with sheets of hand-blotters, then bring on your million-move sul-tri-statemat-the-other-man-retractors and...solve them yourself...blindfold, three at a time.

The score in the consultation match at the Montreal Club now stands: Sawyer and Kurrie, 4; Short and Jacobs, 3; drawn, one. The winners of the next game win the match. Drawn games do not count.

The Hereford 'Times' is authority for the statement that Mr. James Mason has had a stroke of paralysis. The news will be received with sincere regret wherever Mr. Mason's name or fame is known.

Obviously attacking the advertising nature of the Cambridge Springs tournament, the 'Corsair' gives the whole scheme, and its promoters in detail, a six-page advertisement, half the entire issue. The shafts of the 'Corsair's' wrath, at what Bro. Walcott is pleased to call 'this prostitution of our game,' strike us as ill aimed and very late in the launching. The Monte Carlo tournament might one and all be attacked in precisely the same manner; but why rail at the good people who put up the bodie, even if they do get an 'ad' out of it? Has not the only Lasker himself given the world very clearly to understand that the only thing that will induce him to play chess is the money he can get for doing so; and that the dead-end money—none of your risks at the champion. Give him lots of money, right in his hand before the start, and then, if he feels very well, he will really move a move or two a month. If this is not the—er—champion's frame of mind we have woefully misread the recent semi-apologetic letter which he asked the editor of 'Checkmate' to publish, and we have woefully misunderstood the Dr. Lasker who has always side of a chess master's existence, and who has worked, or rather manoeuvred, so persistently, to make an occupation out of a recreation. We heartily sympathize with you, Bro. Walcott, in your disgust at the idea of chess being turned into an advertising medium, and with you, we sincerely hope that the Cambridge Springs tourney will not interfere with the real things at St. Louis; but put the blame on the right shoulders, on the shoulders of the 'masters' who have been so careful to place 'pay' before 'play' (there are not so many of them), and don't forget the lessons so carefully taught by the Janowski and Marshall challenges and the Vienna tournament.

GAME NO. 743.

White. Rev. F. J. Cross, Winnipeg. 1 P-Q 4 2 P-K 3 3 B-Kt 5 ch 4 B-B ch 5 P-Q B4 6 P-Q 4 7 Q-R 4 ch 8 Q-Q ch 9 Kt-K B3 10 P-P ch 11 Castles 12 Kt-B3 13 Q-R 4 14 Kt-Q R 4 15 B-K 3 16 B-B 17 R-K 18 Q-R-Q 19 Kt-B 5 20 Kt-R 6 ch 21 Kt-K 3 22 Q-Kt 3 23 Q-Kt 5 24 P-Q R 4 25 R-Q 3 26 P-B 5 27 Kt-B 4 28 R-Kt 3 29 P-P ch 30 P-P 31 Kt-Q 6 ch 32 Kt-R 3 33 R-K 2 34 P-K Kt 3 35 Kt-K 5 36 Kt-Q 6 37 P-B 6

Black. J. Bemrose, Montreal. 1 P-Q 4 2 Kt-K B3 3 B-Q 2 4 Kt-K B 4 5 Kt-K 3 6 P-Q 2 7 Q-Q 2 8 P-K 3 9 P-Q 3 10 P-P 11 P-B 12 B-Q 3 13 K-R-K 14 K-B 2 15 B-B 5 16 Kt-B 17 Q-R-Q 18 P-K R 3 19 P-Q Kt 3 20 K-Kt 2 21 P-Q R 4 22 Kt-K 3 23 Kt-B 24 P-Q B 25 P-K 2 26 Kt-Q 4 27 P-K 3 28 P-Q Kt 4 29 P-P 30 K-R 3 31 K-R 3 32 R-Q Kt 2 33 P-R 5 34 K-R 4 35 Kt-K 5 36 R-K 2 37 Kt-K 6

GAME NO. 744.

White. Kurrie and Sawyer. 1 P-Q 4 2 P-Q B 4 3 Kt-Q B 3 4 B-Kt 5 5 P-K 3 6 Kt-B 3 7 P-P 8 B-Q 3 9 R-Q B 10 Castles 11 R-B 1 12 B-K 2 13 R-K 2 14 Kt-Q 2 15 P-K B 4 16 P-K B 4 17 Q-Kt 2 18 Q-K B 2 19 Q-R 4 20 Q-R P (c) 21 Q-R 4 22 Q-R-K 23 P-Q B 2 24 Kt-Kt 25 Kt-Q 2 26 Kt-B 3

27 Kt-K 5 28 R-Q B 29 B-Kt 30 Q-B 4 ch (e) 31 Q-Kt P and won
 (a) We cannot see a better move for Black here than P-K Kt 4 to be followed by K-R and a K side attack. The Black king seems possessed with the idea that the White P pawn in weak. It is as strong as a house, and it is really the pursuit of this idea that loses the game. In any case, this exchange only relieves White of a severe stress and gives up a strong potentiality of attack.
 (b) Again, the P should be protected simply by P-Kt 3, and the Q Kt should come to B 3 with the option of Kt 5 (if the pressure on the K P is to be kept up), or K 5, if the line of the White B is to be solidly closed.
 (c) It is difficult indeed to see what prospect Black has of ever redeeming this loss. The rest of the game resolves itself into a protracted struggle against inevitable defeat.
 (d) Surely this was to be expected; and what does the Kt now amount to?
 (e) Kt x B first, and then Q x B P should put Black out of his misery quickly enough. It is amazing to see this game prolonged to the 60th move. White's idea was doubtless to secure strong passed pawns on the Q side. Even so, it was better to get rid of the B first, and taking the B P would have let the White rook into Black's game with violence. Black's further resistance resolved itself into a plucky try for perpetual check.

GAME NO. 745.

The eighth game of the match.
 White. Short & Jacobs. 1 P-Q 4 2 Kt-K B 3 3 B-Kt 5 4 B-R 4 5 Castles 6 R-K 7 P-K R 3 8 B-Kt 3 9 P-Q B 3 10 P-Q 4 11 P-P 12 Q-Kt-Q 2 13 Kt-B 14 Kt-K 3 15 Kt-K 4 16 Kt-R 5 17 Kt-B 5 18 P x Kt 19 Q x R 20 B-Q 2 21 R-B 22 R-K 3 23 Q-O 24 R-B 2 25 P-K R 4 26 Q-Kt 4 27 R x P 28 R-K 3 29 R-R 3 30 Kt-R 3 31 Q-R 5 32 R x R P 33 Q x R 34 Q x Kt P 35 K-R 2 36 Q-O 7 ch 37 P x P (f) 38 Q x O P 39 Q-O 8 ch 40 Q-B 7 41 Q-O ch 42 Q-P 4 43 P-P (g) 44 P-P 45 P-R 3 46 Kt-K 3 47 P-O 5
 Black. Sawyer & Kurrie. 1 P-Q 4 2 Kt-K B 3 3 P-Q R 3 4 Kt-B 3 5 B-K 2 6 P-Q 3 7 P-Q Kt 4 8 Castles 9 P-Kt 2 10 P x P 11 P-K R 3 12 R-K 13 B-K 14 Kt-K 2 15 P-Kt 4 16 Kt-R 2 (a) 17 Kt x Kt 18 R x R ch 19 Q-K 2 20 Q-O 2 21 R-K 22 P-O B 4 23 P-R 5 24 P-Kt 2 (b) 25 R-K 5 26 R-K 2 27 Q-K 2 28 R-R 3 (d) 29 Q-Kt 2? 30 Kt-Kt 31 B-K 32 Q x R P (e) 33 Q x R P 34 Kt-K 8 ch 35 K-R 5 36 K-P x P 37 Q x B P 38 Q x B P 39 Kt-B 40 K x Q 41 Kt-K 3 42 Kt-R 4 43 P-P 44 P-P 45 P-K 5 ch 46 Kt-O 2 47 Kt-B 3

(a) Kt x Kt 17, Q x Kt, P x Kt; 13, B x P, ch, should win.
 (b) New why not Q x B P. The strongest reply appears to be 24, B-B 2; then 26, B-K 5; 27, Kt-Kt 3, B-K 5; 28, Kt x B, P-B 5, with a pretty defence.

(c) We prefer 24.... B-K 5; 25, Q-Kt 4, B x B; 26, R x B, Q-K 2, threatening Q-K 5, or Kt-B 3.

(d) Q-K 5 is better, and we are of opinion that it should win.

(e) R x B only draws.

(f) Of course, if 37, Q-K 6 ch, Q x Q; 38, P x Q, P-Q 4 and recovers the passed pawn.

(g) Probably White's best chance of winning lay in pushing the Q P at once to the 6th square.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The Sostente Pedal.—The Sostente Pedal is a superb feature of the Heintzman & Co. Pianos. It enables the performer to continuously sustain the tone of any one note or group of notes. C. W. Lindsay, Limited, 2366 St. Catherine street.

Symphony Orchestra.—Mr. J. J. Goulet, conductor of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra, is getting his orchestra into shape for the coming concerts at the Academy of Music, and he says this season's programme will surpass all previous ones in point of excellence. Already much material support is being given to this season's concerts, its patrons so far numbering almost a score, and which is apart from the ordinary subscription list.

Some of Life's Problems.—On Sunday evening at the Point St. Charles Congregational Church the pastor, the Rev. W. R. Harvey, will begin a series of sermons on 'Some of life's problems.' The topic for Sunday evening will be: 'Character and heredity.' Others in the same series will be: 'Character and environment,' 'Character and free will or predestination,' 'Character and destiny.' To-morrow the evening music will include a quartette, 'When night is near.' Anthem, 'Lead, kindly light,' and a solo by Mrs. J. H. Clarke, 'The Dream of Paradise.'

Living Canada to Return.—The Bioscope Company, of London, England, who drew such great crowds to see their fine animated pictures at the Windsor Hall some months ago, are returning from the North-West and Pacific coast, where they have been taking new scenes all over our great North-West. These scenes are to be shown for the first time at the Windsor Hall in the third week of November. Mr. Rosenthal, the artist, who has taken the greatest events all over the world, has spent several months on the most important Canadian scenes, which will be shown at the Alhambra Theatre, London, when he returns from Canada. Montreal will have the honor of having the first opportunity of witnessing the great animated scenes of our own country. The 'Living Canada' entertainment is under the direction of the London Bioscope Company, and will be given during the week of Nov. 16, at the Windsor Hall.

GARLEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateaugay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

There was indeed a 'rain of ruined leaves' over the garden, as the morning sunshine gleamed among the branches of the trees, and gave everything a 'golden glow.' My companion has been a guide philosopher and friend in many a garden making, and talked of trees and plants as we walked along the leafy paths. Some of the trees had only bare branches to form a tracery against the sky, but the Cladrastis, or yellow wood still held its leaves of a warm golden hue, and the foliage of the Rosa Rugosa was bronze and crimson.

Ah! reader mine, why must there always be a crumpled rose leaf, and so often of our own crumpling? In quiet self-complacency I listened, satisfied with the outlook. The flower borders were all one could expect in October, the vista beyond was alluring and the wild garden pronounced 'best of all.'

But in the most prominent part of the grassy lawn, it came to my mind that there was a geranium bed, and of those circular affairs that we fill with bulbs in autumn and then set full of scarlet geraniums in summer. It was still gay, though the best of the plants had been selected for the window garden; but the trouble was, it was out of place. If only the greenward could cover it over before we reached the spot. But no fairy or magic intervened, and we passed it by in silence; he, too generous to condemn; I, in the valley of humiliation. For through my brain went these questions from his published works:

'The easiest way to spoil a good lawn is to put a flower-bed in it, and the most effective way in which to show off flowers to the least advantage is to plant them in a bed in the greenward.'

'Flowers need a background. We do not hang our pictures on fence posts.' Then before my eyes came these words: 'Digging the hideous geranium bed into the centre of the inoffensive lawn.'

The happy looking geraniums did not seem to feel out of place, as we ignored them in silent condemnation, but it is possible the experience may be useful to those who are planning new grounds, or making changes in old ones, so that if seen at any future time by the eagle gaze of this 'garden maker' their makers will be spared regrets.

Talking over the matter since to one of artistic insight (though the circular bed was still undaunted), the verdict given from that point of view, was clear and decisive: 'It takes away from the picturesque effect so with nature and power and art against it, the geranium bed must go.'

BELEATED BIRDS.
 In the orchard, and among the trees of the wild garden where birds do congregate in happier hours there was a variety of notes and other morning whistles. Icy snow was encrusted over the grass and tree twigs where they search for food. Snow birds, cheerful as mice, ran about without a grumbling chirp, but the fussy sparrows could plainly be heard in tones anything but conciliatory as they chattered about, perhaps predicting an early winter.

The snow hid the weed-seeds so that break-fast looked scant and even remote. Nut-hatches and warblers scrambled all over the trees intent on finding the eggs of some aphides hidden away among the buds, and the rare carpenter, the woodpecker, went to work as if they had found their dinner in a certain tree trunk, and would not lose it.

Chickadees joined with the nuthatches in funny acrobatic feats to dislodge their winter repeat hidden away in the bark, and were determined to get their share, but there was little music in the air except the wind among the evergreens, for the stern necessity of unexpected disaster took sentiment from their little lives, and the music from their throats, as disasters generally do.

It was indeed a foretaste of winter and yet so beautiful, for tree and shrub with glints of color were garlanded with a snow wreath.

My optimistic friend in the city wrote: 'Just because there has fallen a snowflake on my forehead, I shall not go and fancy "This winter all the year." But the birds and I were disconcerted for after such a delightful autumn we had perhaps fancied it might be perennial.

PLANT FOR NAME.
 Ella.—The folded leaf is simply a horse chestnut leaf, very much battered by the wind, I suppose. It is a hardy enough tree here and very handsome, becoming acclimated as many other plants have done. I am sure you will find it very useful when first planted in England it did not ripen its seed, but does so now perfectly even in the most northern part. The flowers are very effective in long spikes that are reddish white produced at the extremity of the branches. In Russia it is a greenhouse tree, but generally withstands Canadian weather in the older provinces, though tender for the North-West.

WILLOWS.
 Forestry.—It is difficult to advise on the subject of planting willows for ornamental purposes. Much can be said for and against them, but they are a very useful class of trees, being of rapid growth, hardy and suited to a variety of soils. One advantage is that they are easily transplanted and do not take long to form good-sized trees.

Some of the newer sorts are very effective in a landscape. The Royal Willow has silvery foliage, and is an attractive looking tree, and the Laurel leaved has handsome dense dark green foliage, and is very useful in winter. The bark of trees is not sufficiently important in the eyes of many planters, but is worthy of notice, and among others the Golden Willow is very conspicuous for its yellow bark in winter, and other varieties have different shades. There are some magnificent trees in this vicinity that it is to be hoped no vandal's hand will touch, to cut down, and Dr. Drummond has immortalized in a late poem, 'The willows of Chateaugay.'

LILIES TO BLOOM.
 Mrs. M.—Great deal depends upon the time of potting; also the amount of forcing given; but it is quite possible to have them in bloom by March if potted now. The proper method is to start them in cold frames in early September, and bring them forward when well rooted, to greater heat. Three months is sufficient for the purpose with this autumn treatment.

'MUMS.'
 'Scholastic' in a pleasant letter about her plants, asks if we do not like chrysanthemums, as they are so seldom mentioned in this department.

They certainly make a brave showing at this season of the year, when most flowers are past, and are so wonderful at the florist shops attract you, for they present a beautiful appearance.

They are easily grown plants during the summer, and the size and coloring is something wonderful compared with the old Belle Marguerite.

Always bright and cheerful, enduring well, and with good lasting qualities, they still lack fragrance, that subtle winging sense that appeals to more than the eye, like some human flowers that are of fine appearance and useful qualities, but have not any good deeds to perfume their lives. It is too late to give directions for the care of this plant just now; they must be

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kept moderately watered, and cool until finished blooming, when the amateur generally consigns the pots to the cellar, and the young growth that will start from the root, will make fine plants if set out in spring.

ORNAMENTAL ASPARAGUS.
 E.M.D.—The best time to sow seed of the Asparagus Sprengeri and Plumosus is in spring, say, early in March in a box of sandy earth, with a little Spaghnum rubbed through a sieve; this causes it to hold moisture, and it does not cake. A pot of Sprengeri once established, will last a long time with ordinary care in a window garden. It suits best in a hanging pot.

WATERING HOUSE PLANTS.
 Looking over a window full of plants lately that did not look very thrifty, I seem to be a case of injudicious watering.

They were treated all alike, and given a good supply, that soaked a little way down into the soil, but as it could not get free drainage in some pots, it was held and formed mud, suitable only for growing aquatic plants.

Now, it is necessary that the soil be porous enough to allow the water to soak through it gradually right to the bottom of the pot, otherwise the plant will not thrive. If the soil is too close it can be made porous by mixing a little sand in it. This is especially necessary with earth from the woods, that needs a mixture of sand to make it the proper consistency for water to pass through it. Unless this fact of an open soil is attended to there is always danger of giving too much or too little water.

HORSE RADISH TREE.
 'Curiosity.'—It is quite true that there is a tree, a native of India and Arabia, called the horse radish tree, properly Morina Pterygosperma. It has round leaves and panicles of white flowers, and a three-valved fruit. The leaves are mildly pungent, and used in curries with vinegar; the root is used as the ordinary horse-radish; the seeds yield the oil of ben, and the bark a useful gum. For these uses the tree is now cultivated in the West Indies.

A LOW HEDGE.
 'Hedge.'—To judge from your letter it is simply for ornament that you require a hedge, and to divide the garden.

For this purpose the flowering shrubs are best, and the Japanese Roses, Rosa Rugosa and the Japanese Barberry, are equally beautiful and recommended, and very popular.

One advantage of these plants is the fact that while beautiful in the season of bloom, the autumn fruit and foliage are very attractive. The Japan Quince (Pyrus Japonica), is not hardy enough for hedge work in our climate.

LEAF PROPAGATION OF THE GLOXINIA.
 Mr. G. J.—The system of propagating is generally practised only when plants are rare; for the Gloxinia is easily raised from seed. By this method, however, strong, healthy leaves are selected; you then cut the mid-rib in several places, lay the leaves flat in a convenient sized pot, and cover the cut parts with silver sand, and peat mould. When struck and swelled to the size of a pea, pot off into two inch pots, using a compost of leaf mould, light loam, and sand in equal parts.

Good drainage is necessary, as nothing is more injurious than stagnant water at the roots. If well cared for through the season, it is quite likely that most of them will blossom the first year. This is one of the advantages of this method over seed grown plants, as they are not likely to bloom till the second year of growth.

FURTHER EXTENSIONS

THE C. P. R. TO ERECT A GREAT HOTEL AT WINNIPEG.

There has been considerable delay in regard to the erection of a thoroughly modern hotel at Winnipeg. For some time past the congestion there has been extreme. The hotels which exist have done their best to meet the need, but the influx has been so great that it was deemed necessary to undertake something large and comprehensive, which would be equal not merely to the need of the moment, but cover a much larger need in the future.

The C. P. R. has been dicker for some time past with the civic authorities in regard to site and the like, but

Advertisements.

MANY NERVOUS BREAK DOWNS.

Their Rapid Increase is Attracting the Attention of Scientists.

Late statistics show an alarming increase in diseases of the nervous system. Fortunately, many noted physicians have been carefully studying the causes of such frequent nervous collapses, and find that a poorly nourished body is responsible for most of the trouble.

The blood becomes so thin it no longer furnishes nutriment for the nerves, and the welfare of the entire system suffers in consequence.

To impart vigor to the nervous organization no remedy gives such prompt and lasting results as Ferrozone. It contains in very concentrated form all the elements needed to purify and strengthen the blood. With its blood-making properties are skillfully combined the best nerve-nourishing principles known to science.

Stability and power is rapidly imparted to the nerves, and so much vitality is added to the system that another breakdown is impossible. Once cured by Ferrozone you stay cured. This is why it is so widely prescribed by doctors and explains its ever-increasing sale.

If you tire easily and suffer from lassitude, weariness, headache or hysteria, don't fail to try Ferrozone. Every box of Ferrozone contains sixty-three pleasant-tasting chocolate coated tablets. Price, 50 cents, or six for \$2.50, at all druggists, or the Ferrozone Company, Kingston, Ont.

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FOR MEN **SHOE \$3.50**
FOR WOMEN

Every reader of this advertisement is a possible customer for STEWART'S SHOES. Probably one tenth of them wear Stewart's Shoes now. If we could get each tenth customer to tell the other nine what they know about STEWART'S WEAR, STEWART'S COMFORT, STEWART'S STYLE, we could not hope to supply the demand

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Suits, \$12.00 to \$20.00 Silk lined Tuxedo and Evening Dress Suits, \$25.00.

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THE MASTER MECHANIC'S FINEST SOAP
keeps and softens the skin, while promptly cleansing it of grease, dirt, rust, etc. Invaluable for mechanics, farmers, sportsmen. Free sample on receipt of 10¢ for postage. Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs. Montreal.

THE BANK OF TORONTO.
DIVIDEND No. 92.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PERCENT for the current half-year upon the paid-up Capital of the Bank has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after TUESDAY, the First Day of December.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the Sixteenth to the Thirtieth Day of November, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on WEDNESDAY, the Thirtieth Day of January next. The Chair to be taken at NOON.

By order of the Board,
D. COULSON, General Manager.
The Bank of Toronto, Toronto,
28th of October, 1903.

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YUKON GOLD STRIKE
A STAMPEDE MADE FOR THE WHITE HORSE DISTRICT.

Dawson, Y.T., Oct. 30.—There has been another strike thirty miles west of Atkas, in the White Horse district. The discoverer brought in forty ounces of coarse gold and nuggets. The largest nugget is worth \$18, and another stampede is on. It is now certain that another large camp will be opened in that region. The output of gold this year will equal that of last year. Mining this winter will be very active, and the officials look for an output of \$12,000,000 to \$14,000,000 next season. The river is in a very bad condition, causing the non-arrival of a large quantity of freight. Perishable goods are very high already. Potatoes retail at 15 cents per pound. Mutton, which is very short, sells at 75 cents per pound, and will go to a dollar. Living promises to be very high this winter. Food is also short and high prices rule.

MAJOR C. WADSWORTH
IMPERIAL OFFICER WILL BE ATTACHED TO THE R. C. R.

Ottawa, Oct. 30.—Authority has been granted for Major C. Wadsworth, R.O., to be attached to the Royal Canadian Regiment, Toronto, without expense to the public, to enable him to comply with the British regulations which require that an officer of the reserve must perform one month's training each year in order to preserve his efficiency, and thereby remain on the list. Major Wadsworth is an Imperial officer who is spending some time in Canada, and he has been granted permission to attend the Toronto school in order that he may be spared the time and expense of proceeding to England for annual training.

AN HONORARY ADMIRAL.

London, Oct. 30.—It was officially announced today that King George of Greece has been appointed an honorary admiral in the British navy.

Advertisements.

A Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Eliza Cole, of Athol, has the following to say of Polson's Nervine, the best household liniment made: "I have found Nervine a most reliable remedy for cramps, headache and pain in the stomach. Have used it externally for Rheumatism with excellent results. No house should be without Nervine. You will find Nervine just as recommended. Sold everywhere in large bottles. Try it."

COMMERCIAL
MONTREAL TRADE.

Dun's Bulletin says:—In the Montreal district the weather conditions have been of a more reasonable character of late, with the result that great city retailers of dry goods, clothing, etc., report brisk sales. Wholesalers in these lines have also been receiving an increasing number of letter orders, which would indicate that farmers are buying more freely in the country; travellers are booking a good many orders, largely for prints, gingham and other lines of spring goods. Boot and shoe travellers are said to be doing very fairly with spring samples, of footwear, a certain proportion of sorting business also being done. Manufacturers in this line are not buying very freely of leather, as yet, but there is a good enquiry for jobbing sorts of leather, and in the export of sole the movement is reported better than the ordinary. In groceries, hardware, and heavy goods generally the distribution continues of a satisfactory character. Money is coming in well on the whole, remittances being freer than in August and September, and only two commercial failures are reported in the district.

