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Trafalgar Square
London

Twenty-two Pages

DAILY WITNESS

Fine Weather.

VOL. XLI.. No. 241. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1900. PRICE ONE CENT.

GOSSIP OF LONDON.

ncere Regret Felt Over the Defeat of the Right Hon. Horace Plunkett.

ODDS AND ENDS OF INTEREST TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

(Associated Press Cable Letter.)

London, Oct. 13.—The new House of Commons is practically elected, and the Conservatives are returned to power with a majority that portends that they will remain in office another six years. Justification of the South African war, the only serious issue in the campaign, has been accomplished in less than two weeks ,and the election machinery so suddenly put in action is already elapsing into the quiescence of ordinary times. Of the contests that mark this week's polling, two attracted particular attention—that which resulted in the defeat of the Right Hon. Horace Curzon Plunkett, who ran for the South division of Dublin county in the Conservative interest, and that in which Dr. Gavin Brown, the Radical candidate for Caithness, was beaten. The Conservative journals of England deplore the opposition within their own party which resulted in Mr. Plunkett's downfall, regarding it as a serious omen for the future stability of the Unionists in Ireland, significant of a serious lack of toleration on their part which bids fair to perpetuate religious and political strife to the detriment of Ireland's business prospects. While the opposition to Mr. Plunkett was nominally based on his giving avowed home rulers government positions, a representative of the Associated Press learns that a most bitter under-current of personal feeling had as much, if not more, to do with it than the causes which appeared in the papers. Mr. Plunkett has long maintained a great personal friendship for one of the most charming of Dublin women. What caused umbrage at this friendship was the fact that she was an ardent Catholic and home ruler, and through her influence, Mr. Plunkett's Unionist opponents believed, he came under the direct influence of the priests. So all the forces of Protestantism were put to work, with the result that a Nationalist won the seat so long held by Mr. Plunkett, and defeated one of the most important officials in Ireland. Mr. Plunkett was vice-president of the agricultural and other technical industries, a commissioner of the congested districts board of Ireland ,and a commissioner of the colonization board of Scotland and Ireland. He founded and was chairman of the recess committee and of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society.

The same strong feeling manifested against Mr. Plunkett exists under the surface against Mr. Gerald Balfour. If he shall be reappointed Chief Secretary for Ireland it will be against the wishes of some of the richest and most powerful Unionists in Ireland.

Dr. Gavin Brown Clark's sweeping reverse at Caithness ensures his retirement from public life, to the great relief of the leading Liberals, who have publicly disavowed responsibility for his actions.

FAG END OF THE WAR.

With these old scores settled public opinion is finding a chance to air itself about China, and the fag end of the war in South Africa, and is looking forward to the day when the troops return home. What glad and enthusiastic scenes will mark the return of the soldiers can be gathered from the extensive preparations already afoot, and the more serious minded, who can scarcely be expected to join in the shouting throngs, are nevertheless equally elated over the prospect of the eradication of the abuses and shortcomings of the army when the popular idol, Lord Roberts, shall be once installed in the War Office. That these expectations will not be fulfilled exactly the way the public desires can be anticipated from the statement that Lord Roberts has already written to several high officials expressing gratification at again being associated with them. One of these is said to be General Sir Evelyn Wood, the adjutant-general to the forces. But while the clean sweep so much demanded is not likely to occur it is an undoubted fact that Lord Roberts will have far greater powers than Lord Wolseley and will use them without respect to persons.

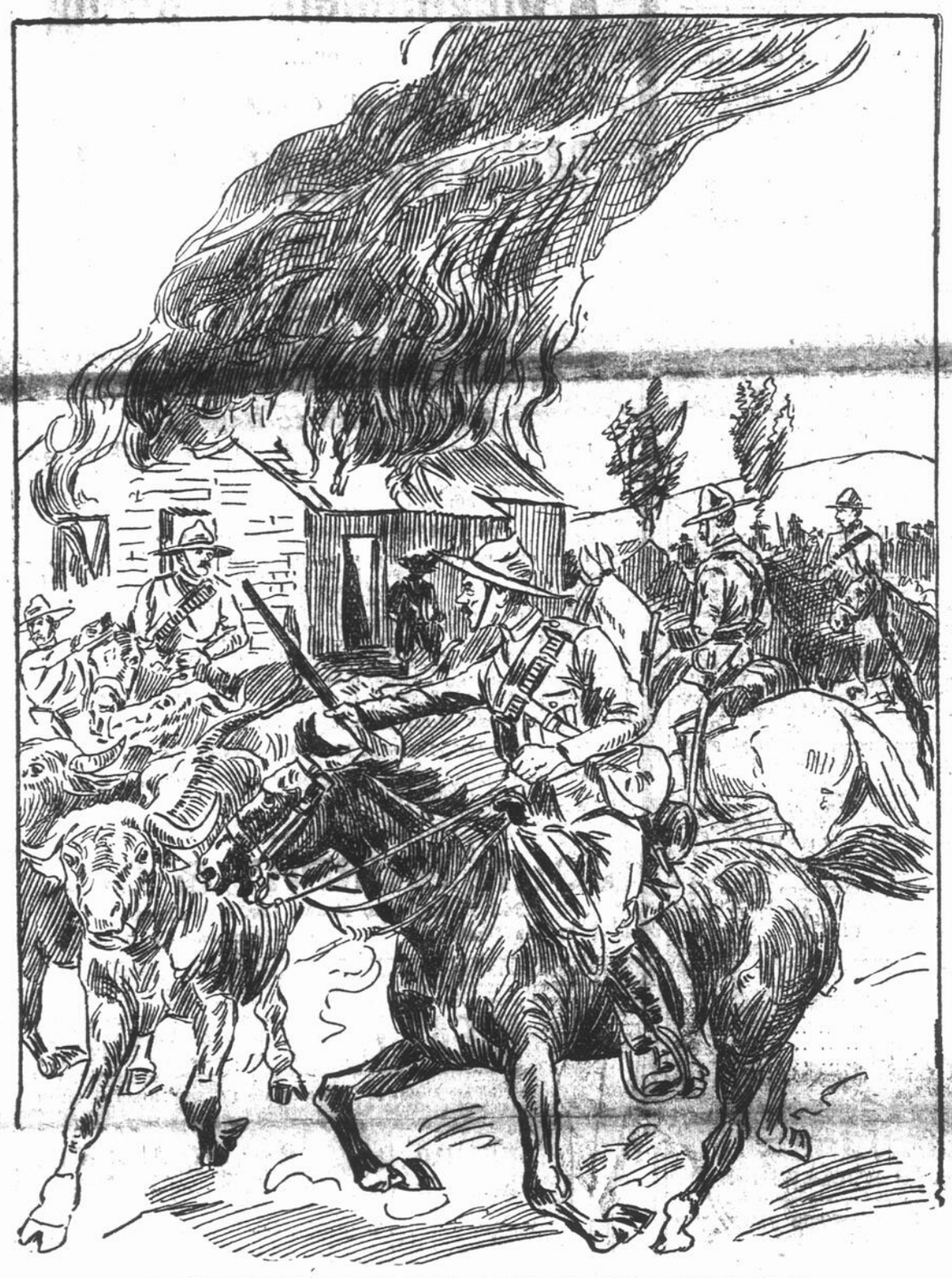
SIR THOS. LIPTON'S CHALLENGE.

The prospect of another international yacht race is welcome and creates no end of anticipation and interest. The opposition which Sir Thomas Lipton encountered among some of his own people last year and the accusations of self-advertisement do not appear likely to be repeated thi stime, for the bona fide spirit of his sportsmanship is becoming recognized.

Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt's refusal to accept Sir Thomas Lipton's cup for seventy-footers, won by his yacht 'Rainbow,' and the circumstances connected with the case cause the yachting papers to comment on it regretfully. Though the 'Yachtsman' adds: 'If Parker had been an American citizen we might not have heard so much of the matter.' This view, however, is not shared by Sir Thomas Lipton, who said to a representative of the Associated Press: 'I am extremely sorry the thing has occurred at all, but as it did, I am glad it was an Englishman and not an American who was at fault, for had it been an American it would have given some people here a chance to say it proved Lord Dunraven was right when he accused thorough sportsmen. The cup has reached New York, and I sincerely trust some arrangement may be arrived at wherein it can be accepted with honor and pleasure.'

ZIONISTS IN LONDON.

Surrounded by detectives, Mr. John Alexander Dowie, the Zionist, of Chicago, continues his denunciations of Rome, pork, tobacco and secret societies, and has succeeded in securing twenty converts. The meetings are the scene of constant disturbances, which occasions Dowie improves by abusing the English press, averring that Masonry is the power which causes it to oppose him.



A PUNISHMENT FOR THE ABUSE OF THE WHITE FLAG.

A trooper of the 19th Hussars, whilst leisurely approaching a farmhouse flying a white flag, was suddenly fired on from within and hit in three places. The perpetrators of this outrage managed to get away before reinforcements arrived at the spot. Strathcona's Horse were called upon to burn and wreck the house.—'Illustrated London News.'

POLITICS TO-DAY.

LIBERAL MASS MEETING.

The Liberal committee in St. Lawrence Division, having their scheme of organization and work already well in hand, have lost no time in putting it into effect. Eight committee rooms in St. Lawrence and St. Louis wards were opened last night and arrangements completed for a monster public meeting to be held at the Monument National on Tuesday evening next, when the speakers will include the Hon. Sydney Fisher, the Hon. H. T. Duffy, the Hon. Lomer Gouin, Mr. Robert Bickerdike, Mr. Rodolphe Lemieux and others. Mayor Prefontaine will preside.

ELECT THEIR OFFICERS.

The annual meeting of the Club National was held last night. Mr. J. Decarie was in the chair, and Mayor Prefontaine on the platform. The officers for the year were elected: President, Mr. J. A. Lamarche; vice-president, Mr. Husmer Lanctot; treasurer, Mr. N. E. Hamilton; secretary, Mr. J. A. Contant; corresponding secretary, Mr. J. Archambault; assistant secretary, Mr. Bruno Wilson; librarian, Mr. Jules Papineau.

MAYOR PREFONTAINE CRITICISED.

Mayor Prefontaine's opponent in Maisonneuve will be Ald. L. Ouimet, who sits in the City Council for St. Jean Baptiste Ward. In accepting the Conservative nomination at the convention last night, Ald. Ouimet said he had met the Mayor frequently in the different committees at the City Hall, and had very often obtained justice for the workingmen in spite of the efforts of the Mayor. He strongly criticized the Mayor's action in connection with the harbor works, saying that men from Quebec and outside places had been given work to the detriment of the men of our own city. Mr. Prefontaine's day was over. His wings had been clipped by the people and he would be left at home. Four years ago, when the Mayor was elected, he made handsome promises as to what he would do, but the alderman said the Mayor had done nothing, and he added, 'If I have not done my duty at the end of five years turn me out as you will turn Mr. Prefontaine out on the seventh of next month.'

AN ELECTION WARNING.

Persons intending to secure letters of naturalization, so as to have a vote at the approaching federal elections, are warned that their applications must be filed at once, as the first reading must take place before the Circuit Court on Monday next, and the second on Friday. Applicants may apply to Mr. Albert Chabot, deputy clerk of the Circuit Court, at the court house, from nine a.m. to five p.m., or in the evening at his private residence, 314 Lagauchetiere street.

WILL HAVE NO OPPOSITION.

Mr. Milton McDonald, M.P.P., local Conservative organizer, is credited with the formal statement that the Hon. Mr. Lomer Gouin will meet with no opposition and that his re-election will be allowed to go by acclamation.

MR. TARTE OFFERED BEAUHARNOIS.

At the Liberal convention held in Beauharnois on Thursday the candidature was offered to the Hon. Mr. Tarte, who asked a delay of a few days before giving his formal reply.

CANCELS ENGAGEMENTS.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 12.—The Brantion Conservatives have invited Mr. Sifton to meet Sir Hibbert Tupper on the platform at Brandon to-morrow night. Mr. Sifton accepted by wire today, cancelling two engagements in Lisgar. A battle royal is expected.

FOSTER HAS GRIT.

As soon as Mr. Blair was nominated for St. John City, Colonel Armstrong, chairman of the Liberal-Conservative Association, sent the following telegram to the Hon. Mr. Foster, at Truro:

'Hon. Mr. Blair nominated by the Liberals to-night for the city and accepted.'

At ten o'clock the following brief message in reply was received: 'I will accept nomination. (Signed) G. E. Foster.'

Mr. Foster will arrive in St. John on Saturday and will at once enter upon an active campaign.

THE 'RATTING' OF MR. COOK.

The six-column manifesto issued by Mr. H. H. Cook, ex-M. P. for East Simcoe, in wkhich he categorically renounces the Grits and all their works, has attracted an immense amount of attention in certain circles. Mr. H. G. Tucker, Conservative candidate for North Grey, has taken the trouble to communicate personally with Mr. Cook as to his real reasons for leaving the Liberal party, and has learned from him that it was on account of the terms which he alleges were charged by an agent of the Liberal Government for a coveted senatorship. Mr. Cook claims that he was told by this agent that he could have a senatorship for $10,000, which he denounced as a barefaced act of corruption. Dr. Horsey, the Liberal candidate for North Grey, claims that Mr. Cook asked the aid of his influence to obtain the seat in the Senate. Mr. Cook telegraphed Mr. Tucker the following words: 'Re your question, I never asked Dr. Horsey to assist me in getting a senatorship. I have no confidence in the man, and knew he had no influence. I was an applicant for a senatorship, but when it was offered to me the price was too high.

'H. H. COOK.'

It will be seen from this that previous to certain circumstances that will need further elucidation Mr. Cook sought from the Liberal Government a senatorship, presumably with the idea of supporting that government in the Upper House, but that after these somewhat obscure circumstances had happened Mr. Cook denounced Liberalism in a six-column article. It does not seem that the name of any member of the cabinet has appeared in the matter.

NOMINATIONS TO DATE.

St. John, N.B.—The Hon. Mr. Blair and Col. Tucker were nominated at a Liberal mass meeting last night.

Maisonneuve. — The Conservative candidate, nominated last night, is Ald. Leandre Ouimet.

Hochelaga.—Dr. Severin Lachapelle, ex-M.P., will contest this division in the Conservative interest.

Halton.—The Liberals have nominated Mr. S. F. McKinnon, of Toronto.

Hamilton.—Messrs. A. T. Wood and Mayor J. V. Teetzel have received the Liberal nomination.

Ottawa.—The Conservative convention held last night nominated Messrs. T. Birkett and Napoleon Champagne.

London.—The Liberal choice has again fallen on Mr. Chas. S. Hyman.

Waterloo.—The Liberals of North Waterloo have nominated Mr. C. Bitzer, barrister, of Berlin.

East Toronto—The Liberals have nominated Mr. George Anderson.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Hon. L. O. Taillon has accepted the Conservative nomination for Bagot.

Mayor Prefontaine has decided to refuse the nomination in Terrebonne.

It is said that Mr. A. L. Desaulniers is running as independent candidate in Maskinonge.

The Liberal convention for St. Ann's division of Montreal is announced for Monday next.

Sir Richard Cartwright is to speak at Bowmanville on Oct. 29.

The Hon. Mr. Fielding arrived on Thursday in Halifax from Shelburne and Queen's. A large delegation of Pictou Liberals waited upon him, but he declined the nomination. He will stick to Shelburne and Queen's.

Yesterday's 'Canada Gazette' contained the official announcement of the appointment of the Hon. J. E. Robidoux as Supreme Court Judge, and of George F. Gregory, Q.C., as a pusine judge, of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick.

DR. COOK'S DEPARTURE.

The Rev. Charles R. Cook, M.D., ex-rector of St. Bartholomew's Reformed Episcopal Church, left last evening by the Delaware & Hudson Railway from the Grand Trunk station for New York on his way to England, thence to India. Dr. Cook is going as a medical missionary in the interest of the Reformed Episcopal Church of America, which has already a mission established there. The hour for departure was 7 o'clock, but long before that time nearly the whole congregation of St. Bartholomew's was at the station and what with handshaking and the saying of good-byes the time soon passed away. As the train pulled out of the station the whole assemblage joined in singing 'Blest be the tie that binds.' Three hearty cheers were then given for Dr. Cook and the train disappeared in the distance.

DIOCESAN COLLEGE.

The educational council of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College met yesterday afternoon, the Lord Bishop, the Rev. Principal Hackett and the Rev. Professors Steen and Abbott-Smith being present. Mr. W. R. Tandy, M.A., of Queen's University, Kingston, was recommended to the governors for one of the $200 scholarships. Messrs. Bruce, B.A., Douglas, B.A., Fee, Brownlee, Cousineau, Scriven and Dunham, read before the council, and were recommended for the students' lay readers' license. The Alumni Association of the College will meet Tuesday. There will be a celebration of the Holy Communion at ten a.m., which will be followed by a Quiet Hour, conducted by the Rev. Canon Sweeney, of Toronto, president of the association, and a conference.

LORD STRATHCONA INVITED.

Toronto, Oct. 13.—At the meeting of the Board of Trade council yesterday afternoon it was announced that Lord Strathcona had accepted the invitation of the board to attend a banquet to be given in his honor. The date has not been fixed, but it will be towards the end of the month.

BISHOP'S STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

At the annual meeting of Bishop's Medical College Students' Association, the following were elected officers for the ensuing years: Hon. president, Prof. F. W. Campbell; vice-president, Dr. J. M. Jack; president, E. A. Tompkin, Med., '01; vice-president, Wm. Smith, Dental, '01; secretary, J. MacGregor, Med., '02; representative 4th year, J. A. Gillespie, Med., '01; representative 3rd year, C. M. Cass, Med., '02; representative 2nd year, J. Frankum, Med., '03; representative 1st year, J. Hetherington, Med., '04.

FINE WEATHER.

Toronto, Oct. 13, 11 a.m.—Victoria, 50, 48; Kamloops, 60, 48; Calgary, 64, 32; Qu'Appelle, 64, 34; Winnipeg, 64, 40; Port Arthur, 60, 36; Parry Sound, 64, 38; Toronto, 66, 46; Ottawa, 70, 40; Montreal, 64, 48; Quebec, 66, 48; Halifax, 64, 52. Fine to-day and on Sunday; not much change in temperature.

1640 and 1642 Notre Dame st., Montreal, Oct. 13, 1900.—Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon

To-day, 30.15; yesterday, 29.94.

Temperature—	Max.	Min.
To-day	66	48
Yesterday	66	32

HAS KRUGER STARTED?

REPORTED THAT HE SAILED ABOARD THE 'GELDERLAND' ON THURSDAY.

Brussels, Oct. 12.—It is reported here that ex-President Kruger sailed from Lorenzo Marquez yesterday aboard the Dutch cruiser 'Gelderland.'

Paris, Oct. 12.—It is learned from an excellent source that it is absolutely untrue that the government will oppose the landing of ex-President Kruger at Marseilles. The only effect was the sole intervention of newspapers hostile to the government. The correspondent has been made to understand that should Mr. Kruger decide to disembark at Marseilles he will be received with the honor, sympathy and respect due to his age and his office.

BULLER'S PLANS.

EXPECTED HE WILL LEAVE FOR ENGLAND TOWARD THE END OF THE MONTH.

Capetown, Oct. 12.—General Buller is expected to leave here for England at the end of the month.

Four hundred refugees, principally miners, will return to the Transvaal next Wednesday. They will comprise the first consignment of refugees to return from here.

The naval brigade, under command of Captain Bearcroft, arrived at Simonstown to-day from the front. The men were enthusiastically received by the people. The town was decorated, and all the business houses were closed. There was a great crowd at the railway station when the train arrived, and the mayor made an address of welcome, in which he referred in a complimentary manner to the conspicuous part the naval brigade had taken in the arduous campaign. The sailormen were banqueted to-night by the citizens. The majority of them will sail for England on Monday.

THE O'LEARY TESTIMONIAL

The following additional subscriptions have been received at the 'Witness' office towards the Father O'Leary testimonial:—

Ina	.25
A Friend	1.00
Jesse Joseph	20.00
A. Kerr	.50
Johnnie P.	.10
W. H Leach Piano Co	1.00
Employees of Willis & Co.	4.10
Admirer	.25

ELECTIONS NEARLY OVER.

SIR WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT AMONG THOSE ELECTED YESTERDAY.

London, Oct. 13.—The general election is drawing to a close and it is now evident that the Unionists party will have nearly as substantial a majority as they did after the appeal to the country by the Liberals in 1895. There were only two results declared last night. One of these, however, was at West Monmouthshire, where Sir William Harcourt has again been fighting with great vigor in spite of his 73 years. Of course he was re-elected in such a pronounced Radical division, but all the same he has not been able to escape the experience of any other opponent of the government. His majority has been pulled down by over seventeen hundred.

The attacks upon Mr. Chamberlain have increased in bitterness and malignancy. The closing speeches of the Liberal canvass are directed mainly against him. Mr. Labouchere's deliberate charge that Mr. Abel Thomas, the member for Carmarthenshire East, held incriminating letters, and would have read them if Mr. Cecil Rhodes had been attacked by him, is referred to at length in the Opposition press. Mr. Hawksley has denied the charges made from the Liberal platform, but Mr. Labouchere is not satisfied, and is attempting to force Mr. Thomas to arraign Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Rhodes has, however, greatly improved his reputation by striking the right key in his addresses in South Africa, and there are signs of public impatience over the persistency with which Mr. Chamberlain is attacked. Lord Salisbury is invariably drawn toward his associates when they are under fire, and Mr. Chamberlain is well nigh certain to command the Prime Minister's support. His really serious danger is the jealousy of the old Tories.

FATAL RUNAWAY.