AMERICAN TRADE.

Telegrams from correspondents of the International Mercantile Agency throughout the United States and Canada, regarding the state of trade are summarized as follows:

The between-seasons period is beginning to show its influence on the movement of general merchandise. Relatively, the most favorable reports come from Chicago, Pittsburgh and New York. Baltimore reports the outlook for the South for a good trade owing to the high price for cotton. There has been a gain at Pittsburgh, where more mills are expected to start up. Country orders are a fair average for the season at Chicago, but there is less disposition to branch out, and a hesitancy in some lines. Dry goods and clothing are moving more slowly than in the past. At Boston, the position is toward conservatism. At Philadelphia, the volume of trade is about equal to that of a year ago, but affected by labor conditions, is beginning to slacken. St. Paul and Minneapolis advise that interior merchants are restricting purchases somewhat. The Minneapolis flour output is becoming normal again.

Traffic on eastern railways has declined this week; car shortage has been less noticeable; interior jobbers generally are buying less than last year, and cotton exports are increasing encouragingly, but mercantile collections have fallen away in regions tributary to Philadelphia and St. Paul. Shipments of funds west on crop and bank accounts have made loans at New York firmer, and tend to hold down security prices.

Good weather has prevailed throughout the grain regions, but winter wheat, which is all sown, could stand some rain.

The outlook is for a good demand for wheat for export. Estimates of the cotton crop tend higher than recently.

A feature in industrial lines is the sale of 10,000 tons southern pig iron for export to Manchester at \$10 or less a ton at the furnace, and a Pittsburgh sale of steel rails for delivery in Korea. Many large industrial concerns report an average decline in orders of 25 percent from this time last year; new orders come in hesitatingly. Some 55,000 employees have been laid off, or have struck this week. Closed iron mines in northern Michigan have reacted upon jobbers in the North-West.

Staple winter goods are in steady demand at Montreal, and prices are firm. Cottons are scarce, and jobbers complain that there is difficulty in getting orders filled by manufacturers. Demand for woollens is less active.

Collections are fair, and there are some renewals. There has been a less active distribution of seasonal goods from Toronto, owing to the mild weather, but the more rapid movement of crops from the North-West is stimulating, and an improvement is expected.

Elevator receipts indicate that there is less wheat than has been counted on. Canadian banks report that the demand for funds from farmers for handling the crops is less than anticipated. Money is therefore easier than expected, and the indications are that rates will be lower. The situation at Sault Ste. Marie is more hopeful. Some of the factories have started up and others are expected to.

CATTLE MARKETS.

East Buffalo, Oct. 30.—Cattle, receipts, 250 head; dull; unchanged.

Veals, receipts, 775 head; barely steady, \$3 to \$3.25; a few at \$3.25.

Hogs, receipts, 19,600 head; fairly active, 20c to 30c lower; heavy, \$5.50 to \$5.60; and mixed and medium, \$5.40 to \$5.55; Yorkers, \$5.35 to \$5.45; pigs, \$5.15 to \$5.25; rough, \$4.60 to \$4.80; stage, \$3.75 to \$4.25; dairies and grassers, \$5.20 to \$5.40.

Sheep and lambs, receipts, 17,000 head; slow; sheep steady; lambs, 10c to 15c lower; lambs, \$4.25 to \$5.00; a few at \$5.55; yearlings and wethers, \$4 to \$4.25; ewes, \$3.35 to \$3.60; sheep, \$3.40 to \$3.65.

New York, Oct. 30.—Beef—Receipts, 4,150. Steers almost demonstrated, unsatisfactory; lower; bulls, steady to 15c off. Native steers, \$5.55 to \$5.15; bulls, \$2.40 to \$3.70; cows, \$1.10 to \$3.25. Cables quoted live cattle selling at Liverpool at 10 1/2 to 11 1/2 per pound, dressed weight; at London at 11c to 11 1/2c; sheep at 10 1/2 to 12c; lambs, 12c dressed weight; refrigerator beef steady at 8 1/2c to 9c per pound. Exports, 77 sheep; to-morrow, 1,350 cattle, 600 sheep, and 3,400 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 450; slow but steady. Veals, \$4 to \$5.50; no choice here; westerns, \$4; grassers, nominal.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,032; sheep slow; lambs, 15c to 20c lower; sheep, \$3.50; wethers, \$3.75 to \$4.12 1/2; lambs, \$5.25 to \$5.75; one deck, \$5.55; culls, \$4; Canadian lambs, \$5.62 1/2. Hogs—Receipts, 1,777; market 35c lower. State hogs, \$5.60 to \$5.75.

THE IRON TRADE

UNITED STATES EXPORTING PIG IRON AT EQUIVALENT OF \$3 A TON.

The 'Iron Age' says:—
"It is exceedingly puzzling, with the spectacle of works closing and starting again, to reach any conclusion as to the real volume of consumption. Buyers keeps very close to shore, and manufacturers close to stock product, when the cost promises to be lower with the opening of next year. Under such conditions consumption is probably larger than appears on the surface, but what is really troubling makers most is the uncertainty of the future."
The central western producers of pig iron are taking the restriction of output very seriously. The east may get down to business at the coming meeting on Monday. The south is rapidly getting down to restriction through the natural course of shrinking selling prices.
"Birmingham has got down squarely to \$10 for No. 2 foundry, but the most interesting development of the week has been the report that a lot of 10,000 tons has been sold for shipment to Manchester, England."

Just Oxygen.

Liquozone is simply liquid oxygen—no drugs, no alcohol in it. It is the discovery of Pauli, the great German chemist, who spent 20 years on it. His object was to get such an excess of oxygen in staple form into the blood that no

BANQUET TO MR. WALBANK
FORMER MANAGING DIRECTOR OF ELECTRIC COMPANY HONORED.

Mr. G. B. Burland, past president of the Lachine Rapids Hydraulic and Land Company, now merged with the Light, Heat and Power Company, entertained his co-directors and the former managing director, Mr. McLea Walbank, at dinner last evening. During the evening Mr. Walbank, who has accepted the first vice-presidency and the position of chief engineer of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, was presented with a beautiful sterling silver ten service, accompanied by the following address:

"To Mr. McLea Walbank, Esq.:—
"Dear Sir:—The former president and directors of the Lachine Rapids Hydraulic and Land Company, in order to mark the successful completion of the great enterprise in which we have been engaged, and our high appreciation of your services as managing director, have pleasure in presenting you with the accompanying silver ten service."

"During our intimate business relations, extending over seven years, we had ample opportunity of making a trial of your qualities of perseverance amidst difficulties, integrity amidst temptations, and your unflinching determination that all who had dealings with the company, in any capacity or in any business relation, should deal uprightly and serve it with honesty and diligence."

"It was our appreciation of these qualities in you which induced us to provide for the completion of the undertaking, and it is a source of great satisfaction to us that our confidence in you has been so entirely justified."

"We feel sure you share our gratification in having together brought this great work to a successful issue, by which our fellow citizens have been provided with increased sources of comfort and wealth, and the stockholders in the company with a fair return on their investment."

"We ask you to accept our united best wishes for yourself and family."

PORT HAD BUSY SUMMER
MONTREAL'S EXPORTS ALREADY AHEAD OF ALL LAST YEAR'S.

The port of Montreal has done a rushing business this summer. The navigation season is not by any means closed yet, but already the shipments of most kinds of produce are ahead of those for the whole of last year. Over 20,000,000 bushels of wheat and corn have been exported, as against 17,000,000 last year; 860,000 barrels of flour, as against 864,000, and 2,300,000 boxes of cheese, as against 2,100,000.

Owing to the way in which the statistics are made up, the returns only show the shipments up to about a week ago, so that a very considerable increase in these figures may be expected before the close of navigation; a railway official estimates that the total exports of grain will be about 30,000,000 bushels, while on the analogy of last year, it is reasonable to expect exports of 250,000 more barrels of flour and 300,000 more boxes of cheese.

Butter is heavily behind last year, because the higher prices for cheese in England made cheese-making more profitable, but the total amount of milk represented by the dairy produce exported this year is about four percent more than last year up to this date, and the high price of cheese has now fallen below last year's quotations, the increase will probably be held to the end of the season.

The rush of apples for export has only commenced, so it would be unfair to compare apple shipments with those of the whole of last year, but it may be noted that the shipments up to date, 386,000 barrels, are 93,000 barrels ahead of the shipments up to this time last year, and as the total shipments last year were 507,000 barrels, it is not unreasonable to suppose that this year's exports may be three-quarters of a million.

PATENT REPORT.

Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Canada Life Building, furnish the following list of patents:

Canadian: F. B. McNamee, sleighs; C. Warren, self-playing organs; G. D. Scott, acetylene gas generators; A. D. Thornton, steam packing; E. Hill, extension step ladders; E. Heroux, door latches; A. Demers, lock nuts; P. Desorcy, process of making wool fabrics; P. Desorcy, forming machine for felt garments; P. Desorcy, felt machines; P. Desorcy, manipulating apparatus for felt and stocking forms; P. Desorcy, stocking stretchers; G. S. Ransom, process for casting hollow sections; P. N. Pitts, carding machines; P. G. Adams, garment holder forms and presses; C. Wood, neck tie clasps and holders; A. J. Wallace, coat hangers; F. W. Turk, match lighting devices.

Cryderman, vehicle body raiser; E. Hersey, hose out-off compressor; F. L. Johnson, shingle machine; W. O. Leclerc, cant hooks; E. R. Marshall, pool ball rack and register; A. E. Moore, scissors-holder.

Advertisements
(Liquozone was formerly known in Canada as Powley's Liquefied Oxygen.)

We Will Buy
A 50c. Bottle of Liquozone and Give it to You to Try.

Liquozone—liquid oxygen—is the only product that can kill germs in the body without killing you. No man knows any other way to destroy the cause of any germ disease.

It is new to America, and millions who need it don't know of it. For that reason we make this remarkable offer. We will buy the first bottle and give it to you if you need it. We will do it willingly, gladly, to convince you at once and forever that Liquozone does kill germs.

We Paid \$100,000.

for the rights to Liquozone for America. We tested this product for years in the most difficult germ diseases, then we bought these rights for the highest price ever paid for a scientific discovery.

We paid that price because Liquozone does what all the skill in the world cannot do without it. Any drug that kills germs is a poison to you and it cannot be taken internally. The best physicians, the world over, employ Liquozone alone for germ troubles; and any physician who doesn't is almost helpless in any germ disease.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone kills the germs, wherever they are, and the results are inevitable. By destroying the cause of the trouble, it invariably ends the disease, and forever.

Just Oxygen.

Liquozone is simply liquid oxygen—no drugs, no alcohol in it. It is the discovery of Pauli, the great German chemist, who spent 20 years on it. His object was to get such an excess of oxygen in staple form into the blood that no

BANQUET TO MR. WALBANK
FORMER MANAGING DIRECTOR OF ELECTRIC COMPANY HONORED.

MISS MARIE BREHN
TO BE IN OTTAWA NEXT WEEK.

Those who attend the Dominion W. C. T. U. convention in Ottawa next week are looking forward to a treat in hearing Miss Marie C. Brehm, the president of the Illinois State Union, and franchise superintendent of the National Union. Miss Brehm was described by those who heard her in a recent tour in California as 'a marvel of grace, dignity and power.' Her manner and appearance on the rostrum, said one critic, is as faultless as pleasing. She holds her audience from the first with a magic of soul and force reaching beyond the sentiment of humor and pathos, beyond the weight of facts and the power of logic, in all of which she is a master wielding a Damascus blade. She closed her visit in San Jose after addressing the educational institutions of the country, embracing the Pacific and Stanford Universities, and the State Normal, filling the Baptist Tabernacle, one of the largest churches in the city, to overflowing many being turned away.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

The Rev. Edgar T. Capel, secretary of the Sunday-school Union, for the Province of Quebec, will speak at the Young Men's Christian Association this evening at eight o'clock. Subject: 'A great man's experience at the back of the wilderness.'

To-morrow afternoon, at 2.45 o'clock the young men's Bible class will commence a new series of studies taken from the Acts of the Apostles. The class will be conducted by Mr. D. A. Budge, general secretary.

PREFECT BLAMED

Paris, Oct. 30.—Referring to the rioting at the Labor Exchange yesterday, M. Combes, the premier, in a speech in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, placed the blame on M. Lepine, the prefect of police. He promised that an investigation would be made into the affair.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

A Progressive Concern.—The Claman Waterproof Garment Company have recently opened a new branch in Vancouver, B.C. The progress which this company has made in the last ten years is truly marvellous. Ten years ago when Mr. Claman started the Claman Waterproof Garment Company he occupied only a small store on the Main street, and employed only three workers in all. To-day the company employs a large number of cutters, tailors and pressers, and has moved into a large and handsome store on the Main street, nearly opposite the old place. This store is fitted up very handsomely inside for the retail department of the business. The front part is devoted to gentlemen's coats while the back part of the store is set apart for the ladies. The coats are kept in dust-proof cabinets which are placed along both sides of the store. The factory in which the waterproof garments are made is situated above the store and occupies two large flats. On the top floor is a large room containing a large cutting table in the centre, while at the end rolls of cloth of various colors and weights are piled high. Here several cutters are kept busy cutting the cloth up into garments of the latest pattern. On this floor, too, is the examining room where the rubber garments are put together. There is not so much work going on here as in the other departments, the demand for rubber goods not being so great as for the garments made out of the fashionable waterproof cloth. The storeroom is also on the top floor, where the finished garments are packed for shipment to various places throughout Canada. Downstairs the ceaseless hum of many machines is heard. On this floor a large number of girls and tailors are hard at work sewing the garments together. In a smaller room on this floor several men are engaged in pressing the garments. All the rooms of the factory are well lighted and clean and the whole establishment is thoroughly up to date in every particular. As to the quality of the work done, the fact that the company's garments took both first and second prizes for work of that class at the Montreal exhibitions held in 1897 and 1898 speaks for itself. The steady increase in the yearly output of the establishment during the last ten years also proves the excellent quality of the work turned out. At the present time an average of between four and five hundred garments are turned out every week. The majority of these are ladies' waterproof coats. When asked about the prospects of the new branch in Vancouver, Mr. Claman said: "Well, the new branch has only been opened for about a month, but things seem to be running very satisfactorily and we hope to soon do as large a trade in the west as we do in the east. Mr. Epstein, the man who was sent out to take charge of the branch, has been in our employ for nine years and understands the business thoroughly." "Do you intend to manufacture any of your goods in Vancouver?" was asked Mr. Claman. "Not just at present," he replied, "but if everything goes all right out there we will do so after a couple of months."

The Rev. William Patterson, D.D., pastor of Bethany Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, will address the meeting for men to-morrow afternoon at 8 o'clock in Association Hall. There will be special music. A hearty invitation to men for all these meetings.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

For this offer send no money. Fill out the blank and mail it to the Liquid Oxygen Co., 221-223 Kinsale St., Chicago.

My disease is: _____
I have never tried Liquozone or Powley's Liquefied Oxygen, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

Give full address—write plainly.

Liquozone—our tried and true—now comes in every bottle of genuine Liquefied Oxygen.

TO CEMENT THE EMPIRE.

Mr. Chamberlain Would Tell the Colonies:—'It is High Time John Bull and His Sons Entered into Partnership.'

SIR GILBERT PARKER SAYS CANADA WAS THE FIRST TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM OF IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

(Canadian Associated Press.)
London, Oct. 30.—In his Newcastle speech Mr. Chamberlain said with regard to colonial trade:

"I would go to our friends and kinsmen and say: 'Gentlemen, we think in regard to the future it is high time John Bull and his sons entered partnership.'"

A number of city business men acting on this suggestion, have formed a syndicate to trade exclusively in manufactured goods, foodstuffs and raw materials produced in the limits of the British Empire.

British goods for Britishers is the password of the new undertaking. Subsidiary limited companies will be formed in all colonies, each to send a director to London.

MANUFACTURERS EMIGRATE.
The London 'Express' publishes a long list of British manufacturers who have been compelled to emigrate abroad by the protective tariffs of foreign countries.

Mr. Chamberlain has revised his Glasgow speech of Oct. 6, for the 'National Review.' The speech was imperfectly reported in the press, owing to a telegraphic breakdown. The 'Daily Mail' says the speech will be ranked by posterity amongst the finest examples of British eloquence. The only alteration in the speech is that Mr. Chamberlain originally stated a duty average of ten percent would give the exchequer nine millions a year. The revised version reads might be nearer to fifteen millions, if we accept the Board of Trade estimates of a hundred and forty-eight million pounds as the value of imports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods.

MR. JACOBY'S VIEW.
Mr. Jacoby, a Liberal M.P., speaking at Belfast yesterday, said he favored putting an end to the policy which permitted dumping into England bounty-fed manufactured goods, which seriously interfered with British markets.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH.
It is hinted that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is prepared to take office with Mr. Balfour. His attitude will likely force the Duke of Devonshire to speak plainly concerning Mr. Balfour's action in regard to the cabinet and the position Free Trade Unionists should adopt. Of sixty-four M.P.s claimed for the Free Food League, only forty-two were forthcoming.

SOMERSET CHAMBER'S VIEWS.
The Somerset Chamber of Commerce at a large meeting yesterday, carried a resolution to the effect that the time has arrived for consideration of a fiscal policy for the empire, with a view to strengthening the bond of union with the colonies and providing means of resisting hostile foreign tariffs.

MR. LYTTELTON MAY COME.
It leaked out to-night that Mr. Lytton, the new Colonial Secretary, told the colonial general agents in a private interview that he might shortly visit the colonies, to obtain a closer personal knowledge of their requirements. He was assured a hearty welcome.

CANADA SET THE EXAMPLE.
Sir Gilbert Parker, referring to the

Canadian preference to South Africa, said we heard years ago about free trade within the empire being the solution of imperial federation. Canada has taken the first step in that direction. She first solved the question of commercial union by uniting provinces three thousand miles apart with conflicting tariff systems.

Three years ago she attempted to secure a preferential tariff with Australia by sending Sir William Mulock there. It failed at the moment, but that she is working on the right lines is evidenced by the manifesto of the premier, the Hon. Mr. Deakin.

Now she has turned to another quarter of the empire with a fresh offer. I am amazed that the English papers have said nothing about the offer to South Africa. Frankly, I doubt if they grasp its tremendous significance.

It makes one proud that in the progress of the empire Canada leads in inspiration.

The Earl of Beauchamp said: Canada's step is of profound importance. As an ex-Governor-General I am deeply interested in every feature of the movement.

Mr. John Morley, speaking at Plymouth to-night, said if the government stated a concrete case of retaliation the Commons would adopt it if there was any chance of a Zollverein with the colonies which was worth a great sacrifice.

EARL OF PORTSMOUTH.
Lord Portsmouth, addressing the Liberals of Winchester to-night, contended that to protect manufacturers and not agriculture was unfair, yet an import duty on agricultural products would mean taxing food. We could not tax the foreigner 15 shillings a quarter on corn without an equivalent tax of six shillings on every pound of the laborer's earnings. The country could not stand it, he declared.

The 'Standard,' referring to the reception at the Colonial Office yesterday, says the colonies do not wish to be directed from London at all, and would prove extremely recalcitrant under more effective control.

The 'News' boils with indignation at the insult to Lord Goschen, as having been invited by the dinner committee of the Liverpool Conservative Club, to a banquet, and accepted. Now the club declined to endorse the request, and the dinner has been declared off.

TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE.
Toronto, Oct. 30.—The Toronto Board of Trade to-night passed a resolution that the bonds of the British Empire should be materially strengthened and the union of the various parts of His Majesty's dominions greatly consolidated by the adoption of a commercial policy, such as was outlined by Mr. Chamberlain at Glasgow on Oct. 6, and that the Board of Trade of Toronto supports such a policy.

The resolution was originally introduced by Messrs. J. W. Woods and J. D. Allan contained the words 'due consideration being given to the meaning of the term recommended industries.'

Mr. Edward Gurney and others objected to this clause and the mover agreed to eliminate it. A cable was sent to Mr. Chamberlain announcing the passage of the resolution.

to-day. He said he always was a protectionist, and if his colleagues had insisted upon reducing the tariff in 1897 he would have resigned then. He was strongly in favor of a protective tariff to meet the high protection of the United States. He claimed that the failure of the government to revise the tariff had caused the calamity to the iron industry at the 'Soe,' ruined the woolen industry, and to-day only three cotton mills were on a paying basis.

He said he was proud to have resigned like Mr. Chamberlain on the principle of protection. Mr. Chamberlain would win, and his victory would be a great benefit to Canada. Mr. Tarte condemned the G. T. P. scheme, and held that the great highway of transportation to the west was the St. Lawrence river and Great Lakes.

He then took up the Alaskan boundary award, and charged the free trade element of the Liberal party with being responsible for Canada's defeat. Why did Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Government of Canada accept the commission of justice in 1903, when they had refused them in 1890. The only reason was that the government hoped to come to a reciprocity arrangement with the United States through a reunion of the Joint High Commission. If Canada had a higher protective wall, Mr. Tarte claimed that the United States would respect us more and be more ready to treat with us on reasonable terms.

LOOKING AFTER DRUGGISTS.
PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION WILL PROSECUTE THOSE WHO INFRINGE PHARMACY ACT.

Quebec, Oct. 30.—The Pharmaceutical Association has decided to wage war against those who infringe on the Pharmacy Act. Mr. E. Muir, secretary, Montreal, was here yesterday and as a result several people in the city are to be summoned to appear in the Police Court, to answer the charges of alleged infringements on the Pharmacy Act. The accused include physicians and druggists. Several physicians are charged with making the use of their names by other than certified druggists. The druggists are charged with allowing clerks who are not certified druggists to dispense drugs in their establishments; also, for the sale of poisons to unknown persons.

MR. TARTE AT CORNWALL.
HE COMES OUT WITH A STRONG PROTECTIONIST SPEECH.

Cornwall, Oct. 30.—Canada for the Canadians, was the sentiment of the address delivered here to-night by the Hon. J. Israel Tarte, to a large audience. He spoke for nearly two hours on protection, the platform upon which he fought his first fight twenty-five years ago, and upon which he found himself

CHATEAU DE RAMEZAY

AN INTERESTING AND HISTORICAL DOCUMENT ADDED TO THE COLLECTION.

The Honorary Curator of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society has, through the liberality of several of our citizens, secured, in Boston, a most important document bearing on the history of the Chateau de Ramezay. This is a letter written in the building one hundred and twenty-five years ago,

when he came to Montreal, April 29, 1776. His house, which has just been pulled down to make room for the extension to the Bonsecours Market, was situated on the corner of Jacques Cartier square and Notre Dame street, and was claimed to have been 'the best built and the best furnished' in the city.

No doubt Mrs. Walker recounted to Franklin the agonies which she had to endure on that fearful night, and expressed fears for its repetition should she and her husband be left alone on the retirement of the continental army.

Hence, when Franklin met the other commissioners at headquarters (the Chateau de Ramezay) on the morning of his departure, he got them to draw

Dear Sir
Montreal 11th May 1776
We desire that you will show to Mrs. Walker every civility in your power and facilitate her on her way to Philadelphia; the fear of cruel treatment from the enemy on account of the strong attachment to, and zeal for her husband in the cause of the united Colonies induces her to depart precipitately from her home; & to undergo the fatigues of a long and hazardous journey. We are sorry for the occasion of writing this letter & beg your attention to alleviate her distress; your human politeness & humanity, we are sensible, will thank this recommendation from us, would prompt you to perform the friendly office. We are with great esteem & sincere regard for yourself & family
D. S. G.
J. Carroll of Carrollton
Saml Chase
B. Franklin

FAC-SIMILE OF LETTER.

which bears the signature of the three commissioners—Samuel Chase, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and Benjamin Franklin—sent to Montreal, in 1776, by the continental congress to secure the co-operation of the Province of Quebec, as Canada was then called, in the cause of the revolted thirteen colonies.

Montreal, 11th May, 1776.
Dear Sir—We desire that you will show to Mrs. Walker every civility in your power and facilitate her on her way to Philadelphia; the fear of cruel treatment from the enemy on account of the strong attachment to, and zeal of her husband in the cause of the united colonies induces her to depart precipitately from her home, and to undergo the fatigues of a long and hazardous journey. We are sorry for the occasion of writing this letter, and beg your attention to alleviate her distress; your human politeness and humanity, we are sensible, without this recommen-

up and sign the letter commending her to the care of the General.

The fact of her leaving 'precipitately' shows that she had learned from Franklin that the commissioners had given up all hope of winning over the Canadians. Franklin himself left the same day on his way home. And as is shown by a letter written by one who knew his weakness for ladies society, Franklin has gone off with Mrs. Walker. But knowing the quarrelsome nature of the Walkers, he expressed a doubt regarding his finding much pleasure in her company. This doubt proved true, for Mrs. Walker so twitted him on the failure of his mission that he expressed his satisfaction when she and her husband left him at Albany.

The document is to be framed and placed in a prominent position in the council room of the Chateau de Ramezay, where the commissioners met, and where the letter was written.

by the letter, was an active sympathizer with the rebellion then in progress. He it was, too, who was accused of deserting the bust of George III., which stood in Place d'Armes. One morning, in 1775, the face of the bust was found to have been blackened and a string of potatoes, in derision of the rosary, hung around its neck, with a placard inscribed 'Voici le Rape du Canada et le salut des Anglais' (this is the Rape of Canada and the fool of England). It was about this same Walker that there was an investigation and inquiries which extended to England. During the same year, he being of a quarrelsome disposition, had difficulties with some of the officers of the garrison stationed at Montreal, and some disguised persons entered into his house at night and cut off his ear and other ways marked him. It was never known who the guilty parties were. It was also with him that Franklin lodged

the game was played yesterday afternoon, but with a similar result, both players being all even at the end of the match, and there the matter rests for the present.

FOOTBALL.
THIS AFTERNOON'S BIG MATCH.

The demand for seating accommodation for the match between the Montreal and Ottawa football teams, which takes place this afternoon on the Westmount grounds, has been unequalled by any previous game. Ottawa comes here, with the strongest team that will have represented the Rough Riders this season and opposed to it will be the best team that Montreal can produce.

A great deal depends on the result of today's match. If Ottawa loses it is practically all over, but if Ottawa wins there is a three-cornered tie in prospect.

MCGILL HARRIERS.
The announcement has been posted that the annual cross-country run will take place on the afternoon of Nov. 7. Six or eight prizes are offered to the competitors. The following course has been decided upon:—Starting from the campus up McTavish street, along Pine avenue to Cedar avenue, along which it follows as far as the bridge path, where it turns to the right. After following the path for a short distance the course turns to the left down the Cote des Neiges road, past the toll-gate and along the Boulevard. Turning to the right it crosses the Westmount golf links and turns to the right along the road as far as Lumsden, where it turns to the left down the main street of the village for a couple of hundred yards. The course now turns again to the right until it meets the Mountain Belt line, the track of which it follows for about a mile and a half, parallel to the bank of the mountain. Leaving the road it next crosses several fields where the going is difficult till it meets the Cemetery road, which it follows down as far as Park avenue. Down Park avenue to Milton and along Milton to the campus. The race concludes with a lap on the track.

This course is about five miles long and is on the whole very satisfactory. It has very few hills, which, for such a hilly neighborhood, is a good point.

NATIONAL HOCKEY CLUB.
WILL APPLY FOR ADMISSION TO THE INTERMEDIATE HOCKEY LEAGUE.

There was a largely attended meeting of the National Hockey Club last evening for the purpose of talking over reorganization, and peering into the prospects for the coming season.

Considerable discussion was indulged in as to the possibilities of the National team, and after Mr. Meunier had addressed the meeting it was unanimously decided to make application for admission into the intermediate hockey league at its annual meeting, when, if admitted, the Nationals feel confident of being in a position to place on the ice an aggressive and winning team. There is no reason to doubt but that the application will be favorably received.

To-morrow at the East End Baptist Tabernacle Mr. William Huckle will speak at eleven o'clock and Mr. A. E. Tuddenham at 7 p.m.

HOCKEY BOYS.
Montreal Club Interested in Election of New Executive

COMING MEETING WILL BE A LIVELY ONE FOR POSSESSION OF OFFICE.

The coming annual meeting of the Montreal Hockey Club is creating more than passing interest in M.A.A.A. circles from the fact that there is a possibility of an entire new executive being elected this year.

Owing to personal business interests, Mr. Charles Chitty, the president, and Mr. W. C. DeWitt, the energetic secretary of the hockey club, much to the regret of the players, are determined to quit the field. This will necessitate the election of practically a new slate, and for the office of president there will, it is said, be a keen election between Messrs. Frank Bickerdike and Harry Shaw, as both these young men are immensely popular in Montreal hockey circles, and both have a large number of friends desirous of seeing their favorite secure the honor. However, the Montreal hockey boys are not out to fight in the club room, but on the ice, and there is every reason to believe that the annual meeting, which will be held on Nov. 13 next, at the M.A.A.A. gymnasium, Mansfield street, will be the most enthusiastic in the history of this club. According to Captain 'Dicker' Boon, the winged wheel team will be exceptionally strong this coming winter, and the popular captain does not hesitate to express his determination to have Montreal regain the C.A.H.L. championship. The boys will commence 'gym' work at an early period, so that when the ice forms they will be in fair shape to take on skates and handle their sticks. The members are only anxious for the opening of the season, and if we are to believe all rumors in the air, Montreal will certainly have a winning seven this year.

GOLF.
MISS ADAIR DEFEATED MISS CURTIS.

Brookline, Mass., Oct. 31.—The closing of the fall golf events at the Country Club yesterday was made noteworthy by the breaking of the course record for women by Miss Rhoda Adair, the British champion, who in a four ball tournament, playing with Miss Harriet Curtis, of Boston, negotiated the 18 holes in 86 strokes, three less than the previous record, and won the tournament handsily, with a best ball score of 84; Miss Margaret Curtis and Miss Georgiana Bishop being tied with Miss Adair at 86, and Miss F. C. Osgood at 88 for second place.

HANDICAPS AT ST. LAMBERT.
A handicap competition will be held this afternoon for members of the Victoria Golf Country Club. Four prizes will be offered for competition, one section being of those whose handicaps are less than 20, and another for those whose handicaps are more than 20.

NO MORE GOLF SPECIALS.
The 'Golf Specials' which have been run between Montreal and DeWitt on the G.T. Railway, for the convenience of golfers, will be discontinued to-day, viz.: The train leaving Montreal daily except Saturday and Sunday at 1.30 p.m., for Pointe Claire, and train leaving Pointe Claire daily except Saturday and Sunday at 5.30 p.m. for Montreal.

VICTORIA CLUB 'BEEP AND GREENS.'
The Victoria Golf Country Club will hold their first annual 'beep and greens' to-night at the club house, St. Lambert. The event will commence immediately after the arrival of the 6.20 train, which stops at the links. Arrangements have been made to have buses leave the club house at 11 o'clock so that members will be able to return to town.

EVENLY MATCHED.
The struggle for the president's prize at the Victoria Golf Club is a close one. Messrs. Wall and Lavery had defeated their opponents in the preliminary stages and met on Thursday for the final. The match was all even at their eighteenth hole, and as it was then rather late in the day, it was decided to again play yesterday.

The prospects are that this will be the best cross-country run which we have hitherto taken place. The entries will probably be larger and the average time much better than on previous years.

The Harrier Club, which was formed early in the season, has been a strong factor for achieving such a result. This club has run twice a week for over a month and has had remarkably good turn-outs. Much promising distance men have thus been brought forward and everybody is in favorable condition. Among those whose names are good for getting places are: Messrs. Lochead, last year's winner; H. A. Stewart, R. Pease, K. Perry, D. Ross, G. Dale Harris, and Lawrence.

A SOPHOMORE DANCE AT MCGILL.
To-day at a meeting in the Medicine building the Sophomore class decided to ask the Faculty for permission to hold a dance. If permission is granted, this will be the first dance ever given by this class. Until about four years ago everything depended upon faculty; there were no inter-faculty matches and competition was incidentally dances. As this led to a great many difficulties between the faculties, the college authorities decided that the college should be divided up according to years, and that all competition should be between years. This has on the whole worked very well, but has caused much difficulty with regard to dances. The Junior dance was promptly instituted, but what was to happen to the Arts and Science runners to fill in the places on the places on the road, is conducted over the regular M.A.A.A. course, it will have to pass the grand stand on the track. This will be an extra feature of the Britannia-Montreal football match.

If, however, the Sophomore dance takes place this year it will mark the last stage of the evolution from the old system into the new, and the precedent of class dance will be established.

Y.M.C.A. HARRIERS.
The Y.M.C.A. harriers will hold a long run this afternoon instead of their weekly paper chase. Leaving the building at 2 p.m. they will follow the Mountain Belt line route to Cote des Neiges and back across country. A business meeting will be held in the Association parlors after the run at which all members are requested to be present.

OCEAN RACING YACHT.
London, Oct. 31.—George L. Watson, the yacht designer, is inviting estimates for building a new racing schooner. Haste is stipulated, the intention being to have her in readiness for the transatlantic race for the cup offered by Emperor William. It is suggested that the boat is to be built for King Edward, but there is no confirmation of the report. The secret of the ownership of the new yacht is carefully guarded. The specifications and plans show she will be an exceptionally large and powerful boat with 95 feet water line and canvas set to full racing trim. Her main boom will be over one hundred feet long.

ATHLETICS.
BROCKVILLE HARRIERS COMING.

The return match between the Brockville Harriers and the M.A.A.A. team will take place on Saturday, Nov. 7. The captain of the local team, will not run this time. Arthur Bond will also be absent from the team. As the McGill annual cross-country also takes place on Nov. 7, Montreal may find difficulty in finding good runners to fill in the places on the road, is conducted over the regular M.A.A.A. course, it will have to pass the grand stand on the track. This will be an extra feature of the Britannia-Montreal football match.

NATIONAL CLUB IS HAPPY.
EXECUTIVE HELD AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING—DECARIE JOINS THE CLUB.

Probably the most enthusiastic meeting held by the directors of the National Amateur Athletic Association this season took place last evening with the president, Mr. A. Meunier, in the chair, and a full attendance of members were present.

The business discussed was of a most interesting character to the National Association, and it is pleasing to note that the N.A.A.A. is now well ahead in the world of finances.

This fact will in the future prove wonders for the N.A.A.A., from the fact that it is the first step in assisting the directors to consider seriously the purchase of a new West End grounds.

A letter was received at the meeting from Mr. Decarie, the famous defence player of the Cornwall lacrosse team, for membership to the National club, which was unanimously accepted.

Decarie is now a resident of Montreal, and next season he will wear a National uniform on the lacrosse field.

Mr. Meunier, before the meeting adjourned, expressed his appreciation of the work done by the executive team during the past summer, and he predicted for the East End twelve a successful and triumphant career for the team next year.

Already the National people are working on the personnel of their team for 1904, and if indications prove true it will undoubtedly be a winning aggregation.

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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1903.

HOW HE MANAGED TO SEE TOLSTOY

HOW PROFESSOR LOMBROSO CLEVERLY OUTWITTED THE RUSSIAN POLICE

(New York Tribune.)

The official attitude of the Russian Government towards Tolstoy is illustrated in the experience of Lombroso, the criminologist, while visiting in Moscow recently.

Lombroso, said Professor Simon Newcomb, of Washington, who tells the story, having heard it only last month at Astor from Lombroso's own lips, "was visiting Moscow, and being desirous of paying his respects to the distinguished novelist and reformer, telegraphed to Tolstoy asking for an appointment. Scarcely, however, had the message been taken from the room in the hotel where he was staying, than there came a rap on his door and who should be ushered in but the Commissioner of Police."

"M. Lombroso," pompously inquired that functionary in French, announcing his name and title.

"Oh, yes," replied the professor, in bewilderment. "What is it that you wish?"

"We discover that you have just telegraphed to M. Tolstoy," inquired the professor, still completely in the dark.

"But, M. Tolstoy," said the commissioner, with thinly veiled suspicion, "is crazy."

"Oh, that's the trouble?" ejaculated the professor, a light breaking on him. "None the less, M. Commissioner," he added, quick to seize his opportunity, and fumbling in his pockets for his credentials, "I am an authorized physician, and make a study of crazed persons."

"Ah, indeed!" murmured the official, apologetically. "Monsieur makes a study of demented persons? I comprehend. Precisely. Monsieur is permitted. With a sweeping gesture of deprecation the official took his leave. Prof. Lombroso was permitted to arrange an interview without further molestation."

In telling the story to a Tribune reporter last night, Professor Newcomb, who was fortunate enough to obtain Lombroso's acceptance of the invitation to address the International Congress of Arts and Sciences at the forthcoming World's Fair, omitted to add how Tolstoy received the narrative of the little episode, or whether, indeed, he even learned by what understanding the visit or was permitted to see him.

THE PUMA AND THE MAN

The American lion is usually regarded as a much less interesting animal than the king of the beasts of the Old World, but if the stories told of him by Mr. Hudson in his book, "The Naturalist in La Plata," are to be regarded as showing the whole truth he has been considerably maligned. In the first place, according to Mr. Hudson, the puma is not a coward. It attacks animals larger than itself, snatching the flocks and herds from before the very face of man, and going through great risks to drag its lair for himself. It also attacks and conquers the jaguar, sometimes killing the much greater cat and persecuting it till it is driven from the puma's domain. But this lion of the pampa never attacks man, and it is this fact that has earned for it the epithet of coward. Even a sleeping child is in no danger, so far as is concerned. Instances are on record where the puma has mounted guard over a human being, and driven off his enemies. One of these is as old as 1836, when the earlier Spanish settlers exposed a girl named Maldonado to the beast for alleged treason. She was found at the end of 36 hours unharmed, and the account says: "She told the soldiers that a puma had come to her aid, and had kept at her side, defending her. Life against all the other beasts that approached her. She was instantly released, and taken back to the town, her deliverance, through the action of the puma, being looked upon as a direct interposition of Providence to save her."

Mr. Hudson had heard of several modern instances of the same sort. He only gives one, because that is the only one he had at first hand. A man disabled with a broken leg had to remain alone on the pampa all night. He related that about an hour after it had become dark a puma appeared, and sat near him, but did not seem to notice him. After a while it became restless, frequently getting away and returning, and finally it kept him so long that he thought it had left him for good. About midnight he heard the deep roar of a jaguar, and gave himself up for lost. By raising himself on his elbow he was able to see the outline of the beast crouching near him, but its face was turned from him, and it appeared to be intently watching some object on which it was about to spring. Presently it crept out of sight; then he heard snarling and growling, and the sharp yell of a puma, and he knew that the two beasts were fighting. Before morning he saw the jaguar several times, but the puma renewed the contest with it again and again until morning appeared, after which he saw and heard no more of them.

Our author is convinced that the puma really does possess a unique friendliness for man, but is at a loss to account for its origin. At the same time he relates an incident to show that the aborigines reciprocated its friendliness, and it may be that the first advances were made by man himself, and that the puma has not yet realized that civilization has reversed this policy.

Scarcely any instance is on record of the puma even defending itself when attacked by man. If the hunter is accompanied by dogs the animal becomes nobly fierce, ignores the presence of man, and gives his whole attention to his four-footed enemies. After giving one such instance, Mr. Hudson continues: "The hunter looked about, and found a large, dry stick, and going boldly up to it tried to stun it with a violent blow on the head. But though it never looked at him, its fiery eyes gazing steadily at the

do all the time, he could not hit it, for with a quick side movement it avoided every blow. The small head, the puma paid him and the apparent ease with which it avoided his bestaimed blows only served to rouse his spirit, and at length, striking with his right hand, his stick came to the ground, and was broken to pieces. For some moments he now stood within two yards of the animal, perfectly defenceless, and not knowing what to do. Suddenly it sprang past him, actually brushing against his arm with its side, and began pursuing the dog round and round among the bushes. It only remains to give a quite characteristic account of how the puma suffers itself to be killed by man. Two gauchos were the butchers, one of them going up to the animal with his hunting knife. "It sat up with its back against a stone, and did not move, even when his companion threw the noose of the lasso over its neck. My informant then dismounted, and drawing his knife, advanced to kill it; still the puma made no attempt to free itself from the lasso, but it seemed to know, he said, what was coming, for it began to tremble, the tears ran from its eyes, and it whined in the most pitiful manner. Needless to say, the gauchos, after accomplishing the deed, felt he had committed a murder, and swore never to kill another puma."

'COL' LYNCH'S CASE AGAIN

The London 'Daily Chronicle' is publishing the following communication signed by 'Justice':

It seems a very singular thing that Galway has forgotten the case of 'Colonel' Arthur Lynch, now lying in prison mainly through his efforts to comply with the wishes of his Irish constituents.

Had 'Colonel' Lynch not been elected to Galway, and not attempted to take his seat on that account—having come to England for that specific reason, as he wrote in a letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons—he could have remained in France to this day, enjoying his freedom. The silence of Galway under these circumstances looks almost like cowardice. When His Majesty King Edward recently visited Galway, every one naturally anticipated that a petition of some kind would be presented to the King for 'Colonel' Lynch's pardon. But no one came forward, and however much the King himself might have been willing to do for a man who had allowed his enthusiasm to overmaster his judgment, His Majesty could not go out of his way to pardon a man whose very friends seem to have deserted him.

I have heard on good authority that the government has been inclined to look on 'Colonel' Lynch's case with more or less leniency for several reasons. First, he gave himself up voluntarily, coming to this country of his own free will, and secondly, many of his actual crimes have been freely pardoned—even supposed murders and criminals of other character; and, thirdly, 'Colonel' Lynch, having been an Australian, and not having been a resident of England—all these circumstances should mitigate the punishment. At the same time, if the Irish leaders are to do nothing, and if his own country, Galway, takes no steps, the government can scarcely take the initiative.

Under all the circumstances, does it not seem strange that no one in Ireland, with perhaps the exception of Mr. Michael Davitt, has had the manliness, not to say humanity, to try to rescue 'Colonel' Lynch from his dreadful position—condemned for life, and now undergoing the treatment of a common felon. Surely 'Colonel' Lynch should be treated as a political prisoner, and at least have such consideration shown him as was extended to Mr. William Redmond and others when they occupied similar positions as the 'guests of the government.'

Galway could surely try to do something in the way of asking at least for 'Colonel' Lynch's pardon.

MR. ALFRED MOSELY

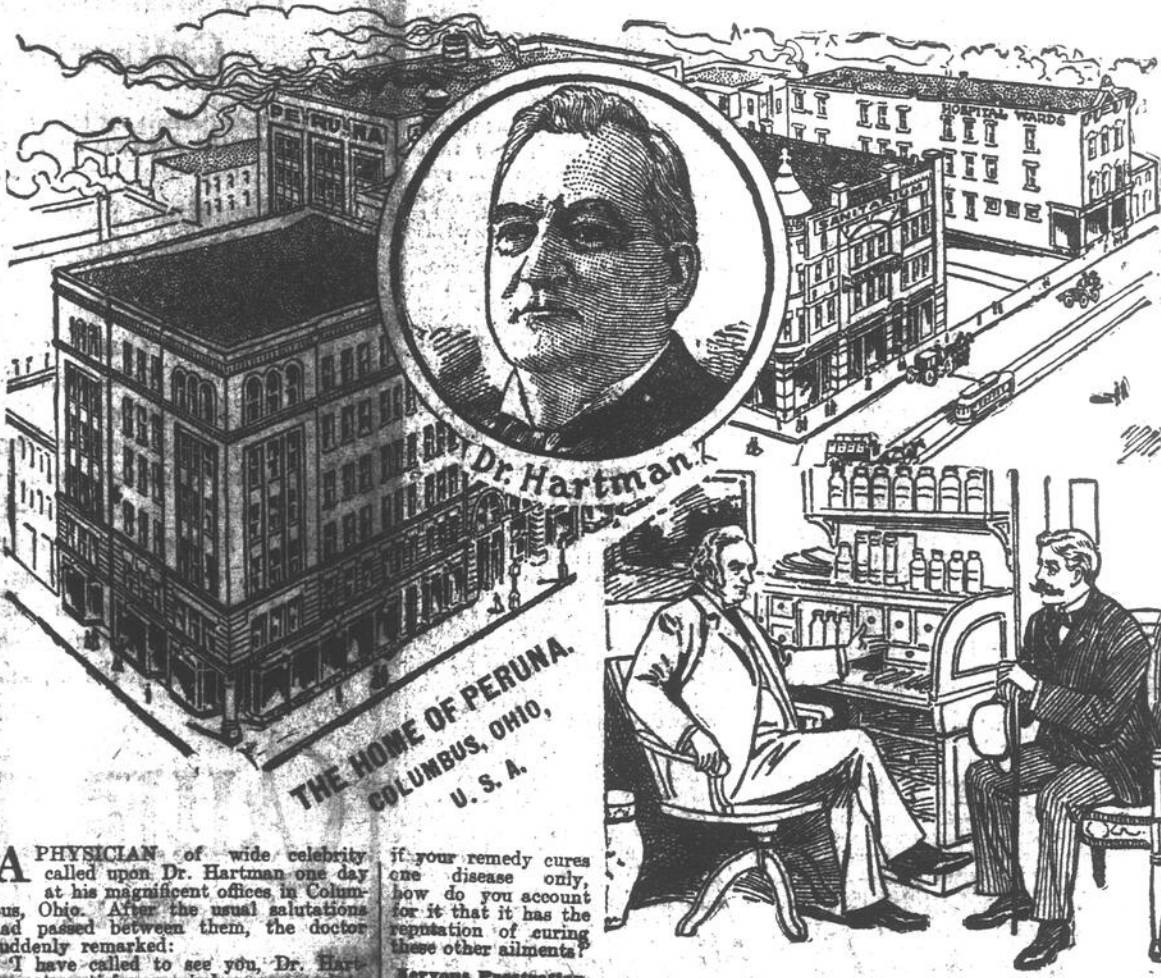
On the 11th of the month a party composed of twenty-nine British scientists, educators and members of parliament arrived in New York. They constitute the commission which has come to America to investigate the educational system of the United States and Canada. It will be remembered that Mr. Mosely is the public spirited Englishman who sent a commission to the United States some time ago to study the industrial situation and to ascertain the causes of alleged American supremacy in production. That commission, made up of students and trade unionists, failed to agree. Now Mr. Mosely has brought back another body, which includes the president of the British National Union of Teachers, to learn if the superiority of the American comes from the schools, public and technical, in which he is taught. The members of the commission have already studied the statistics of American education as they are to be found in reports, but they wish to get the spirit of the schools. For that purpose they will devote a week to the schools of leading cities in the United States and Canada, including those of Montreal. The entire expenses of the commission will be borne by Mr. Mosely, although its members have been chosen by great societies and municipalities of the United Kingdom. All are specialists either in elementary, intermediate, technical or college work, while there are also professors in medicine, economics, engineering, religious instruction, art and teaching.

Having amassed a large fortune in South Africa, Mr. Mosely returned to England where he has since devoted his time, energies and means to patriotic and philanthropic purposes. He equipped and maintained an army field hospital in Cape Colony during the Boer war. His contributions to public charities have been many and generous, and his name occupies an honored place in the long list of Jewish Englishmen who have proved their patriotism and public spirit by giving their personal and financial support to every movement that had for its object the advance of imperial inter-

A MEDICAL CONSULTATION.

Doctors Talk Over the Pro and Con of Pe-ru-na

The Claim That Pe-ru-na Is a "Cure-All" Is Denied and Explained—Dr. Hartman Talks Freely on Some Vital Subjects.