London, Ont., Oct. 12.—John Wiseman, a prosperous farmer of West Nissouri, drove into St. Mary's yesterday to transact business, and, on his way home, his horses ran away, throwing him out of the waggon, and killing him almost instantly. Mr. Wiseman was a widower with two small children.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

MENUT.—At St. Johnsbury, Vt., on Oct. 6, 1900, a son to Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Menut. 12

McKIM.—At No. 9 Tower avenue, Montreal, on Friday, Oct. 5, 1900, Mrs. J. Nelson McKim, of a daughter. 12

SNOWDON.—At Kinecardine, Ont., on Oct. 8, 1900, the wife of the Rev. J. F. Snowdon, of a son. 12

STROUD—At 29 Buckingham avenue, on Monday, Oct. 8, 1900, the wife of Fred. St. George Stroud, of a daughter. 11

MARRIED.

COOPER—JOYCE.—At Toronto, on Oct. 10, 1900, in Bloor Street Baptist Church, by the Rev. Charles A. Eaton, Mr. Charles Cooper, of Bowmanville, to Miss Caroline Joyce, of Toronto, ward of H. P. Dwight, president of the Great North-Western Telegraph Company. 12

CRAIK — LANG — At Chateauguay Basin, Que., on Oct. 3, 1900, by the Rev. J. D. Anderson, Robert Craik, to Mary J. E., eldest daughter of Robert Lang. 12

EAKIN—KINNEAR.— At the residence of the bride's parents, 20 Spadina road, Toronto, on Oct. 10, 1900, by the Rev. R. W. Dickie, B.A., of Orangeville, Thomas Eakin, M.A., pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Guelph, to Ethel Elizabeth, elder daughter of Thomas Kinnear, Esq. 12

EVANS—BALFOUR.—On Oct. 10, 1900, at the residence of the bride's father, 220 Dunn avenue, Toronto, by the Rev. A. Logan Geggie, assisted by the Rev. Dr. McKay, Earle Wood Evans, barrister, Wichita, Kansas, to Madge Wilson, daughter of Mr. J. P. Balfour. 12

GORDON — WORDEN — At St. Luke's Church, Toronto, on Oct. 10, 1900, by the Rev. Dr. Langtry, Wm. G. R. Gordon, of Montreal, to Margaret Florence, youngest daughter of William Worden. 11

JOHNSTON—BRONSON.—On Oct. 10, 1900, at the home of the bride's parents, Ottawa, by the Rev. W. T. Herridge, D.D., Isabel Editha, only daughter of E. H. Bronson, to Robert A. A. Johnston. 12

MEDCALF — CLEMENS. — On Oct. 10, 1900, at the Metropolitan Church, Toronto, by the Rev. R. P. Bowles, Duncan M., second son of the late Alfred Medcalf, to Ella, only daughter of the late Geo. C. Clemens, of Preston. 12

REID — LEE — At St. David's Church, N.E., Ottawa, on Oct. 10, 1900, by the Rev. A. B. Hubly, M.A., Montreal, assisted by Colonel the Rev. J. B. Donaldson, of St. David's Church, Robert Sutor Reid, draughtsman, Department of Railways and Canals, to Daisy, eldest daughter of Sidney W. Lee, Cooper street. 13

STEELE — McCORMICK — On Oct. 10, 1900, at the residence of the bride's father, Allan's corners, by the Rev. D. W. Morison, B.A., Alexander Jas. Steele, to Jane Sophia Cameron, eldest daughter of Mr. Archibald McCormick. 12

SMITH — CALDECOTT. — In St. Paul's Church, Toronto, on Oct. 10, 1900, by the Rev. Thomas Smith, of Elora, assisted by the Ven. Archdeacon Boddy, Rev. T. C. DesBarres, and Rev. Prof. Cody, Isabel, only daughter of Stapleton Caldecott, Esq., to Rev. Thomas Beverley Smith, assistant minister of St. Peter's Church, Toronto. 12

SEALE—CAMERON.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Dewittville, Que., on Oct. 10, 1900, by the Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, of Huntingdon, J. E. Seale, of Morin Flats, Que., to Dollie L., eldest daughter of Wm. B. Cameron. 12

TILLEY—PHILP.—At Widdefield, Wilcox street, Toronto, by the Rev. John Potts, D.D., A. S. Tilley, M.D., of Bowmanville, to Caroline Philp, of Toronto. 12

DIED.

BURWASH—At Martintown, on Oct. 7, 1900, Albert Burwash, aged 80 years, formerly of St. Andrew's, Quebec. 12

CAYLEY.—On Oct. 10, 1900, at St. George's rectory, Mary Magdalene, wife of the Rev. J. D. Cayley, rector of St. George's Church, Toronto, aged 65 years. 12

CORTHORN.—In this city, on Thursday, Oct. 11, 1900, Henry George Corthorn, in his 47th year.

Funeral at the Church of St. John the Evangelist at 3 p.m., on Saturday the 13th inst. 12

JACKSON—At the Western Hospital, on Oct. 11, 1900, of syncope and gastric ulcers, after two days' illness, Annie Maud Jackson, aged 18 years and 11 months, beloved daughter of Fred. and Annie Jackson, 405 Magdalen street.

Funeral from St. Stephen's Chapel, Weredale Park, at 2 p.m., on Saturday, October 13th.

'Her end was peace.'

LITSTER — On Oct. 7, 1900, Robert Litster, aged 80, one of the oldest residents of Manitoba, died at his home, 320 Colony street, Winnipeg.

M'LAUGHLIN.—At Quebec, on Oct. 10, 1900, Elizabeth O'Leary, beloved wife of James McLaughlin. 12

QUINN.—At Quebec, on Oct. 10, 1900, Mary Margaret, only daughter of Wm. Quinn, aged four months. 12

ROBERTS—At Hamilton, Ont., on Oct. 11, 1900, Alicia F. R. Roberts, wife of Wm. Roberts, manager Canadian Bank of Commerce, Hamilton, and youngest daughter of the late Judge Dougall, of Belleville. 12

HARRISON—At 92 Bay street, Victoria, on Oct. 5, 1900, George Andrew Harrison, aged 73 years and 6 months, a native of Yorkshire, England.

SHEPPARD.—In this city, on the morning of Oct. 12, 1900, Charles Sheppard, in the 72nd year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, 120 Stanley street, on Saturday, 13th inst., at 2 p.m., to the Church of St. James the Apostle, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. 12

STROUD—In this city, on the morning of Oct. 11, 1900, Elizabeth Ethel Montgomery, wife of Fred. St. George Stroud, and eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Montgomery.

Funeral from her late residence, 29 Buckingham avenue, on Saturday, the 13th instant, at half-past two, to Church of St. James the Apostle, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery.

WILSON — At his late residence, Port Hope, Ont., on Oct. 10, 1900, Benjamin Wilson, aged 78 years, formerly of Toronto. 13

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

HANDS WANTED—Immediately, three Young Ladies for Mantle Department, two for Basement, two Experienced Grocers, One first-class Window Dresser.

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This sale discounts, and double discounts anything you or we have ever known before. Every kind of literature is represented. The 10 and 20 cent books are a mighty host. Bound books are going for a mere trifle, and you can get almost any kind of a book for just about the cost of the white paper.

HERE ARE SOME SAMPLES OF VALUE:

250 Books laid out in Special Table, retail value, 40c to $1.00; standard works, sale price, 25c.

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BOOK ANNEX TO THE BIG STORE.

Remember, this Phenomenal Book Sale is being carried on in the old Drysdale Store, No. 233 St. James street, (a few doors West of The Big Store.)

ALWAYS AN INTERESTING LIST!!

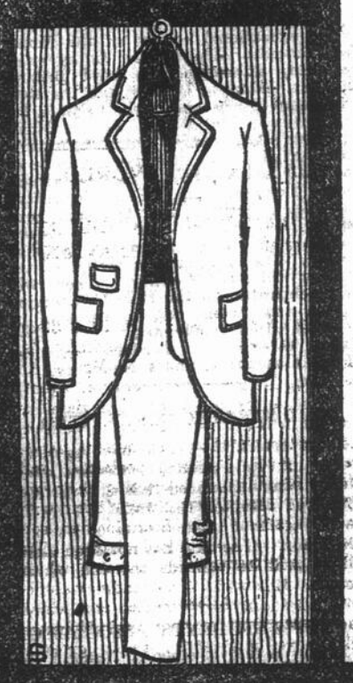
	Reg.	Mon.		Reg.	Mon.
Olive Oil Soap	$ 5	2½	Honeycomb Towels	$ 5	2½
Pears' Soap	15	10½	Useful Lampshades	12	8
Granite Mugs	10	6	Toilet Jugs and Basins	50	29
Granite Cook Pots	60	37	Crystal Berry Bowels	25	15
Granite Pudding Dishes	18	12	Fancy Wash Silks	38	19
Granite Wash Basins	18	12	Laundry Starch	6	4
Ladies' Umbrellas	85	69	Sardines in Oil	6	3½
Mink Ruffs	1.75	1.39	10 lbs. Keiler's Marmalade	1.00	80

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Ladies will find our GLOVE DEPARTMENT thoroughly up-to-date, with all the latest and finest makes. Prices range from $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 up.

GLOVES FOR MEN at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 pair.
MEN'S GREY SUEDE GLOVES at $1.25 and $1.75 pair.

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LOOK OUT FOR YOUR FALL UNDERWEAR, Hosiery, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Gloves, Umbrellas, Rain Coats, etc., at an early date. Half the comfort in life is in having proper goods at the right time. If you wait until the weather compels you to buy, you may loose some comfort.

MEN'S HALF HOSE, 25c, 35c, 50c pair.
MEN'S SCOTCH WOOL UNDERWEAR, 60c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25 each.
MEN'S FLANNEL SHIRTS, 75c, $1.25, $1.50, $1.95.
MEN'S CARDIGAN JACKETS, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 up.
MEN'S FANCY VESTS, $2.50 and $3.00.
MEN'S DRESSING GOWNS, $6.00, $7.00, $8.00, $10.00.
MEN'S UMBRELLAS, 95c, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, and $3.00
MEN'S PYJAMA SUITS, $1.25, $1.85.
FLANNELETTE NIGHT SHIRTS, 50c, 75c, $1.00.

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WOMEN'S BLACK CLOTH GAITERS, 25c, 50c, 75c, 90c, and $1.25.
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ALL NEW STOCK AND LOW PRICES.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 13.

FREE WATER ABUSES.

A CHANGE TO BE INAUGURATED IN CONNECTION WITH CLAIMS MADE ON THE PLEA OF POVERTY.

At yesterday's meeting of the Finance Committee Ald. Ames on behalf of the Hygiene Committee asked that the sanitary inspectors be relieved of the duty of enquiring into the cases of persons applying to be relieved of their water rates. The work might just as well be done by ordinary constables. Alderman Ames took occasion to remark that he thought this free water privilege was greatly abused, many people well able to pay being relieved from paying.

It was decided to act upon the suggestion.

Ald. Martineau brought in a Road Committee report asking that a sum of money be varied from permanent sidewalks to pay some claims for wooden sidewalks which had been constructed entirely by proprietors, who now asked to be reimbursed by one-half.

Ald. Sadler expressed surprise that many wealthy proprietors preferred to see rotten wood sidewalks before their houses rather than to pay on-half for permanent work. However, it was resolved to concur in the report.

It will be remembered that the Police Committee passed a resolution asking that the fees of the clerk of the Recorder's Court be handed over to the civic treasury, like any other tax. This resolution was read, and in connection with it, Ald. Sadler said that the only business way out of the difficulty would be to transmit all fees collected by this court direct to the treasury, and then if any part were due to the forementioned clerk he should be paid back by cheque, and not be permitted to deduct the amount himself.

It was decided to hold a conference with all the interested parties. The total amount of the fees in question is not large. They are only that part relating to cases gained for infraction of the liquor law.

It was decided that tenants of St. Ann's Market, soon to be abolished, who are willing to vacate the premises by March 15 next will be allowed to remain till then, and on April 1, the buildings will be sold by public auction.

Ald. Sadler stated that he had spoken about the welcome to be given to the returning Canadian South African soldiers to the Mayor, who suggested a conference with the military authorities. It was probable that a half-holiday would be proclaimed, so that the citizens might take part. The programme will be decided next week.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

TWO CHILDREN WORRIED TO DEATH BY A MAD DOG.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 12.—A horrible tragedy occurred at the mining town of Trenton to-day. Two children of A. McKay were worried to death by a mad dog. Mrs. McKay was also greatly injured by the animal before help could be secured. Further particulars cannot be received, as the lines of communication between Pictou and New Glasgow are down on account of last night's heavy wind storm.

VICTIM OF A BOGUS TELEGRAM.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—Mrs. Philip Harding, wife of a former London business man, was found dead in her apartments, 1220 Wabash avenue, to-day, shot through the heart. On the floor lay a magnificently cased duelling pistol. A letter on the table showed that she had killed herself under the belief that her husband had committed suicide in New York city, following a recent quarrel with his wife. It is stated that Harding never left Chicago, and that Mrs. Harding killed herself upon the receipt of a bogus telegram announcing his death.

Harding appeared at the morgue and admitted to the police that he had caused the telegram to be sent to his wife, who, he understood, had secured warrants for the arrest of himself and a woman living near by. Dreading police court proceedings, Harding said he caused the telegram to be sent in the hope that his wife would take no further action in the matter.

VETERAN FIREMEN.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Montreal Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association will be held next Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Firemen's Hall, Central fire station, Craig street. Every member is requested to be present.

KILLED BY A THRESHING MACHINE.

Schenectady, N.Y., Oct. 11.—Henry Burton, an Englishman, who lives in this city, was killed by a threshing machine while working near Tribe's Hill to-day.

SIR ALFRED MILNER.

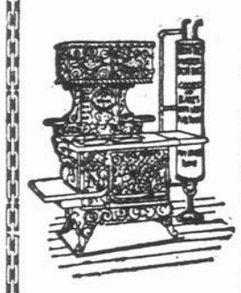
Capetown, Oct. 12.—Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner, has gone to Bloemfontein.

About Our 50c White Shirt

We call your special atten tion to our famous unlaundered White Shirt (The Rattler). It is made with pure linen fronts and cuff bands, and cut and finished off perfect in every detail. We manufacture this shirt so as to give you any length sleeve you may require. We have them in the follow ing lengths: 31, 32, 33, 34, 36 inch. We have a full range of sizes, from boys' 12 to 14 and men's from 14 to 18. Our special price, 50c each. Buy one and test its wearing qualities.

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The great success of the Famous Active has created a demand for that pattern of stove or range, that has led to our putting on the market the "Kitchener," which is a facsimile of the Famous Active, but less some of the finer details. The price can thus be reduced without in anyway impairing the cooking or heating qualities. "Kitchener" Stoves, same guarantee as "Famous Active," $20.00 up. "Kitchener" Ranges," $24.75.

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AN AUTUMN CONFERENCE.

The annual conference of the Alumni of the Diocesan College takes place on Tuesday next, Oct. 16, in the College on University street. The conference has hitherto lasted two days, but this year it will be held on one day only, as the Alumni will take part in the conference to be held on the next day in connection with the Diocesan Jubilee. There will be a celebration of the Holy Communion in the College chapel at 10 a.m., followed by a 'quiet hour' conducted by the Rev. Canon Sweeney, D.D., of Toronto. In the afternoon, papers will be read on four subjects:—1. 'The Progress of Missionary Work during the XIX. Century.' 2. 'The Forward Policy of the Church.' 3. 'Prayer Book Revision and Enrichment.' 4. 'The Distinctive Gift of Confirmation.' The second and third subjects are open for discussion, each speaker being allowed five minutes. The alumni have always extended a welcome to all the clergy in the diocese. This year they anticipate a larger attendance of the other clergy owing to the fact that so many will be in the city to take part in the jubilee rejoicings.

STOPPED A PRIZE FIGHT.

A sparring match, which was extensively advertised to take place in the amusement department of a St. Lawrence street saloon on Wednesday night, failed to take place on account of the appearance of the police. A citizen residing in the vicinity complained to the officials of the Citizens' League that a fight took place there in September last and no effort was made by the authorities to prevent it and the league was asked to take means to stop the proposed fight of Wednesday evening. Accordingly the league officials communicated their information to Lt.-Col. Hughes, superintendent of police, who promised to attend to the matter. Lieut. Hebert, of No. 4 police station, was instructed to attend the entertainment, which he did and the result was that the 'bout' was postponed. The league wish to express their appreciation of the prompt and effective action of the police on this occasion.

EDITORS ON A JAUNT.

'Western Editors on the Wing' is the title given to the historical record of the trips eastward taken this last summer by the members of the Western Canada Press Association. The trip commenced at Winnipeg and ended in the east at Quebec. Montreal was, among other places, visited, in the course of the journey. The record is got up in fine style and forms interesting reading. It is printed on fine paper and is very prettily illustrated with views of the various cities visited, and groups of the party taken at different points on the trip. It is bound in khaki, tied with narrow ribbon in the national colors. The whole forms a very attractive souvenir of the journey.

SONG AND TRAVEL.

The programme for the concert in Windsor hall, Thanksgiving night, Oct. 18, is complete and comprises vocal selections and an address illustrated by stereopticon views on a trip to the Paris Exhibition, by R. G. Boville, M.A. The Teutonia Glee Club, under the leadership of Prof. W. Pabst, will render several selections while Miss Marie Hollinshead will sing 'Song of Thanksgiving' and by special request 'The Charge of Strathcona's Horse.' Mr. E. Jenkins will be heard in 'The Land o' the Leal,' and 'Erl King' by Schubert.

CANADA AT PARIS.

ITS AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY IS THE BEST.

Notwithstanding the great extent of the exhibition grounds in the city of Paris writes Miss Barry (Francoise), they were found too contracted to afford space for all the exhibits sent, so the French government gave up a part of the magnificent forest of Vincennes to make room for them, and in these lovely groves are erected pavilions bearing the flags of many nations, and filled with the choicest manufactures.

One of these pavilions belongs to Canada, and is given up to the exhibition of agricultural machinery, etc. This building is very agreeably situated near a lake of considerable size, across which there is a beautiful view. Inside, the maple leaf is very much in evidence. Near the entrance we see the name of the much-loved country, fashioned out of the national emblem, and we are reminded that there is no place like home.

In the Department of agricultural machinery Canada need fear no rival. Our farm machines are so fully developed and perfected that they are greatly admired by men from all the countries of Europe. The proof of this statement is seen in the large number of sales made by the Massey-Harris Co., to Russia, Germany, Bulgaria, Roumania, Algeria, and even to the United States.

The agricultural machines of all kinds made by this firm are more convenient and more perfect than any that have hitherto been offered on the Continent, so, it is not surprising that the International Jury awarded them a grand prize.

The Massey-Harris collection of farm machinery is a very extensive one, and occupies the greater part of the annex.

The Vanity Plough Company of Brantford received a gold medal for their ploughs and other tillage instruments. This is the highest prize awarded for these instruments in the exhibition.

The Cockshutt Plough Company, of Brantford, also received a gold medal for its collection of ploughs, etc. This firm is becoming well known in Europe, where its business is rapidly extending. It is regrettable that these firms do not keep agents in Europe, as their exhibits attracted a great deal of attention, and there is no doubt that their business could be greatly extended by live agents.

The David Maxwell Co. received a gold medal for its exhibit, which consists of reapers, binders, mowers, etc. A gold medal was also awarded to the Noxon Co., of Ingersoll, Canada. This firm exhibits reapers, mowers, etc. The Mann Manufacturing Co. obtained a gold medal for its fine exhibit of harrows. A silver medal was awarded to Samuel Vessot & Co., of Joliette, Que., who exhibit portable farm mills and attachable subsoilers.

Amongst other Canadian manufacturers exhibiting in the Annex at Vincennes, are Messrs. Fleury & Son, of Aurora, Ontario; Messrs. Berolamy, of Tara; Peter Hamilton, of Peterborough, Ont. Coulthard Scott & Co., of Oshawa, Ont. A silver medal was awarded to each of these firms.

On the lake shore the Ontario Wind Pump Engine Co., of Toronto, has set up one of its wind-mills. The jury awarded it a silver medal, and its success is shown in its having been immediately sold to a large manufacturing establishment of France.

No one should leave Vincennes without visiting the immense pavilion exclusively devoted to bicycles. There Canada is almost the sole exhibitor. Under the general name of 'The Canada Cycle & Motor Co.' five Canadian manufacturing firms exhibit one of the most magnificent collections of cycles imaginable. These firms are the Massey-Harris Co., The Cleveland Co., The Gendron Co., The Welland Vale Co., and the Goold Bicycle Co., of Brantford.

By an inexplicable series of circumstances, these bicycles, so much admired by everybody have not obtained the expected awards. Respectful representations have been made to the jury asking them to reconsider their decision. This request has been acceded to and there is every reason to hope that the Canada Cycle Co. will receive that award, which the high quality of their exhibit entitles them to.

Two other firms, The Clarksbury Wood Rim Co., of Ontario and The Boston Wood Rim Co., have each received a silver medal for the manufacture of bicycle accessories, etc.

COLONIAL ASSOCIATION OF JOURNALISTS ADMIRE OUR COLONIZATION METHODS.

The Canadian exhibit is an object of the close attention of the Colonial Association of Journalists, who came to the Canadian Pavilion particularly to study our colonization methods, which they declare to be the best in the world.

The pamphlets published by the government dealing with this important question are distributed to all who ask for them and help to make known everywhere the excellence of our system.

Count Charles de Suffren, the director of the exhibition of the Colonies, and vice-president of the colonial journalists, made a flattering eulogy of these pamphlets, and of our system of colonization. His colleagues, who accompanied him to the Canadian pavilion and examined the exhibit carefully, confirmed the opinion expressed by Count de Suffren.

CANADIAN EXHIBITS ARE BEING SOLD.

The Canadian products exhibited at Paris are rapidly finding purchasers. Commercial and manufacturing concerns, who went to the expense of exhibiting at the Paris exhibition will thus be reimbursed the expenses incurred. Indeed, the Preston Furniture Co. has already received an order for eleven hundred school desks. Furniture also sells well and new orders are received daily. A French establishment has ordered from one of our Canadian manufacturers a cargo of chairs, which are to be shipped in parts, ready to set up, so as to avoid the customs charges on manufactured goods.

PROTESTANT TEACHERS.

CONVENTION OF THE PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION.

The following is the programme for the annual meeting of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers, which opens in the Assembly Hall of the High School, on Thursday of next week:

Thursday morning—Reports of executive committee, representative on the Protestant committee, pension commissioners, curator of the library, finance committee, committee on invitations to the N.E.A., committee on course of study and examinations, committee on child study, discussion of reports. Afternoon: 'routine business, nominations, adornment of school grounds,' W. S. McLaren; 'Adornment of schoolrooms,' Mr. S. F. Robins; discussion. Evening—Address of welcome by the Rev. Dr. Shaw, chairman of the Protestant committee of the Council of Public Instruction; president's address, Principal Peterson. Music will be provided during the evening.

Friday morning — Routine business; 'Science teaching in elementary schools,' Miss C. M. Derick, B.A., McGill College; 'Relation of science teaching to the needs of our rural districts,' J. A. Dresser, M.A.; discussion. Afternoon—Routine business (ten minutes); 'The teacher out of school,' Miss T. E. Travers; discussion of papers and reports. Evening—'Economics in the High School,' Dr. Le Rossignol, Denver; address, Principal George, LL.D., Congregational College. Music will be provided during the evening.

Saturday morning — Routine business; report of scrutineers for the election of officers; report of committees; Bickmore lecture, Dr. Kelly, Montreal High School; unfinished business.

A WIDOW'S CLAIM.

An action in forma pauperis has been entered by Mrs. Ovide Amiot against Messrs. Mills & Martin, stevedores. The plaintiff claims $5,000 damages on account of the death of her husband while unloading steel rails from the ship 'Albanian' in June last. She attributes the accident to the fault and negligence of defendant's employees, alleging among other things, that the hatchman was under the influence of liquor.

A NEW PARISH.

A decree has been issued by Archbishop Bruchesi, formally erecting the new canonical parish of St. Peter, which will include the territory bounded by Panet, de Montigny and Amherst streets and the river. The Oblat Fathers will have charge of the parish, and the Rev. Father Legault will be head pastor.

JUDGE ROBIDOUX'S FIRST SITTING.

Judge Robidoux sat for the first time on the bench at the opening of the October term of the Circuit Court, in Nicolet, on Wednesday last. The members of the Bar presented him with an address, to which he replied in suitable terms.

WHAT WOMEN ARE WEARING.

There is a revival of plaids generally this autumn. Paris has been wearing plaids all summer. Plaid patterns were most popular in the thin stuffs. Plaid belts and the silk plaid tie were worn with seaside serges and linen costumes. Plaid waists are greatly favored in Paris. They are generally made plainly with a box-plait in the middle of the front, and stock, wristbands and girdle of black satin. Plaids of all kinds are to be seen in our own shops this autumn. The plaids come in the soft, stylish dull shades, and, of course, in the blues and greens that are hard to resist. The wash flannels in the fine French goods show the soft combinations of blue or pink with tan or soft brown, heliotrope with green and pink and olive. Plaid waists are pretty and stylish, but they must be chosen cautiously and not worn indiscriminately. Every woman cannot put on a plaid waist and look well in it. The woman who thinks she can wear a plaid waist with any kind of skirt likewise makes a big mistake. They look best with a black skirt or one of a plain color which harmonizes with the predominating shade in the plaid. Plaid silks and plaid mohairs appear in a number of the early fall gowns. Plaid revers appear on quite a number of the new tailor gowns, especially those designed for walking or for golf. The golf girl revels in plaids, and rightly. This autumn there are belts and neckties in all the prettiest colors of the clans of Scotland for her. Plaid silks are also used as a trimming. The bishop sleeve is decidedly the most stylish for the separate waists, and the backs of the shirt waists are still devoid of yokes, but made plain, instead of being tucked and plaited as they were in the spring.

SLASHED SKIRTS.

Skirts slashed at the side or front to show an underskirt are becoming more fashionable all the time, and some attractive contrasts of color are shown by this style. When the skirt is slashed at the side or front it is open quite far, nearly to the waist in most instances, to show a panel of lace or velvet, but when it is slashed at several seams then the slashing is only deep enough to show a ruffle or bias flounce on the underskirt, not over a quarter of a yard in width. The skirt finished in squares and then open to show the flounce or ruffle below is exceedingly smart and can be made more elaborate by a trimming of narrow folds of velvet or rows of stitching. A dark brown rough serge costume lately turned out shows this style most attractively. The plaited ruffle is of velvet, a shade darker than the cloth, and the bands of velvet on the square points are the same shade as the flounce. Combining brown and green has also been tried in a gown made on this model, with the velvet in the green, and the results have been most satisfactory.

SLEEVES.

The size and shape of sleeves is quite interesting at present. The full bishop sleeve, made small at the top, but full around the wrist, is very fashionable, and it would seem as though the enormous sleeves on wraps and coats had been made especially for these sleeves to go underneath. The elbow sleeves that have the full bishop undersleeves are used even on cloth and velvet gowns, and certainly will even go underneath any ordinary jacket sleeve. Fortunately, however, it is also fashionable to wear a fitted long sleeve, not a plain one, for there must be some trimming, with a deep cuff from the wrist to the elbow, with bands of braid at the top and also at the wrist, but nevertheless the sleeve is not large. When there are tucks and plaits on a skirt or waist a favorite style of sleeve is in tucks to the elbow, finished with a ruffle, and then there are undersleeves again. Still another sleeve is made to match a tucked yoke, and the tucks are seen again in a sleeve that is finished at the elbow with a wide lace ruffle. This, of course, is for a house gown, and would not be appropriate in the street.

COLONIAL HOUSE

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

HARDWARE

—AND—

Kitchen Utensils.

This department has prepared a printed booklet called "Kitchen Needs and Cooking Outfits" for the guidance of intending purchasers. These aids to buyers suggest necessary articles and state the prices. Each list is complete in itself and has been selected to suit purchasers according to their means.

No. 1 list $15 complete ; No. 2 list $25 complete ; No. 3 list $50 complete ; No. 4 list $75 complete ; No. 5 list $100 complete.

The following is No. 2 list at $25 complete, or any number of articles can be had at the list price :

Wash Tub, Wringer, Wash Board, 6 doz. Clothes Pins, Clothes Horse, Ironing Board, Step Ladder, 4 feet, Rolling Pin, Pastry Board, Potato Masher, Meat Board, Soap Dish, Wooden Bucket, Wood Spoon, Bosom Board, Slaw Cutter, Coffee Mill, Clothes Line, Ash Sifter, Tea Kettle, Stock Pot, Wash Boiler, Saucepans, Coal Scuttle, Roasting Pan, Griddle, Frying Pan, Bread Pan, Waffle Iron, Butcher Knife Paring Knife, Mincing Knife, 6 Knives and Forks, Hatchet, Can Opener, Sets Mrs. Potts's Irons, Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Strainer, Coffee and Tea Strainer, Scoop, Dipper, Skimmer, Ladle, Dish Pan, Flour Sieve, Flour Dredge, Pepper Box, Nutmeg Grater, Vegetable Grater, Pudding Dish, Cake Cutter, Wash Basin, Cullender, Gem Pan, 3 Pie Plates, Apple Corer, Egg Whip, Pot Chain, Broiler, Toaster, Meat Fork, Basting Spoon, Set Skewers, Bread Box, Spice Box, Coffee Cannister, Japanned Tray, Crumb Brush and Tray, Dust Pan, Chamois Dust Brush, Scrub Brush, Broom, Iron Rest, Tack Claw, Ice Pick, 3 Tea Spoons, 3 Table Spoons, Pudding Pan, Tea Cannister.

These Hardware Booklets can be had on application. They contain full lists of the different kitchen outfits from 1 to 5, as above.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,

MONTREAL.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

THE NORTH-WEST HIGHLY COMMENDED TO SCANDINAVIAN PEOPLE.

In the North-West there is a flourishing settlement of Scandinavians, which it is the business of Mr. C. O. Swanson, Dominion immigration agent, to show to as many Scandinavians as possible in the hope of luring them from the western states. Prominent farmers are given free transportation, and offered facilities for inspecting the country. The result has always been substantial gains to the Scandinavian settlement from the United States. The following extracts from a letter which recently appeared in a Scandinavian paper printed in Minneapolis, and which was written by a Mr. Oluff Norman, will prove interesting, as it gives a good idea of the possibilities of our great North-West, besides indicating the shrewdness of the Scandinavian character:—

For people with limited means who want to make for themselves a good future and a position tolerably free from worry the Dominion of Canada is the right place. Therefore Scandinavians generally and Norsemen specially ought to make a common assault on this part of the American Continent and take up as much of the spare land as possible, before other nationalities, less fit to intermingle with the British population, have grabbed all the advantages.

The land in Western Canada along the east side of the Rocky Mountains is of the best kind. The whole country as far as eye can see, resembles an immeasurable park. There are needed good people of all classes and here one can make an independent future easier and faster than anywhere else on the earth. All necessary information about conditions and duties can be had by writing to the land agents appointed by the Canadian Government.

A large number of Scandinavians are this year gone north over the boundry line with all their possessions and if it keeps on like this for a couple of years it is certain that the Scandinavian will be the predominating nationality. A new Scandinavia will be the result.

SALVATION ARMY.

The special meeting led by Brigadier Pugmire, in the French Army hall, No. 477 St. Lawrence street, on Thursday evening, was a great success, the place being crowded. The exercises were of a very enjoyable character. There were present the officers of all the other city corps with many of their soldiers and the brass band of the St. Alexander street corps. Ensign Ottaway, of Ottawa corps and district, who arrived in the city yesterday on business, was also present and spoke. The bar bell exercises and songs, duets, guitar selections, etc., were all well rendered. The Rev. E. De Gruchy, pastor of the Delisle street French Methodist Church, and Mrs. De Gruchy, were present, also Prof. Villard, of the French Methodist Institute. Adjutant Robert, the officer in charge, had recovered from her recent severe illness sufficiently to be present and take part in a duet with the professor. She is still very weak, however.

Staff-Capt. Burditt is announced to lead special meetings at the 'Lighthouse to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at 11 o'clock, and at the French hall on Sunday night.

Brigadier Pugmire will tell his life story at the St. Alexander street barracks next Thursday night in a lecture entitled 'Sixty thousand miles by land and sea.'

AN INTERESTING POINT RAISED.

Under judgment of $42,000 in the case of the Credit Foncier vs. James McShane, the sale of eight lots in St. Antoine and St. Ann's wards was commenced in the sheriff's office yesterday. No bid having been made on the first lot within the delay fixed by law, the sale proceedings were declared closed. However, Mr. E Godin, representing the Credit Foncier, insisted that the sale should not be closed, but that the second lot should be put up, and he immediately served a written protest upon the sheriff, holding him responsible for the costs and for any damages that might result.

DAMAGES CLAIMED FROM A LANDLORD.

A petition was presented in the Practice Court yesterday by Alphonse Leger, asking permission to proceed in forma pauperis in a $1,999 action of damages against W. H. Evans. This action is on account of the death of plaintiff's wife, who succumbed to injuries received by falling down a flight of stairs alleged to have been in a dangerous condition, in a house leased from defendants. The petition was continued to Oct. 16.

Weekly Calendar.

Caledonian Society

HALLOWE'EN CONCERT

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE,

WEDNESDAY, October 31st.

Artists—

Miss AMY MURRAY, Stirling, Scotland.
Mrs. COUTTS-BAIN, Toronto.
Miss ELLA WALKER, London.
Mr. M. R. BRACEWELL, New York.
Mr. J. CAMPBELL DONALD, Glasgow.
Prof. J. B. MACKAY, Kingston, Humorist,
Mr. W. JOHNSTON, Champion Dancer.

Her Majesty's Orchestra, and Mr. ERNEST KERR, Accompanist.

Tickets, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c and $1.00, and Plan of Hall at Her Majesty's on and after the 22nd inst.

W. C. McALLISTER, Hon. Sec.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13.

Young Men's Christian Association,

Dominion Square.

The ANNUAL BIBLE STUDY RALLY, in connection with the opening of the evening classes in Bible study, will take place

SATURDAY NIGHT, 8 o'clock, Mr. FRED MEYERS will speak, and several others will take part. Mr. J. H. MORSE leads the singing.

THE YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 3 o'clock. D. A. BUDGE, Leader.

Topic: 'The Life of Samuel' (continued). All young men heartily invited to these meetings. 12

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 14.

Rev. A. B. HUBLY, Rector,

Will preach in

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,

On SUNDAY, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

"Mr. Hubly is a fluent speaker and his preaching is marked by much earnestness."—Montreal Gazette, Oct. 8, 1900.

MEN'S OWN

BRIEF, BRIGHT, and BROTHERLY.

Meets SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 p.m., in Calvary Church, Guy street, near St. Antoine street.

COME AND HEAR

REV. R. M. MARTIN,

of Boston.

Soloist—Miss DONALDSON. 12

Emmanuel Church.

SUNDAY, Oct. 14th, 1900.

COLLEGE SUNDAY.

REV. HUGH PEDLEY, B.A., pastor, will preach at both services.

Evening theme: "Thinker vs. Ignoramus."

Everybody welcome.

The Rev. R. M. MARTIN,

OF BOSTON,

Will preach at both services,

(Morning 11 a.m., Evening 7 p.m.)

—IN—

Olivet Baptist Church,

Cor. of Osborne and Mountain Sts.

TO-MORROW.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH

(CONGREGATIONAL.)

(Cor. Clarke and Western Avenues.)

Rev. R. HOPKIN, Pastor.

SUNDAY, Oct. 14th, 1900.

11 a.m.—REV. DR. CREELMAN. Annual College sermon.

7 p.m.—The pastor will begin a series of Sunday evening sermons to young men and young women, on

"THINGS TO BE MADE THE MOST OF."

Subject to-morrow night, "TIME."

All made heartily welcome!

BAPTIST TABERNACLE

1006 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

MISS BASKERVILLE,

MISSIONARY FROM INDIA.

Will speak in the above place

SUNDAY EVENING, 7 O'CLOCK,

Showing Curios and Costumes as worn by the Telugus.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16.

DEMONSTRATIONS.

Y. W. C. A.

School of Cookery,

396 Dorchester street.

MONDAY, October 15th, at 3.30 p.m.

MILK AND EGGS.

Boiled Eggs. Omelet. Egg Nests. Floating Island. Custard.

TUESDAY, October 16th, at 8.15 p.m., a THANKSGIVING DINNER.

STREET INVASION AGAIN.

Ald. Jacques sent word to the city Hall, yesterday, that the Water & Power Company was again opening up streets in St. Gabriel Ward to lay its pipes, without permission. An inspector was at once sent to investigate, and a gang of workingmen was found hard at work excavating a pipe trench on Charlevoix street. The foreman was promptly ordered to stop work and have the trench filled in again, which was at once done.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16.

BICKERDIKE, LAURIER,

And Continued Prosperity.

Grand Political Demonstration under the Auspices of the Liberals of St. Lawrence Electoral Division,

—AT THE—

MONUMENT NATIONAL,

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 16,

At 8 p.m.

Among the Speakers will be the HON. SYDNEY FISHER, Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. H. T. Duffy, Provincial Treasurer, the Hon. Lomer Gouin, Commissioner of Public Works of the Province of Quebec, Mr. Robert Bickerdike, the Liberal and business men's candidate in St. Lawrence Division, Mr. Rudolphe Lemieux and others.

COME and hear the policy of the Party of Prosperity and Patriotism Fairly Expounded.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

AN ORGAN RECITAL

Will be given by

MR. PERCIVAL J. ILLSLEY, B. Mus.

—ON—

TUESDAY EVENING, October 16th, At 8.15 o'clock.

Vocalists—**Mr. E. A. BURKE, Mr. A. K. FISH.**

Admission free. Collection for Choir Fund

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17.

113 Dorchester St.

Sale of USEFUL and FANCY ARTICLES, under auspices of ST. LUKE'S LADIES' AID in behalf of "ROOF FUND."

—ON—

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, October 17th, 18th and 19th, 1900.

Piano kindly loaned by Willis & Co.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18.

THANKSGIVING NIGHT

WINDSOR HALL,

TEUTONIA GLEE CLUB, 24 Male Voices.

MISS MARIE HOLLINSHEAD,

MR. E. JENKINS and

TRIP TO PARIS EXHIBITION

—BY—

MR. R. C. BOVILLE, M.A.

All Seats reserved at 25c. Tickets at Shaw's Music Store.

PART PROCEEDS IN AID OF GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19.

A DEMONSTRATION

Of Printing on "DEKKO" Paper

Will be held at 2365 St. Catherine street, on

FRIDAY NEXT, 19th inst.

Amateur photographers and others interested are invited.

Bring some of your own negatives and have prints made from them.

GEO. BARRAT.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

Miss Marie Hollinshead's

POPULAR BALLAD CONCERTS

Under the distinguished patronage of LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, will be resumed in

KARN HALL,

—COMMENCING—

SATURDAY, October 20th, At 3.30 P.M.

Mr. FREDERICK H. BLAIR, soloist and accompanist for the season.

Tickets, 25 cents each. On sale at Karn Piano Rooms.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, Oct. 15, are Messrs. Herbert Molson, Wm. Wainwright, W. M. Dobell and Thos. Fyshe.

F.Q. 1 F.M. 8	OCTOBER					L.Q. 15 N.M. 23 F.Q. 31
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

WEEKLY WITNESS—Five lines and upwards 20c per line agate measurement.

Yearly Contracts on Favorable terms.

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

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

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1900.

'It is somewhat strange that the "Wit 'ness" of this city, which is one of the 'oldest, ablest and most consistent of 'journals conducted in the interest of 'the party in power, was kept so com-'pletely in the dark that it foreshadow-'ed the contest being postponed until the 'spring of 1901.' The paper which prints this strange travesty of facts is the 'Journal of Commerce,' printed here in Montreal and should know better. The 'Witness' is not conducted in the interest of the Liberal party nor in any interests but those of the public. Certainly the Liberal party does not count on the 'Witness' working in its interest, as it has done its utmost to supersede it. With party machines the 'Witness' has no relations and lies under the hearty dislike of all such. It blames and it praises the Liberal party, and its praise is at least as disinterested as its blame.

New Brunswick papers are questioning what may be the effects of a law passed by the legislature of their province requiring ministers, whether now qualified to perform the marriage ceremony or not, to apply for provincial registration. If they marry any one without such registration this law makes them liable to a fine of a hundred dollars, and, in addition, to six months' imprisonment. It is objected that the government has taken no special steps to make this enactment generally known, and that even if it was advertised all over the province there would probably still be remote pastors who would not be reached. Yet after the first of November, when the law goes into force, the minister who, whether he has heard of the law or not, performs a marriage without being registered, must pay what to many is an impossible fine, and also go to jail. Worse still, however, may—indeed must—in that case follow. What of the legal effect upon families resulting from such marriages? It is said that the present condition of things keeps the legislature busy passing special acts to 'remove doubts' in individual cases where the right of the person celebrating a marriage is open to question, and that the new law is devised to obviate this. But it would seem as though the first working of that law might result in a number of cases of this kind.

Referring to the close of the war in South Africa, a New York paper, which is a strong advocate of protection, urges United States manufacturers to make haste and occupy the market now opening there. Those who get there first, it says, will reap the greatest profits. This advice stands good for Canadian manufacturers and other exporters. Allusion is made to the heavy volume of exports of manufactures from the United States to the Cape, Natal and the late republics previous to the war, which fell off to almost nothing during its continuance, but which should greatly increase on the restoration of peace, in order to replace the destruction caused by the conflict of armies and the cessation of industry. The writer does not refer to the fact that the British system of free trade permits the manufacturers of the United States to enter the markets of South Africa on the same terms as those of Great Britain, who are taxed to pay the expenses of the war. Nor does he reflect, as he well might, on the opposing fact that the Government of the United States as soon as it got possession of Puerto Rico and the Philippines applied a tariff of exclusion and established mediaeval navigation laws against Great Britain in those islands. The financial loss and personal misfortune thus caused by this dislocation of trade to the people of those possessions made no impression on the protectionists of the United States. But they seem to expect, as a matter of course, that the British Government will not inflict on the people of South Africa the additional affliction of an exclusive tariff after they have passed through the ruinous experience of war, as the statesmen at Washington did with the people of the colonies wrested from Spain.

LET US KNOW THE WORST.

A sub-committee of the council of the Board of Trade, appointed to enquire into and report upon the marine insurance question, recently, made representations to the council that it could not obtain statistics from the Marine Underwriters Association of the comparative losses via the St. Lawrence and other routes. The committee was unable, therefore, to compare, as it had desired, the amount of losses with the amount of premiums paid, and it recommended the council to submit the question, because of its extreme importance and magnitude, to the government, with a request for investigation thereinto. This recommendation was approved of by council, and the government will be asked to investigate. The Marine Underwriters' Association now publishes a statement affirming that the information was not refused, but that two sub-committees had been appointed to collect the necessary details. The report, however, entailed much more work than was ever anticipated and is only now approaching completion. This report, it is promised, will be sent to the Council of the Board of Trade in due course, but, in the meantime, the Marine Underwriters' Association anticipates the nature of its contents by stating that 'the results cannot be otherwise than disastrous to the reputation of the route.'

The association questions the advisability of dwelling too much on the obvious results of St. Lawrence underwriting, and urges rather the straining of every effort to effect the reforms in the aids to navigation that have been repeatedly pointed out by it as necessary to restore confidence. All are agreed that everything possible should be done to improve the route and much has been done between Montreal and Quebec during the past two years. But it is not thought that the report can be any more disastrous to the route than the present enormous discrimination against it in insurance, while it might, on the other hand, prove an incentive to greater strenuousness in mending such defects as are remediable. The Marine Underwriters' Association, through Mr. Bond, made a report upon the route two years ago, in which all its defects were supposed to have been revealed. Some of these have since been remedied. If there are other concealed dangers the sooner these are made known the better.