A PHYSICIAN of wide celebrity called upon Dr. Hartman one day at his magnificent offices in Columbus, Ohio. After the usual salutations had passed between them, the doctor suddenly remarked:

"I have called to see you, Dr. Hartman, to satisfy my mind on some points. I have always been opposed to advertised medicines and considered them all more or less frauds. But I have known you so long to be a renowned physician and an honorable gentleman that I am puzzled to know which of us is wrong. It may turn out that neither of us is wrong. We are both sincere in the matter according to our understanding. I have a good medicine; I want the people to know it. I believe it would be positively wrong for me to conceal the fact. I believe it not only to be my privilege to advertise Peruna, but my duty to do so."

"Well, suppose I grant that; surely you cannot believe that your remedy (Peruna) is a cure-all. No educated physician believes in cure-alls."

Peruna Not a Cure-All.

"Neither do I believe in cure-alls, nor have I ever claimed that Peruna was a cure-all. Peruna cures just one disease—catarrh of the mucous membrane of the body in general, and it assumes many phases and is subject to many complications, and is consequently known by a great many different names. In claiming, however, that Peruna will cure these different conditions, I am only claiming that it will cure one disease—catarrh. Can you find any fault with that, Doctor?"

"Well, no, I cannot. But according to my information in the case, people claim that they have been cured of rheumatism, malaria, nervous prostration, neuralgia and heart disease. Now,

if your remedy cures one disease only, how do you account for it that it has the reputation of curing these other ailments?"

"Well, in the first place, nervous prostration and neuralgia are each directly dependent upon the blood and low state of vitality. Now, Peruna immediately purifies the blood and increases the vitality by producing perfect digestion. This it does in its action on the mucous membrane of the stomach and other digestive organs. If the truth were known in these cases I suppose we would find that catarrh of these organs was the first cause of the lowered vitality which brought on the nervous prostration and neuralgia. Thus you see it might be that Peruna will cure all such cases of nervous prostration and neuralgia simply because it cures catarrh."

"Can you see the force of your reasoning in these two afflictions, but how about malaria? Surely malaria is not caused by catarrh?"

"Are you quite sure of that, Doctor? How do the malaria germs find their way into the system?"

"They enter with the food, water and air which we consume."

"Enter, where, Doctor?"

"Why, they enter through the mucous membrane, of course—of the lungs, stomach or bowels."

"Well, now, are you perfectly sure, Doctor, that they would be able to enter through these membranes if they were

A Consultation in Dr. Hartman's Office.

perfectly healthy, or, in other words, perfectly free from catarrh?"

"I suppose, of course, that health would be a protection, if not an absolute barrier."

"Well, that is exactly what I claim, and all I claim. Peruna will remove every vestige of catarrh of the mucous membranes and leave them perfectly healthy, and thus prevent the entrance of malarial germs. Of course this would lead to the cure of any case of malaria, would it not?"

"Yes, that would certainly lead to a cure. But now about rheumatism? People claim that Peruna will cure rheumatism?"

How Rheumatism Is Cured.

"Well, in the first place, a great many cases of supposed rheumatism are not in reality rheumatism, but myalgia or neuralgia, which are dependent on lowered states of vitality, as before stated. Then, again, rheumatism, you know, depends upon a hyper-acidity of the blood. How do you suppose the blood becomes overloaded with lactic and uric acids, as the case may be, which produces rheumatism?"

"It must come from the products of digestion, of course, as the blood can get nothing except what the digestive organs bring to it."

"Well, can't you see, then, that a

catarrhal condition of the digestive organs might be the only reason why an undue amount of lactic or uric acid is formed in the blood?"

"Well, I declare. I never thought of that before. If I continue this conversation much longer you will make me believe that catarrh causes everything."

"But are not my claims valid? Are not my arguments logical? If they are, not show me my fault. If they are, you ought to accept my conclusions."

"I will think this matter over before attempting to make you any reply. It don't seem possible that all this can be true; but now as to heart disease. What are you going to do with the claim that Peruna will cure heart disease?"

Heart Disease Explained.

If you mean by heart disease, inflammation of the covering or lining of the heart (pericarditis and endocarditis), then I agree with you that Peruna will not cure heart disease. Neither will any other medicine. But you know, Doctor, that there are a thousand and one functional disturbances of the heart caused by irritation of the pneumogastric nerve, which the people call heart disease. These disturbances of the heart are even more difficult to bear than organic diseases of the heart, and Peruna will cure them simply because it cures any catarrhal affection of the digestive tract. Most of the so-called heart disease is dyspepsia at bottom as you know."

"Yes, I grant you that, but I have heard it frequently stated that Peruna will cure organic disease of the heart."

"But, of course, I am not responsible for all the statements that the people make, yet even this proposition will bear a little scrutiny before it is set aside as being wholly false. Now, Doctor, tell me what you would do if you had a case of organic disease of the heart."

"I would do all I could to equalize the circulation of the blood, sustain the vital powers and keep up the nutrition of the patient."

"Yes, that is all I could do."

"Well, Peruna will do exactly that, whether a person has heart disease or not. It will regulate the circulation, it will increase the vitality and assist nutrition. According to your own statement that is all that can be done. Why not use Peruna then as well as anything else?"

"I think I had better acknowledge myself beaten by your arguments this time, but I will have to study up these questions and get some of your Peruna, so as to make a thorough test of your claims. Then I am coming to see you again, when I think I will be able to break down some of your conclusions."

"All right, Doctor. I will be glad to see you at any time, and whenever you convince me that my claims are too large, I will contract them accordingly."

Peruna Cures Catarrh Only.

We have given the above conversation with Dr. Hartman in order to show our readers that Peruna is not a cure-all. So many people think because they are benefited by the use of Peruna in various chronic diseases that Peruna is recommended to cure almost every known disease. Peruna is not a cure-all. Dr. Hartman has never made such claim for it. Its benefit in so many cases of chronic diseases depends wholly upon the fact that it cures catarrh and catarrh only. But by ridding the system of catarrh a multitude of chronic diseases disappear.

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stone" was kept at the state penitentiary for many years, and was free for the use of any person who wanted it applied to a bite or other wound. Later a "madstone" which may perhaps have been the same specimen was sold at auction in the country for thirty-nine dollars. Perhaps the stone having the most remarkable history is in St. Louis, and one of its "cures" has recently been exploited in the newspapers. It was brought to this country in 1887 by a Russian physician, who settled in Nevada. He said that the stone had been used in Russia for a hundred and fifty years, in proof of which fact he submitted documents written on parchment in Russian, which the people in Nevada had to take on faith, as they could not read the language. He offered the stone for sale at \$1,500, and a farmer who had seen a similar stone elsewhere and had faith in it, agitated the formation of a stock company to buy the stone. About a thousand stockholders paid a dollar each, and the remaining sum necessary was contributed by the present owner. The stone was used on all the animals, and most persons that were bitten by dogs. In at least one case, the owner says, the dog was not shot on the spot, but kept until it died of unmistakable rabies. So celebrated are the virtues of this stone that the neighbors are willing to believe that an offer of three thousand dollars for it has been refused.

Mr. Will Crooks, M.P., speaking at Plumstead, England, said he knew one firm of brewers who owned as many public-houses as there were days in a year. If compensation ever came along, the brewers and not the licensees would get it, and the barmen and barmaids, who lost their employment, would never be thought of.

MADSTONES

CURIOUS SUPERSTITIONS REGARDING THEIR POWERS.

There are some popular beliefs not quite classed as superstitions which seem too deeply rooted for universal education to destroy. Several of these concern mad dogs. The idea that a healthy dog which bites a person must be killed because if it should at some future time go mad the person bitten would have hydrophobia is reluctantly given up, even by some persons of education. Even more strange is the belief in "madstones" about which much has been printed of late. There are many "madstones" in this country, and the believers in their efficacy always know where the nearest one is kept. In a sense, these porous stones are public institutions. Some of them have curious histories. One was the property of an Ohio negro named Depp, and on his death was placed in the State Library at Columbus, from which, according to reports, it was recently taken and applied to the wound of a woman bitten by a supposedly rabid dog. The same report stated that the dog was not mad after all, but that the woman received blood poisoning from the stone and died. That stone's career of healing should be ended by now. A Virginia newspaper recalls that another "mad-

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Professor of Chemistry, R.C.S.L.,
President of the Royal College of
Surgeons, Ireland.

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For Infants
Invalids,
And The Aged.

GOLD MEDAL,
WOMAN'S EXHIBITION,
London, 1900.

DR. BARNARDO says.—

"We have already used Neave's Food in
two of our Homes (Babies' Castle and the
Village Home), and I have no hesitation in
saying it has proved very satisfactory."
July 27th, 1902.

USED IN THE

Russian Imperial Nursery.

Manufacturers—JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO.,
Fordingbridge, England.

Wholesale Agents—THE LYMAN BROS.
& Co., Ltd., Toronto and Montreal.

FROM READERS.

WHEREUNTO?

Editor of the 'Witness.'

have got a body check, but

in the play. The United

doubt, thought that the re-

sult of the Alaska award would be

Canada's estrangement from England,

but she has reckoned without her lost.

The government of Great Britain may

have been outwitted in her diplomacy,

by first consenting to a foregone con-

clusion, but the great bulk of the

British people are wide awake, and are

heart and soul with Canada. If the

United States thinks that Canada is

going to indulge in pettiness and crimi-

nation against the 'Old Nursing Mother,'

she is much mistaken. Our commercial

and political relations, to say nothing

of the social or sentimental, would

stand ever so much stronger than that

administered. Canada, to use a vulgar

figure, is not going to cut off her nose

to vex her face. She has better uses

for her hands. She is going to keep on

the even tenor of her way. She desires

to live in peace with all the world,

and to use her energies for the develop-

ment of her resources. To use another

vulgar figure, she will not, in the fu-

ture, 'go it blind.' She will look closer

after her assets, and place an 'export

duty on some of her raw material, that

may be shipped outside the Empire.

She will continue her custom with those

countries which give her the best and

cheapest values; but she will open up

and cultivate new opportunities for

trade. She is not yet, nor will she, for

some years to come, be a manufacturing

country, but she is possessed of much

raw material, which she can use up to

advantage, and which can be manu-

factured more for home consumption than

for export. She is an agricultural coun-

try, and her cereals, cattle, butter,

cheese and fruit can be quadrupled, and

find a ready and paying market, to say

nothing of her timber. One effect of the

Alaska award will be more intimate

trade relations between Canada, France,

the West Indies and South Africa. An-

other effect will be the strengthening of

Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy, which

certainly will not tend to the increase

HE WAS LAID UP ALL WINTER.

Then Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured
his Back and put him to Work.

Angus McDonald Strained his Back at
the Coal Pits—Doctors Called it
Acute Rheumatism—Dodd's Kidney
Pills Cured Him.

Indian Brook, Victoria Co., N.S., Oct.
30.—(Special).—Angus D. McDonald, son
of the postmaster here, is among the
many who thank Dodd's Kidney Pills
that they are able to do and enjoy a
good day's work.

Young McDonald strained his back at
the coal pits and was brought home in
a agony of pain. A doctor who was
brought twenty-five miles to attend him
declared his trouble was acute rheuma-

tism. From October till the following
spring he was laid up completely and
couldn't do a hand's turn. Then he
decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills.

After he had taken one box he was
called on business to Cape North and re-

mained away till August. On his re-

turn the first question he was asked was

'Angus, how is your back?' 'As well

as ever,' he replied. 'What cured it?'

'Dodd's Kidney Pills.'

Postmaster McDonald, the young man's

father, states positively that these are

the actual facts of the case, and that his

son owes his recovery to Dodd's Kidney
Pills and nothing else.

of trade between Canada and the United
States. It would have paid the United
States better, materially and sentimentally,
to have placated Canada, rather
than to have irritated her by the at-

tempt to circumvent. She could have
done this without loss to her purse or
to her dignity, but she was pleased to
look at the question through sordid eyes,
and it may turn out true of a nation
as well as of an individual that, 'the who
maketh haste to be rich falleth into a
snare.'

Over a hundred million dollars will

be expended within the next five years

on the construction of railways in Can-

ada, and it is 'devoutly to be hoped'

that most, if not all, the requisite ma-

terial will be taken from our own re-

sources.

R. LANIGAN.

LECKY THE HISTORIAN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The general Aufregung in Can-

ada, as the Germans would call it, con-

sequent upon the Alaskan Boundary

award, is perhaps responsible for the

small amount of attention that has been

paid by our press to the death last week,

in London, of Mr. Lecky, the historian.

It is probable, however, that to no other

English writer of the nineteenth century

—not excepting Sir John Seeley—are we

more indebted for clear and just views

as to the relations between the Mother

Country and the colonies. Those views

were not put forward in a special work

to that end, but are contained in the

extensive chapters dealing with the American

revolution in his seven volumes on

'England in the Eighteenth Century'—

a work by the way which should be

more widely known than it is, not only

by those who would study more deeply

the political development of the British

Empire, but by those who would learn of

the great moral forces which fairly seethed

in a century which Carlyle, too hastily

perhaps, pronounced uninteresting.

Mr. Lecky takes up the History of Eng-

land from the point where Macaulay's

labors were ended by death, namely,

with the accession of Anne, and carries

it to the beginning of the nineteenth

century. If his style lacks the brillian-

cy of Macaulay it is not lacking in

other attractive qualities. It is steadily

readable and is re-readable for the happy

correctness of the language and the bal-

anced order in which every subject is

dealt with. Lecky's vigorous intellectu-

al honesty, moreover, not only absolves

him from all charge of partisan leaning,

but at the same time gives to his views

decision and precision. The combined

moral and intellectual fairness which dis-

tinguishes his work as a whole is amply

illustrated in his treatment of the Amer-

ican revolution and is perhaps partly

responsible for the fact that at last we

are getting fairer accounts of that great

event from across the line. Many lessons

might be drawn from his work of particu-

lar applicability to the present moment,

even as to the working of the preferen-

tial tariff that was in force some ten

years before the revolution, but there is

a quiet little lesson that Mr. Lecky

thinks it necessary to enforce gently

several times and that is that when

even the most favorable advantages are

enjoyed by a colony at the expense of

the Mother Country there is a disposi-

tion in the colony to throw every ex-

cess upon the Mother Country that the

colony can avoid paying itself. It would

be idle to pretend that this spirit does

not prevail in Canada to-day and it puts

one in serious doubt as to the amount

of the real sense of imperial responsibility

there may be behind the large mass of

imperial sentiment which has been so

much in evidence in Canada—up to the

last week or two.

Outside of our present status, which,

in spite of boundary awards, is one that

might continue a long time with benefit

to ourselves and the Empire, there are

three possibilities before us—imperial

responsibility, national responsibility and

absorption with our neighbors. Which

there is in store for us will be de-

termined eventually by forces and senti-

ments which cannot be predicted to-day,

but the time has certainly arrived when

Canadians whose leanings are imperial

must accustom their minds more to

thoughts of imperial responsibility than

to thoughts of imperial sentiment. One

great responsibility must be made un-

mistakably plain. Under any form of

imperial trading union the constabulary

of the sea has to be maintained for the

common benefit of all and unquestion-

ably at the common and justly propor-

tioned expense of all.

J. C. SUTHERLAND.

Richmond, Oct. 27.

HELP—URGED FOR THE ARMEN-

IAN STUDENT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The Rev. Mr. Dewey, of Mont-

real, has made an appeal through your

columns to help a certain Armenian

medical student to complete his course,

so that he may return to his native

land, Persia, and help to evangelize his

people. This case appears to me to be

a worthy one, and I trust the \$150

asked for will be readily forthcoming.

What a splendid investment! Chris-

tianity has long been represented in that

land of ancient renown. The Nestorians

ers. The need is great. A lady mis-

sionary said: When I think of all I

have seen and heard in Persia, I some-

times feel as if I had almost looked in-

to hell.' R. E. Speer, in relating his

travels there, says, 'Life is sad in Persia,

especially the woman's life.' Of Mes-

hed, where there is a great shrine,

Lord Curzon remarked that though it

was the holiest city in Persia, it was

the wickedest in Asia. It is a rocky

field for missionaries, but faithful ser-

vices will tell. 'It needs just such men

as the medical student for whom aid is

asked. The individual Persian needs re-

generation; the social and political Per-

sia needs reorganizing on the basis of

a Christian civilization. I can do no-

thing financially to aid this student, so

I offer this as doing the next best thing.

Let Christians pray for Persia.

R. O. ARMSTRONG,

Methodist minister, Weymouth, N.S.

CATTLE EMBARGO.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Perhaps you will allow me briefly

to refer to an item in your columns of

Oct. 8, under the above heading, and

containing a statement from the 'Na-

tional Meat Traders' Association' (Lon-

don) that 'the English farmers would

get store cattle much cheaper by their

readmission,' and 'Canada would par-

ticularly benefit.' I would be quite sat-

isfied with the conclusions arrived at by

the association if the last four words

were omitted.

There appears to be two specially in-

terested parties in this matter—the

farmers of Britain and the exporters of

Canada. The farmers, with the object

of feeding and fattening store cattle at

a profit, and the exporters looking to an

increase of trade. We often read of the

representations of farmers to the imper-

ial government, and of the cattle ex-

porters to the Dominion govern-

ment, but I am not aware that the

farmers of Canada have asked to be

heard in the matter. They, the party

whom all the others are so anxious

about, so much interested in, take no

part in the matter whatever. Why?

We may be allowed to claim that the

interest of the Canadian farmer is not

in the minds of either the British far-

mer or the Canadian exporter. The far-

Advertisements.

Fruit is nature's laxative. All the laxative and tonic properties extracted from the juices of pure ripe fruits are combined in

Abbey's Effervescent Salt
Price 25c and 60c.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

The opening article in 'McClure's Magazine' for November deals with 'The wonders of radium.' In it Mr. Cleveland Moffett tells of a visit paid to the laboratories of M. Curie, in Paris, and how he learned many remarkable things. For instance, he learns that radium gives out light and heat continuously with an infinitesimally small waste, say an ounce to a ton in ten thousand years, and he suggests that radium may be the light of the future. To this M. Curie responds: 'I am afraid that we should pay rather dearly for such a light. There is first the money cost to be considered, and then the likelihood that the people illuminated by radium would be also stricken with paralysis, blindness and various nervous disorders.' When Mr. Moffett notices the small quantities of radium available for experiment and suggests that some philanthropic American millionaire might provide it in large quantities, Mr. Curie tells him that a kilogram (two and one-fifth pounds) would cost about ten million francs, and that under existing conditions radium is worth about three thousand times its weight in pure gold. Twenty-four months of work upon eight tons of uranite detritus had resulted in enough white powder (chloride of radium) to fill a salt spoon. Experiments seem to show that radium may be of substantial benefit to suffering humanity, apparent cures having been already wrought upon lupus patients, but the dangers of its use are also great.

'I have no doubt,' said M. Curie, 'that a kilogram of radium would be sufficient to destroy the population of Paris.'

Advertisements.

AT DEATH'S DOOR.

THE STORY OF THE RECOVERY OF MISS FALFORD OF ST. ELIE.

She Says: "I am Confident that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Saved My Life—Hope for All Weak, Sticky Girls."

To be well, to be strong, to possess a clear complexion, bright eyes and an elastic step, the blood must be pure and filled with life-giving energy. When you see pale, sickly, girls, easily tired, subject to headaches, backaches, and violent palpitation of the heart, it is the blood that is at fault, and unless the trouble is speedily corrected the patient passes into that condition known as 'decline' and death follows. The one sure, positive way to obtain rich, red, health-giving blood is to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This medicine has saved thousands of young girls from a premature grave. Strong proof of this is offered in the case of Miss Zenaide Falford, of St. Elie, Quebec. Miss Falford tells the story of her sickness and recovery as follows: "Like many other Canadian girls, I went to the United States and found employment in a factory at Woonsocket. The close, indoor work proved too much for me and nearly ended in my death. At first I was taken with headaches, would tire very easily, had no appetite, and no energy. I tried to continue the work, but grew worse and worse, and finally was compelled to return to my home. I was so much changed and so emaciated that my friends hardly knew me. Two weeks after my return home I was forced to take my bed. I had a bad cough, was distressed by terrible dreams, and sometimes passed whole nights without sleep. Two doctors treated me, but without avail, as I was steadily growing weaker; in fact I could not hold my hand above my head for more than three or four seconds, and had to be turned in bed. No one expected I would get better, and I thought myself I was about to die. At this time my brother came from Montreal to see me, and strongly urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. A supply of pills was procured and I now blame the day I began taking them. It is enough to say that before three boxes were used I began to feel better, and from that on I grew stronger every day. By the time I had taken nine or ten boxes I was once more enjoying the blessing of perfect health. No symptoms of the old trouble remain, and I am confident Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life.

Pure blood is the secret of health, and it is because every dose of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills makes new, rich blood, that they cure such desperate cases as that above related. These pills cure blood troubles that arise from poor blood—and that means most of the ailments that afflict mankind. Give these pills a fair trial and they will not disappoint you. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere, or sent by mail, post paid, at 50c per box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

granting that they came within its influence. Men and women would be killed just as these mice were killed. They would feel nothing during their exposure to the radium, nor realize that they were in any danger. And weeks would pass after their exposure before anything would happen. Then gradually the skin would begin to peel off, and their bodies would become one great sore. Then they would become blind. Then they would die from paralysis and congestion of the spinal cord.

This magazine has been publishing for the last year Miss Tarbell's history of the Standard Oil Company. The second part of this work is to begin in the December number. Concerning the responsibility of the public, the editor says:—

The Standard Oil Company was organized to keep up the price of oil. The great lessening of the margin between the price of crude and refined oils came before 1882, when the Trust was formed, in the days when competition was bitter, and hundreds of able, ingenious, ambitious men, were developing the new industry. Since 1882 the margin between crude and refined has remained almost stationary, and this in spite of the fact of the great fall in cost of transportation, caused by the general introduction of pipe lines, the improvements in machinery, and the wonderful development of by-products. The fact is, cheap oil now is due to the oil producer—that hardy reckless pioneer who pushes his way into the wilderness and stakes often his last dollar on the hope of striking oil. Fluctuation in price depend on what he finds. The public reaps little or nothing from the boasted economies of combination, the wonderful developments of by-products. And why should it? It has allowed the practices which have made the Trust possible. It has justified its apathy to their morality, by telling itself that it was getting its oil cheaper.

'Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly,' opens with the second of a series of 'conservative but illuminating articles' by the editors on the political methods employed by the great American corporations. It says:—

The fault primarily lies with the campaign contribution, the method by which the organized wealth of the country notoriously seeks to control the national law-making power. This places the responsibility directly at the door of the power so controlled—the Congress of the United States. A government is no better than the chosen representatives of the people who make its laws. No matter how honest and fearless a Governor or a President may be, if he has a Legislature or a Congress against him, controlled in notable instances by malign and unscrupulous influences, he is powerless to remedy the evil. He may hold jobbery in check here and there. He may whip a culprit to jail now and then with the scourge of the criminal, but so long as the poison is in the veins of the men who are elected as the representatives of the citizens of the country, just so long will the government suffer.

Another political paper in this number discusses Tammany's new leader—Charles F. Murphy, who was born in the bend of the East River, where the gas houses are. In that territory there are two short cuts to political success, the athletic track and the gin mill route. Murphy travelled both, and distanced all competitors.

The 'Booklovers' Magazine, Philadelphia, as usual is very attractive, with its colored reproductions of popular paintings and its numerous portraits. A very interesting paper by Julian Hawthorne sketches sympathetically the life of William Miller, the leader of the Millerite agitation in 1843, when many people sold their possessions in the expectation of the near approach of the end of the world. Mr. Hawthorne says:—

Miller was too sincere and ardent a man, and too much convinced of the truth of the principles on which he had proceeded, to accept unqualified defeat. Indeed, he justified even the mistakes he had made by saying: 'Will the Master condemn the porter and his friends for making these false alarms? Will he punish them for disturbing the carousings of their brethren? Which of these two classes of servants will have shown the most love for their Master?' To the end of his life he maintained his stand, 'Were I to live my life over again,' he wrote, 'with the same evidence I then had, to be honest with God and man I should have to do as I have done. I confess my error and acknowledge my disappointment; yet I still believe that the day of the Lord is near even at the door.' These may be considered his last words; he died in 1849. To him, as to all of us, the day of the Lord is near, even at the door; who met William Miller respected him; those who knew him loved him. There was no trace of self-seeking in all his propaganda. He had a strong brain, an honest nature, a brave and constant heart.