At all events the contradictions between the underwriters and the shipping men make it now necessary to come at the facts. The shipping men say that disasters on the Portland route are unfairly charged against the St. Lawrence; the underwriters say they are not so charged. The captains who are giving their evidence before a committee of enquiry, seem to be unanimous in the opinion that the route is safer in October and November than in August. The shipping men say that the tariff which rises automatically from the fifteenth of September till it doubles by the end of navigation is a mere relic of the old sailing days. The underwriters say it is a requirement of present conditions seeing that they have to consider not only the chances of wreck, but the possibilities of salvage, which as the season advances, become rapidly less. The months just before the closing of our ports are by far the most important in the year and any exaggerated burden laid on them is specially mischievous.

It might well extend the scope of the present investigation beyond questions of insurance to matters within the control of the shippers themselves. Most of the groundings of vessels in the St. Lawrence channel have been caused, it is charged, more by defects in the boats themselves than by the difficulties of the route. It is asserted that the boats have failed to answer to their rudders in difficult parts of the channel, where cross currents were running strong, and that if the steering apparatus had been tested and made efficient, the boats would not have run aground. Care in these matters is always most essential, of course, but under present insurance conditions, the owners of ships should more than ever see to it that the possibilities of accidents are reduced to a minimum.

PAX REGNI.

It appears to be assumed in certain quarters that the issuance of a proclamation by the Imperial authorities declaring a state of peace in South Africa would not only be premature, but would savor of the ridiculous, inasmuch as hostilities are being continued by isolated parties of Boers, and in such a country may, in one form or other, be continued indefinitely. We are, indeed, regularly being treated to threats that the war will be practically interminable unless independence be assured to the late Boer states. But those who write and speak in this manner are evidently ignorant of one of the first principles of international law applicable to a state of warfare. The moment organized resistance, that is, resistance instigated and controlled by some recognized central authority, ceases, war as such no longer exists. Hostilities may continue, but being unauthorized by any power with which the other belligerent may treat, they in no way differ from mere brigandage. Moreover, just as in courts of justice, the maxim obtains that 'it is important to the public welfare that litigation should have an end,' so, for over two thousand years, it has been recognized that in the absence of adverse controlling power the common weal demands that the supremacy of the de facto ruler of a country is legally enforceable against all assuming to themselves the right of resistance.

The 'peace' of the Sovereign has been a conception familiar to English law from the time of the Conquest. Whether it owed its origin to the Pax Romana or the Pax Dei, or the Pax Ecclesiae, it soon became the one 'peace,' which had to be maintained, and those of the Church and the minor lordships were speedily obliterated from legal records. A proclamation calling upon the Boers to lay down their arms within a fixed period, on pain of being treated as outlaws on its expiry, would be quite in conformity with the usages of international law. Such a proclamation will be a notification to the Boers and to the world that the war is over, and that further acts of hostility will be regarded and treated not as belligerency, nor even as the acts of guerilla bands, but as simple brigandage. With this aspect of the Royal supremacy it is now the part of the Boers to become acquainted; and its assertion will mark the close of hostilities in the strict sense in South Africa. There has been, as is said above, among many observers and critics of the course of events in South Africa, a curious failure to perceive that this is the only way in which, from the standpoint of international law, not to speak of public policy, the war could come to an end.

Much has been said in the same quarters about the terms of peace, as if some formal treaty negotiated with Mr. Steyn and Mr. Kruger would have to embody them. With the annexation of the Orange Free State, however, we ceased to do battle with any independent power with which such a treaty could be concluded. It was necessary to declare formally the reincorporation of the Transvaal into the Empire in order to mark the period at which a state of conquest, with its consequent rights and responsibilities had, in the judgment of the imperial authorities, commenced. But the policy of annexation and reincorporation rendered any termination of the war, except individual or collective surrenders, impossible. There is no room to doubt that Lord Roberts, under the direction of his legal advisers, has dealt with the problem presented to him, at such stage, in the strictest accordance with the principles of international law. It is evident, also, that the proclamation and enforcement of the Pax Britannica, or Pax Regni, alone would permit the serious work of civil reorganization in South Africa to be immediately undertaken, and under legal conditions. It may, therefore, be concluded that if a state of peace has not already been formally proclaimed to exist, it is rather in consequence of considerations of convenience, and of humanity, than by reason of any legal or political impediment.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CROW'S NEST PASS RAILWAY.

When the Liberal government came into power in 1896 the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway and the proper policy of the Dominion Government in regard to it had been for some time under public discussion. The matter was one of importance for the reason that the Crow's Nest Pass was one of only three passes available for a railway through the Rocky Mountains; it was the southernmost, and passed through the most extensive coal regions of the western part of the continent, and it was the one route by which eastern Canada could be brought directly into railway communication with the richly mineralized districts of southern British Columbia. The construction seemed urgent in order that the development of the mineral riches of British Columbia should enrich Canada, and not the United States, with which only at that time the Kootenay districts had railway connection. It was confidently expected that the construction of the railway would secure all the trade of the Kootenay districts and the Slocan district for Canada; that all the smelting would soon be done in Canada instead of in the United States, and that the development, owing to the construction of the Canadian route, would be extremely rapid. The opinion was held by every one who had looked into the prospects of the railway project that from the time of its completion it would be immediately profitable to the company which was fortunate enough to build it. It was a commercial project which needed no assistance from the government. But the project had already been most bountifully aided by the British Columbia Government, which had granted a charter for the construction of the British Columbia Southern Railway along the Crow's Nest Pass route, and this charter contained a grant of all the coal lands along the line of the railway, a most extravagant and prodigal grant, which has never been explained.

When, therefore, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company applied to the Dominion Government for assistance in building the line, and the Conservative administration had proposed granting a subsidy of five thousand dollars per mile and a loan of twenty thousand dollars a mile, the whole Liberal party and press opposed the proposition strongly, and even a part of the Conservative press demurred. It was apparent that public opinion was against any grant for the construction of such a promising commercial undertaking, and especially against any further subsidizing of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which was already regarded as being too influential and strong. There were those who held that the Canadian Pacific, which already controlled the Kicking Horse, or central, pass, should not be given control also of the Crow's Nest, or Southern, pass, and it was also a question whether it would not be better to make the Crow's Nest Pass Railway a section of another through line competing with the Canadian Pacific. Government construction and management was suggested, as it was feared that otherwise the Canadian Pacific might be able to squeeze any independent company which built the line, and was dependent upon it for railway connections with the east. The Northern Pacific was a possible competitor, but as a United States railway it was not favored. When the Liberal party, which had long been opposed to the monopoly in the west of the Canadian Pacific, and to its growing power throughout Canada, came into power, it was generally taken for granted that the Crow's Nest Pass Railway would be built without aid from the Dominion Government, and that it would probably be built as a competitor of the Canadian Pacific. The most influential Liberal papers, as well as the independent press, continued to urge upon the new government the straight course in regard to the railway which had been advocated while the party was in Opposition.

In the face of this opposition and with little regard for consistency, the Do-

minion Government concluded a bargain with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company by which it granted the company a subsidy of $11,000 per mile for 330 miles of the extremely tortuous route between Lethbridge and Nelson, a total subsidy of $3,630,000. The government excused and explained its wholly inconsistent course by enumerating a list of advantages which it had secured for the Dominion in return. It had got from the company a pledge to reduce the freights on grain and flour to Fort William by three cents per hundred pounds, besides other reductions of ten percent upon the freight upon building and fencing material, agricultural supplies and woodware, and twenty percent upon coal oil freight and thirty-three and a third percent upon that of fruit. It had secured for the Dominion fifty thousand acres of the coal lands, said to be one-fifth of all the coal lands granted for the construction of the British Columbia Southern. Of course, it was patent enough to all level-headed people that the purchase of reduced rates on the Canadian Pacific railway by means of a subsidy for another railway was likely to be an extremely uneconomical method, as it certainly was unbusiness-like to mix up two distinct transactions. That the Canadian Pacific was likely to make any reduction on general freight rates that it would not have made in any event was extremely unlikely and later the Canadian Pacific did claim to have made reductions in freight rates east of Fort William corresponding with those made west by this bargain.

The coal lands are doubtless valuable, and may enable the government to control coal prices in western Canada some day, as it claims, but if one-fifth of the whole is so valuable, it would have been worth while saving for the country the whole of the coal lands, which could probably have been done by refusing the subsidy and allowing the British Columbia Southern charter to expire. We presume the government drove the best bargain it could with the Canadian Pacific Railway under the circumstances. It retained power to approve and revise rates not only over the Crow's Nest line but over all freights passing between points on the Canadian Pacific and points on the Crow's Nest. It also retained the power to grant running powers to other railways over the Crow's Nest Pass and all its branches, with the necessary use of stations, tracks, etc. But where was the necessity of driving any bargain with the Canadian Pacific? Of course, the Canadian Pacific, with its system was in a position to construct and work the line and no other Canadian company was in a position to do so except under disadvantageous conditions which the Canadian Pacific could impose. But there is little doubt that the fact that the charter of the British Columbia Southern was in the hands of capitalists, some at least of whom were very prominent and influential Liberal politicians, who were able to bring pressure to bear upon the government, accounts in some measure for the Liberal change in policy in regard to this project. It is understood that the holders of the charter secured $85,000 from the Canadian Pacific Company for their charter and that they have a large share besides in the company which owns the 200,000 or more acres of the valuable coal lands along the line of the railway. The government can hardly be held faultless in this affair. The interests of the country were subordinated to those of a few Liberal capitalists; or at least the interests of the country were not strenuously defended against the private and railway interests.

PARTISAN HISTORY.

In every country where public schools are established there has been trouble over the teaching of history. The dispute in every case is not about the facts, but about the manner of their presentation and the deductions drawn from them. These differences of opinion, shared in by large sections of the people, have made the compiling of school histories the most difficult task a literary man could undertake. There are few states in the adjoining union where controversies, more or less bitter, have not arisen over the way the story of the civil war was related in the school histories, and the trouble is not yet ended. In Great Britain there is a wide diversity in the reading of history between the Dissenters and the adherents of the Established Church. Still, they manage to get along without much friction, because the partisan passions which once divided them into camps irreconcilably hostile have lost interest in presence of the new social and political questions which now absorb the attention of the people. In France quite recently this matter rose almost to the dignity of an international question. During the late period of strained relations the British press pointed out that French school children were taught history from a book which systematically inculcated hatred of Britain. For eighteen years this history had been in use in all French public schools, but some months ago an addition was made to it which brought the tale of events down to the present year. This included an account of the Fashoda affair, which drew strong protests from several British writers, and even many Frenchmen admitted that the incident was unfairly treated. On the matter having been brought to the attention of the French Government, the history was withdrawn from the schools and an amended edition prepared to take its place. This action reflected high credit on the ministry, and went far to modify public feeling in Britain towards France. Here in Canada we have reason to know how much the teaching of spite for history has had to do with the perpetuation of prejudice and misunderstanding in the United States towards everything British. But we must do our neighbors the justice to say that they have greatly improved their school histories of late years though it may be too much to expect that the truth should be told in all its severity.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 13.—The officials of the Great Northern Railway were in secret conference with the mayor on Thursday. It is reported that the company is about to extend the road by ferry to Victoria and to the west coast of Vancouver Island. This would reduce the time of a voyage to the Orient by two days.



SOME SKETCHES OF THE M'GILL STUDENTS' PROCESSION.

McGILL STUDENTS.

A GREAT CROWD WITNESSED THE ANNUAL PROCESSION.

Long before the advertised hour for meeting last evening the vicinity of the McGill University gates was crowded with students and spectators, who had gathered to see the starting of the annual 'theatre night' procession. It was nearly half-past seven before all the preliminary arrangements were completed, when the train of students, who numbered over a thousand, set off down McGill College avenue. At the beginning was a waggon containing a number of students in fantastic dresses, and bearing with them the skeleton of some animal, presumably a horse, draped with gauze. Next came the band of the Victoria Rifles, which rendered appropriate music along the line of march, although at times the notes were drowned by the vocal efforts of the undergrads. The students of the different faculties followed, in order of seniority, dressed in the most ridiculous and outlandish costumes that could well be imagined. All along the route of march, colored fire, Roman candles, and other fireworks added to the excitement of the scene. The streets traversed were crowded with interested spectators.

When the students and professors had taken the places reserved for them in Her Majesty's Theatre, the other elements of the audience were scarcely to be discerned, except in the space in rear, where there was standing room only, and not much of that. Between the acts of the play special numbers were contributed by little Miss Vavene, of the stock company; Miss Clare Lindsay, Miss Elsa Wylde, Mr. Fred Hickey, and, last but not least, as they would say, by the students' noble selves, ably directed by Mr. Percy Moore, who was well and amusingly disguised as John Phillip Sousa. The theatre was appropriately decorated with flowers, McGill colors and other designs. The play was to the students' liking, and the applause of the latter not less than their generous bouquets were very much appreciated by the members of the company.

But perhaps the most pleasing event of the evening was the arrival of Lord Strathcona, the venerated chancellor of the university, whose appearance in his box on the right of the stage, accompanied among others by Principal and Mrs. Peterson, was the signal for prolonged and deafening applause. His Lordship during an intermission presented the prizes won at the college games.

WHAT LLOYDS IS.

A MEMBER OF THAT ASSOCIATION GIVES A TIMELY EXPLANATION.

Mr. George Booker, partner with H. B. Sedgwick & Co., of London, and a member of Lloyds, is in the city. Mr. Booker came to Canada on private business, but he contemplates taking a run over the continent before returning home, so as to obtain a clearer idea of the grandeur of the Canadian west.

It may be remembered that at the time of the heavy shipment of horses from London to Capetown last year Mr. Booker was appointed remount officer. In this capacity he gave great satisfaction to the authorities.

In speaking of Lloyds, of which he is a member, Mr. Booker remarked that there seemed to be an impression prevalent that this name involved one solid and compact concern, banded together for the purpose of marine insurance. Such was not the case. Lloyds is nothing more nor less than what the Montreal Corn Exchange or any other similar institution is. Lloyds is really the freest market or bourse in the world.

Mr. Booker stated that it was outside the province of underwriters to advise or inform the shipping men as to what improvements were necessary in the St. Lawrence. It was for them to find that out and act accordingly. Mr. Booker also remarked that to his personal knowledge Mr. E. L. Bond has always represented the St. Lawrence route in the most favorable light before the underwriters, doing all in his power to assist in its development and progress.

'Is there any combination at Lloyds against the St. Lawrence route?' was asked.

'As I said before, members of Lloyds act independently; there is no combination or ring there of any kind that I know of with regard to rates for the St. Lawrence route. In fact we look forward to the day when results will allow underwriters to look as favorably upon the St. Lawrence as upon any other port on this side of the Atlantic.

'I can assure you,' continued Mr. Booker, 'that all members of Lloyds will be only too pleased when the St. Lawrence allows them to treat Canadian commerce as they would like to.'

'Why, then, do the rates on the St. Lawrence rise in the fall?'

'Because salvage is practically impossible when a wreck occurs down in the Gulf.'

Mr. Booker, in speaking of Montreal, stated that this was his first visit here and that he was most favorably impressed with the city. He only regretted that there was the sea between England and Canada, as now he should like to have more easy access.

Mr. Booker said, moreover, that Canada stood high in the estimation of the British people and our rendering assistance to the Mother Country in the South African campaign has done more for the Dominion than anything else in improving our position not only in England, but in all the world.

MRS. M'KIMMIE AWARDED $5,000.

The jury trial in the case of Mrs. Robert McKimmie, against Henry Morgan & Co., came to a conclusion at eight o'clock last evening. As already stated, the plaintiff claimed for herself and children the sum of $15,000, on account of the death of her husband who was killed while employed in the erection of defendants' new building on Aylmer street. The firm had insured McKimmie's life for $5,000 in the Ocean Accident Company, and after his death this company offered $3,000 in settlement, as they considered that deceased had not taken the necessary precautions. This amount was not accepted and the present action was instituted.

In their verdict the jury held that while the defendants were in fault through the carelessness of the men in taking down the chute, McKimmie himself was to blame for not having taken the necessary precautions, and under the circumstances they awarded $5,000 damages. The voting of the jury was nine to three, the minority being in favor of granting plaintiff $9,000.

M'GILL TEACHING STAFF.

Dr. J. T. Halsey, a graduate of Columbia College, New York; has been appointed to take charge of the Morrice pharmacological laboratory, now in the course of equipment, at McGill University. After graduation, six years ago, Dr. Halsey spent a year as interne in St. Luke's Hospital, New York, and since then he has been engaged in chemical, physiological, and pharmacological research work, in the laboratories of Freiburg, Strasburg, and Marburg, Germany. In October, 1898, he received the appointment of assistant to Prof. Hans Meyer, in the University of Marburg, a position which he resigned to come to McGill.

ZIONISM.

On Monday morning, Oct. 15, during the service of the Feast of Tabernacles, the Rev. B. M. Kaplan will deliver a lecture on Zionism, in the McGill College Avenue Synagogue, at ten o'clock.

MR. H. W. FROST.

Mr. Frost, whose addresses at the conference this week have been so greatly apreciated, will preach in Chalmers Church, Main street, at 11 a.m., and in Stanley street Presbyterian Church at seven p.m. to-morrow.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Bottled at and imported from the Apollinaris Spring, Rhenish Prussia, charged only with its own natural gas.

Annual Sales: 25.720.000 Bottles.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

What's the Matter with GRAY'S SYRUP?

It's All Right.

O Yes, You Bet.

For thirty years it has been the family cough remedy of 1,000's.

There is Nothing as Good. There is Nothing Better.

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Lung affections, it acts like a charm.

Keep it in the house, as at this season of the year colds are very easily contracted.

Get Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum, and take nothing else in place of it. You will then be satisfied.

For Sale at all Drug Stores, 25c and 50c bottle.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Pill or Coin. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.



Prof. Sam'l S. Grant,

Refracting Oculist,

1st HONOR PUPIL OF DR. BUCKLIN, A.M., M.D.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of

H.R.H. Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. Prince Arthur.
H.R.H. Princess Louise.

The Bishop of London, Eng.
The Bishop of Montreal.
The Bishop of Ontario.

Dr. Evans, London, Eng.
Dr. Crichett, London, Eng.
Mr. Pillischer, London, Eng.

SIGHT TESTED Without Extra Charge.

Daily attendance from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. at the optical establishment of

Henry Grant & Son,



2172 St. Catherine St.

4 doors east of Phillips Square.

MARRIAGE LICENSES, INSOLVENT ESTATES.

JOHN M. M. DUFF, CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT,

107 St. James Street and 5 Selkirk Ave., Guy St.

Whole Wheat Flour

For Brown Bread,

BRODIE & HARVIE, 10 Bleury Street.

The original makers of this article.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN

Soft White Hands

Luxuriant Hair

Produced by

Cuticura SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of pimples, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin, red, rough hands with itching palms and shapeless nails, dry, thin, and falling hair, and simple baby blemishes, because the only preventive of the cause, viz., inflammation and clogging of the Pores.

Sold everywhere. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

The Pen-Carbon Letter Book

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

The simple act of writing a letter produces the copy at the same time without further trouble.

Use your own paper, your own ink, your own pen, write your letter and it is copied.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

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

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

The Grand Old Staple COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

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

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

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

Auction Sales, H. Hicks & Co.

QUEENS AUCTIONEERS H. HICKS

Turkish Rugs.

Great Clearing Sale —OF— Turkish, Indian and Persian Rugs and Carpets,

Including two bales slightly damaged by sea water,

By order of the WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,

At our branch warerooms,

No. 221 ST. JAMES STREET,

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY Afternoons, October 16th and 17th, at 2.30 o'clock each day.

H. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

Benning & Barsalou.

33rd Annual Sale Immense Trade Sale. 12,000 Cases INDIA RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES Etc., Etc. BY AUCTION.

The subscribers have received instructions from the CANADIAN RUBBER CO'Y. of Montreal, who are moving to their new premises, to sell at the Store, No. 353 ST. PAUL STREET, On THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25th. OVER 12,000 CASES of RUBBERS and FELT OVERSHOES, being Seconds of this Year's production, and First Quality Goods in stock, which they desire to clear before moving, consisting of: Men's, Women's, Misses', Boys' and Child's Cotton and Wool Lined Rubbers, Ladies' Button Overshoes, Men's Snow Excluders and Arctics, Pure Gum Boots and Shoes, Etc., Etc.

Sale without any reserve whatever. Catalogues mailed on application. The particular attention of buyers is invited to this very important sale, being the largest ever held in Canada.

LIBERAL TERMS. SALE AT 9.30 A.M. SHARP.

BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers.

STRIKE SITUATION.

NO SOLUTION IN SIGHT YET.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 13.—The joint conference of the anthracite miners which began yesterday, again went into executive session shortly after nine o'clock this morning. It is believed the conference will get through its work to-night. When the conference went into session to-day no definite plan had been decided upon as far as could be learned.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIES.

AN INSTRUCTIVE LECTURE AT THE Y. W. C. A.

The first of a series of lectures, to be given under the auspices of the Canadian Economic Association, was given yesterday afternoon, in the Y.W.C.A., by Miss Anna Barrows, of Boston, editor of the 'American Kitchen Magazine.' The committee room was well filled with ladies interested in the important subject of domestic science.

Mrs. John MacDougall presided, and introduced the lecturer as one of an order of missionaries.

Miss Barrows gave a plain and practical talk, on 'Three-fold Economy,' in the household — economy of time, strength and money. The scientific study of domestic problems had begun with the movement towards the higher education of women generally. Beginning in England, it had sperad gradually, until there was hardly a large town in America, or, perhaps, in Europe, where something was not being done along these lines. During the week's tour in Canada the lecturer had noticed active work in domestic science throughout the country. Mild jokes were sometimes indulged in at the expense of schools of cooking because of the elaborate courses prescribed. The criticism was just, but it had been found necessary to begin with high-sounding dishes in order to awaken the attention of housekeepers and cooks who imagined that they knew all about the preparation of plainer foods. It was impossible to give a thorough training in a course of ten or twenty lessons; but sufficient might be taught to interest the pupils in acquiring further knowledge for themselves. It had been the general experience of teachers that after a few lessons the students saw the necessity of making themselves familiar with the fundamental rules. It was of great importance that every human being should understand the composition of foods and how to make a wise selection. The art of living should be corelated with public school courses, and, as a matter of fact, the sentiment of educators was gradually growing in favor of such teaching. A knowledge of the process by which the food supplies which were delivered at our doors, had been prepared and collected from various sources, should be made general. Women's clubs and councils might exercise a great influence in seeing that the pure food laws were enforced.

In the matter of economy of time and strength, many labor-saving contrivances might be devised by the application of 'brains.' The arrangement of cupboards, etc., in the kitchen, the weight and position of utensils, the proper height of tables and ranges, dishes with smooth surfaces, making the washing comparatively easy, stoves free from filigree and raised figures, were details; but the saving of time and strength by considering them was great in the aggregate.

The fashion of economy in money might be profitably set by the well-to-do classes. It should be thoroughly understood that the money value of a product was of less importance than the preparation of it. Fewer courses and better cooking would mean a higher standard of living. 'The skill of our grandmothers with the science of modern chemists,' was the desideratum in housekeeping.

Miss Barrows closed her interesting lecture by recommending co-operative housekeeping as a possible solution of the problem of domestic service.

A MISSIONARY TO SPEAK.

Miss Baskerville, missionary from India, will speak in the Baptist Tabernacle, 1006 St. Catherine street, to-morrow, (Sunday) evening, at seven o'clock, on the 'Telugus.' She will also exhibit costumes and curios as worn by them.

LORD STRATHCONA TO VISIT HARBOR.

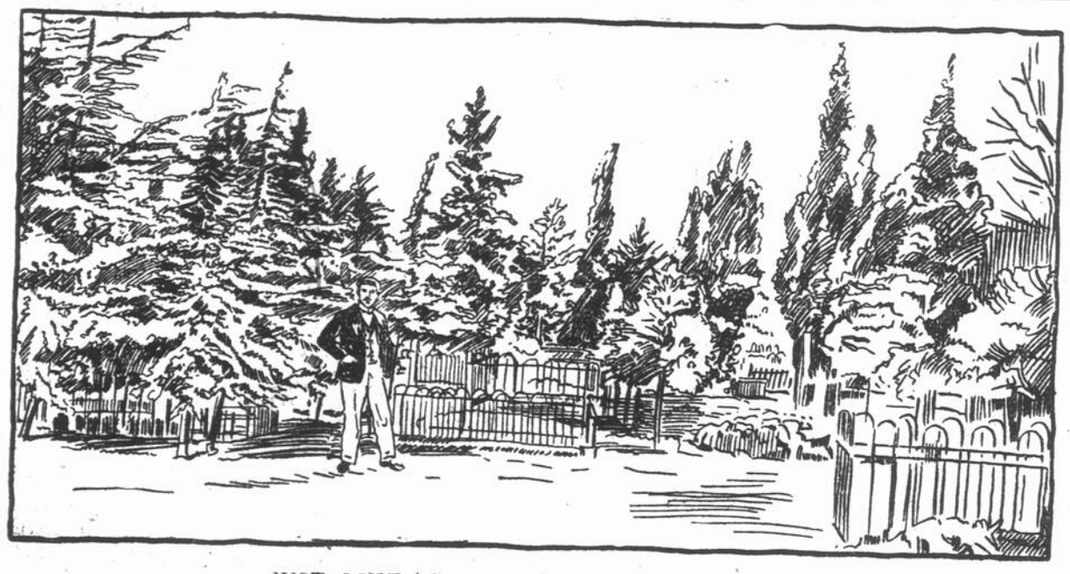
At the meeting of the Harbor Commissioners this morning, it was unanimously decided to invite Lord Strathcona to inspect the harbor improvements now in progress, for which purpose a special yacht will be engaged from Sorel.

THE RETURNING SOLDIERS.

The Dominion line SS. 'Vancouver,' from Liverpool, having on board a number of men invalided from South Africa, passed Cape Rofier at 3.30 this morning, and is due in Quebec to-morrow morning, and Montreal on Monday morning.

CONCERT AT MAISONNEUVE.

On Thursday evening, in the town hall of Maisonneuve, a successful concert was held in aid of the Maisonneuve Presbyterian Church. The audience quite filled the large hall ,and the programme was good, as the names of the following artists who took part will attest: Messrs. D. Russell, Charles Anderson, Herb. Palmer, M. J. Powers, Miss A. Rowan, Mr. A. Hamilton, Mr. G. Morgan, Miss Ray Kendal, Mr. R. O. Thicke, Miss Audrey, Mr. C. Bennett, Mr. Mason and Mr. T. Grant. The accompanists were Mr. Robert D. Cooper and Mr. Thomas Grant. Mr. Cooper acted as manager of the entertainment.



JUST LIKE 'OUR LADY OF THE SNOWS.'

A WINTRY SCENE IN SOUTH AFRICA: THE BURIAL GROUND AT COLESBERG COVERED WITH SNOW.

Snow is not generally associated with South Africa; but the extremes of climate are accentuated in the Northern Karoo, where the summer heats and the frosts in winter are equally severe. Colesberg is 4,400 feet above sea-level, and though it is sometimes visited with a heavy fall of snow, the winter days there are very enjoyable, the air being keen and bright, with a maximum of sunshine. Our photograph is by Mrs. Elise Watts.—London 'Graphic.'

CONVENTION CONCLUDED.

WILL BE FOLLOWED BY A CONFERENCE ON METHODS OF BIBLE STUDY.

The concluding address on the subject of 'The Holy Spirit,' was given at Stanley Street Church by Mr. H. W. Frost yesterday afternoon. The Rev. G. Osborne Troop presided. Mr. Frost urged his hearers very earnestly, not, as they sought for the filling of the Holy Spirit, to wait upon God as if he were loath to give them his gift, or as if the spirit himself were loath to give us his presence. He stated that before the indwelling of the Holy Spirit could be had in any large measure, it would be necessary to acknowledge faults; to ask for the filling of the Spirit; to accept the gift by an act of faith, and finally, to act, using what had been received.

THE EVENING MEETING.

The evening meeting was very largely attended, the Rev. C. E. Bland occupying the chair.

The Rev. Dr. McTavish was the first speaker, taking up the subject of 'Secret prayer.' Our deepest interests, he said, were confidential. It was essential to our spiritual lives that we got alone with God, like Moses on Mount Sinai, together in deepest and holiest confidence. There were a number of reasons why secret prayer was neglected among which were cherished sin, when one felt he could not go into the secret chamber with God; carelessness, when one did not recognize the supreme importance of it; confused hurrying in our prayers, rushing through them as a sort of duty. One of the most important things in the development of spiritual life was 'time.' Formality, kneeling down before God and going over a familiar set of words without realizing their meaning, were the things which killed secret prayer. There was the example of Christ in this as well as his teaching. Pray to the Father; that was the basis of prayer, and it was necessary to recognize this confidential aspect of that relationship. To go and tell our secrets to him, like a child does to its father. We were apt to think that what was needed was our fitness. It was not that. It was to think of the fatherliness of God.

Mr. H. W. Frost then addressed the meeting, taking his text from II Corinthians iii., 18: 'But in all with open face, beholding as in a glass, are changed in the same image from glory to glory, even as by the spirit of the Lord.' There was a life of true holiness, said Mr. Frost, in a practical and spiritual sense for the children of God. In one sense God had no favorites. His promises were for all. The power of the Holy Ghost was not only for the lesser ones but also for the greater. God might have his saints who were above other saints, but they were those who had clung closely to him. What was the meaning of this development of the life of holiness? One of the great principles of God was that life begat life and the only means that God knew of giving spiritual life was in him and Jesus Christ through the Holy Ghost.

Finding that Mr. Frost was staying over until next week, the Rev. Mr. Dewey sought and was glad to obtain his consent to conduct a conference here on methods of Bible study. Mr. Frost will address meetings on this subject on Monday evening, at Stanley Street Church, and on Tuesday, at 4.30 p.m., at St. Martin's Church, the same address to be given at each meeting.

PERSONAL.

Mr. R. W. Forrester, of the Merchants Bank of Halifax, Havana, who has been spending a few weeks here with friends, returned last evening.

CITY ITEMS.

Traffic was impeded this morning on the Grand Trunk Railway by the derailing of a freight train near St. Bruno.

WELCOMED HOME.

Mr. John Currie, pastor of Inspector Street Chapel, was tendered a very hearty reception last evening by his congregation and their friends, after his safe return from his recent trip to Scotland. Mr. John Murphy occupied the chair. Addresses of welcome and congratulations, were delivered by the Rev. T. S. McWilliams, on behalf of the 'Home Church,' and Mr. R. S. Auld, for the congregation. Some excellent music was provided. Mr. S. Dunn, Miss Edna Clark and Mrs. Elliott never appeared to better advantage. Mr. Currie gave a brief but interesting resumé of his trip, which was listened to with keen interest by the large gathering. Mrs. Currie also in a neat and pithy address, acknowledged her appreciation of the kindly welcome. Refreshments, instrumental music and the benediction brought the gathering to a close.

BOTH ACCIDENTAL.

The coroner held inquests yesterday afternoon and evening, on Theodore Peltier, the laborer who was run over in the G.T.R. yards at Point St. Charles, and Miss Emily Johnson, who was struck and killed by a shunting engine in St. Lambert. The juries decided that both cases were accidental and returned verdicts of 'excusable homicide.'

THE SS. 'OTTOMAN.'

The SS. 'Ottoman,' which met with an accident at Ile Ronde while leaving the harbor on Wednesday, is now docked at the Dominion line wharf. Preparations are being made to have the vessel thoroughly inspected both inside and out so as to ascertain at once the extent of damage she has suffered. Pilot Beaudet, who was in charge of the 'Ottoman,' states that the vessel did not answer her helm at that point where the mishap occurred. The Dominion line has every confidence in Pilot Beaudet, as he has been sent to bring up the 'Vancouver.' A letter has been received at the Harbor Commissioners' office from D. Torrance & Co., agents of the Dominion line, requesting that an investigation be held so as to ascertain the true cause of the accident to the 'Ottoman.' The harbor board opened an inquiry accordingly this morning.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Allan line SS. Pomeranian, from Glasgow, passed Cape Magdalen inwards at 9 a.m. on Friday.

The Allan line SS. Rosarian, Captain Henry, sailed Friday morning from London for the St. Lawrence.

The Allan line SS. Corinthian, Captain Dunlop, sailed on Thursday afternoon from Liverpool for the St. Lawrence, and brings 96 cabin passengers and 140 steerage.

The Dominion line SS. Commonwealth which was launched at Belfast on May 31 last, and sailed from Liverpool on the 4th instant, arrived at Boston at 5 p.m. on Friday.

R.M.S. MONTFORT DELAYED.

The R.M.S. Montfort, of the Elder-Dempster line, was detained three hours in port yesterday morning owing to a slight accident. On leaving her berth at 9 o'clock she was accompanied by two tugs. All went well until the men on the tug at the stern were instructed to tighten the hawser. Instead of doing so they slackened it, and the huge vessel being in motion, caught the hawser around her propellor. This placed the Montfort in a helpless condition. She was brought back to her berth and the hawser was found to be so tightly entwined around the blades of the propellor that the services of a diver had to be sought. At one o'clock she left the dock.

PASSENGERS ON R.M.S. LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

Rimouski Wharf, Que., Oct. 12.—The R. M. S. Lake Champlain, Capt. Stewart, from Liverpool, passed inward at 8.05 p.m. The list of saloon passengers is:—Miss Allen, Miss Allen, Mrs. Archibald, Miss Brereton, Dr. L. Catellier, Mrs. Catellier, Miss H. Charles, Capt. Clifford, Mr. A. Cranston, Mrs. Cranston, Mr. J. C. Cummings, Mr. Eastcott, Mr. R. H. Eastcott, Mr. C. R. Emery, Dr. A. Fisher, Miss E. Fleet, Mr. F. A. Folger, Mrs. Harte and infant, Mrs. R. Harmer, Miss E. Harmer, Mr. C. Johnson, Mr. R. E. Knowles, Mr. J. J. Lafrenier, Mrs. Lafrenier, Dr. J. E. Craig, Miss Leslie, Mrs. Lewes, Mr. A. Lowles, Dr. A. E. Orr, Mrs. Orr, Rev. H. B. Patton, Mrs. Patton, child and infant, Mr. W. Peacock, Judge H. C. Pelletier, Mrs. Pelletier, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Prince, Mr. J. La Racine, Rev. R. T. Seton-Adamson, Mrs. Seton-Adamson, Miss W. Seton-Adamson, Miss D. Seton-Adamson, Rev. T. C. Simpson, Mr. P. Suluch, Mrs. Traverse and child, Mr. J. H. Travis, Mrs. Welch, Master J. S. Welch, Miss H. M. Welch, Rev. Canon Welch, Mrs. Woodhouse; 58 saloon, 98 intermediate, and 335 steerage pasengers. All well.

THE INGOLF SOLD.

The condemned Norwegian barque Ingolf, which grounded in the river at Annapolis, N.S., has been sold for $920. The sale included the hull, rigging, chains and anchors.

IN AID OF THE POOR.

On Tuesday evening next, Oct. 16, a tea meeting and a choice musical and literary programme will be given in the First French Methodist Church, corner Craig and St. Elizabeth streets, in aid of the poor and the church work. The Rev. W. Sparling, of St. James Methodist Church, will preside and address the meeting. The Rev. H. Benoit, pastor of the Eglise du Redempteur, will also speak.

JUDGMENT AGAINST THE CITY.

Judge Curran rendered judgment yesterday in the case of Lalonde vs. the city The plaintiff claimed $540 damages on account of the flooding of his cellar at the cor. of St. Catherine and Sanguinet streets. The evidence having shown that the flooding was caused by the city's main drain having caved in, the court granted $305 damages.

CITY SUES MR. LAFOREST.

The city has entered an action against Mr. J. Laforest, former superintendent of the Water Department, for $800, amount which the Finance Department claims to be due by him.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The Baptist Tabernacle of this city has just purchased from Layton Bro.'s Piano and Organ warerooms, 144 Peel street, a beautiful Thomas Organ. This instrument is in a solid walnut case, and is remarkable for its great sweetness and volume of sound.

'The Charge of Strathcona's Horse.'—Has the elements of popularity—new, inspiriting, easy range, easily memorized melody, easy accompaniment, a popular subject, and above all, a strong local flavor. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, 40c. To be had also from all local dealers, or from W. R. Boyd, care 'Witness' Office.

C. P. R. Timetable Changes, taking effect October 14, 1900.—Imperial Limited service will be withdrawn. Trans-Continental train will leave Windsor street Station 9.30 a.m. daily. Ottawa Fast Express will leave (Windsor street) week days 10.25 a.m., and 4.10 p.m. Time, Montreal to Ottawa, 2 hours and 20 minutes. Quebec Express will leave 2 p.m., week days, instead of 2.30 p.m. Express leaving Montreal 2 p.m., Saturdays, for St. Gabriel, will be discontinued after Oct. 13. 9 a.m. train will run week days to St. Jerome, and Wednesdays only between St. Jerome and Labelle. 1.30 p.m. train (Saturdays) St. Agathe and Labelle discontinued after Oct. 13. 1.45 p.m. train (Saturdays) continues for St. Jerome. 5.30 p.m. train, (week days) continues for Labelle. Boston & New England Express will leave 7.45 p.m. daily, instead of at 8 p.m. Halifax Express will leave 8.05 p.m. daily, except Saturdays, instead of 8.20 p.m.

She,
Like most women,
Was very fond,
Of a cup of tea,
And,
Had become accustomed to
Japan,
Still,
There was
Just a peculiar
Something
About the infusion
That she
Never quite liked.
So she pondered
And pondered,
To decide what it was,
Happy thought,
Paint,
Yes; this was it
Because the scum
And greenish sediment
Indicated nothing else.
She
Was a prudent woman,
So she argued
That a remedy must be sought,
For while
Prussian blue and
Paris Green,
Were all right in their place,
They were out of place on her tea,
And must be
Injurious.
So she got
Nervous and irritable
And told her doctor,
Of her fears,
You are right, said he,
Do as I do,
And he told her
How he did it,
He bought
The New Ceylon and India
Pure, Uncolored Green Tea,
Sold in
The Sealed Lead Packets
Of the "SALADA" Tea Company,
And declared,
That no Japan tea
In the world
Could equal it,
And, she did likewise,
But,
Womanlike,
Is worrying again
Because,
She did not
Find the remedy
Sooner.
Still,—
Better late than never.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC APPROVAL

is measured by the actual amount of patronage bestowed. Judged by this standard the

TROY LAUNDRY

Has long ago received the unqualified endorsation of the citizens of Montreal. It pleases all, because its work is done with incomparable Taste, Finish and Beauty. Tel. Main 3644.

Factory, 8 to 12 Inspector St.

PATENT REPORT.

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

Canadian Patents—F. Morin, machines for upsetting and shrinking tires; W. R. Goodwin, acetylene gas generators; A. Leclerc, churns; J. A. Gemill, curtain stretchers; J. A. Gillis, automatic fire alarms; G. Heintzman, pianos; E. Hempstead, pneumatic tire for bicycles and other vehicles; A. C. Dauphinais and D. Caron, clippers; H. McSween, burners for lamps and lanterns; J. Clark, grain car doors; S. J. Laughlin, toothing machine; F. W. Martin and F. Stewart, arc lamps; W. T. Tassie, hasp locks for boxes; W. Vance, screw propellers; J. D. Forsyth, acetylene gas generators; T. Tourigny, ventilated shoes; W. Stephenson, tongue sockets for seed drills; J. C. Thibeault, heating apparatus: Miss A. T. Moore, lace and tongue clasps for boots and shoes; J. L. McFarlane and T. C. McFarlane, self-opening and closing gate; R. Smith, feed racks and feed troughs for feeding live stock; C. George, air valves; J. A. K. McLeish; combined straw cutter and thresher; H. A. Wood, art or process of manufacturing and finishing the parts of valves, taps, and similar mechanical devices; G. A. Nauffts, automatic oil feed cups; J. Whiteman, carriage corner angle irons; W. T. Watson, life guards for tram cars; R. S. Sonley, shoe lasts; G. Lamy and A. Perrault, medical compound.

American Patents—S. A. Fraser, gas producer; E. N. Moyer, chart drawing instrument.

AN ARTISTIC DISPLAY.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Caldwell was 'at home' yesterday afternoon and last evening, in her studio, on Peel street, to visitors who called to inspect the work done by Mrs. Caldwell's pupils during the session of 1899—1900. The work was displayed in the studio and comprised some very handsome specimens of ceramic art. Among the pieces noticed particularly were a tea set and tray in rose buds on a Sevres blue ground; a vase cleverly copied after one by Marshall Fry, of New York; a large jardiniere decorated in chrysanthemums; a copy of Mrs. Anna B. Leonard's cup for the Queen's jubilee; a handsome figure vase after one by Mrs. Alsop Robineau, New York, and other good copies of work by noted ceramic artists of New York. Some examples of lustre work showing lovely shell-like tints were much admired, as were also several placques done in Persian conventional design. The front drawing-room made an artistic background for the display of some very beautiful vases and other pieces, chiefly the work of New York artists, and of Mrs. Caldwell herself. Many of these pieces, including a very handsome vase in Marshall Fry's well-known style of suggesting rather than bringing out detail, will be exhibited in the loan collection at the exhibition of Arts and Handicrafts in the Colonial House, Oct. 20 to Nov. 3.

BIRTHS.

PERRY—On Oct. 12, 1900, the wife of Mr. Reginald E. Perry, 201 Prince Arthur street, of a daughter. 13

WIGHTMAN—At St. Mary's, on Oct. 11, 1900, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Wightman, a daughter. 13

WILSON—On Monday, Oct. 8, 1900, at 10 Laurier avenue, Toronto, to Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson, a son.

MARRIED.

REID — WHALLEY — At Fort William, Ont., in the Baptist Church, on Oct. 3, 1900, by the Rev. C. E. Scott, B.A., W. Russell Reid, to Nina E. Whalley. 13

WILKIN — WARCUP — At the home of John Warcup, sr., the bride's father, on Oct. 9, 1900, by the Rev. J. M. Whitelaw, B.D., James Bailey Wilkin to Mary Warcup, all of Leeds, County Megantic Que.

DIED.

BORDON — On Oct. 11, 1900, at her late residence, 175 Glasgow street, Guelph, Ont., Elizabeth Bordon, relict of the late Capt. John Bordon and youngest daughter of the late Colonel Abel Lamb, of Hamilton. 13

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

(RECEIVED TOO LATE TO BE CLASSIFIED).

FIRST CLASS MANUFACTURING Firm solicits correspondence with commission agents calling on wholesale and retail grocers. Reply, stating ground actually covered at present time, to Box S.S., 55, 'Witness' Office. 13

HOUSEMAID WANTED. Apply before 2 or after 7, 898 Dorchester street. 13

WANTED, GIRL OF ABOUT 16 FOR light housework. Apply at 407 Magdalen st., Point St. Charles 13

WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN COOK, or experienced servant, where another maid is kept, for a family of two; no washing or ironing. Apply with references, 280 Stanley street. 13

WANTED, AT GORMAN'S, ALWAYS RELiable servants. 76 Mansfield street, Court entrance. 13

WANTED, TILL 1st May, Furnished Flat, tenement, or small house of seven rooms; central locality preferred; modern conveniences. Apply DEAN CARMICHAEL, 160 Windsor street.

WANTED, A GOOD PRINTER, AN ALL-round, experienced man, for foreman in country newspaper and job office; one understanding both languages preferred; references required; permanent position, and good wages to suitable man. Apply 'Chronicle,' Cookshire, Que.