'The Booklover,' New York, a large quarto monthly, presents a miscellany of curiously interesting and generally unknown facts about the world's literature and literary people. The November number has papers on Ibsen, Lamb, Piers Plowman, Dickens, the Bronte novels, Charles Reade's Scrap Book, etc. A correspondent tells as follows a tale of live bookworms.

This week I had the delight of finding two live bookworms, in an old book-shop. One was black, with a ruby head. He was gnawing away on the leather back of

an old volume of Blackstone's Laws. The smaller one, light grey and white, also with a ruby head, was feasting blithely on a ragged red morocco, 'Thompson's Seasons' (Charles Lamb, you know, says 'Thompson's Seasons,' I maintain it, always looks best a little torn and dog-eared.) Of course I bottled the two book-worms at once, and gave them chips of Blackstone and Thompson to subsist on, but they declined to live longer than a day torn rudely away from their native bookshelves. The longest one was nearly three-quarters of an inch long; the other, half an inch long. You may already have experienced book-worms, but as I had not, and had always regarded them as a sort of 'Mrs. Arris-ain't-no-such-a-person,' I was truly charmed at the find.

SERMONS AND STUDIES.

The Rev. W. J. Dawson, of Highbury Quadrant Congregational Church, has been persuaded by the pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, to publish a new volume of sermons entitled, from the name of the first, 'The Reproach of Christ.' Mr. Hillis explains in his introduction that Mr. Dawson, 'doing many things, does them all well. He is a novelist, a poet and dramatist, a lecturer, an editor, but 'above all else he is a preacher, persuading men to righteousness and the life of Jesus Christ.' He speaks also of the literary charm of the sermons and their appeal to the higher spiritual life. There are seventeen of these sermons, from one of which entitled 'Christianity and Politics,' we give the following passage:

If we do indeed give to God the things that are his, that very action must imply in the long run a political life in the Christian. For what are the things God demands of us? Not prayer alone, or worship, or sedulous spiritual culture; but justice, humanity, integrity, rectitude, and these not in our private capacity alone, but as citizens. A man may be ever so just and upright in his own private capacity; but if he is indifferent to the cause of public and general justice, he is really unjust. A man may be the most humane of men, but if he have no care for the great causes of humanity among his fellowmen, then is he really inhuman. To care for the things of God really and deeply, soon sets us thinking about the things of Caesar. To see God is to see our fellow men with a truer and more sympathetic eye, and hence I contend that it is not merely wrong, but it is impossible for the true Christian to be indifferent to the political conditions of his time. That, at least, was and has always been a cardinal principle of that great Puritan movement, whose fruits to-day are found in Nonconformist churches scattered through the whole world. The Puritan never asked to be left alone to save his own soul; from the first he was haunted by magnificent ideals of civic and national salvation. The Kingdom of God was indeed something hidden in his own heart; but it was also a mighty heaven which was meant to work through society, until this kingdom which he loved, was also the Kingdom of Christ whom he served. . . . Do not talk of the hardening effect of politics, the corrupting, belittling effect of politics; they only corrupt the corrupt, and are little only to the little-minded. Politics in the hands of a Lincoln or a Cromwell become the weapons of vast national regeneration, and they do so, because the men themselves are regenerate. . . . To every young man I say, it is your duty to take the deepest interest in all that concerns your country, to judge and measure all the great movements of your time with intelligence and conscience, to interpret religion in a broad spirit, not as a personal perquisite of the soul, but as a living force, capable of operating in every department of life; take your personal responsibility as a citizen, and not to delegate it to any governing class; for in thus acting you are only rendering unto God the things that are God's.

(Revell Co., Toronto, \$1.)

Nearly a dozen books by the Rev. Campbell Morgan, the English preacher, who was chosen to carry on Mr. Moody's work at Northfield, have already been published by the Revells. To the series is now added a large volume entitled 'The Crises of the Christ,' in which the principal epochs in the life of Christ are studied in connection with the doing of the work for which he was anointed by God. 'Other writers have emphasized the mystery of Christ's person, the graciousness of his teaching, the beauty of his character and the wonder of his deeds,' but Dr. Morgan says, 'it is of equal importance that this wonderful life should be seen as that of the anointed servant of God, the Christ who in all the details of the passing days was working a larger work, and towards a mightier issue than a mere contemplation of the human life might seem to suggest.' Indeed, he continues, 'the beauty of the life itself is only fully appreciated when it is seen as related in its every part to this mighty movement of God towards the redemption of man.' Dr. Morgan has the following for his grand topics, each discussed in a number of chapters: 'The Bible,' 'The Baptism,' 'The Temptation,' 'The Transfiguration,' 'The Crucifixion,' 'The Resurrection,' and 'The Ascension,' with preliminary chapters on 'Fallen Man,' and final ones on 'Man Redeemed.' As an illustration of Dr. Morgan's style we quote the following from the chapters on 'The Transfiguration':

Peter suggests making a tabernacle for Jesus, and one for Moses, and one for El-

In buying, note the package—The name tells the quality.

If it's

Chase & Sanborn's

HIGH GRADE

COFFEE

it's the BEST.

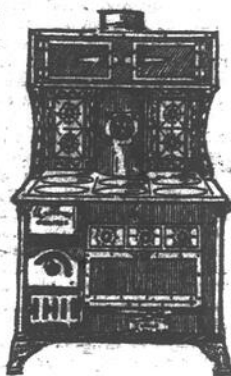
"SEAL BRAND"
In 1-lb. and 2-lb. Tin Cans (air-tight).
Other high grades in richly-colored parchment bags (moisture proof).

Why do you Cough?

Cherrine
Cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Sore Throat, and all irritations of the Throat and Lungs. 25c everywhere

CLEAN COAL. RIGHT WEIGHT. PROMPT DELIVERY.

CITIZENS COAL COMPANY.
246 ST. JAMES STREET, PHONE MAIN 241.



No! The cooking in the hotels in the Rockies is not done on the mountain ranges, but on the Geo. R. Prowse Steel Plate Ranges.

Coal Oil Stoves and Heaters of all kinds

Geo. R. Prowse, 208 McGill St.

of one sister in a large family comes in well to relieve the rather sombre experience of another sister who is making a scanty livelihood as a hack-writer. Of the 'Pixie' story, in which the bright little Irish girl appears as a French-speaking governess, it should be sufficient to mention the author's name, though Mrs. De Vesey does not quite keep her originality when her heroines grow up. She falls somewhat into the matronly fashion of desiring to marry off as many of her girls as possible. Leslie Keith's story, 'An Unwilling Impostor,' tells of an Australian girl trying to support herself in London, and shows how precarious is even the least-paid employment to those who have neither friends nor training. 'The Wonder-Workers' tells of the difficulties, some of them of their own making, which beset a family of girls who took in lodgers and otherwise raised sufficient money to keep a little home for themselves and an invalid mother. They seem to have felt it all a little beneath them, but that spirit is gradually leaving English fiction, and a wholesome appreciation of skilled labor for worthy ends is inculcated in this as in the other tales. Papers on fancy-work, stories of eminent musicians, with poems, puzzles and pictures make this annual a varied and charming gift-book. (Religious Tract Society, London, eight shillings.)

'The Boy's Own Annual' is a fine volume containing together with the regulation 'guips and cranks,' a number of lively boys' stories, such as 'Chris Cunningham: a story of the stirring days of Nelson,' and 'Val Dainty, his adventures and misadventures during the Graeco-Turkish war.' One of the most entertaining school stories is that of 'Croesus Minor,' a boy whose uncle gave him a thousand pounds on condition that he should spend it in one year. There is sense and humor as well in the way the hero's youthful ideas, not reaching much beyond a clandestine tin of lobster to share with his friends at night, are forced to grow through stress of practical responsibility, till he realizes something of the power, and the anxiety, too, that

money brings. This volume closes a quarter-century for the 'Boy's Own Paper,' which has had the same editor during the whole of its career. (Religious Tract Society.)

Advertisements.

TAX ON TOURISTS.

The Manx government imposes a duty of 1d. per head in respect of all passengers embarking or disembarking at Manx ports, and the returns issued in connection with this tax show that during May, June, and July last 167,004 persons were landed at Douglas, as compared with 142,299 in the corresponding months last year, and 163,151 in the corresponding months in 1901. During the three months named there were landed at Ramsey this year 15,804 persons, as against 3,578 last year and 5,570 in 1901.

Advertisements.

Distress After Eating

Nausea between meals, belching, vomiting, flatulence, fits of nervous headache, pain in the stomach, are all symptoms of dyspepsia, and the longer it is neglected the harder it is to cure it.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Radically and permanently cure it—strengthen and tone the stomach and other digestive organs for the natural performance of their functions.

Accept no substitute for Hood's.

"My appetite was gone; nothing tempted me to eat, and what little I did eat sat un-aided and unpleasant in my stomach. I tried many remedies without any benefit whatever. Finally Hood's Sarsaparilla having been recommended, I began its use. After taking one bottle my stomach would retain food, and my appetite began to improve. After taking three bottles I was completely cured." WILLIAM ROSS, Wellington street, South, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

The Boys' Page.

In a Furnace of Fire

(J. Thornton Burge, in 'The Alliance News,' author of 'Grandfather Ru-ben,' 'His Book,' etc.)

"Tell you a story? All right, my lads, said a grey-haired farmer in the Canadian North-West, as he sat under the verandah of his frame house at the end of the day's work, watching the last rays of the setting sun.

"Do tell us some adventure, father," said one of the boys.

"Bring out your stools and sit beside me then."

Soon the two lads were seated and the farmer began his story.

"Well, boys, it's an adventure that befel me when I first came from the Old Country, and we were greenhorns as to the ways of the prairies. I had been in the country a month and surveyed several plots of land, finally deciding to settle in this district. Accordingly, my two mates and I took our journey from Winnipeg one bright spring morning. I shall remember for long how brightly the prairies were strewn with flowers, their names unknown to me, and how the birds sang and rose, time and again, the prairie chickens rose and we shot at them as we travelled onwards. In those days there were no railways in this part of the country, so with two horses, Fairy and Daisy, and a cart which contained our household goods and stores we trekked off for our future home. One of my companions was Phil Bright, a boy bright by name and bright by nature, the other was Nedabus Pike, a man full of fun, but who liked to drink too well, poor chap. All went well for several days. One evening, after a long march, we unyoked and hobbled our horses near a clump of trees which skirted a pond. We collected the dry sticks and lit our camp fire as usual. I was busy frying supper, Nedabus was putting up our tent, and Phil was attending to the horses.

Just as I had got the supper ready, Phil, who had now finished his job, came up and said:

"I've been watching a bright light out in that direction. I have been wondering what it is."

"I guess," said Ned, with a gleam, and sang as merry as possible.

"West, to the West, the moon doesn't rise in the north," interrupted Phil.

"It's Jack o' Lantern," suggested Ned.

"Propose that we catch him," I said, looking up from the

supper. "We will be a change from pig's flesh, certainly," returned Ned, laughing. Then he went on with his song, 'To the West, to the West.'

"Now, Ned," said I, interrupting him, "on with that 'Jack o' Lantern' or 'Will be midnight before we get something to drink."

"Oh, I like something stronger than kettle water," said Ned.

"I fear it will be the ruin of you, mate," I returned. "Talk about the land of the free, you are becoming a slave to the bottle, I fear. For I had noticed that many times during the day he had taken a nip from a little flask which he carried."

Ned did not soon get out of temper. He simply shook his head and continued his ditty as he took the kettle from the cart and placed it on the fire.

Soon it was boiling, and we all sat down to supper with true prairie appetites. But I noticed that the horses seemed restless. Presently, with wide open nostrils they sniffed the air and snorted, and I believe if they had not been hobbled they would have taken to flight.

"What's up with the beasts?" said Phil. "Mosquitoes," I suggested.

Then we went on talking about our future prospects, how we intended to make our fortunes in this new country and eventually to return to England and put up for seats in parliament.

As we sat talking we had almost forgotten the mysterious light on the horizon.

"I can smell something burning," presently remarked Phil.

"Perhaps you can," returned Ned. "Our camp fire is burning."

"I am well aware of that already," said Phil. "But the breeze seems to be bringing a smell of fire with it."

We sat on and still talked. I thought the lad was a bit homesick. Then I lit my pipe and as I did so, sure enough I noticed that two or three black flakes were borne down by the breeze.

"What's that?" I said in amazement.

"Smuts," answered Ned.

"But where from?"

"Sam, you look skeared." I had risen from supper in haste. Darkness was now fast setting in, the sky was cloudless, and the stars shone out brightly. Looking northward, I beheld the constellation of the Great Bear, each star twinkling brightly in the twilight, and, just above the pointers, the north star was visible. But the whole of the northern heavens was lit up with a peculiar glow.

"What that light is I can't make out. But 'tis enough to skear anybody, I think," Ned remarked.

He made no reply but went on singing his favorite ditty.

"I noticed that the light flickered a great deal, and that while we had been partaking of supper it had extended more to the eastward."

This I pointed out to my companions. Phil was very much alarmed, and suggested that it was a prairie fire.

At this remark Nedabus laughed outright. "Northern lights," he suggested with a yawn. "Out with the blankets and let's off to bed."

"I am not going to rest until I know what it is," I said uneasily.

Ned laughed.

"I did not think you were a nervous old woman before, Sam," he said.

"But I took no notice of my mate's taunt."

"Phil, huddle, run up to the top of that little hillock and tell me what you see," said I.

A few minutes later he came running back.

"It's a big fire all round Mr. Smith," he

said. "It stretches in all directions. While he was speaking various animals rushed past us as if fleeing from some danger."

There was no time to be lost. I went to the top of the hillock myself to reconnoitre. What a sight met my eyes! The whole country to the north, west and east was a wall of fire, and the glare lit up the plains for miles around! In the distance I saw bluffs of trees being burned up like matchwood, while cattle and horses were fleeing before the devouring element in all directions. Above the fire, over all the plain, hung a thick canopy of dense smoke tinged red with the reflection of the flames. The wind was fast bearing the fire down upon us from all quarters. What could we do? Where could we go for safety? We were in a trap. There was no longer any doubt as to the identity of the mysterious light. We were caught by one of those awful fires which I had read, sometimes devastate the country for hundreds of miles, and devour farmsteads and every living thing before them. I hurried back to my mates.

"The prairie is on fire," I cried. "Catch the horses quickly!"

Instantly Phil was on the move, but Ned, who had been imbibing liquor rather freely, was sound asleep on the grass.

"Get up, Ned," I cried, giving him a shake. "The prairie is on fire, and we must fly for our lives."

"The prairie on fire?" he said, rubbing his eyes.

"Yes, quick, or we shall be burned alive."

Even as I spoke we could hear the crackling of the fire, which every now and again shot up with a brighter glow than usual, and at times the wind bore down the smoke, almost choking us.

"I have heard of fighting fire with fire," remarked Phil.

"I thought a moment."

"It seems to me the best thing we can do is to gain the river," said I, little knowing the ways of the country then.

"As you wish, sir," returned the lad submissively, "but the river is quite ten miles off, and it strikes me we shall never reach it."

"We must try," said I.

In five minutes Phil and I had harnessed the horses to the wagon and we were galloping across the prairie in the direction of the river, the fire demon all the time close behind us crackling, hissing, and almost smothering us with its clouds of smoke.

On, on we flew! Our horses needed no whip to spur them. Every now and again a frightened prairie chicken would flit past us, flying in a wild, uncertain way, and crying in its fear. Far in the distance we could hear the melancholy yells of the prairie wolves. But we had no time to be alarmed at these, for the fire was close behind, ready to devour us. We had been galloping at this mad rate for quite half an hour, when our horses began to show signs of fatigue, and Daisy constantly stumbled from sheer exhaustion.

"It's all up, Phil," said I. "Say your prayers, boy, and let's lie down to die."

"What?" exclaimed Ned, for the first time seeing danger.

"We've come here to be burned alive," I said, as a thick volume of smoke bore down on us, and almost choked me. The heat of the oncoming fire was now intense. We were in a bath of perspiration, and our poor animals were foaming at the mouth.

"It's all over, Ned," said I. "Let's fold our arms and die like Englishmen."

"Tis an awful sensation, boys, to be choked by smoke, and to hear every moment the roar of a furnace of fire bearing down upon you. We had become quite bewildered, and in another moment would have been burned alive, but just then the smoke cleared a little, and we heard what sounded like a man's voice.

"Help! help!" we shouted, above the din of the awful cracking, hissing fire.

Presently a half-naked red man came riding through the smoke on a little pony. Where he came from, or how he came, was a mystery to us.

He muttered some words which I could not understand, motioning at the same time that we shall follow him. In ordinary times we should have thought twice before accepting his advice, but now there was no time to parley. As fast as our weary beasts would allow we galloped after the man.

"Where is he taking us?" asked Phil, nervously.

"Let's hope to a place of safety," I answered.

We found our guide was leading us to a little rising ground, where the grass was shorter, the smoke was not so dense, but the fire was round us on every side, although the flames were not nearly so high as in the plain from which we had come.

The Indian wrapped his blanket closely round him, and motioned us to follow him. Then he set his pony straight at the fire, and the next moment he had disappeared in the smoke. We mounted the wagon, and endeavored to follow his example, but our horses would not budge. They kicked and reared, and snorted, and finally turned and ran off in the opposite direction, only to be stopped a minute later by the flames which encircled us.

"If we can't save the beasts, we must try to save ourselves, mates," I said.

By this time the red man was again beside us. He motioned to us to wrap our coats round our faces, and to run straight through the flames.

It was useless trying to save our horses. Poor things! I looked back with pity on them as they lay in the ever-narrowing circle of flame, and I can assure you it was with a heavy heart that I left them and all my household goods behind; but life was sweet.

At that moment, Ned fell at my feet, overcome by the fierce heat. In the hour of trial his bottle had not sustained him. The Indian took him on his shoulders and carried him.

"Run," said the red man, making a

straight course for the flame where it was lowest. We ran; but who can describe the sensation? Picture to yourself the feeling of running straight into a roaring furnace, of being scalded and burnt about the face and hands, of being unable to breathe for smoke, and of finally emerging through the fire on to a blackened, smoky plain beyond.

We were saved, but all our goods were lost.

Merry Games for Hallowe'en.

THE SWINGING APPLE AND BAG.

From the ceiling a strong cord is suspended, and it is tied to the end of a stick about two feet long. To one end of a stick an apple is fastened, the string is set in motion, and contestants try to catch the apple with their teeth. When the person trying to snatch the fruit is struck in the face with the bag, it only adds to the fun, which grows fast and furious.

BLOWING OUT THE CANDLE.

A lighted candle is placed upon a table in full view of every one. Some one is blindfolded, turned around three times, and set free to seek the candle and blow out the light, if possible. The candle is seldom found, and even if the table is reached, it is difficult to blow in such a direction as to extinguish the flame.

BOBBING FOR APPLES.

In a basin or tub of water a number of ruddy-cheeked apples are placed, some having the stems left on, to assist in their capture. It may seem easy enough to secure a prize, but it is really a rather difficult matter to catch a round, slippery apple with the teeth. The surest way, it is said, is to force it to the bottom of the tub, where it may be held until caught firmly. The game, known as bobbing for apples, creates all manner of fun and laughter, as one after the other of the party emerges, dripping, if not triumphant, from the contest.

HOW BARNUM ATE THE APPLE.

Barnum, the famous showman, was very fond of children, and one of his favorite little tricks for amusing them was played with an apple. It is so very simple that it hardly deserves the name of a trick, as that term is used by magicians and jugglers, but it always raised a laugh among Barnum's little friends, and it will do the same among yours.

All you have to do is to place an apple on the table, and over it put your hat.

Barnum would sometimes put the apple on his head, and then put his hat on, saying:

"Now, I will eat that apple without taking off my hat, or even touching it." Then, having mumbled some "magical words," he would say:

"One of you had better see if the apple is gone."

And when one of the children lifted the showman's hat, he quietly took the apple and began to eat it, which he did, you see, without touching his hat, for somebody took the hat off for him.—'Christian Herald.'

Puzzles.

1. REVERSALS.

Reverse a stream and get a savage animal; a singer and get gray, portions and get a thong of leather.

2. ENIGMA.

My first is in owls, but not in bats; My second's in all kinds of cats; My third's in toes, my fourth's in hoofs, My fifth's in every sort of bows; My sixth's in ear; my seventh, tear; My whole's a portion of the year.

3. TRANPOSITION.

(Sent in by C. McCool.) What five letters will, when differently arranged spell a metal, stories, ancient inhabitants of Britain, small river ducks, a theft, or pertaining to State.

4. PRINTERS' PL.

Lilw lal eotsh ginsde sebrmlop dad eth, tercoro rwneso ni eth eams rteeit.

A number of puzzles have been sent in by Charlie McCool, Deseronto, some of which are published. He also sent in the correct answer to the word-puzzle of Oct. 13—Strenuous.

The correct answer to the Hidden Poet Puzzle—William Shakespeare—was received from William Shakespeare, of Deseronto, Que., who must have had a real pleasure in guessing it.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF LAST WEEK.

Headings and multiplied meanings. Row, how, now, now, cow, tow, vow, row, how, and bow.

Hidden poet.—William Shakespeare.

In Our Work Shop.

HOW TO BUILD A WINDMILL.

The lower or foundation ring, fig. 8, is now to be completed. Get four pieces of maple or other hard wood, 3 x 1 1/2 x 3/4 inches, and cut a piece out of the end of each 1 1/2 x 3/4 inches (B, fig. 15), and drill a 1/2-inch hole through at A. These are bolted down on the inner ring, B, fig. 7, as shown in fig. 15, to keep the upper ring in place. The upper ring is, of course, first put in place and turned round to see that it runs easily, not rubbing against B. They are then taken off while the lower ring is mounted in its place on top of the tower. It is fastened there by four 3-inch screws into the uprights, and four triangular hardwood brackets, one in the middle of each side of the tower-top.

The next thing to make is the mill wheel with the sails. Cut two 8 1/2 foot pieces of 2 x 1 inch pine, and mortise them into each other at right angles at the middle. Then cut four 4-foot 1 1/2

inches are placed underneath the centre of the spokes, with their grains crossed, and one above, and the whole bolted together with eight 1/2-inch bolts, one through each spoke, about an inch from the edge of the discs, as shown in section in fig. 16. Now stick an awl into the centre of the wheel, and with a pencil on the end of a string tied to it, strike a circle 4 feet 1 inch in radius, passing through the spokes 2 inches from their outer ends. Bore a 3/4-inch hole in each spoke, where the circle crosses it. Now bore another hole in each spoke, 20 1/2 inches nearer the centre than the first set.

Rip some of the 2 x 1 stuff in two, making it 1 inch square; plane the sides and edges; cut eight 3 foot 4 inch lengths, and eight of 1 foot 1 1/2 inches. The longer ones fit between the outside holes in the spokes, the shorter ones forming the inside circle. Round their ends, put them in place on the spokes and bore holes to correspond with the holes in the spokes. Now put one end of each piece over a spoke and one end under, taking care that they all slant the same way, as shown in fig. 17, and bolt them in place with 3-inch bolts. When this is completed, the wheel will have two rings, 18 inches apart perpendicularly. They support the fans, of which there are three in each division of the wheel.

The fans are cut out of 9 x 1 1/2 inch pine, of the shapes shown in fig. 17. There must be eight of 9 x 17 1/2 and sixteen of 17 1/2 inches long by 9 inches at one end, and 5 1/2 at the other; round off the edges and corners. Strengthen each fan with a pair of battens (as at A and B, fig. 17), made of 1 x 1/2 inch hardwood, fastened on with brads.

The fans are held in place in the wheel with 2-inch brass screws (CC, fig. 17), passing through hardwood washers 1 inch in diameter and 1/2 inch thick. These serve to prevent the fans from getting jammed in their supports.