$3.00 REWARD—LOST LAST EVENING on St. Catherine street car between Bleury and Greene avenue, about 6 p.m., tan purse with initials G.G., containing about $3.00 and some receipts. Finder please return to 116 Irvine avenue, Westmount. 13

KARN

The FIRST Piano of Canada. A Piano used and endorsed by some of Canada's BEST musicians. An instrument that costs a little more than the ordinary piano, on account of the MATERIALS used and CARE taken in constructing, but a Piano that will last a lifetime. Before deciding elsewhere call and inspect our fine stock of instruments.

The D. W. Karn Co., Ltd

KARN HALL BLDG.
ST. CATHERINE ST.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE WORLD FAMOUS

Chickering Pianos.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Post Office, Deseronto," will be received at this office until TUESDAY, twenty-third October, 1900, for the erection of a Post Office at Deseronto, Ont.

Plans and specification can be seen at this Department, and on application to John Dalton, Esq., Deseronto, where forms of tender and all necessary information can be obtained.

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

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

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

By order, JOS R. ROY, Acting Secretary.
Department of Public Works of Canada,
Ottawa, October 11th, 1900.

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

MONEY TO LEND

We have always money to lend on first mortgage on city real estate. Low rates of interest for large amounts. Expenses kept down in all cases. Loans put through quickly when required.

The J. CRADOCK SIMPSON Real Estate and Agency Co.,
181 ST. JAMES STREET.

Financial.

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

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

EDWARD T. TAYLOR & SON
Insurance Brokers and Agents,
Money to Loan on Mortgage.
43 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.
Tel. Main 2205.

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

ATHLETICS,
LOYOLA'S FIELD DAY.

The annual field day of the Loyola College Amateur Athletic Association was most successful, the weather and attendance both being all that could be desired. The events were numerous and were well contested.

Bargains.

$250.00 AND $300.00, ON PAYMENTS OF $7.00 monthly will secure you the best three pedal pianos for the money in the city of Montreal. These pianos are made by standard American and Canadian makers. They contain all the meritorious improvements found in modern pianos. They are richly cased, and have a splendid tone, quality and great durability. Call on us before you decide elsewhere. LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO., 2366 St. Catherine street. 13

FOR SALE, ONE 50 H.P. ROBB ARMstrong Engine and Boiler, and fittings; also electric light plant for 500 lights. Will be sold cheap to an immediate purchaser. Apply to R. McGLAUGHLIN, Montreal West.

$175.00, PAYABLE BY VER YEASY Terms for splendid full Chickering Piano. A magnificent instrument for a hall, concert, or school. This piano cost originally some $1,200.00, and in condition shows the result of excellent care. Inspection 'invited.' LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO., 2366 St. Catherine street. 13

STAMP COLLECTORS—I HOLD A VERY fine stock of stamps. I shall be pleased to have a call from you, and to receive your lists of special wants. A. C. ROUSSEL, 2104 St. Catherine street. married . c

ORGAN BARGAINS — WE HAVE A number of good used Organs at from $25.00 to $40.00, every one of which cost three to four times what we are asking for them. Terms, $3.00 monthly. LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO., 2366 St. Catherine street. 13

FOR SALE, TAYLOR & FARLEY Organ, sweet tone and in perfect order, $25; payable $2 per month. Small Bell Organ, very pretty case, four sets of reeds, $35. Extra fine Karn Organ, solid walnut case, nine stops, $50. Beautiful Thomas Organ, with British plate mirror, 10 stops, only three months in use, $80, worth $100. LAYTON BROS.' Piano and Organ Warerooms, 144 Peel street (opposite Dominion square). 12

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

$175.00 FOR A MEDIUM SIZED REAL rosewood Steinway Square Piano in perfect condition. The tone of this piano is very sweet and rich. Terms, $10.00 cash, and $5.00 monthly. LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO.,2366 St. Catherine st. 13

FOR SALE, A LINEN QUILT, 300 years old, by an elderly woman in great need of assistance. For particulars apply at 34 Argyle avenue. 12

FOR SALE, UPRIGHT PIANO, 3 Pedals, with attachment; beautiful instrument; used less than six months; bargain. Cash required. 60 Aylmer street. 11

$75.00 FOR NEAT ROSEWOOD Dunham Square Piano; good tone and condition; $3.00 monthly until paid. LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO., 2366 St. Catherine street.

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

FOR SALE.—WE HAVE A VERY FINE young pair Great Danes, Champion Sandor Vonn Inn Stock, by an imported dam; also a fine Female Puppy; prices low, quality considered. Apply Box 486, Truro, N.S. 8

FOR SALE, UPRIGHT PIANO, IN Perfect order; a bargain, $45 cash. Apply 695 St. Antoine street. 3

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

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

Dressmaking, &c.

WANTED, DRESSMAKING WORK BY the day; can cut and fit nicely; terms reasonable. Address L., 3769 'Witness' office.

Farms For Sale.

FOR SALE—We have first class farms for sale in the following places:

LONGUEUIL.
CHAMBLY.
CHATEAUGUAY.
DANVILLE.
MELBOURNE.
SHERBROOKE.
RICHMOND.
WATERVILLE.
BROME.
KNOWLTON.
MAGOG.
ST. FRANCOIS DE SALLE.

H. M. SIMPSON,
29 Canada Life Building.
Tel. Main. 3344.

Houses to Let.

SELF-CONTAINED HOUSES
TO LET.

CLARKE AVENUE, Westmount.
ROSEMOUNT AVENUE, Westmount.
WOOD AVENUE, Westmount.
SHERBROOKE STREET.
PRINCE ARTHUR STREET.
UNIVERSITY STREET.
MACKAY STREET.
VICTORIA AVENUE, Westmount.
DORCHESTER ST., Westmount.
PRINCE ALBERT AVE, Westm't.
DRUMMOND STREET.
PORT STREET.
TUPPER STREET.
TUPPER STREET.
TUPPER STREET.
BORNE AVENUE.
DUROCHER STREET.

H. M. SIMPSON,
29 Canada Life Building.
Tel. Main 3344.

Furnished Houses to Let.

SHERBROOKE STREET.
DRUMMOND STREET.
PEEL STREET.
PEEL STREET.
DORCHESTER STREET.
DORCHESTER STREET.
WOOD AVENUE.
UNIVERSITY STREET.
SEYMOUR AVENUE.
McGILL COLLEGE AVENUE.
PINE AVENUE.
PORT STREET.

H. M. SIMPSON,
29 Canada Life Building.
Tel. Main 3344.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, SMART BOY FOR OFFICE IN a wholesale house; must live at home with parents. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, etc., to F.C., 10, 'Witness' Office. 13

WANTED, GIRL FOR DIPPING Chocolate; experienced. Apply 370 St. Antoine street. 13

WANTED, A HOUSEMAID. Apply at 333 Peel street.

WANTED, A COUPLE WELL RECOMmended, for the country, near the city; French speaking preferred. Apply between 12 and 2, Room 43 Street Railway Building.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, MILLINERY Apprentices. Apply to Miss SHAW, 91 St. Antoine street. 12

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

WANTED, A LAUNDRESS. Apply at the Protestant Infants' Home, 508 Guy street. 12

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT. Apply, 309 Peel street. 12

WANTED, TEN EARNEST CHRISTIAN men, with first class business ability. CENTURY CHRISTIAN CO., Limited, Toronto.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT; TO a suitable person good wages will be given. Apply, 144 Hutchison street. 12

WANTED, A SMART YOUNG GIRL, TO do kitchen work in boarding house, also boy to wait on table. Apply after 7 p.m. 168 Mansfield street. 12

WANTED, A WASHERWOMAN, who must be well recommended, to take the wash of a small family. Apply after 6 p.m. at 301 Peel street. 12

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT; NO washing. 27 St. Luke street. 12

WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS STENOGRApher and Typewriter. Apply to CUSHING & BARRON, 110 St. James street. 12

WANTED, A CAPABLE GENERAL SERvant; no washing. 423 Mount Pleasant avenue. 10

WANTED, TABLEMAID; WAGES According with ability. Apply 153 Drummond street. 11

WANTED, AT ONCE, A GIRL OF 14 or 15, to assist with housework. Apply, 159 Richardson street, Point St. Charles. 11

WANTED, A YOUNG NURSE GIRL; could sleep at home; if living at a distance car fare allowed. Apply 435 Metcalfe ave., Westmount.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT FOR a small family; washing given out. Apply 91 Ste. Famille street

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT; good wages; steady employment. Apply Mr. J. T. JARVIS, Morrisburg, Ont. 10

WANTED, GENTLEMAN HAVING ENtré to the mercantile trade of Montreal, to fill an important position, with a large financial institution. Address by letter, stating age and experience, M.C. 200, 'Witness' Office. 10

WANTED, AT ONCE, A GOOD COOK for a family of two; no washing or ironing; must have good references. Apply between 7 and 9 p.m., to Mrs. G. F. COOKE, 10 Park avenue. 10

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT; must have good references; good wages to the right girl; no washing. Apply 23 Essex ave. 10

WANTED, A GOOD, RELIABLE, Competent Girl, for general housework, in a small family, in a house with modern conveniences, and good wages; references required. Apply to MRS. SAMUEL E. PINGREE, Hartford, Vermont. 9

WANTED, YOUNG GIRL AS GENERAL Servant; need not be experienced; no washing or ironing. Apply 538 Grosvenor avenue, Westmount. 9

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, SITUATION BY GOOD COOK, in a private family, where housemaid is kept; city references. 17 Aylmer street. 12

WANTED, FURNACES FOR THE WINter, also fall gardening; city references; charges moderate. Address FURNACES, 'Witness' Office. 12

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first class cook; good city references. Address FIRST-CLASS, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER; please state terms. Address HOUSEKEEPER 10, 'Witness' Office. 10

Rooms to Let.

ROOMS TO LET—THREE LARGE, COMfortably furnished rooms, heated by hot water, with gas and every convenience; house has been thoroughly renovated. 91 University street. 10

TO LET, TWO UNFURNISHED Parlors, bath and w.c., on same floor; use of kitchen, with gas stove; references given and required, 94 Mansfield street. 9

ROOMS, DOUBLE, SINGLE, WELL-FURnished, warm and pleasant; moderate terms; piano. 68 Victoria street. 8

Board and Rooms Wanted.

WANTED, 2 OR 3 UNFURNISHED Rooms, with use of kitchen stove, for elderly married couple; private family preferred; best of references. Address, with particulars, ROOMS, 'Witness' Office. 12

Machinery For Sale.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

2 Heavy first class second-hand Planers and Matchers.
1 Good second-hand Jig Saw.
1 Good second-hand Panel Raiser.
1 Good second-hand Blind Slat Machine.
1 Good second-hand Tenoning Machine.
1 Good second-hand Pony Planer.
1 Good second-hand Wood Shaping Machine
1 Good second-hand Turning Lathe.
1 Good second-hand Swing Cut-off Saw.
3 Good second-hand Milling Machines.
2 Good second-hand Saw Tables.
2 Good second-hand Mortising Machines.
1 Good second-hand Sand-Papering Machine.
2 Good second-hand Buzz Planers.
2 Good second-hand Revolving Bed Planers.
1 Good second-hand Pedestal Band Saw.

All the above machinery will be sold at a bargain to immediate purchasers.

A. R. WILLIAMS & CO.,
320 St. James St., Montreal.

Wanted.

WANTED, SMALL HOT WATER Boiler, in good order. F. HAMILTON, No. 2 Kinkora avenue. 12

WANTED, TO BUY, A GOOD MILK business; ready cash. Address CASH 12, 'Witness' Office. 12

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

To Let.

TO LET, 396A ST. DOMINIQUE Street, nine rooms, $14. Apply to 895 Sherbrooke street. 12

TO LET, 9 SIMPSON STREET, STONEfront house, containing 13 rooms, hot water heating, and new open plumbing, and in good order. THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO., 181 St. James street. 13

TO LET, 143 BAYLE STREET, STONEfront house, of eight rooms; hot water heating and in good order. Can be had at reduced rental for remainder of season. THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO., 181 St. James street. 13

TO LET, IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, first class lower tenement, 57 St. Famille street, 6 rooms, pantry, etc., Daisy furnace. Apply to ALEXANDER HART, 2 Phillips Place. 49

TO LET, NO. 1136 SHERBROOKE Street, just put in perfect order. Apply Telephone Bell Main 42. 12

TO LET, THE BRIGHTEST FLAT IN Westmount, will be rented at a low rental; 7 rooms, bath and w.c. Apply on premises, 468 Victoria ave. 10

TO LET, FURNISHED, 162 ST. LUKE, modern house, extension wing, everything first class. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, 25a BELMONT STREET. W. A. STEPHENSON, 742 Craig street. 11

FACTORY IN ST. HENRY, 50 by 60, with 16,000 feet of ground; long lease, with option of purchase. On easy terms. Corner St. John and Notre Dame street. F. HAMILTON, 180 St. James street. 11

TO LET, RENT REDUCED; CARS PASS Door; newly painted and tinted; nice upper tenement. 105 Fulford street. Apply 5 Brunswick street.

TO LET, HOUSE, NO. 35 ST. LUKE St., 14 apartments, h.w. heating, in good order; rent moderate. WM. COOPER, 251 St. James street. 6

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

Property.

FOR SALE, ON SANGUINET STREET, corner of Carriere street, a fine property, containing several houses and one acre of land; good yard and stables. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE, 410-420 ST. HUBERT Street, two three-flat houses, each 25 x 109.9. A good investment. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 13

FOR SALE, ON A LEADING WEST End street a full sized three story stone front house, in good order, with deep yard. Can be purchased for $4,000. Rented to a good tenant. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main. 3344. 6

FOR SALE, ONE OF THE DAINTIEST Cottages in town, in perfect order throughout; must be seen to be appreciated. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP IN St. Lambert, close to the G.T.R. Station, with Engine, Boiler and Machinery. The reduced tolls on the Victoria Bridge, and the extensive improvements the Government is making, should make it a desirable stand for a builder. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply JAMES MATTINSON, St. Lambert, or J. R. BEATTY, 'Witness' Office, Montreal. 12

FOR SALE, AT MONTREAL WEST, Villa lots and blocks of land, one to twelve arpents; a few only of the cheaper lots now left. D. S. LEACH, 180 St. James street.

MONTREAL ANNEX.—$3,600 WILL BUY double lot 100 x 100 with comfortable two story brick dwelling, corner Durocher street and St. Viateur ave. Apply on premises or address A. MAYNES, Smith's Falls, Ont. 10

FOR SALE, A FINE SOLID STONE House, 75,396 feet of ground; fine trees, etc.; will bear inspection; thirty minutes from the centre of the city. Apply to B., 'Witness' Office. 2

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

Halls to Rent.

STANLEY HALL (127 STANLEY STREET) to Rent for Concerts, Bazaars, Receptions, etc., Supper and Dressing Rooms. Piano. All modern improvements. Telephone up 934. Now open. 26

Personal.

PERSONAL—JOE COFFLIN, supposed to have got work on Grand Trunk or C.P.R. Last heard of from Inspector street. Send your address, or any information about him, to Rose, care Mr. F. G. GNAEDINGER, Montreal.

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

Notices.

NOTICE — APPLICATION HAS been made to the corporation of the City of Montreal for leave to open a wood yard on this property, No. 255 Carriere street.

C. RENAUD.

Montreal, Oct. 12th, 1900.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester st.—The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor, will officiate at both services. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday school at 3 o'clock. Thanksgiving service on Thursday morning (18th) at 11 o'clock. Collection for the poor. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, Point St. Charles. French service, 11 a.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. English service, 7 p.m. Rev. C. A. Doudiet.

ERSKINE CHURCH, cor. of Sherbrooke street and Ontario avenue. The Rev. A. J. Mowatt will preach on Sunday morning at 11 a.m., anad evening at 7 p.m. Sunday school and Chinese at 3 p.m. C. E. on Monday evening at 8 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

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

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

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

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

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH (Presbyterian)—The Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., the pastor, will conduct divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject for evening discourse: 'Morning Cloud and Early Dew Type of Religion.' Hos. vi., 4. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Bible-class at 3.15 p.m. C. E. meeting at 8.15 p.m. Bible reading, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

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

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

CHALMERS CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner of Prince Arthur and St. Lawrence streets. Divine service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Chinese Sunday school at 10 a.m. Teachers needed. Sabbath-school, 3 p.m. Pastor's Bible-class 3.15 p.m. Young men cordially invited. Junior C. E., Wednesday 4.15 p.m. Senior C. E. Wednesday, 7.30 p.m. Meeting for prayer and praise, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Sittings to be had Sabbath morning or evening after service. Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor.

TAYLOR CHURCH (Presbyterian), cor. Papineau avenue and Logan street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. to-morrow. The pastor will preach at the morning service. Subject: The transforming effect of beholding God.' The Rev. J. R. Dobson, B.D., will preach at the evening service. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. C. E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited. Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Drummond sts.—Services on Sunday, Oct. 14, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor, the Rev. T. S. McWilliams, D.D., will preach at both services. Subject for the morning: 'The human spirit compared to a candle'; for the evening: 'Solomon's choice.' Sunday school at 3 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m., and Y.P.S.C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Topic: 'Paul, the missionary; the secret of his success,' 2 Tim. iv., 1-8.

Congregational Churches.

EMMANUEL CHURCH—Sunday, Oct. 14, 1900. College Sunday—The Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor, will preach at both services. Evening theme: 'Thinker vs. Ignoramus.' Everybody welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational) — Guy street, above St. Antoine street. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Evening worship, 7 p.m. The pastor, the Rev. E. M. Hill, D.D., will preach at both services.

AMHERST PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Amherst and Belanger streets. Service at 11 a.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Preacher, Mr. Brandon Greenaway. Everybody welcome.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Congregational Churches.

ZION CHURCH, (Congregational), corner of Mance and Milton streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. A. Murrman, pastor. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Congregational), corner of Clarke and Western avenues, Westmount. The Rev. R. Hopkin, pastor. Sunday, Oct. 14, 1900. 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Creelman. Annual college sermon. 3 p.m., Sunday school. 7 p.m., the pastor begins a course of Sunday evening sermons on 'Things to be made the most of.' Subject: 'Time.' A hearty invitation is given to all!

Methodist Churches.

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

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

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

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Fairmount ave. and Mance street, Montreal Annex. Oct. 14, 1900. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school and Bible class 3 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services. The Rev. D. A. Lough, pastor, No. 713 Mance st.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH. Rev. T. J. Mansell, pastor. Sabbath services: Morning at 11 o'clock, evening at 7. The pastor will preach at both services. Sabbath-school and Bible-classes at 3 o'clock. Prayer services on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock E. L. of C. E. on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

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

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH — Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. John Armstrong will preach in the morning, and the Rev. H. M. Tory, M.A., in the evening. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior Endeavor on Friday at 4.15 p.m. Rev C. E. Bland, pastor.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy sts.—Rev. G. W. Kerby, B.A., pastor. The pastor will preach at both services. 11 a.m., subject: 'The Christ Problem.' 7 p.m., subject, 'A Remarkable Conversion.' Strangers and visitors always welcome. 3 p.m., Sabbath school and Bible class. 3 p.m., Sunday, 'Douglas Young Men's Brotherhood.' Speaker, Alderman Ames. On Monday, at 8 p.m., Young People's Society.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Coursol and Canning street. Class meeting and Junior C.E., at 10 a.m. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Special evangelistic services in the lecture hall of the church every evening of the week at 8 o'clock, excepting Saturday. Song service each evening at 7.45. Strangers cordially invited to all the above services. Rev. D. Winter, pastor.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, cor. St. Catherine and City Councillors streets. The Rev. Dr. Williams and the Rev. W. H. Sparling, B.A., pastors. The Rev. W. H. Sparling will preach at both services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 9.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday evening at 8 p.m. Wednesday night prayer meeting at 8 p.m.

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

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. Pastor, Rev. W. Jackson, D.D. Subject for 11 a.m.: 'The Outpouring of the Holy Spirit'; for 7 p.m.: 'Refuge, Refreshment, Rest.' Sunday school at 3 p.m. Monday, E. L. of C. E. Juniors at 7 p.m. Sermon at 8 p.m. Pastotr's Studies in the Life of Christ at 8.45 p.m. Public service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially welcome.

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

Baptist Churches.

THE BAPTIST TABERNACLE, No. 1006 St. Catherine street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services.

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

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Osborne and Mountain sts. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. R. M. Martin, acting pastor. Y.P.S.C.E., Monday, 8 p.m. Mid-week meeting, Wednesday at 8 p.m.

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

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

NORTH BAPTIST MISSION, 290 Duluth avenue, two doors west of St. Lawrence st. Regular Sunday services as follows: Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Service of song, 6.45 to 7 p.m. Preaching service, 7 to 8 p.m. John W. Ede will preach. Prayer meeting every Thursday, 8 to 9 p.m. Special service on Thanksgiving Day at 8 p.m. Rev. S. Sheldon, of Grace Baptist Church will speak. Special singing. All welcome.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Church of England.

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

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

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, Church of England. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. preacher, the rector. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Rev. H. Jekill, B.A., rector.

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

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, St. Urbain st. The Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. Usual services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher at both services, the rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner Vinet and Coursol streets. Service at 11 a.m. Preacher, the Rev. Canon Dixon. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Service at 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. J. S. Ereaux. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector.

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

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, Notre Dame street, east, corner of Voltigeurs street. Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday-school and rector'r Bible class. All welcome. J. F. Renaud, rector.