We now proceed to some ironwork. The shaft is made of a 3/4-inch piece of 1/2 inch gas pipe, threaded at each end for a nut. At the middle of this is fitted the fan, which transforms the circular motion of the windmill into the up and down motion of the pump. It is made as follows: Take a piece of 1-inch board, and make a circle on it just the size of the outside of the gas pipe. Then draw a line 2 1/2 inches long from the centre of this circle, and using the other end for a centre, draw a circle 5 1/2 inches in diameter (fig. 18). Cut out this circle, and bind its edge with a strip of galvanized sheet steel 1 inch wide, fastened on with small screws whose heads are countersunk to the level of the steel.

Then cut two circles of 1/2 inch wood, 7 inches in diameter, with a hole for the gas pipe at the same distance from the centre as in the first circle. These are screwed on, one at each side, with their grains crossed (AA, fig. 18). Before the second one is finally screwed on, however, the eccentric strap must be made. This is a wooden ring 1 inch thick, made in the shape shown, big enough to fit over the eccentric when lined with sheet steel. A strip of sheet steel is also put on outside, projecting, as shown, below the ring.

A sheet of thin wood or cardboard, 1/4 inch thick, is put between the eccentric and one of the side discs before screwing up, so that the strap will run easily without binding.

The eccentric rod, a piece of wood 2 inches square and 10 1/2 feet long, is mortised out 1 inch deep, so that the lower end, B, of the strap fits into it; then a hole is bored through both, and it is screwed up tight with a 2-inch bolt.

(To be continued.)

inch pieces of the same wood, and cut one end of each to a right angle, so that it will fit into the angle made by the two first pieces. When these are all fitted in, they will form the eight spokes of the wheel. To get all the angles of the spokes, it is a good plan to chalk a diagram of an eight-spoked wheel on the floor, and put the wheel together on the chalk lines.

The wheel is fastened together with three round pieces of 1-inch board, 10 inches in diameter. They may be cut out with a keyhole saw, and their edges smoothed with a spokeshave. Two of

Fig. 15

Fig. 16

Fig. 17

Fig. 18

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

BIRD FLIGHT.

They flock upon the hazy air, Silent of note and purposeful of wing, Nor gossip of the nesting time Disturb their rhythmic, air-born swing.

Across the dying fields light shadows fall

That, for a moment's space, obscure the sun;

Then swift, a graceful troop, they wing their way,

Pursued in haste by some belated one.

Now all the stubble land turns twilight gray,

A hum with mystic runes and harvest rills,

Above the watching world a tiny speck Grows pale and fades against the southern hills.

—Elizabeth Alden Curtis.

FLIGHT OF THE BIRDS.

Whither away, Robin, Whither away?

Is it through envy of the maple-leaf, Whose bluntness mock the crimson of thy breast,

Thou wilt not stay?

Whither away, Bluebird, Whither away?

The blast is chill, yet in the upper sky Thou still canst find the color of thy wing.

The hue of May, Warbler, why speed thy southern flight?

Ah, why, Thou, too, whose song first told us of the Spring?

Whither away? Whither away?

Canst thou no longer tarry in the North, Here, where our roof so well hath screened thy nest?

Not one short day? Wilt thou—as if thou human were—go forth

And wanton far from them who love thee best?

Whither away? —Edmund Clarence Steadman.

Whither away, Swallow, Whither away?

Canst thou no longer tarry in the North, Here, where our roof so well hath screened thy nest?

Not one short day? Wilt thou—as if thou human were—go forth

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And wanton far from them who love thee best?

Whither away? —Edmund Clarence Steadman.

Whither away, Swallow, Whither away?

Canst thou no longer tarry in the North, Here, where our roof so well hath screened thy nest?

The summer days were long, yet all too brief

The happy season thou hast been our guest;

Whither away?

Whither away, Bluebird, Whither away?

The blast is chill, yet in the upper sky Thou still canst find the color of thy wing.

The hue of May, Warbler, why speed thy southern flight?

Ah, why, Thou, too, whose song first told us of the Spring?

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Whither away, Swallow, Whither away?

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL TUNNEL.
(By Emma C. Dowd, in 'Congregationalist'.)

Ted and Marjorie were digging a tunnel. That is, Ted was digging, and Marjorie was carrying away the stones and earth. Patiently up and down the garden walk trotted the little maid, sometimes with a stone three times as big as her chubby fists; but then, hadn't Ted promised her the second ride in that tunnel when it was finished! The Great International Tunnel, Papa had named it, for it was to reach clear down to China!

Ted was building high hopes along with that tunnel. It would be such an easy way to get to China, and every Chinaman he felt sure would want to go. The charge was to be five cents each way. Dear, dear how rich Ted would get to be in a short time!

He was thinking of all this as he worked. He wondered how soon he should come out at the other end. It was hard work, for, as Ted said, the soil was "most all stones!" The tunnel was not quite two feet deep now, and he had been digging since yesterday.

Ted was thinking and thinking, when all of a sudden he dropped his little shovel, and scrambled out of the hole. Then he stretched himself on the grass beside it, and peered anxiously down. He picked up the shovel, and carefully pushed aside the loose earth at the bottom. The truth was his foot had slipped on a round stone, and for an instant he had been afraid he was falling through to China!

He couldn't get over his fright in a hurry, and, besides, it made him worry a little about something else. When the tunnel was completed—that is, the hole made clear through the earth, if there should be nobody at the other end to catch the passengers as they went down, what would hinder their flying right off into the air! Ted had never thought of that before. If there should be an accident of that kind, people would be afraid to ride in his tunnel. Marjorie wasn't big enough to stay at the China end and catch the travellers, and he must be on this side to take the fares. Besides, when he took the first trip himself, as he had intended to do, the Chinese wouldn't know anything about his coming, and he should be in danger of falling off into space.

The thought made him shiver. So when Marjorie came back from one of her journeys to the foot of the garden, Ted said:

"I don't want to dig any more on the tunnel now! Let's play horse!"

The next minute Marjorie was leading Ted a chase around the yard that put China quite out of his head.

As the hole had been dug in a shady spot, the gardeners thought it would be a good place for some wood plants. So he filled it up with leaf mold, and now ferns and violets are growing right where was to have been The Great International Tunnel.

ETHEL'S DARNING-BALLS.

(Fannie L. Bregg, in 'Youth's Companion'.)

When Ethel came home from school she saw her mother sitting in the bay window mending, with the big basket on a chair beside her. Ethel frowned. "O dear!" she said. "I forgot it was Wednesday afternoon, and I told May that I'd be over."

"Hurry up, Ethel!" May called from across the street. "Ask your mamma."

Ethel turned and shook her head. "Can't come," said she. "I know it's Wednesday afternoon, and I've got to darn my stockings."

She came in and hung up her hat, and got a cookie to eat, and washed her hands and face, and was so long getting round to the sitting-room that at last mamma called, "Isn't my little girl coming to help me this afternoon?"

Then Ethel came in, and sitting down rather hard in her little rocker, took up the pretty, red darning-bag mamma had made her.

"I just hate to darn!" she said. "Over one and under one, over one and under one, just like we used to do in the kindergarten." (Ethel was ten and had left the kindergarten very far behind), and all black and ugly, too."

"Well, mamma said, smiling pleasantly, if it would make it any more interesting, you may make one of your threads yellow one way and blue the other in that biggest hole."

Ethel laughed at the idea of a blue and yellow darn in her black stockings, and when she was done laughing, her frown was gone. She put her hand down in the bag and brought out her thimble and ball of darning-cotton, and

then she reached in again for her darning-gourd.

"Why, what's in here instead of my gourd?" she asked, and then drew out a big orange.

Mamma looked as surprised as could be. "Why, that's strange," said she, "but I think I should like a ball I could eat afterward."

"Well," said Ethel, "I do, too." She slipped the orange into the first stocking. How the bright color shone through the holes!

Ethel darned away at her best rate, and after a little the bright spots were closed, and the orange rolled out, and slipped down into another stocking, and by and by another and still another, and at last two pairs of stockings were neatly rolled up and put away.

"Now we'll eat the darning-ball," said Ethel, gaily, as she peeled it. But mamma said she had eaten one just before Ethel came home, and it was all for her.

"I knew you put it there," Ethel said. "Did you, really?" mamma said, laughing.

The next Wednesday Ethel was not slow in coming to her darning, and first thing she felt down in her bag to see what her ball would be. This time it was a shiny red apple, and the next Wednesday it was a lemon, which, when it had served its purpose as a ball, Ethel made into lemonade.

Another time it was a green pomegranate, and she learned how to break it open and pick out the pretty red seeds to eat.

All through the fall there was some new kind of ball every week, and Ethel looked forward to Wednesday afternoon all the week.

The darning was not such bad work, either, when, instead of pouting and grumbling, she talked with mamma about all sorts of pleasant things. She did some thinking, too, and one day she gave mamma a surprise.

She had just eaten a big russet pear, which had been her darning-ball, and she put her arms around mamma's neck and gave her a good kiss and said, "I guess

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From Victoria square, half hour service from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m., and one hour service from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.; half-hour service from 4 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.; last car at 11.25 p.m.

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Cars leave Westmount, corner Victoria avenue and Sherbrooke street, half hour service from 6 a.m. to 11.45 p.m. Only cars leaving at 15 minutes past the hour connect with cars for Cartierville.

For particulars, see Timetables, which can be had at the Company's offices, waiting rooms, and from Conductors.

F. L. WANKLYN,
Vice-President and Managing Director.

PRESBRY

Stove Lining,

CRUSHED FIRE BRICK

Fits any stove.

Easy to apply.

Put up in 5 and 10 lb. packages.

Price, 25 and 40c.

This is the best stove lining in the market to-day.

Buy it with confidence—it will not disappoint you.

George W. Reed & Co.,

785 CRAIG STREET.

then she reached in again for her darning-gourd.

A puzzled look came into her face as she felt for it.

"Why, what's in here instead of my gourd?" she asked, and then drew out a big orange.

Mamma looked as surprised as could be.

"Why, that's strange," said she, "but I think I should like a ball I could eat afterward."

"Well," said Ethel, "I do, too."

She slipped the orange into the first stocking.

How the bright color shone through the holes!

Ethel darned away at her best rate, and after a little the bright spots were closed, and the orange rolled out, and slipped down into another stocking, and by and by another and still another, and at last two pairs of stockings were neatly rolled up and put away.

"Now we'll eat the darning-ball," said Ethel, gaily, as she peeled it.

But mamma said she had eaten one just before Ethel came home, and it was all for her.

"I knew you put it there," Ethel said.

"Did you, really?" mamma said, laughing.

The next Wednesday Ethel was not slow in coming to her darning, and first thing she felt down in her bag to see what her ball would be.

This time it was a shiny red apple, and the next Wednesday it was a lemon, which, when it had served its purpose as a ball, Ethel made into lemonade.

Another time it was a green pomegranate, and she learned how to break it open and pick out the pretty red seeds to eat.

All through the fall there was some new kind of ball every week, and Ethel looked forward to Wednesday afternoon all the week.

The darning was not such bad work, either, when, instead of pouting and grumbling, she talked with mamma about all sorts of pleasant things.

She did some thinking, too, and one day she gave mamma a surprise.

She had just eaten a big russet pear, which had been her darning-ball, and she put her arms around mamma's neck and gave her a good kiss and said, "I guess

Advertisements.

APPROACHES TO WELLINGTON BRIDGE

(North Side.)

The City of Montreal by their undersigned Attorney and Counsel hereby give public notice that on THURSDAY, the 19th day of November next, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon (or so soon as Counsel can be heard), at the Court House of this City, they will, by and through their said Attorneys and Counsel, present to the Superior Court, sitting in the division of practice (room No. 31) in and for the District of Montreal, Province of Quebec, a petition calling upon the said Court to choose and nominate in virtue of the Act of the Legislature of this Province, chapter 58, and its amendments, two competent and disinterested persons to act as Commissioners, jointly with one of the Records of the said City as president, and two of their Assessors named by the Council, to fix and determine, in conformity with said Acts, the price and indemnity to be allowed for the lots or immovables hereafter mentioned and described, which the said City of Montreal have, by a resolution, adopted on the 19th day of October, instant, under the authority of the Act, 3rd Edward VII, chapter 62, determined to acquire for the purpose of improving the approaches to Wellington Bridge (north side) in the St. Ann's Ward of the said City, and to perform such other duties as are imposed by law upon the said Commissioners, viz.:

1.—A piece of land bounded on the south-western side by the residue of lot cadastral No. 1413, said side measuring about 95.50 feet; on the northern side of part of lot cadastral No. 1414, now being expropriated, said side measuring about 63.70 feet; on the north-eastern side by part of lot cadastral No. 1412, said side measuring about 57.60 feet; on the south-eastern side by Wellington street, said side measuring about 42.00 feet; containing a superficial area of about 3,713.00 square feet; the said piece of land being the north-eastern portion of lot cadastral No. 1413 on the official plan and book of reference for the Saint Ann Ward of the said City.

2.—A piece of land bounded on the south-western side by the residue of lot cadastral No. 1413, said side measuring about 107.20 feet; on the western side by Oliver street, said side measuring about 232.40 feet; on the northern side by McCord street, said side measuring about 107.50 feet; on the eastern side by part of lot cadastral No. 1402, now being expropriated, said side measuring about 220.00 feet; and on the southern side by part of lot cadastral No. 1413 now being expropriated, said side measuring about 63.70 feet; containing a superficial area of about 32,058.00 square feet; the said piece of land being almost the whole of lot cadastral No. 1414 on the official plan and book of reference for the Saint Ann Ward of the said City.

3.—A piece of land with a two story brick building and shed thereon erected, bounded on the eastern side by Oliver street, said side measuring about 101.00 feet; on the north-western side by Basin street, said side measuring about 79.00 feet; on the south-western side by part of lot cadastral No. 1402, now being expropriated, said side measuring about 67.00 feet; containing a superficial area of about 2,647.00 square feet; the said piece of land being the whole of lot cadastral No. 1401, on the official plan and book of reference for the Saint Ann Ward of the said City.

4.—A piece of land bounded on the south-western side by the residue of lot cadastral No. 1402, said side measuring about 90.00 feet; on the eastern side by Oliver street, said side measuring about 24.80 feet; on the north-eastern side by lot cadastral No. 1401, now being expropriated, said side measuring about 67.00 feet; containing a superficial area of about 824.00 square feet; the said piece of land being the north-eastern portion of lot cadastral No. 1402, on the official plan and book of reference for the Saint Ann Ward of the said City.

The whole in accordance with a plan of the improvement deposited in the City Surveyor's office.

All the above dimensions are in English feet and decimals.

L. J. ETHIER,
J. L. ARCHAMBAULT,
Attorneys for the City of Montreal.
Montreal, 20th October, 1903.

What's the Use

of worrying because your hair is not naturally curly — our Marcel Wave stays in for nearly a month — everyone thinks it's natural.

PALMER'S

1745 Notre Dame Street.

Phone Main 591 Cars pass the Door.

I'm ready for my old gourd again, now, mamma.

Mamma shook her head. "No," she said. "I gave your gourd to Mrs. Perry's baby for a rattle, and when they went home he cried to take it, so I let him. I think you'll have to get along with oranges and apples for a while yet."

Mamma spoke soberly, but her eyes were laughing, and so Ethel was not very much surprised at Chiqui's polished wood darning-ball with a little handle. The ball was covered in the middle, and inside it was all lined with velvet, and made a cunning nest for a beautiful silver thimble with 'Ethel' engraved on the rim.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

THE MOOSE

Open Season Commences in
QUEBEC..... Sept. 1st
NEW BRUNSWICK..... Sept. 1st
NOVA SCOTIA..... Sept. 16th

THE MARITIME EXPRESS,

Which leaves Montreal daily except Saturday, for Lévis (Quebec), Moncton, St. John, Halifax, and the Sydneys, is one of the finest, solid vestibuled trains being run on the Continent, and is so spoken of by the many who travel by it.

QUEBEC SERVICE.

Trains leave Montreal at 7.40 a.m., 12 noon, and 1.45 p.m. To this train is attached a sleeping car for Lévis, which passengers can occupy at 9 p.m., and remain in same until 8 a.m.

Trains leave Lévis (Quebec) at 12.10 p.m. and 4.20 p.m. On Monday an Express train leaves Lévis at 10.25 a.m. arriving at Montreal at 4.05 p.m., replacing the 12.10 p.m. train which is cancelled on that day.

THE ENGLISH MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Montreal at 7.45 p.m. every Saturday, for Rimouski, stopping at St. Hyacinthe, Ste. Rosalie, Drummondville, Lévis (Quebec), Montmagny, Îlelet, St. Anne, St. Paschal, Rivière du Loup, Cacouna, Trois Pistoles and Bic. A sleeping car is attached to this train.

All trains depart from Bonaventure Station.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,

143 St. James Street, and Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

One Way Second Class Tickets on sale until November 30th, 1903, from

\$48.90—Montreal to Nelson, Rossland, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., and Portland, Ore.

\$46.40—Montreal to Spokane, Wash.

\$43.90—Montreal to Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Helena, Butte and Anaconda.

Proportionately low rates to other points.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Through Sleeping Car, from Windsor St. 7.45 p.m., daily, except Sunday.

CITY TICKET and TELEGRAPH OFFICE
120 ST. JAMES ST. next Post Office.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

REDUCED FARES TO WESTERN & PACIFIC POINTS.

Until Nov. 30, 1903, Colonist fares from MONTREAL to

Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, Portland, Rossland, Nelson, Trail, Robson, Spokane, Butte, Helena, Colorado Springs, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles, \$48.90

FALL AND WINTER TRAIN SERVICE

Now in Effect
Time Tables can now be had at Company's Office.

SUBURBAN SERVICE.

For changes in suburban service see Time tables which can now be had at Company's offices.

CITY TICKET OFFICES,
137 St. James Street. Telephone Main 400 and 461 or Bonaventure Station.

Advertisements.

AMERICAN HORSE REPOSITORY

19 St. Maurice St.

Horses for Sale, all classes, including Heavy Draft, Lumber Woods Horses, Matched Carriage Pairs, High Steppers, and Saddle Horses, including two Heavy Weight qualified Hunters.

I will have a fresh arrival of two car loads of all classes on Monday.

GEO. CLIMIE,
PROPRIETOR.

ALLAN LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA MOVILLE.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

From Liverpool. From Montreal.

Sept. 24 "TUNISIAN"..... Oct. 10, 6 a.m.
Oct. 1 "PARISIAN"..... Oct. 17, 9 a.m.
Oct. 8 "PREFECTOR"..... Oct. 24, 6 a.m.
Oct. 15 "BAVARIAN"..... Oct. 31, 6 a.m.
Oct. 22 "IONIAN"..... Nov. 7, 6 a.m.

*These steamers do not carry cattle.
Tunisian and Bavarian are the largest and fastest steamers on the Canadian route. 10,375 tons. Twin screws. Tunisian's record 6 days, 5 hours, 37 minutes.

Midship saloons, spacious promenade decks, electric lights throughout.

FIRST CLASS, Bavarian, Tunisian, Ionian, etc., Parian \$70. Other steamers \$65 upwards.

SECOND CLASS, Liverpool, or Londonderry Bavarian, Tunisian, or Ionian, \$40 and \$45.50. Other steamers, \$37.50 and \$40. Return tickets at reduced rates.

THIRD CLASS, Liverpool, London or Glasgow, \$25 or \$30; Paris, \$31.

GLASGOW SERVICE.
From Montreal. From New York.
Corinthian..... Oct. 8 | Mongolian..... Oct. 8
Sicilian..... Oct. 22 | Laurentian..... Oct. 22
First Cabin \$20. Second Cabin \$15.
Apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.

GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

BLACK DIAMOND Steamship Line.

Operated by Dominion Iron & Steel Co., Limited, Lessee of Dominion Coal Co., Limited. —SEASON 1903—

Sailings about every 8 or 9 days. Regular freight or passenger service throughout the season between MONTREAL and

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I. SYDNEY and NORTH SYDNEY, C.B. ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.

For all particulars as to passenger fares, freight rates, bills of lading, etc., apply to A. KINGMAN, General Freight & Pass. Agent, Telephone Main 3351. Montreal.

Ottawa River Navigation Co.

Market Steamer "DUCHESS OF YORK" to CARRILLON and Intermediate Ports, leaves WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 6 a.m.

Str. "PRINCESS" for Hawkesbury, Papineauville etc., Ottawa, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 5.30 p.m.

Passengers and freight at lowest rates.

Apply **HEAD OFFICE, 165 Common Street.**

Telephone MAIN 1029.

CANADIAN LAKE and OCEAN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW FAST FREIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN

Montreal & Port Arthur & Fort William, Ont. CONNECTING WITH

Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific Railways to all points in Manitoba and the Great West.

The new Stead "Screw Steamers" "J. H. PLUMMER," "A. JAMES" and "H. M. PELLIATT" are intended to sail weekly as above, calling at TORONTO, HAMILTON and CLEVELAND, if sufficient inducement offers.

These steamers are fitted with all modern appliances for handling all classes of freight, and having a speed of 14 miles per hour, will make the passage to Port Arthur in about one week, so that shippers can have their freight delivered in Winnipeg within ten days of shipment here.

For freight and other particulars, apply to **THOS. HARTING, Agent,** 406 Board of Trade Building.

CHEAP RATES TO QUEBEC.

STATEROOMS FREE.
Steam heat and electric light throughout. To Quebec, \$3.50; return, \$5.50 Saturday to Monday Excursions, \$3.50.

QUEBEC LINE steamers leave daily, except Sunday, 8.15 a.m.

AGUENAY LINE steamers leave Quebec Tuesdays and Saturdays at 8 a.m.

MONTREAL-TORONTO-HAMILTON LINE steamers leave on Tuesdays and Fridays at 1 p.m. To Toronto, \$6.50; return, \$11.50. To Hamilton \$7; return, \$12, including meals and berths.

City Ticket Office, 128 St. James street, opp. Post Office.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

FINEST APPLES IN THE DOMINION.

From the Province of ONTARIO, QUEBEC, NOVA SCOTIA

Greenings, Baldwins, Spies, Russets, Pippins, Fameuse, McIntosh Reds,

From \$3.00 to \$4.00 per bbl. —AT—

Walter Paul's
GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT.

DOMINION LINE STEAMSHIPS.

MONTREAL to LIVERPOOL.
"CANADA"..... Oct. 10
"SOUTHAM"..... Oct. 17

HALIFAX to LIVERPOOL.
DOMINION..... Dec. 9, noon

BOSTON to LIVERPOOL.
SS. COMMONWEALTH..... Oct. 23
SS. NEW ENGLAND..... Oct. 29
SS. MAYFLOWER..... Oct. 30

BOSTON to NEWYORK.
VANCOUVER..... Nov. 21 | NEW ENGLAND..... Dec. 1
Superior accommodation for all classes of passengers at moderate rates.

PORTLAND to LIVERPOOL.
TAURIC..... Oct. 24 | ENGLISHMAN..... Nov. 7
DEVONIAN..... Oct. 31 | NOMADIC..... Nov. 14

Avenmouth, Brixham and Bristol. From Montreal.
TUCOMAN..... Oct. 23 | OTTOMAN..... Nov. 2
MANXMAN..... Nov. 6

*Cold storage and cool air.
*Cold storage.
For all particulars regarding freight or passage apply to

Home Department.

'Among Mine Own.'

"And he said unto him, say now unto her, 'Wouldst thou be spoken for to the king, or to the captain of the host? And she answered, I dwell among mine own people.'—II. Kings, iv., 13.

'Among mine own' This Shunammite knew all of rich content; She knew that through the day and night The roads forever went; That they led to the city wall Where merriment and morn Were mingled in their rise and fall— She stayed among her own.

The many roads that lead away Stretch far and fair to see, On some the pipe and labor play And ring with revelry; Down one the glow of glory waits For him who vain would roam The many roads that hold our fates— They also lead us home.

The roads that tempt the wand'ring feet Lead on through scenes that change;

Lead on to where we long to meet One face that is not strange. Perchance they skirt the desert sand Or meet the flying foam— But lead to whatsoever land, They also lead us home.

The Shunammite—'twas here to go Where jewels flashed as fire Amidst the 'brodered garments' glow, Yet she had her desire. The subtle harmonies that blent, In cadence round the throne Dimmed in the carol of content She heeded among her own.

'Among mine own' Where friendly eyes, And friendly hands are mine; Where humble songs of pleasure rise And there are bud and vine, And honey bees to search the sweets, Upon the breezes blown— There, satisfied, the heart repeats The croon: 'Among mine own!'

—W. D. Nesbitt in Chicago Tribune.

In Search of the Emperor.'

(Daily Telegraph, London.)

M. Lebaudy, the Emperor of the Sahara, has arrived in London, and is staying at the Savoy Hotel. This announcement was made in the early editions of the evening papers recently, and excited much interest amongst all who have followed the recent career of the self-elected monarch. Speculation ensued as to the object of the Imperial visit, and it was pointed out that M. Lebaudy had expressed his intention of coming to England in order to naturalize himself, also to secure the services of a general to lead his forces in the African desert. Hundreds of people called at the Savoy Hotel in order to pay their respects to 'His Imperial Majesty,' and, if possible, to do business. The visitors included many traders desirous of 'Royal' patronage. 'Is the Emperor home?' 'Has any one seen the Emperor?' were the usual questions, and to one and all the same reply was given:—'M. Lebaudy is out.' It was patent to everyone that the mysterious stranger was anxious to avoid callers. He had arrived at the Savoy on the previous evening without any of the outward and visible signs of exalted rank. A male servant accompanied him, but left as soon as the master's baggage had been safely housed in an upper chamber. 'J. Lebaudy' was the name entered in the hotel book, and the same evening 'J. Lebaudy' dined alone in the hotel salie-a-manger. The servants, who gauge the duration of a visitor's probable stay by the amount of his luggage, predicted a 'flying visit' only.

The arrival of so important a personage created a flutter of excitement amongst the hotel visitors. All were on the tip-toe of expectation to see him, but he went out early on an omnibus, and returned walking in the afternoon. It is a little difficult to connect 'Jacques le Premier,' Emperor of the Sahara, eldest son and heir of the late Jules Lebaudy, the wealthy sugar refiner, with a London stage coach, and some people asked whether a huge joke was being attempted. There were excellent reasons, however, for the 'Emperor's' visit. In Paris lately people have been rather

flippant at the expense of 'His Imperial Majesty.' Small boys have written ribald remarks about sand and sugar on the public walls, and the French press has spoken facetiously of the 'Imperial' projects. Imaginary interviews have been printed, and fun has been 'poked' at the Emperor's daily consultation with his ministers. His proclamation to the Powers was not taken seriously, and his 'Order of the Sahara' was ridiculed. The visit to The Hague in order to 'appoint a representative' to deal with the Powers 'was a dead failure.' What more reasonable, then, it was asked, than that M. Lebaudy should desire to renounce his country, and by coming to London, to rid himself of his detractors?

Some of the visitors to the Savoy addressed their letters to 'His Imperial Majesty,' while others, less loyal, wrote simply, 'J. Lebaudy, Esq.' The callers were so frequent and persistent that the staff were directed only to send up cards and other missives once every two hours.

Amongst those who desired to see the august visitor was a traveller in fags. He had probably heard of the pink colored ensign which Lebaudy ran up in the desert on the great day when the handful of Breton sailors acclaimed him as First Emperor of the Sahara, and was prepared to sell a choicer line in Royal Standards. The announcement that 'Jacques le Premier' would buy an immense stock of agricultural implements and collapsible houses for the first colonists attracted another class anxious for ready-money business. It is stated that the new capital, Trojo, will be inaugurated with splendid fetes in the desert. M. Lebaudy may have come to London to buy British fireworks for that event, or to hire a few subjects to people his empire at a few francs per day. He is said to have designed an Imperial palace, ordered an Imperial throne, a guillotine, and an official 'Gazette' to publish his decrees. All these details of State, as well as the question of a bodyguard and uniform, may have attracted the new monarch to a friendly capital where the art of empire building in all its branches has long been studied.

L'Empereur du Sahara.

(Saturday Review, London.)

Midnight in a long, narrow, silent street, and not a Parisian, not a sergeant de ville, in sight. A moon, however; a moon that floods this steep wall with a pale light. Thus am I alone, au clair de la lune. And I am pensive; for this is the very spot for reveries, for fancies. And I am also at peace—there being no one to jostle or otherwise embarrass me. Dear Paris, with her steep houses and occasional steep walls, the last covered with affiches or bearing the official intimation, 'Defense d'afficher.' Such a wall is this one; bare, not for the bill-poster. And as I lean it I perceive the words, 'Lot de 29 Juillet.' A bad day for the bill-poster, le 29 Juillet. I saw, I suppose, a long discussion in the Chamber of Deputies and—Heavens, the law defied! If not defied, at least cheated. There, in great chalk characters, the enthusiastic inscription:

'Vive l'Empereur du Sahara!'

Nor is this all. A few yards farther down, more chalk, another enthusiastic inscription, which runs:

'Vive Jacques ler!'

At, me, some new agitator in Paris! I am accustomed to the mural messages of the agents of the Orléanists, Bonapartists, Nationalists, and others; but who is Jacques ler, l'Empereur du Sahara? Are M. Loubet and M. Combes in danger? A plot, a coup d'état? And all at once I am seized with fear; were a sergeant de ville to turn the corner, see me and see the inscription, he would surely arrest me as the author of that inscription. Am I not alone in the long, silent street? Vain to suggest that I be searched for chalk; the sergeant would conclude that I had thrown it away. And I hear him saying, 'Venez

avec moi.' And I hear myself protesting, 'Mais, Monsieur, l'agent, ce n'est pas moi. Je n'ai rien fait. Je rentre tranquillement chez moi. Je vais me coucher.' And I hear him repeating, 'Venez avec moi, et pas de discussion.' His hand on my arm. . . off we go. . . and— I hurry. I hurry. Were fight not suspicious I should run.

And this morning, in my paper, I read, 'A telegram informs us that the Emperor of the Sahara, le slightly indisposed, and that he must keep to his room.' And in another journal: 'His Imperial Majesty, Jacques ler, is suffering from a severe cold.' And in a third, 'In spite of his indisposition the Emperor of the Sahara is in daily consultation with his Ministers. We hear on excellent authority that he has now framed his Proclamation to the Powers. Mystery! The Sahara an Empire, ruled by one James the First! No,' explains a Parisian, 'not ruled; possessed.' And then I learn that the latest Emperor is no other than M. Jacques Lebaudy, the sugar-refiner; and that he, an adventurous soul, happened one day upon the Sahara, and after viewing it, cried, 'A moi, le Sahara.' Yes, all the Sahara for M. Jacques Lebaudy. Sand and sand for the sugar-refiner. Eloquently he continued, 'This shall be an Empire; and on the spot I proclaim myself Emperor.' And the few sailors, who accompanied him, cheered. Aghast, I listen to my Parisian; and he, gesticulating, continues, 'Up went a flag, and beneath the flag stood Lebaudy and his men, a sublime picture.' It was a pink flag; and when it flies over the palace in Sucreville—the capital of the Sahara—it will be embroidered with a gigantic L. 'And, mon,

cher,' cries my Parisian, 'Lebaudy has already designed a palace and ordered a throne, and what is more he has commissioned a skilful workman to construct a guillotine.' More, more about Jacques ler, I plead. And then I hear that he will found a newspaper, has already engaged an editor, and instructed him to select a staff; and that he will also introduce the Order of the Sahara; and that he will appoint a Representative to deal with the Powers at the Hague; and that on the night of his accession the Sahara will be decorated and illuminated. En fête, the Sahara. Says my Parisian: 'Des jantornes, des drapeaux, des fleurs artificielles, et de la musique.' Yes, music in the Sahara; and Jacques ler is busy selecting a National Anthem. Also, a Guard, finer far than the last Napoleon's, to protect Jacques ler. In fact, everything, everything—save subjects. But you cannot have an Empire and be an Emperor without subjects. You must rule somebody. You must have men to rally round the flag. You must have a crowd to cheer the Emperor. You must have readers for a newspaper. You must— 'Mais vous allez trop vite,' interrupts my Parisian. 'Lebaudy pense a tout. Il va attirer bien du monde au Sahara.' What? Yes, certainly. Amazing perhaps, but true. Jacques ler will engage his subjects at so much a day. Jacques ler has agents all over the place whose sole duty is to find him a people. 'What are you doing?' says the agent. 'Nothing,' comes the reply. 'M. Jacques Lebaudy has founded an Empire,' explains the agent, 'and will take you as a subject if you vow to be loyal.' 'How much?' is the question. 'Five francs a day,' says the agent. 'Bien,' often enough is the answer. And so—en route for the Sahara—And so—en route for the great towns of Lebaudyville, and Sucreville, Sahara. Adieu, Paris. Adieu, ma belle France. Adieu, la République. From the window of the railway carriage one takes one's last look at the Parisians. From the deck of the steamer one takes one's last look at the French coast. From— But my Parisian can contain himself no longer; coughs; chokes; throws back his head, and laughs and laughs.

'Un fou,' says this unimaginative, this portly and apologetic bourgeois. 'Je vous le répète: C'est un fou, un fou, un fou.' And he proceeds laboriously to explain that as M. Jacques Lebaudy sailed away with an unlawful number of guns and cannons, an unlawful quantity of powder, and again broke the law by failing to inform the government of his destination, he can be arrested any moment as a pirate. 'On drot respecter les lois,' he continues pompously. And a Nationalist, one of those violent and incoherent Nationalists, agrees. 'But,' he cries, 'since Loubet pardoned Dreyfus, in France there are no laws.' My Nationalist declares that when M. Loubet retires Jacques ler, with the government's consent, will be proclaimed Emperor of the French—Else—why is he not arrested? Else—why did not Pelletan, the 'minister' Minister of the Marine, send out a fleet to capture the sugar-refiner? Ah, why? Would you know why? Then hear: Pelletan is in the pay of M. Jacques Lebaudy. Pelletan has been promised a handsome income by the Emperor of the Sahara. 'And—' 'Voiçi Jacques ler,' cries a camelot. 'Voiçi l'Empereur du Sahara.' And upon looking up I see a toy that represents M. Jacques Lebaudy holding a pair of scales, which contain, respectively, sand and sugar.

Also, the Dream of Jacques ler. Yes, the Dream of His Imperial Majesty: depicted by a cartoon and displayed by another camelot. Ah, me, the silence, the sadness, the monotony of the desert! Not an oasis, only sand. No men, no animals; dead, the Sahara. But what is this—an illusion, a mirage? Yes, what is this blithe and beautiful spectacle of a brilliantly dressed figure seated on a golden throne, with other brilliantly dressed figures around him? Sand, certainly; but here and there, palms and luxuriant flowers—and a tigrine band, and a cat in the distance, and a hawk, and a roundabout over there, and a camelot flourishing a newspaper, and—yes—an omnibus; in fine, all the advantages, all the joys of civilisation. You can almost hear the band and the shout of the camelot and the rumble of the omnibus; and yet this—this is Sucreville, the capital of that once barren desert, the Sahara. A gracious smile plays about the mouth of the Emperor. It is plain that he is good, and well behaved. There, seated on his throne, he appears to be the idol of his people. 'Vive Jacques ler!' Cheers and cheers in the Sahara. 'Vive notre bon Empereur!' The National Anthem of the Sahara! And so we proceed to the Bal Bullier. And as we pass through a long, narrow street we pause to view an inscription on the wall. Certainly, an enthusiastic inscription. But faded, faded are those great characters in chalk:

'Vive Jacques ler!'

And:

'Vive l'Empereur du Sahara!'

JOHN F. MACDONALD.

Gifts.

MAKING A WORK-BAG.

For the dainty work-bag every girl likes to have in which to take a bit of sewing for a day's visit there are, innumerable materials and devices. The little wooden box for packing dates, for example, provides a foundation for one useful receptacle of the kind. The box is about twelve inches long and four inches deep. This lid and all, is covered with coarse linen,

with the owner's initials embroidered on the cover.

The box is lined with stout silk or linen of a contrasting shade, with four pockets fastened against the circular side piece. These are for spoons, thimble, buttons, etc., and are finished with a tiny beading, in which hat rubber is run to close them up tightly, and prevent their contents falling out when the bag is carried.

In the lid is fastened a strap of ribbon, caught at intervals to make compartments for needles, small scissors, etc. The lid is held in place with a hinge, and ends of ribbon for tying. The strap for carrying the box is sewed to the side, and not to the top, so that it swings from the hand like a circular dress suit case, says the New York 'Sun.'

For the same usage come embroidery aprons in enticing fabrics and colorings. These are shaped after the pattern of aprons worn by French waitresses, with the rounded corners and little fullness at the waist line. On the apron proper are laid three pockets, which almost cover the surface. On the left side is one large, deep pocket, which would hold a top for a sofa pillow, a large dolly or any piece of work of ordinary size. On the right side, one above the other, are two smaller pockets for silks, floss, thimble and scissors.

RAFFIA EMBROIDERY.

The interest in raffia work reached so extravagant a stage last winter that a reaction was inevitable. The rather limited field that could be covered with the baskets, plates and other useful and useless articles made with the Madagascar fibre was, naturally, soon exhausted.

The spell of the raffia, however, was too deep to be entirely done away with at once, and this season there is a new expression of its adaptability in decorative art in embroidery. The material the best suited to the raffia embroidery is a burlap made up without dressing. The cross bar weave of this texture serves as a guide when no pattern is used, and makes a substantial background for the coarse stitchery of the raffia.

Green burlap is the favorite color for the natural color raffia, although the different shades of red combine almost as artistically with its buff tones.

The long strips of raffia must be cut before attempting to apply them to the burlap, the reason being obvious when the first attempt is made to carry it with a needle through a fabric. The most successful patterns are the simplest in design, and without minute stitches. A long and short stitch is adopted as any cross stitch would look bulky.

Besides the regular pattern that occupies the centre of the cushion, or is carried around the four sides as a border, the raffia can be applied along the outer edges of the burlap as a finish. Table covers need only this plain edging to be both useful and ornamental.

FOR A SCOTCH FRIEND.

To win the undying affection of your Scotch friend, if you have one, get him to sketch you the tartan plaid of his clan, then make him a cushion cover in silk ribbons like 'his ain bonny plaidie.'

Hallowe'en Frolics

Hallowe'en is October's special festival, and while much of the witchery and charm formerly associated with the occasion has disappeared in this prosaic twentieth century the eve is yet observed, more particularly in the country, and many are the tests and tricks indulged in at merry house parties by those inquisitive ones who seek to probe the secrets of the future.

The programme for a Hallowe'en house party to be given at Roslyn includes some unique features.

The directions are to make a witch cake and bake in a small milk pan; this should be large enough to make cuts for thirty guests. The recipe for the cake is as follows:

'Take three-quarters of a pound of butter, cream it by stirring until it is soft, add one pound of sugar; divide this, into one-half stir the beaten yolks of five eggs, half a pound of flour and half a cup of milk. With the other half of butter and sugar are added the thoroughly beaten whites, half pound of flour, half a cup of milk, one teaspoon of baking powder, put into each mixture at the last, and stirred in thoroughly; lemon juice to flavor the white portion, vanilla for the yellow, just enough to give a mild flavor. Grease the baking pan well, and put in alternate layers of white and yellow, drawing a fork zigzag through the layers. When baked, take the cake from the pan carefully, and before icing insert unbroken nuts, closing the aperture, so that the icing will not mark it. Into one slice may be put a peanut and English walnut; in others, almonds and almonds. Some slices are to have no nuts, others may have two.'

It is well, before the icing is put on, to lightly mark the slices, or one can do so when iced, so that there are no marks for prying eyes.

At a few minutes before 12 o'clock the hostess proposes to gather her guests about a circular table, in the middle of which is the witch cake and a silver knife, with its point toward the cake and the handle outward. A ring is formed; the instructions say 'a man, then a maid, all join hands, and pass three times round the table.'

The hostess repeats:

Circle three times round the circular cake,

Soberly, solemnly, each time a wish you must make:

The fortunate maid who stops at the knife May cut the first slice and will first be a wife.

Cut deep, and cut smooth, lift your slice with great care. If you drop even a crumb, of your luck, beware.

No one must eat till the last slice is taken, Then—all together the cake must be broken.

When each guest has his and her slice of cake the hostess further instructs:

English walnut stands for comfort and wealth.

And best of all, that crown of life, good health;

A heart always loving, a temper that's sweet,

One comely in person, and pleasantly neat.

The almond! Well, fortune is kind,

She gives you a man with a very fine mind;

The oracle says, he is sure to be great,

Isn't that just the man you'd like for a mate?

The peanut! Ha! Ha! Too bad! Oh my!

He belongs, alas, to the very small fry.

It isn't good taste, but let me suggest,

Your second marriage will prove the best.

A filbert! Ah! you will never regret.

For a jollier fellow you never have met,

And your life he will make sweeter than honey,

Besides he is sure to have plenty of money.

So you have only a plain piece of cake?

Never mind, don't let your heart ache.

For wedded life is not all bliss,

And many thorns you are sure to miss.

The old record adds that 'though the verses seem to recognize only the fortune for a maid their prophecy is as applicable for a man, the nuts representing a woman as well as a man.'

Early in the evening apples and chestnuts are to furnish entertainment in a variety of ways familiar in Hallowe'en merrymaking.

A last toast to future happiness is to be drunk by each guest in a wine glass of mildly salted water, and if no other liquid passes the lips it is claimed that the future lover will appear in the Hallowe'en dream of the toast drinker.

HALLOWE'EEN CHARMS.

Weather permitting, try varying the Hallowe'en celebration this year by holding it out-of-doors. If the place selected be away from town, at the beaches, or in the country, it can be much more easily and satisfactorily arranged after the Scotch custom, which always includes out-of-door charms.

Have the grounds fittingly illuminated with jack-o'-lanterns, provide a fortune-teller's cave or wigwam of boughs and leaves a real cabbage patch and a wishing well guarded by an imp with a pitchfork. Let the sport begin with the lighting of the bonfire. Give each guest a lighted torch, and form a procession winding about the grounds, adding some fantastic characters to give it zest. Have the procession end by circling three times about the huge pile waiting to be lighted, and at a signal have all the torches thrown upon it, starting the flames.

When the fire is at its brightest, a figure dressed as a hobgoblin should appear, dragging a car containing an effigy of a witch, and surrounded by fairies. The fairies encircle the fire as the hobgoblin throws the witch into the heart of the flames. This typifies the consuming of trouble.

The old, old charms that our grandmothers tried before us are still the most fun. The cabbage or kail test consists of pulling a cabbage stalk from the ground. The stalk denotes the sort of mate one will have—straight, crooked, lean, fat, light or dark. The taste of the stalk indicates the disposition.

Roasting chestnuts is another favorite charm. A large nut with smaller ones on either side are named, and placed before the fire, while the owner chants: 'Turn, turn, writhe and burn, Show me thus my fate, Which to love, which to spurn, Which to fear, which to hate, Which will be my mate.'

The fiddle one will burst open and jump away. If two burn brightly together it means certain happiness, while if one chars without blazing, disappointment in love is sure to follow.

Paring apples and throwing the paring over the shoulder to form the initial of one's future husband or wife will always be a favorite test. The three dishes is another. Have three dishes, one empty, one filled with clear water, one with muddy. The candidate is blindfolded, the dishes shifted about, and the finger circles three times over the dish before descending into it. The empty dish means no marriage, the clear water a happy one, and the muddy a troubled one.

The faggot charm is an interesting one. Have someone dressed in white with features concealed, stand with bundle of faggots concealed. Fastened to each faggot is an article which tells some of the characteristics of the future husband or wife. The guest draws the faggot blindfolded. For instance, a small bottle will indicate a physician, a bit of goods with a needle a tailor, a book an author, a roll of music a musician, etc.

The Hallowe'en pie can take the place of

Advertisements.

WIND CHOLIC.

'In my opinion,' writes Mrs. Philip Collins, of Martindale, Que., 'there is no medicine can equal Baby's Own Tablets. Before I began the use of the Tablets my baby cried all the time with wind colic and got little or no sleep, and I was nearly worn out myself. Soon after giving baby the Tablets the trouble disappeared, and sound natural sleep returned. I have also proved the Tablets a cure for hives, and a great relief when baby is teething. I would not feel that my children were safe if I did not have a box of the Tablets in the house.'

All mothers who have used Baby's Own Tablets speak just as highly of them as does Mrs. Collins. The Tablets cure all the little ills from which infants and young children suffer, and the mother has a solemn assurance that this medicine contains neither opium nor any harmful drug. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 25c a box, by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The lucky cake containing a penny, 'ing and thimble. For the pie have a tub filled with sawdust and allow each guest to take a spoonful. In the pie bury little rolls of stiff paper containing verse describing one's future mate. Or the small objects indicative of one's future fate in ribbons or strings, and let each guest pull a ribbon.

FOR A HALLOWE'EEN PARTY.

The decorations should be suggestive of wood, field and fern—the haunts of elves, fairies, pixies, witches and other imps of earth, air, and sea, whose annual holiday this night is. Strings of onions, apples, red peppers and the bitter-sweet vine are decorative with sheaves of wheat and corn-stalks. If it is difficult to obtain pumpkins for jack-o'-lanterns, use round pasteboard boxes, covered with deep yellow crepe paper. Serve lemonade from a moss-covered wooden bucket with a long-necked gourd for dipper. The invitations should be in the form of a four-leaf clover decorated with a grinning jack-o'-lantern, a black cat and a bat. If the company is to be served at tables the menu should be sketched in crooked letters, suggestive of Japanese characters, with the words spelled backward, (of course, they can be readily deciphered with the aid of a mirror), on onion skin paper and rolled in milkweed pods. If preferred, the menu can be sketched on a large sheet in poster effect, and hung in a conspicuous place just as refreshments are to be served.



GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown? Pass it on. 'Twas not given for you alone— Pass it on. Let it travel down the years, Let it wipe another's tears, Till in heaven the deed appears, Pass it on.

WESTMOUNT BRANCH NOTES.

Any one having articles to contribute to the Westmount Sunshine Society for the table at the Infants' Home Bazaar will please send them not later than Tuesday to Mrs. Hutchinson, 4170 St. Catherine street; Mrs. Raddon, 14 Gladstone avenue; Mrs. Shepherd, 4157 Western avenue, and Mrs. Stuart, 4155 Western avenue.

Books and magazines are acknowledged from Mrs. Shaw, 310 Peel street; Mrs. Packard, Cote St. Antoine Road, and from Mrs. George Lighthall.

MONTREAL BRANCH ITEMS.

A special meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, Nov. 3, at the home of Mrs. George Robinson, 39 St. Luke street. This is the last meeting before the bazaar in which the branch is interested.

The secretary acknowledges with thanks papers and magazines from Mr. Wm. Liddell, Mrs. Mackay, and books from Mrs. Lawder.

BOYS' SUNSHINE CLUB.

The interest of the club is centred just now in the 'Sunshine Fair and Conundrum Tea,' which is to be held in Victoria Hall on Nov. 14. There will be eight booths, in all, with a 'bean bag contest.' The attendants at the different tables will be the boys themselves, who no doubt will prove very capable salesmen.

Donations for the 'Fair' have been received from Mrs. Whittaker, Sherbrooke street, Miss Overend, Mrs. J. Common, Miss Hall, Mrs. Slater, Miss Davis, Miss Dorothy and the Misses Fellows, Miss Johnson, Miss Nellie Johnson, Miss Lillie Campbell, Mrs. Tees, Miss Millen. Also, a lace handkerchief from a young lady in Massachusetts, and fifty cents each from Miss Radcliffe, and Miss George, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Donations of fancy work, home-made candy, etc., for the 'Fair' will be very acceptable, and may be sent to any of the officers, Alex. Schater, 4878 Sherbrooke street; Spencer Barnard, 536 Grosvenor avenue; or Sydney Stevens, 4846 Western avenue, Westmount.