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

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

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE —Annual Harvest Thanksgiving. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer. Preacher, the Rev. C. G. Rollit. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Preacher, the Rev. Canon Ellegood. Offertory at both services for the poor and parochial charities. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. Special music.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL, Weredale Park Dorchester street and Atwater avenue, Westmount. Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity. Harvest Thanksgiving services. Celebration of Holy Communion at 10 and 11 o'clock. Preacher at 11 o'clock service, Ven. Archdeacon Evans, D.C.L., rector. Sunday school and rector's bible class for men and women at three o'clock. Evening services at 7 o'clock. Preacher at seven o'clock service, the Very Rev. Dean Carmichael. Offertory at both the services for the building fund.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL — Rev Canon Norton, D.D., rector, of Montreal; Rev. Professor Steen, M.A., special preacher. 10 a.m., Holy Communion 11 a.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the rector. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, Professor Steen. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service. Sunday school and Bible classes in Synod Hall at 3 p.m. Diocesan Jubilee Services—Wednesday, 9 a.m., Holy Communion. Preacher, the Right Rev. Dr. Hall, Bishop of Vermont. Thursday, 9 a.m., Holy Communion. Preacher (expected), the Right Rev. Dr. Potter, Bishop of New York. Thursday, 8 p.m. Service for Thanksgiving. Preacher, the Lord Bishop of Montreal.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.
Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.
11.05 a.m., morning prayer; preacher, Dean Carmichael.
3 p.m. Sunday school.
7.05 p.m., evening prayer. Preacher, All strangers and non-seatholders enter-Rev. O. W. Howard.
ing by front door at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., will be directed to seats before divine service begins.
Wednesday, divine service, at 8 p.m.
Thursday, Thanksgiving Day — Divine service at 11 a.m. Preacher, Dean Carmichael. Offertory in aid of parish charities.
Friday—Teachers' meeting, at 2.30 p.m. Intercessory service, 5 p.m.

Point St. Charles Churches.

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GRACE CHURCH, Wellington street—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CENTENARY CHURCH (Methodist), Wellington street west. The Rev. Melvin Taylor, pastor. Services at 11 a

Lutheran Churches.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, 129 St. Dominique street. Sunday, Oct. 14, 1900. Service at 11 o'clock. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Rev. F. Riedel, pastor.

St. Lambert Churches.

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

Undenominational Churches.

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

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

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

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. Divine service will be conducted at 3 o'clock p.m., by the Rev. E. M. Hill, M.A.

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

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL—Dominion square—Young Men's Meeting on Saturday at 8 p.m. Young Men's Bible class on Sunday at 3 p.m.

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

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

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

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

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 898 Dorchester street—Union prayer meeting, open to ladies, every Thursday morning from 10.30 to 11 o'clock. Business meeting for members every Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Y.W.C.A. Circle of the King's Daughters, second and fourth Tuesdays of every month at 8 p.m. Service and Bible reading every Thursday evening from 7 to 7.30 o'clock. All young women are cordially invited to each and all of these services.

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

Avis de Culte Public.

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

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

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

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

EGLISE ST. JEAN, coin des rues Ste. Catherine et Cadieux. Culte du dimanche a 11 heures du matin et a 7 heures du soir. Reunion de prieres le mercredi soir, 8 h. Repetition de chant, 9 p.m. Ecole du dimanche a 3 heures. Calvin H. Amaron, D.D., pasteur, 1115 rue Elgin.

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

A SPEEDY WAR VESSEL.

Santa Barbara, Cali., Oct. 12.—The 'Wisconsin' has just completed the most successful trial trip ever made by a battleship in this country, and she is pronounced the finest vessel ever turned out by the Union Iron Works, which built the 'Oregon.' The big vessel gained a maximum speed of 18.54 knots per hour, and maintained an average speed of 17.25 knots per hour. The only other battleship approaching this speed is the 'Alabama,' which averaged 17.013 knots and attained a maximum speed of 18.03. Without stopping the engines the trial board took charge of the ship after the run and put her through the required evolutions.

ROUND DANCES UNDER THE BAN

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 12.—Archbishop Gauthier has notified priests of the archdiocese of Kingston to inform their respective congregations that Catholics are to refrain from round dancing.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FACTORY TO LET,

Corner ST. JOHN and NOTRE DAME STREETS, ST. HENRI, 50-60, with 16,000 feet of ground. Engines and boiler on the premises, heated by 1¼ inch coils, all round the building. Will give option of purchase at $15,000.

F. HAMILTON, 189 St. James St.

NEW TRAMWAY ROUTE

Do not delay any longer securing lots at Amherst Park, before the new line of electric cars on Amherst street (above Carriere street), is in operation. This will enhance the value of the property and the prices of building lots will naturally be increased. Extra liberal terms are now offered by the Amherst Park Land Co., to purchasers intending to build a home immediately or for next spring. Further information can be had from C. C. E. BOUTHILLIER, Secretary-Treasurer, No. 145 St. James street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

I am instructed to offer for sale several

Large Areas of Land,

situated in the various suburbs of the City, all subdivided into Building Lots,

WILL BE SOLD AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.

and offer excellent opportunities for investment. Can be subdivided into parcels to suit purchasers.

Exchanges can be made for improved City Property.

H. FAWCETT HARTLAND,
Investments,
205 St. James St., Montreal.
TEL. MAIN 207.

LABORERS WANTED

By the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal, apply to J. P. Garnon, Superintendent of Works, Harbor Yard, Corner Beaudry and Water Sts.

DAVID SEATH,
Secretary.

Montreal, Oct. 10, 1900.

WANT ADS.

—FOR THE—

WITNESS

May be left at

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

OR WITH

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

Classified Advertisements.

CASH TARIFF.

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

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

Personals
Agents Wanted.
— 25 WORDS FOR 50 CENTS.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

Postage Stamps will be Accepted.

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

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

BELTED THE GLOBE.

New York, Oct. 12.—Among the passengers who arrived to-day per steamer 'Germanic,' from Liverpool and Queenstown, were Mr. and Mrs. Duncan E. Cameron. The couple on their arrival in this city have completed their wedding tour around the world. Mrs. Cameron is a daughter of the late Lawrence Turnure, and Mr. Cameron is a son of Sir Roderick Cameron, formerly of Glengarry county, Ontario.

SUCCEEDS MR. HEFFORD.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—The announcement was made yesterday of the appointment of Mr. F. A. Miller, as general passenger agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, vice Mr. George Hefford, resigned to engage in other business.

SAM JONES ILL.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—A special to the 'Chronicle,' from Atlanta, Ga., says: — 'The Rev. Sam. P. Jones, the famous evangelist, is broken down in health, and his physician has forbidden him indulging in public speaking for some time.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARE YOU THINKING —OF— A PIANO?

THE **Knabe Piano** OF TO-DAY

is the realized ideal of perfection in the art of piano construction. Knabe pianos are imitated but never equalled. Viewed from any standpoint, the KNABE piano ranks as the premier piano of the day.

If you are interested in possessing THE BEST in pianos, you will afford us the privilege of showing you our Fall stock of Knabe Grands and Uprights at our warerooms.

1824 Notre Dame Street,

WILLIS & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

Also a large stock of Newcombe Pianos, Dominion Pianos, and Kingsbury Pianos and other leading makes.

ST. GEORGE'S Y. M. C. A.

UNVEILING OF A TABLET TO A COMRADE KILLED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The opening meeting for the season of St. George's Y. M. C. A. was held in St. George's schoolhouse on Thursday. The father and brothers of the late Pte. C. H. Barry, of the First South African Contingent, who had been an active member of the association, visiting the hospitals on its behalf, were present to witness the unveiling of a brass memorial tablet erected to his memory. Mr. C. N. Armstrong, whose son was in the same engagement in which Private Barry lost his life, was also present. The tablet was unveiled by the Very Rev. the Dean, who spoke of Mr. Barry's good work for the Y. M. C. A. Some fifteen young men of St. George's congregation had gone out in the contingents. One had met a soldier's death.

The tablet is inscribed :—

'In memory of Cecil Herbert Barry, an active member of St. George's Y. M. C. A., who was mortally wounded during the South African war, at Modder River, February 18th, and died on February 20th, 1900. "He that is faithful in a very little is faithful also in much." —St. Luke xvi., 10.'

WITH THE FREIGHT MEN.

The meeting of the Canadian Freight Agents Association was continued on Thursday at the Windsor Hotel. It was agreed to continue the commodity rates which have been in operation between Montreal and points in Ontario. The various committees reported during the day, which was taken up with technical discussions. No changes of material interest to the shippers were made, although some alterations in classification were agreed to by the meeting, which adjourned to meet again at the Windsor Hotel during the second week in January next.

A RECORD SEASON.

The Imperial Limited—the fast transcontinental train of the C. P. R.—will be withdrawn to-day. This handsome train was greatly appreciated during the summer. It made some wonderful runs, always filled with passengers. Indeed, the accommodation was taxed to the utmost. Travel between east and west was phenomenally large, while the Banff Hotel was the resort of almost double as many guests as the previous season.

ST. MARTIN'S TO ST. JUDE'S.

Mrs. Gomery, who has had charge of St. Martin's woman's Bible class for five years, was on Thursday evening surprised at her residence, 498 St. Urbain street, by a visit from some thirty members of the class, who presented her with a silver mounted dressing case, suitably inscribed, and expressed their sincere wishes for her future work in connection with St. Jude's parish, to which she is removing.

PERSONAL.

Chief Detective Carpenter has returned from a trip out west.

His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Jetté was in the city on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Andres have returned from Chateauguay, and are visiting at 113 Hutchison street for a few days.

Miss Eveleigh, Miss Ethel Eveleigh and Miss Seybold, sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday, homeward bound, on the Allan Line SS. 'Corinthian,' after an extended tour on the Continent.

THE CANADIAN NURSES' ASSOCIATION.

The executive committee of the Canadian Nurses' Association, announce the following course of lectures for the season of 1900-01: Oct. 30, Rheumatism, Dr. James Stewart; Nov. 27, The Stomach, Dr. Charles Martin; Dec. 11, Fractures, Dr. James Bell; Jan. 31. The Heart, Dr. Geo. Wilkins; Feb. 28, The Lungs, Dr. W. F. Hamilton; March, 27, Gynecology, Dr. Perrigo; April 24, Nursing in the Field, Dr. Birkett.

A PRESENTATION.

Mr. Geo. Legge, foreman in the employ of Messrs. Southam & Carey, was presented by the employees of that firm on Thursday last with a handsome Morris chair, as a mark of their esteem on his severing his connection with that establishment, after a service of twelve years. Mr. Legge, who has purchased the 'Granby Herald,' will leave town in a few days, to assume control of that paper.

MORIN—VILLENEUVE.

Mr. Alphonse Morin, prothonotary of the district of Iberville, was married on Thursday morning to Miss Rachel Villeneuve, daughter of the Hon. Senator Villeneuve. The ceremony took place in the Archbishop's private chapel, His Grace Mgr. Bruchesi, officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Morin have gone to New York and Boston on their wedding tour.

THE MONEY COULD NOT BE SEIZED.

In the case of J. P. Jones vs. Thomas Moodie, Judge Taschereau yesterday quashed a seizure of moneys in bank, on the ground that said funds had been left under a will for the purposes of an alimentary allowance, and declared to be unseizable.

CITY ITEMS.

J. W. Robinson, merchant, has assigned at the demand of E. Lepage & Co., with liabilities of about $3,000.

L. R. Raymond, dealer in gent's furnishings, has filed a consent to a demand of assignment made upon him by Tooke Bros.

The Rev. Sister Mary of the Rosary has been elected Superioress General of the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, for the next five years.

At the Grand Trunk shops yesterday a man namer William James, aged 26, was knocked down by a train and had his chest badly injured and one arm broken.

As the steamer 'Hosanna' was coming up from Longueuil yesterday, the passengers were amused at the sight of a good-sized porpoise which was playing in the river.

The Exhibition of Arts and Handicrafts promises to be large and representative. In one section alone over three hundred entries have been received. Some of the loan exhibits will be of special interest.

Judge Pagnuelo yesterday granted the petition of Damase Archambault asking authorization to remove the bodies of his daughter and granddaughter from the Riviere du Prairies cemetery to the Cote des Neiges cemetery.

Joseph Martin, a C. P. R. employee, was struck by an engine on the track near the Windsor station yesterday. He was taken to the General Hospital, where it was found that his thigh was badly injured.

Lord Strathcona has given Miss Hollinshead's ballad concerts his patronage. His Lordship promises to attend one or two of the series of concerts, which will commence on Oct. 20, in Karn Hall, at three o'clock.

FOLLOW CANADA'S LEAD.

SOUTH AFRICAN LEAGUE FAVORS A BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

Capetown, Oct. 12.—The South African League to-day passed a resolution in favor of a preferential tariff on British manufactures, and adopted a resolution adverse to the Dutch language being abandoned, which was a suggestion of Mr. Cecil Rhodes.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

Quebec, Oct. 12.—The Court of Enquiry sitting here to investigate the charges re the Citadel powder magazine, will probably complete its work to-day, when the evidence taken will be forwarded to Ottawa.

Moisan, the unfortunate workman injured some time ago by the premature explosion of a blast at the new Jeffrey Hale Hospital, is reported to be dying.

For the third time, Mr. W. A. Polley was put on trial before the Criminal Assizes here yesterday on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. On the former trials the jury failed to agree.

News was received here yesterday of the sudden death at Plessisville of Mr. Maurice Duchesnay, a former lieutenant of B Battery.

With a view of getting into closer touch with the young men of the city, the Y. M. C. A. tendered a most enjoyable and successful banquet in their gymnasium, last night, to members of the association and their friends. About one hundred and twenty-five were present, while a large number of ladies occupied the galleries.

NEW BALLOON RECORD.

New York, Oct. 12.—The closing competition in the exhibition balloon matches will live long in the history of aeronauts, says a Paris despatch to the 'Herald.' One at least of the competitors has far out-distanced any previous officially recorded aerial voyage. A telegram just received from the 'Figaro's' correspondent in Kieff, Russia, announces the arrival of the balloon 'Centaure' at a spot beyond the city. Comte Henri de La Vaulx is the record-breaker. He was accompanied on his journey by Comte Castillon de Saint Victor, who held the previous balloon record of 1,370 kilometres from Paris to Westerwick. The Kieff voyage took 36 hours. The distance of 1,370 kilometres is measured as the crow flies. The distance between Paris and Kieff is 2,100 kilometres (1,304 miles).

MANITOBA MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Winnipeg, Oct. 12.—Dr. A. Holmes Simpson, of this city, has been appointed by the Provincial government chairman of the provisional board of health. He succeeds Dr. J. J. McFadden, of Neepawa, who has received the appointment of medical superintendent of the Brandon Asylum.

A WELL KNOWN GRAIN BUYER DEAD.

Toronto, Oct. 12.—Mr. James P. McIntosh died yesterday afternoon after an illness lasting nearly two years. Deceased was the son of the late Peter McIntosh, and was one of the best-known grain buyers in the city, being the head of the wholesale firm of P. McIntosh & Son.

THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

Berlin, Oct. 12.—The Emperor William's abandonment of his proposed visit to Herr Krupp, coupled with the announcement that he will remain in Berlin with the Dowager Empress Frederick, his mother, is interpreted to indicate that there has been a turn for the worse in her condition.

DANVILLE BANK ROBBERS.

Sherbrooke, Que., Oct. 12.—John Brooks, one of the Danville Bank robbers, was found guilty by the jury last night at Dover, N.H., of manslaughter in the first degree. Huddell was acquitted, but held on another indictment charging him with assault with intent to kill Arthur Russell and Joseph Gagnon.

HISPANO-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Madrid, Oct. 12.—The Hispano-American congress, a decree convoking which was signed by the Queen Regent in April last, will open on Nov. 11, in the grand hall of the National Library. The number of delegates appointed already is over three thousand. A programme of fetes has been arranged.

SHOT DEAD ACCIDENTALLY.

Campbellford, Ont., Oct. 12.—Charles Stephens, cheese maker of the Empire cheese factory, in Seymour, was shot and instantly killed on Tuesday. One of the employees was shooting rats about the premises, when Stephens got into the line of fire and received the charge.

CHILD'S SAD DEATH.

Utica, N.Y., Oct. 11.—A three-year-old child of Arthur D. Evans, a well-known jeweller of this city, died this evening from the effects of tasting vapo-cresoline during the absence of her mother. The little one was frightfully burned.

THE AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—By a vote of five to two the magnates of the American League at their annual meeting last night at the Great Northern Hotel declared for expansion. Baltimore and Washington will without doubt be included in the circuit of the re-organized league.

CHURCH PARADE WILL BE LATER.

Lieut.-Colonel Roy has cancelled the brigade church parade which was to have taken place on Sunday, Oct. 21, (Trafalgar Day) partly for the reason that a field day has been arranged for next Thursday and partly because of a wish which has been expressed, that the parade be postponed until the detachment of the first contingent, now on its way back to Canada, reaches Montreal. Lieut.-Colonel Roy states that if a civic holiday were proclaimed by the Mayor he will order the whole brigade out to act as an escort to the contingent.

SUPREME COURT ADJOURNS.

Ottawa, Oct. 12.—The Supreme Court to-day adjourned till Oct. 22, after hearing arguments in Granby vs. Menard in which judgment was reserved.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

(Sunday Arrangements Omitted.)

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

In effect Oct. 14th, 1900.

N.Y. Central trains leave Windsor Station

For Malone, Utica, Albany and New York, 8.25 a.m. daily except Sunday, 7.00 p.m. daily.
For Valleyfield and intermediate points 9.25 a.m. except Sat. and Sunday. 1.35 p.m. Saturday only. 5.10 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Utica and Malone, 9.45 a.m. daily, 9.20 p.m. daily except Sunday.
From Valleyfield and intermediate points, 8.25 a.m. except Sunday. 4.25 p.m. Saturday only. 5.40 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday.

For Toronto, Hamilton, Buffalo, 8.55 a.m., 8.30 p.m. daily.
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.45 p.m. daily, (8.05 p.m. daily except Saturday).
For Boston, Manchester, etc., 9.00 a.m., 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Sherbrooke, 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m. Sherbrooke, St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., 8.05 p.m. Saturdays excepted.
For Newport, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., and 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, 5.15 p.m. (except Saturdays and Sundays) Saturdays, 1.30 p.m.
For Chicago, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, Smiths Falls, and Peterboro, 8.55 a.m., 9.30 p.m. daily.
For Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 10 p.m. daily.
For Ottawa, 9.30 a.m. daily, 10.25 a.m., 4.10 p.m., 6.15 *10 p.m. daily.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, *9.30 a.m. daily.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, Newport, etc., 8.10 a.m. daily, 8.35 a.m. (except Monday) 11.55 a.m. and 9.10 p.m.
From Boston, 9.10 a.m. daily, and 9.10 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, 8.35 a.m. except Monday, and 1.35 p.m., 8.25 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Lake Megantic and Sherbrooke, 7.30 p.m. (daily except Monday)
From Toronto and West, 7.30 a.m. daily, and 7.10 p.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie and Ottawa, 8.30 a.m. daily.
From Vancouver 6.10 p.m. daily.
From Ottawa, 8 a.m. daily, 11.10 a.m., 6.10 p.m. daily, 6.45 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station

For Quebec, 8.20 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 11 p.m. daily.
For Joliette and St. Gabriel, 8.25 a.m., 5.10 p.m.
For Ottawa, 8.30 a.m., 5.40 p.m.
For St. Eustache, 4.30 p.m. (ex. Sat. and Sun., 1.45 p.m. (Sat. only).
For St. Jerome, 9 a.m. (1.45 p.m. Sat. only), 5.30 p.m. and 6.15 p.m. except Saturdays.
For St. Agathe, 9 a.m. (Wed. only), 5.30 p.m. daily except Sunday.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations, 8.30 a.m. 12.55 Sat. only.
4.30 p.m. (except Sat. and Sunday) 5.30, (6.15 p.m. except Sat. and Sunday), 1.45 p.m. Sat. instead of 4.30 p.m.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

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

WM. F. EGG,
City Pass. Agent, 129 St. James street.
Telephone, Main, 3732.
Telephone, Main 3743.

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

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

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station

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

Suburban Train Service.

For Lachine—5.15, 6.25, 7.45, 9.50 a.m., 12.10, 1.30, 2.15 (Sat. only), 4.10, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 7.35, 8.00, 9.00, 11.25 p.m. For Lachine wharf, 6.35, 8.00 a.m., 12.10, noon, 1.30 (Sat. only), 5.00, 6.20 p.m.
For Ste. Annes and Vaudreuil—6.25, 7.45, 9.50, 1.30 p.m., 2.15 Sat. only, 4.10, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 8.00, 10.25, 11.30 p.m.
For Dorval—5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 7.30, 9.50, 12.10 noon, 1.30 p.m., 2.15 (Sat. only), 3.50, 5.15, 5.50, 6.15, 9.00, 11.25 p.m.
For Longueuil—8.00 a.m.; 5.50 p.m.
For Cote St. Paul—6.00, 6.35, 7.45 a.m., 12.15, 5.15, 6.21 p.m.
For St. Lambert—5.45, 7.00, 7.20, 8.00, 8.55, 9.01, 10.00, 12.00, 1.35, 1.45 (Sat.), 4.00, 4.45, 5.20, 4.30, 6.50, 7.00, 8.25, 8.30, 11.15 p.m.

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

Intercolonial Trains leave Bonaventure Depot as follows:

For St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Truro, Sydney and Halifax, noon daily, except Saturday.
For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Quebec, River du Loup and intermediate stations, 7.40 a.m. daily, except Sunday.
For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Quebec, Cacouna, Little Metis and Campbellton, 11.30 p.m. daily, except Sunday.
For St. Lambert, Beloeil, St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Nicolet and intermediate stations, 4.10 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Depot as follows:

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

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

GAS.

(N. E. Vermind, in the English 'Sunday-school Times.')

I sat before the fire in the Matron's private sitting-room and gave myself up to my thoughts.

To-day, the anniversary of my great trouble, the fifth anniversary since the treachery of a mutual friend had parted my promised husband and me.

The knowledge of the truth had come too late, for we had vanished from each other's ken.

I thought over the night when the news came to me; news of his falsehood, as I then believed. I went again through the hurried packing, the hasty decision as to my destination, and the long cold railway journey from the extreme North of England to London.