NEW BRANCH FORMED.

A number of ladies met at the residence of Mrs. Seabrooke, 379 Mance street, last Tuesday evening, for the purpose of organizing another Sunshine branch. Mrs. Grace Brown organized, assisted by Mrs. H. M. Boyd. The new branch is called 'The Central Branch of the Montreal I.S.S.' and meets the second Monday of each month, the next meeting to be held at the home of the president.

The officers are: President, Mrs. Seabrooke; vice-president, Miss Robinson; secretary, Mrs. A. B. Parker; treasurer, Mrs. Lewis.

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

Advertisements.



Dirty woodwork or any other part of the house that requires cleaning can best be cleaned by using

SUNLIGHT SOAP

It will remove every particle of dirt and make the whole house bright and cheery. Absolutely pure, and every bar possesses remarkable cleansing power.

ASK FOR THE OCTAGON BAR.

Sunlight Soap washes the clothes white and won't injure the hands.
LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

It is proposed to build a church costing \$750,000 for Robert J. Burdette, at Los Angeles, Cal., where he was recently ordained to the Baptist ministry.

Gipsy Smith has just concluded a remarkable mission at North Glamorgan-shire, at which two hundred persons confessed conversion. The work is still proceeding; the Welsh churches are still holding meetings in their various chapels, while the English are meeting night by night in English chapels.

At a meeting of the Ancient Order of Maccabees, held in London, to consider the proposal to establish a Jewish colony in Africa, a resolution was adopted, declaring that "The great and eternal Jewish question would never reach its final solution without the restoration of the Jews to their ancient Fatherland."

There is less of race prejudice in England than probably anywhere in America. This is illustrated by the case of the Baptist Church in Twickenham, which has called a well-educated negro to be their pastor. At his reception, members of all the denominations were present. Naturally, he referred to the different sentiments towards his race in the United States.

A few months ago the Denver, Col., Y. M. C. Association established a health farm. The object was to provide a home where young men, who had gone to Colorado for the benefit of their health could earn, or partly earn, their living expenses while strengthening weak lungs. The young men are housed in tents and encouraged to spend as large a part of their time as possible out of doors. The managers of the farm believe the conditions very favorable for the successful application of the open air treatment for consumption. So far excellent results of the farm experiment are reported.

There is in existence a native Bulgarian Evangelical Society, the object of which is to spread the gospel among the inhabitants of the Balkan peninsula. Though founded during the revolutionary period of 1875, it has bravely carried on the work under manifold difficulties. One of the conspicuous results of its early struggles is the Protestant Church of Sofia, now almost self-supporting. A large proportion of the funds of the society go to the publication and distribution of moral and evangelical literature, which hardly exists in the country outside of this society. Sunday-school lesson helps are published for use both in Bulgaria and Macedonia. The society does an extensive colporteur work and co-operates with the Young Men's Christian Association in the capital.

The Presbyterian Church of the United States has appointed a director of Bible institutes. The new officer is to assist and direct in cultivating that study of the Word of God which may encourage the spirit of evangelism. He is to act in harmony with the Evangelistic Committee of the Assembly. The appointment is new. The field is inviting. It is intended that the serious and earnest study of the Scriptures shall be pressed as never before throughout the Church on old or young. It is remarkable that the man chosen for this difficult post is not a minister of the Presbyterian Church, but of the Reformed Episcopal Church, the Rev. James M. Gray, D.D., of Boston, a well-known expert in the exposition and teaching of Biblical truth. The experiment is interesting, and there is reason to hope that it will turn out a very decided success.—Presbyterian Witness.

Few who attended the closing Sabbath services of the October convention of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, of 1903, will ever forget that wonderful day, says one who was present. It was a fit

memorial of its majority, for it was the twenty-first anniversary of the beginning of these conventions that have been so blessed and used of God for nearly a quarter of a century. The Gospel Tabernacle was so crowded that standing room was difficult, and a good many even failed to enter. The spirit of the entire day was so surcharged with the Holy Ghost and with a heavenly love and harmony that it was with reluctance that the people tore themselves away from the meetings. One service was scarcely ended before another began. The missionary offering was unprecedented, reaching \$92,222, with the expectation of still more, far beyond any pledge ever given at this convention in the past. The spirit of faith and consecration expressed both by speakers and hearers gave promise of a new departure in practical consecration and missionary work.

To protest against the education rate, says the London "Christian Herald," Mr. Percy Webb came all the way from Italy, travelling night and day for forty-eight hours, and took his place among a hundred and thirty passive resisters who appeared before the magistrates at Highgate. "Until the effort to foist Romanism upon us is withdrawn," he said, "I shall appear in this court twice a year for the rest of my natural life." Other well-known resisters were the Rev. Dr. Rowland, ex-chairman of the Congregational Union; the Rev. T. Law, secretary of the Free Church Council; the Rev. Silas Hocking, author of our serial story "Meadowweet"; the Rev. Carey Bonner, general secretary of the Sunday-school Union; and nearly a dozen ministers and laymen. There were also working men, clerics, civil servants, and city merchants, all sturdily refusing to pay for teaching doctrines which violated their consciences. At Branksome the magistrates showed their arbitrariness by refusing to hear passive resisters who declined to enter the criminals' dock. At Bowden, Mr. Jesse Haworth, J.P., having stated that he could not conscientiously administer the Education Act, has had his name removed from the roll of county justices. The passive resistance movement has now a weekly organ, "The Crusader."

A meeting to protest against Turkish misrule was held recently at St. James's Hall, London, under the presidency of the Bishop of Worcester. The hall was crowded. Amongst the letters of apology for absence was one from the Archbishop of Canterbury, in which he stated that such meetings should make it clear that if our government took vigorous action it will have behind it the spirit of the united people. The Bishop of Worcester said that whatever districts Macedonia might be divided into, the whole should be under a Christian governor, responsible, not to the Sultan, but to the powers, and irremovable, except with their consent and intervention. That was the irreducible minimum of reform. Mr. Bryce mentioned that a hundred and eleven villages in Macedonia have been destroyed and thousands of people killed. The Rev. R. J. Campbell advocated a display of force by the powers at Constantinople, and the demand for the immediate withdrawal of Turkish troops from the Bulgarian border. Amongst other speakers were Lord Stanmore, Mr. W. Crooks, M.P., Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, and the Bishop of Hereford.

A pathetic appeal to the Young Men's Christian Associations in Europe, America, and elsewhere, has been received from the Young Men's Christian Association, 25 Lege street, Sofia. It says: "Macedonia is inhabited by about two and a half millions of people of different nationalities, and at least four-fifths of the population are nominal Christians. For five whole centuries the people of

Macedonia have been in slavery under the yoke of the Mohammedans. After the Russo-Turkish war of 1877, by the Berlin Treaty Turkey was bound to give reforms to the inhabitants of this section. The people of unfortunate Macedonia, however, have now waited in vain twenty-five whole years to taste the sweets of the promised, but unfulfilled, reforms subscribed to and guaranteed by the great powers of Europe. They have many times appealed to the Sultan and the great powers, for their promised rights; but their voice has remained "a voice crying in the wilderness." In place of rights and freedom, oppressions and inhumanities have been multiplied by their tyrants. Justice does not exist in this region. The Turks say of the Christians, "These infidels have been given to us by God to do our work and be our slaves, while we rule over them."

THE PLAGUE IN INDORE.

(Principal R. A. King, in "The Presbyterian.")

A letter has been received from Principal King, of Indore College, enclosing a clipping from "The Times of India," describing the awful conditions prevailing in Indore. The letter was written before the death of Dr. Menzies. The following extract, dealing as it does with our own work, will be of interest to our readers:

"Towards the end of July we began to be suspicious of some of the children in the vernacular schools. The head master made inquiries at the different classes and found one morning that there were four children present from infected homes. In one case there had been a death a few hours before. I dismissed all the classes except the senior in the High School, and had the building washed out with phenyle. This class, together with the college students, we kept on, hoping that if the worst came we could segregate them on the compound. The scourge kept getting closer, until deaths were occurring across the road from the hostel. Parents were wiring for their boys to return home immediately. We had several panics among the boys themselves. Dead rats had been found in some of the rooms. They began to threaten to run away and even to forego their chance of being certified to the university. I saw, too, that segregation was practically impossible. So I took the advice of the Residency Surgeon and followed the example of the other institutions. We closed for a month, and none too soon. The day following one of the students died after a few hours' illness."

"August wore on and matters became even worse. The carelessness of the natives themselves in any other land would be criminal. Through the sick child of the sweeper at the girls' boarding school, the disease was introduced there. Two of the girls were taken down, and were promptly removed to the Plague Camp under the charge of Dr. Turnbull. It was a time of fearful anxiety. How many more would there be? The first cases were light and the girls speedily began to improve. But a third appeared which proved fatal. Serum had been wired for from Bombay, but it seemed as if it would never come. At last all the girls were inoculated and the disease checked."

"Meanwhile, in the Widows' Home there had been a couple of fatal cases. No one knows how it was introduced, but any one might suggest a dozen ways. One of our Christian teachers has lost a couple of children, but all in all the Christian community has been marvelously protected. There have been no cases in any of the mission compounds. Some of the officials have lost almost all their servants."

"The scourge is the great subject of conversation. It cannot well be otherwise, for everything has been deranged by it. At the time of writing there is only one store where Europeans can buy provisions. All others are closed. The owners are either dead or fled. Some one's waterman does not turn up of a morning. Died during the night! Then it is his neighbor's washerman, and you shudder to think of where the clothes may be. The carpenter who is doing some repairs at the bungalow has not come back. Dead! One cannot pass through the bazar without meeting bodies being hurried off by coolies. Their own caste people are not there to carry them—a most terrible fate to a Hindu. They, too, are likely gone. The authorities have broken into houses to find every inmate lying stiff. The bazar is a place of the dead, and the few remaining sit crouching as if the blow might fall on them at any moment. Still the death rate keeps up. How long, O Lord! They have given up crying to their gods. We can only pray that out of this darkness some light may come, and the people, seeing the insufficiency of their idols, may turn to the One who is mighty to save."

GOING TO JERUSALEM.

The next meeting of the "World's Sunday-school Convention" will be held at Jerusalem next spring. Dr. Shaw, of New York city, writes thus of the privilege and opportunity of attending this convention:

"Every delegate ought to be twice as good a superintendent or teacher after attending this convention, and, unless I am mistaken, all Sunday-school stock in which they are investors will go up fifty points. A hundredfold better than any published geography or handbook of the Holy Land is an abiding and abounding memory of a visit to Palestine wisely planned and intelligently carried out. To have crossed the blossoming Plain of Sharon, or climbed historic Carmel; to have stood at sunset or in the moonlight on the Mount of Olives, alternating one's gaze from the distant view of the Jordan and the Dead Sea, on the one side, to the walls and towers and minarets of the city of David on the other; to have climbed the commanding hill back of Nazareth, from which Jesus undoubtedly got his first world-views and formed his world-wide purposes; or to row out upon the waters of Galilee, and breathe in the beauty and calm of the holy hills enveloping it—is to read the Bible thereafter as an illuminated book, and to have the story of Christ's life take on a new inter-

est which is scarcely less than fascination."

Dr. Shaw then proceeds to give from his own experience hints as to the best way of making the best use of the coming opportunity. "Beware of the sentimental." "Conform as best you can to the habits of the country." "Pray without ceasing."

"Are you start test well the link that holds you to the invisible, spiritual Christ, and give it the most to do through your travels. Why? Because, while the scenes of our Lord's earthly life will help you better to understand and appreciate his human biography, they will do far less than you now think to strengthen your inner vision of the living, present Christ of to-day. Even on Olivet and Calvary one must close his eyes to pray and what does that mean but that the earthly is, after all, an unimportant, dispensable factor in spiritual communion with Jesus? As Whittier has so faithfully sung:

"Oh, the outward hath gone! but in glory and power
The spirit surviveth the things of an hour;
Unchanged, undecaying, its Pentecost flame
On the heart's secret altar is burning the same!"

Spiritual paths, in Palestine as elsewhere, are walked by faith, and not by sight.—Presbyterian Witness.

A MARK OF PROGRESS.

Not a few times has the idea found words that, were the Catholic Church to drop its mediæval notions, both political and religious, and turn its attention to the real and thorough evangelization of its great field, the spiritual and moral effect would be tremendous. Such a movement would, in America, do much toward a speedy solution of the problems that immigration brings us, for a large majority of our incoming thousands are at least nominal Catholics. The Interior thus exists in a bit of evidence of a tendency in this direction. May they multiply a thousandfold:

Cardinal Gibbons has given commendation to an English version of the four gospels which an American priest has prepared "from the Greek text direct." Throughout the translation this priestly scholar puts the word "repent" in place of the "do penance" of the Douay Bible. This not only repudiates the authority of the Vulgate, but knocks away the foundation for the Catholic doctrine of penance. We joyfully submit this as another exhibit in proof of our frequently repeated thesis—that the Catholic Church is changing toward truth in spite of itself in this free land and under the pressure of popular liberty.—Union Gospel News.

SALOONKEEPERS DECLARED RESPONSIBLE.

According to a decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, a saloonkeeper may be held responsible for the death of a patron of his place in the event that death occurs from an accident resulting from the inebriated condition of the patron. The suit was filed by the widow and daughter of Charles Walker against John Moser and others who were engaged in the saloon business at Ashland, Neb. Plaintiffs charge that Charles Walker drank intoxicants to excess at Moser's saloon, and in consequence was thrown from a buggy and killed.

MISSIONARIES NOT POLITICAL AGITATORS.

The Turkish minister at Washington has complained that the troubles in his country are caused by American missionaries in Turkey who are inciting insurrection against the government. The Rev. Edward B. Haskell, of Salonia, answers the charge effectively in an open letter to him in the "Outlook." Mr. Haskell reminds Chekil Bey that no missionaries were in Greece before 1830, nor in Crete previous to the insurrection in that country, and that there are no missionaries now in Serbia, and he asks pertinently what caused the outbreaks in these countries against Turkey? By citing a few typical instances of injustice and brutal physical torture inflicted by Turkish officials on innocent persons, Mr. Haskell suggests the trouble, and the remedy for the disorders in that country. He then says that within the last two years the Turkish Government has granted certain privileges and immunities to the religious and educational institutions of every great nation in the world except the United States, and that to the request of that country for like treatment Turkey is replying with evasion and postponement. Chekil Bey does not improve the strained conditions between the two countries by slanderous American missionaries. An honorable response to the reasonable requests of the United States would be quickly followed by the withdrawal of the American warships from the harbor of Beirut and the occasion for complaint against missionaries would end.—Boston "Congregationalist."

MISSIONARY WORK IN NEW GUINEA.

Remarkable interest was aroused at Clapham Congregational Church on a recent Sunday evening by the Rev. W. Walker's appeal to Christian business men on behalf of New Guinea. The missionaries in this part of the field are confronted with a grave problem. The pioneer work has been magnificently done by a noble band, some of whom have laid down their lives for the cause. The country is full of great possibilities, and the people are by no means of a low type. Mr. Walker confessed that when he went out he did not think he would be able to love them; now his work is not only a duty, but a pleasure, and he would not exchange his life for that of any man on earth. The danger lies in the fact that, with the cessation of tribal warfare, the natives are deprived of their chief occupation. The missionaries are doing their best to provide employment, but the means at their control are quite inadequate. Unless they have the help of Christian "captains of industry," the converts of New Guinea must fall a prey to the bad white trader, as their brethren in so many other parts of the world have done. Mr. Walker did not suggest that the London Missionary Society should actually trade.

Advertisements.

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Black Petticoats at \$5.00 Silk

This new line, fresh from our own workrooms, beats anything we ever had or heard of for the money. That is saying a good deal when you consider what this store has offered in Black Silk Petticoats at Five Dollars. But wait until you see this New Petticoat. Its style, quality, workmanship and finish will please the most exacting. As for money's worth, you can give half as much again, and more, outside this store, and not get equal value.



No. 5913 style, as shown in the picture, is made of black taffeta silk. It has deep tucked flounce trimmed with two frills and finished with ruching. The skirt is extra wide width and in every respect well made and carefully finished. These petticoats made in four lengths, sizes 39, 40, 41, 42 in. Our price

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MAKES SICK PEOPLE WELL



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SEND your name and address, and we will mail you post paid a large beautifully-colored photograph 16 x 20 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Simply to My Grand Child," to sell at 25c. each. We also give a good certificate free to each purchaser. These pictures are hand-colored in 12 colors, and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. each. Every one who offers them to sell will buy one or more. When sold send us the money, and we will send you this

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Out-of-town customers will receive the best attention, if they order from Jas. A. Ogilvy & Sons. Your orders are filled and sent by mail or express the same as if you selected them personally.

Samples of all the Newest Materials for Blouses, Dresses, Skirts, Wrappers, etc., etc.; also Lace Trimmings and Ribbons will be sent you on request for same.

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Cooler weather enforces the demand for heavier underwear, and all who know the invariable superiority of our assortments will not think of going elsewhere.

Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, 25c. a pr.
Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, 35c. or 3 pairs for \$1.00.

Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, 40c., 50c. and 75c.

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Boys' Black Worsted Knicker Hose, 35c. per pair.

Boys' Double Knee Black Ribbed Cashmere Hose, from 38c. a pair up.

Ladies' Shetland Ribbed Merino Vests and Drawers, 35c., 40c. and 50c.

Ladies' White Merino Vests, 80c. and 85c.

Ladies' Shetland Ribbed Wool Vests, 85c., \$1.00 and \$1.25.

Ladies' Shetland Merino Combination Dresses, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50.

Children's Shetland Ribbed Merino Combination Dresses, 45c., 70c. and 75c.

Children's White Ribbed Merino Combination Dresses, \$1.35, \$1.40, \$1.50.



MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

We have just received our first shipment of Dent's Gloves.

Dent's Dogskin Gloves, spear points, patent spring buttons, assorted tans, \$1.00 a pair.

Dent's Kid Gloves, silk lined, in medium greys, patent spring buttons, stitched backs, \$1.25 a pair.

Dent's Kid Gloves, in assorted Tans, stitched backs, patent spring buttons, \$1.00 a pair.

Men's White Cotton Night Gowns, neatly trimmed, collar, pocket and wrist band, full size, sizes 15, 15½ and 16, 50c. each.

Men's Flannelette Night Gowns, made with yoke, pearl buttons, pocket, negligee collar, large roomy bodies, all sizes, 75c. and \$1.00.

LADIES' SKIRTS AT \$7.50.

This is a Stylish Walking Skirt, made in fine quality plain black Melton cloth, with front yoke effect, trimmed on side and bottom with straps on self and covert buttons, a stylish skirt in every respect.

Special \$7.50.



Ladies' Costumes

\$19.75.

It takes expert tailoring and cutting to mould suits to fit ladies as they want to be fitted nowadays. There must be lots of style and the fit must be perfection. All this our tailor has accomplished in our Ladies' Suits this season.

We are offering a special just placed in stock from our own workrooms, which should interest every lady. Made in Homespun Cheviot in shades of Stone Blue, Green, Grey, Black, coat Military Style, satin lined, Persian trimming, finished with oxydized buttons, blouse front with belt, skirt flare, trimmed with stitching, saddle back, well worth \$25.00.

Special \$19.75.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Overcoats in Dark Grey All Wool English Cheviot, velvet collar, Raglan style, winter weight. Price, \$6.00.

Overcoats in Dark Grey Melton, all wool, heavy winter weight. Price \$8.50.

Overcoats in Black and White, heavy tweed, Raglan, winter weight. Price \$6.00.

All Wool 3-piece Bannockburn and Scotch Tweed Suits, sizes 28 to 33, for boys from 10 to 15 years. \$7.50 for \$4.69.

All Wool Norfolk Suits, winter weight, size 26 to 33, for boys from 8 to 15 years. \$7.00 for \$3.98.

LADIES OF REFINED TASTE

and experience are continually telling us that our assortment of Blouse Flannels and Flannelettes is just all that could be desired. If such was not the case, our basement would not be crowded every day as it is.

Blouse Flannelettes, 10c. Handsome Blouse Flannelettes, in all the new colorings and effects, from 10 cts. a yard.

Flannelettes, scarcely discernable from French Flannels in appearance, for Dressing Sacques and Morning Wrappers, from 20 cts. a yard.

9 1-2 cts. per yard. A case of Mill Ends of Fine White Cambric just put into stock, in lengths from 2 to 5 yards. Regular price from 14 cts. to 16 cts. Present price while they last, 9½c a yard.

THAT 50c LINE

Our 50c line of Silk Embroidered Blouse Flannels attracts considerable attention, Twelve colors to select from, well worth 75c a yard, for 50c a yard.

Pretty effects in Blues, Greens, Heliotropes, Crimsons, etc., and in stripes and in Floral Designs, from 39c a yard.

DAINTY WAISTS FOR EVENING WEAR.

Fancy White Alpaca, with broad tucks and front in stole effect. This is piped in Green, Pale Blue, Crimson and Black Taffeta. Silk, tab collar, front and cuffs trimmed with buttons to match. Price \$4.50.

White Bedford Cord, with Pale Blue Silk Dot in tri-clusters forming a stripe, inverted pleats back and front, straps of White Silk Taffeta with tiny buttons down front. Price \$5.75.

WE HAVE A LARGE CASE OF HEATHER, WHICH WE HAVE RECEIVED DIRECT FROM SCOTLAND, EVERY CUSTOMER ASKING FOR A BRANCH WILL RECEIVE SAME.

MONTREAL AGENTS FOR SCHONHERR ORIGINAL PURE LINEN MESH UNDERWEAR.
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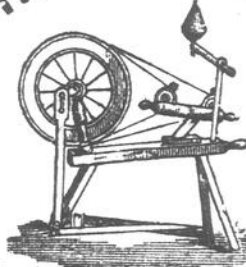
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LINENS FOR EVERY USE.

16-inch Crash, all linen, colored border, excellent value, 10c., for 8c. a yard.

Bleached Sheetings, plain and twilled, 72 inches wide, strong, free from dressing, usual 20c., for 16½c.

Ready-made Pillow Cases, 40, 42, and 44 inches wide, 12½c. each.

Crochet Quilts, Single Beds, 69c and 90c Double Beds, \$1.10 and \$1.25.

LADIES' NECKWEAR.

Again we have something new in Ladies' Neckwear to show you. Our Stock is not only the largest, but the most exclusive ever shown in one collection.

Silk Stocks and long flowing end ties, also Short Bows, in all the newest shades and styles.

Lace Ties, in Cream, Ecru, Champagne, Ivory, White, etc., in pretty designs, suitable for evening wear.

Chiffon Jabots, with pretty touches of Applique and Lace.

LADIES' BELTS.

Something quite new in Belts is what will greet you in our Belt Department.

Here are a few of the many lines.

Special line of Oxidized Silver Chain Belts, \$1.25.

Black Velvet Belts, with Fancy Shaped Cut Steel Buckles in back, dip in front, \$1.85, \$1.95, and \$2.25.

Also some in Girdle effects, \$2 and \$2.25.

SMALL WARES DEPT.

We have been fortunate in securing another Special Line in Leather Wrist Bags, with leather handle, in Black and Brown, Special 67c.

Lamb's Wool Soles, for Christmas and Bazaar Work. Our stock is complete, in all sizes.

New and Exclusive Designs, in Cushion Tops, in Silk, Velour, Tapestry and Tinted Designs.

Holiday Novelties for this Department arriving daily.

RIBBONS.

A New Line of Taffeta Ribbon, 5 inches wide, in all light shades, 25c. a yard.

Pan Satin Ribbon, in White, Cream, Pale Blue, Turquoise, Pink, Red and Black, 5 inches wide, 25c. a yard.

Soft Liberty Silk Neck Ribbons, in all new shades, 4 inches wide, 25c. a yard; 6 inches wide, 35c. a yard.

New Collar Foundations, all ready bound with silk, different colors for to mount with lace, for 25c.