I took care to leave no clue behind me, and on arriving I dropped my surname of Graeme and took my father's Christian name of Oswald.

I had luckily some small resources, amounting to about £150 a year, so I was under no necessity to work, but I felt if I did not I should go mad; so I entered as a nurse at the small private hospital of Dr. Hallsey, a friend of my father. Having had good training under my dear father, who was a doctor, I rose rapidly to be under matron.

Here I met, through a patient, the man who wrecked our two lives, and received the tardy confession. I went to Dr. Hallsey and told him all, and he posted off to M—— in order to see if Alec was still there; but all trace of him had vanished, and I feared to advertise lest he should have found happiness elsewhere and I should disturb it.

Though I scanned the medical papers to see if Dr. Alec Mosstyn's name was mentioned I never saw it, and in my heart of hearts I thought him dead, but feared to own it to myself.

This all happened five years ago, and I have been trying to beat down my grief, and find peace in hard work. We are very happy here. Dr. Hallsey is very good, and keeps an efficient staff of nurses, so we are not over-worked, but I work harder than them all to deaden the grief ever eating at my heart.

The door opening abruptly brought my sad reverie to a close, and the head matron coming in, said kindly, 'Ruth, you look fagged; go and lie down awhile, I sha'n't want you for some hours. I have just been to the young man they brought in this afternoon. He was quite dead when they picked him up, they say, so I have ordered him to be left where they put him till the doctor comes back. It is very sad—heart disease, most likely—he looks as though he had had a great deal of worry, poor fellow. 'There'—with an annoyed exclamation—'that wretched gas is going out again. Run—run—my dear, and help the others turn off the taps.' So saying she ran upstairs into the wards. We had had great trouble with our gas lately. Owing to the road gas being under alteration, or something, our gas-meter had suddenly ceased to supply us, and then as suddenly come on again, which, of course, was very dangerous to us, and the doctor was away that very afternoon to lay a complaint personally.

In a few minutes the other nurses and I had turned all taps off, and supplied light by means of lamps which had been kept ready since the nuisance had occurred. I then stood still wondering what I should do, but recollecting there was a book which I wanted to finish, I thought I would go down to the doctor's study and read there. Twisting a shawl round my head and shoulders, I slipped out across a paved courtyard to the study.

The hospital was built on three sides of a square, the two wings adjoining, and opposite the principal entrance were the nurses' quarters and the doctor's residence, and a coach-house by the gates of the drive.

The doctor's study and dispensary were side by side, and opened right on to the courtyard; from the study opened a door into a large room, which was occasionally used as an operating room. It was mostly used as a store-room, and contained jars, bottles and medical appliances innumerable.

I opened the study door and was met by an overpowering smell of gas, and I immediately knew that some one must have left the gas burning, and the supply having ceased, it must have gone out and come on again, and be escaping. The room being pretty full, I waited a minute or two before I went in, and then carefully feeling my way I went to the gas-bracket and turned it off, and then I went to the windows and opened them both. I stood leaning out waiting for the gas to clear away, and looked across the courtyard to the dimly-lighted windows of the wards, and tried to guess at the shadows passing to and fro. On putting my head in again I fancied I heard a movement in the room, but I listened, and all being still I concluded it was fancy; but the smell of gas didn't seem to get less, and I began to feel nervous, and think the bracket must be defective, when the wind blowing through the windows caused a peculiar creak to be heard, which I immediately recognized as that of the storeroom door. Then I knew the gas must also be escaping there, and in body too, as the burner was a very large one. I darted as quickly as might be in the dark towards the door, stumbling in my progress over several things, but I could not go into the room as the gas was tremendous. I threw the door open, and remained as near the window as I could, and in a few minutes, when I thought it was clearer, I ventured in, covering my mouth with my shawl. As I thought, some one must have been in and left the gas on and also the door (luckily) ajar, because if I had not heard the creak and smelt the gas owing to the door being open, there might have been a terrible accident. Congratulating myself on my thought to come to the study, I crept cautiously along the room to the burner, and with a sigh of relief I turned it off. In coming back I again fancied I heard a movement in the next room, and on reaching the threshold a distinct long-drawn sigh saluted my ears. I knew there must be some one or something in the room, and said, sharply, 'Who is here?' There was no answer, and again I asked louder, 'Is there any one here?' Then I heard a muttered exclamation. I began to get nervous, for to be in a dark room with a something or some one is trying to one's nerves. Suddenly it flashed upon me that perhaps there was a patient waiting who had been almost suffocated with the gas. I became myself immediately, and stepped out into the middle of the room to try and find means of getting a light.

The faint light that came from the courtyard through the open door and windows served only to make the darkness more intense.

I was feeling my way towards the mantelpiece when suddenly I came in contact with an armchair, and fell on it and on to somebody. With a start I feel the body now, and a voice—ah! a voice I knew—shouted, 'Where am I, and what are you doing?' I recovered my feet. While I was doing so, two hands seized mine, and the voice said, 'Who are you, why don't you speak?' I answered, my voice shaking. 'I am Ruth Oswald, a nurse. Are you——?' but before I could speak further the owner of the hands almost shrieked, 'Ruth Oswald? Speak again—again, I say.'

'Are you ill?' I said. 'Can I do anything for you?'

'My darling, my darling, found at last,' was the answer I got. 'Ruth, Ruth, Ruth Oswald Graeme, don't you know me? I knew your voice at once. Tell me, who am I?'

I whispered, 'You are Alec Mosstyn.'

'Yes,' he replied, 'I am Alec. Alec, who has known the truth since two years, and spent all that time trying to find you, and now I have you. Ah!' with a sudden terror, 'is it too late?'

'No,' I answered, 'I am still Ruth Graeme. But, Alec, how came you here? Come out into the courtyard and I will get a light.'

As I spoke we heard the sound of wheels, and the lamps of the doctor's carriage flashed up the avenue.

'Here is the doctor,' I said, and we walked to the door and waited for him. He got out of the carriage, and seeing two figures at his door—I being tolerably conspicuous in my white apron—he crossed the courtyard, and the light of the carriage lamps falling on my face he recognized me, and said, 'Why, what on earth are you standing here for in the cold and with no light?'

In a few words I told him all, and as he made his way across the room towards the gas I felt him smile as he said, 'Oh, so I perceive there was no necessity for the gas this time, eh?'

'Now, Mosstyn,' he said, turning round after lighting the gas, 'let's have a little light on the subject. You haven't yet said what brought you here. Are you a patient?'

'Ah,' said Alec, as they shook hands, 'I don't know. All I know is that I was going to the railway station and I felt giddy, so I suppose I must have fainted, for the next I remember is that I was lying on a remarkably hard stretcher in the other room. I got up, and, feeling all right, lighted the gas, and seeing no one came in here, where also there was no one. So I sat down in the armchair and waited till some one should come. I must have fallen asleep, for I don't remember the light going out.'

'Young man,' said the doctor, 'it's a lucky day for you that Ruth here thought to make use of her freedom of my study, or you would have been certainly a dead man.'

The door opened at these words, and the matron came hurriedly in. On seeing Alec she started back with a wild shriek.

'Now what's the matter?' quoth the doctor. 'Bless the woman!'

The matron gasped, 'Oh, Dr. Hallsey, they brought this gentleman in this afternoon, and I was sure he was dead, so I had him placed in the operating room on a stretcher till your return.'

'You did, did you?' said the doctor; 'well, all I can say is he has had a very narrow escape. But there, if you ladies will leave us, I'll just make an examination, and see if there is anything radically wrong.'

'Hard work and mental worry,' put in Alec; that's all, doctor.'

At the supper that night you may judge of the astonishment of the nurses, and the congratulations I received.

As a last word I may add that there was nothing 'radically wrong,' and the 'mental worry' being removed, there was no further fear of accident. Dr. Hallsey was badly in want of a partner, and my husband and I have remained here, and I am glad to say the gas-meter has played us no more tricks since that night.

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All Chemists.

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BOX 516.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

JOHNNIE.

(Margery Browne, in 'Presbyterian,' Australia.)

'Weshaible? Flute? All welly good!'

'No, thanks.'

'Nice cabbagee, welly cheap.'

'No.'

'Wantee welly fine nectalines, tuppence dozen?'

'No! take yourself off; don't deal with Chinamen here; pack of thieves and dirty vagabonds, all of them; coming here to take the bread out of the white man's mouth.'

'No cheat; workee allee same Engleesh. Nice callot, penny bunch, welly young?'

'No! I tell you. Clear, or I'll fling the suds on you.'

'Mummie,' said a small voice from behind the wash-tub, 'buy me one of the beauty bananas,—do mummie.'

'No, Pollie; I'll buy some when we go into Burrabong to-night.'

'Just one now, mummie; do!'

'Buy nice bananee; welly good ones; fourteen, sixpence.'

But the threatening look on the woman's face warned John to desist, and, methodically adjusting his baskets at each end of his lancewood pole, deftly balancing it upon his shoulder, and steadying the baskets with his hands, he set off at a brisk amble along the hot, sandy road.

'Pollie,' said Mrs. Pavitt, with her fingers poised to give emphasis to her words, 'if you ever ask me again to buy fruit of a Chinaman, I'll whip you; so mind. They are a low lot of wicked heathen; they worship idols, and play fan-tan. Never let me know you speak to a Chinaman.'

Pollie was duly impressed, and for a moment stood silent; then said:

'Is fan-tan a rough game, mummie: is it a pinafore-tearin' game?'

'I don't know what it is; but it's wicked, anyway.'

'Mabie Scott says kiss-in-the-ring's wicked, cos' it makes you have to kiss the boys. Is fan-tan a kissin' game, mummie?'

'No. There, don't bother, child; I want to get all the washing done before dinner, or I shan't be able to go to Burrabong in the afternoon. Go across the clearing and play with Sally Peterson, there's a girl.'

Pollie needed no second bidding. In the first place Sally was her own favorite friend, and the walk down the road and across the little strip of bush all alone, without any one to scold or guide her, was in her opinion something both to be proud of and to enjoy.

Off she ran. Her bare brown feet were accustomed to the hot sand of the sunny road, and her large white marcella sunbonnet was ample protection to her little black-haired head, for Pollie Pavitt was a child of summer and an Australian. The heat of the November forenoon caused her no discomfort; but she could not help thinking that she would feel better for some fruit, especially a banana.

As she turned the bend in the road, she saw the Chinaman a little distance ahead, ambling along with his baskets swinging on either side of him, and all in a moment she forgot what she was told not to do, and did that which her child nature urged her to do—she called him.

'Johnnie! Johnnie! Stop. I want you.'

Johnnie stopped, and waited till she paused breathlessly before him.

'Wantee bananee?' he said, and his yellow face expanded in a broad smile of welcome.

'Yes, Johnnie. Oh, no, Johnnie; I've got no money.'

'Allee same—me no want money; me give you one—pilly lilly gal; speak welly nice; welly kind; me give you one. All yite.'

'Oh, thank you, Johnnie; if you don't really mind. This one will do.'

She touched one in the bunch that lay at the top of his basket. It was over-ripe; black-skinnd, and soft.

'He no good; he bad; make lilly gal welly ill; me throw him away—see?'

Johnnie threw the doubtful banana into the bushes by the road and Pollie stared, for she knew that bananas in that condition and worse were sold in the shops. Still he picked out another and yet another, and threw them after the first; then taking from the bunch a large one, bright, clear and yellow, without a blemish upon it, he handed it to the child, with a broad smile. 'Welly good one, welly big, welly ripe.'

'You are a funny Johnnie, but I like you; you are kind and good.'

'You, too, allee same; Johnnie lub you, welly good gal.'

'Good-by, Johnnie.' The noble instinct of the child, as yet unburdened by the false mask of so-called civilization and respectability, prompted her to stretch her little brown hand towards him, as to an acknowledged friend. He took it greedily and stroked it lovingly, saying:

'Goo'-by; me look for you nudder day; you likee sunshine; makee poor Chinee grow, big joy; all well glad; goo'-by.'

So they parted, Johnnie going towards Burrabong with his baskets and the child hurrying across the bush to Sally's place, eager to tell her old friend of her new one, till the thought flashed across her mind, 'What would mummie say?' Then the good angels and the bad angels began to wrestle in the child-heart, and, as Polly Pavitt (like a great many more) had been taught goodness in words and not in deeds, precept was forgotten and example remembered, so that the bad angels gained the day. 'If I tell Sally,' she reasoned aloud, 'Sally will tell her mummie, and her mummie will tell mine, and she'll be cross and whip me for speakin' to Johnnie. It's all cos she doesn't know him; he's just as good as daddy, only he's a Chinaman; but he can't help that; daddy can't help being English; 'tisn't fair. Daddy's gone to Africa; 'specks if they set on him cos he don't belong there, mummie wouldn't like it. Johnnie's just as good as daddy, cos God made him just the same, only he yellowed his face instead of making it white, and dropped him down in China, instead of where daddy was dropped. I won't tell Sally, cos mummie will get to know, and she'll whip me. Stories can't be very wicked, mummie tells them; the other day when grandmum went home to Sydney, mummie said she hadn't got one egg to give her, cos the fowls wasn't layin', and all the time they was, and the eggs was all hid away under the verandah, purpose so as grandmum shouldn't have any.'

(To be Continued.)

BIBLE THOUGHTS.

SATURDAY, OCT. 13.

GOD'S MEETING PLACE.

The Tabernacle was not a meeting place for Israel collectively, but the place appointed by God to meet whoever desired to commune with Him. 'Every one which sought the Lord went out to the tent of meeting without the camp.' (Ex. xxxiii., 7.) The word 'meet' here used means 'to meet by appointment.' How precious the thought that God's purpose, in appointing a place of meeting, is to meet with any one that seeks communion with Him. There is now no special place upon earth for this purpose. The place where God and man now meet is in Jesus. In Him God dwells. 'My Name is in Him.' (Ex. xxiii., 21.) 'In every place where I record My Name I will come unto thee and I will bless thee.' (Ex. xx., 24.) In Jesus centres the glory of the deity. In Him we have access to the Father. (Eph. ii., 18.) 'No one cometh unto the Father but through me.' (Jno. xiv., 6.) God has blessed us in Christ. (Eph. i., 3.) Nowhere else can God be met and worshipped. Apart from Jesus God cannot be known or found, and man cannot be saved. Believing upon Jesus is God's will and work. (Acts iv., 12; Jno. vi., 29, 40.) In Christ I cannot be separated from God, for He dwells in Christ. (Rom. viii., 39.) There I have communion with the Father and the Son. (I. Jno. i., 3.) and there I know Him, and am in Him that is true, even in His Son. (I. Jno. v., 20.)

While prayer is the spirit of a revival of religion, the substance of a revival—the pillar and ground of all—is the sound, zealous, pointed preaching of Christ, the compliance with the command, 'Go, stand and speak unto the people all the words of this life.'—Burns of Kilsyth.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



MR. TIPKINS— HIS INNINGS.

Mr. Tipkins has hit a ball by accident. Chorus—'Run! Run! Run!' Tipkins—'Where'—'Punch.'

UNNECESSARY.

'My wife won't take a clock with us when we camp out.'

'How do you tell when it's time for meals?'

'Oh, that's easy; we eat from morning till night.'

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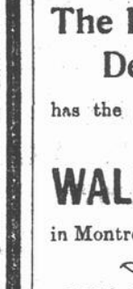
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Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fitter. Tin and Sheet Iron Worker.

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706 Dorchester Street.

A FINELY ATTUNED EAR.

'What made Professor Pounder ring the bell and dash off the car in such haste?'

'Oh, he told me that he couldn't stand it to see those three women chewing gum and not keeping time.'—Indianapolis 'Journal.'

DO YOU WANT TO BE HAPPY.

Make use of Dr. Ed. Morin's "Salina"; it gives health, joy and long life.

OF COURSE SHE HAD.

'Did ye ever hov yer palm read, Mrs. O'Rielly?'

'Wat a question, Mrs. O'Reagan! Havn't I had ten children, an' had to spank th' hide aff av ivery wan of thim?'

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

THE NEW PHONOGRAPH.

'How did you catch up the golf dialect so easily, Madge?'

'Oh, we took our parrot out to the game several days, and then we learned it from her.'—Detroit 'Free Press.'

Children Cry for CASTORIA.
Children Cry for CASTORIA.
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THE AUTHOR'S PREDICAMENT.

The Author—I wish I had time enough to write a good book.

His Friend—Why not take it?

The Author—Can't afford to. I am too busy writing successful ones.—'Life.'

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The only way for us to overcome the difficulty is by making a great reduction in prices. This will give you an opportunity of securing your FALL GOODS very cheap.

This course will not please our competitors, but it will certainly please you. The only consolation we have for our great loss will be the fact that we will make numerous friends.

SKIRT DEPARTMENT.

We will put upon sale DURING THIS SALE, Nice Skirts, Black, Navy Blue, Brown, Red, trimmed with Black Braid; regular price, $2.00; during this sale 99c

20 Nice Ladies' Tailor-made Suits, regular value, $9; this week $6.47

80 Feather Boas, Black and White, Fawn, White; regular price, $7.00; this week $2.50

Bargains in

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

25 dozen of Shirts and Drawers, Wool and Cotton, always sold at 50 cents; this week 29c

20 dozen of Shirts and Drawers, guaranteed All Wool, 75c, for 39c

Very good value in Fleeced Shirts and Drawers for 50c

Extra value in Fleeced Shirts and Drawers for 75c

Scotch Wool Shirts and Drawers, worth 75c for 50c

One table full of White Shirts, unbleached, all sizes, 75c, for 37½c

50 dozen of All Wool Socks; we used to sell those at 15c; this week 9c

500 yards of Fine Grey Flannel for Shirts, for this opening 9c

FOR SUITING.

300 yds of Tweeds for Suits, 35c for 17c

500 yards of Ladies Suiting, 40c, for 21c

20 pieces of Beaver, Brown, Blue-Black, Grey and Fawn, $1.25; this week .. 75c

200 yards of Fine Cloth, for Ladies' Suits, Dark Grey, Light Grey, Fawn, Blue and Black; regular price, 60c; this week 29c

25 pieces of Dress Goods, all colors, Light and Dark; regular price, 40c; this week 23c

JACKETS, CAPES AND COSTUMES.

The cut, style and finish of our Jackets, show them to be up-to-date in every respect.

Fine Light Drab Jackets, worth $5.00, to be cleared at $3.49

50 Light Drab Jackets, fine quality $4.50

90 Jackets, Drab, Navy Blue and Black; during this sale $5.00

CUT PRICES ON ALL LINES.

Lined Jackets, Jackets with fur trimmings; Capes, lined and fur trimmed.

Come and see us before buying.

Bargains in

LADIES' HOSE AND CORSETS.

50 dozen of Short Waist Corsets; regular price, $1.00; this week 50c

20 dozen of Black Ladies' Hose, regular value, 35c; during this sale 19c

25 dozen of Fine Cashmere Stockings, always sold at 40c; this week 25c

DRAPERIES AND CRETONNE DEPT.

300 yards Last Patterns and Last Colors, at very low prices from 7c

Curtains, 3½ yards long, worth 50c, for 25c

Curtains, 3½ yards long, worth 85c, for 50c

Curtains, 3½ yards long, worth $1.25, for 85c

Our assortment of Chenille, Brocatelle, and Damask is complete, best value, and latest novelties in Curtains, Portieres and Table Covers.

COSTUME DEPARTMENT.

25 Ladies' Suits, Black and Navy Blue; we never sold those less than $12.00; this week $9.00

15 dozen of Black Blouses, 75c; this week 50c

10 dozen of Muslin and Print Blouses, assorted colors; regular price, 65c; this week 41c

Very good Cloth Costume, a little late for this season, worth $7, for $2.25

FOR YOU, GENTLEMEN.

A Tailor attached to this store is waiting for your Fall Orders. Our Tweed Department is very well assorted. Our work is guaranteed. If you need a nice Suit at low prices, please call at our store.

FOR YOU, LADIES.

If you need a Skirt, Underskirt, Capes, Jackets, Print Blouses, Silk Blouses, we manufacture all those goods at a few hours' notice, and guarantee the work. All our importations are in now, and this ladies' department is well assorted.

Take notice of all those great advantages, and see for yourself that the only store where you can save money is always at

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McGILL FIELD DAY.

A Tremendous Crowd at the M. A. A. A. Grounds.

LORD STRATHCONA WAS PRESENT.

Five thousand persons, it is estimated, crowded the grand stand at the M. A. A. A. grounds yesterday afternoon to witness the games which took place under the auspices of the McGill A.A.A. The enthusiasm was unbounded, applause unstinted when deserved, which was frequently, and the order was good, withal. During the afternoon, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Principal Peterson and Mr. A. Johnston, dean of the university ,appeared on the grounds, and were greeted with deafening cheers and 'all rights.' In variety of color, in vigor ,and lung power, as well as in numbers, the grand stand excelled anything seen there during the past year or more.

In the trophy competition, Science won with 65 points, Medicine making 51, and Arts 46. This was a splendid showing, made by Arts, which had only six competitors, two of whose points could not count, as they were theological students.

The bicycle race, which was called a dead heat between Coussirat and Boulter, provided one of the most exciting finishes ever seen on the track.

The crowd cheered for Coussirat, believing him to be the winner, but the judges who were in a better position to see, decided as stated above.

An accident, which might easily have proved more serious, happened in the pole vaulting event. G. M. Kent was vaulting when the pole snapped about four feet from the top and Kent got a heavy fall, but escaped with no more serious injury than a scratched hand, and a slightly sprained wrist. He finally won the event, notwithstanding all. R. W. Shillington also got a bad fall in the high jumping event.

J. D. Morrow sustained his record as a runner.

During the afternoon J. P. Gaskill took places (first, second, or third), in six events; P. Molson in four; J. D. Morrow in four; F. Johnson, J. H. Boulter and C. A. Rutherford in three.

Following were the officials:

Referee—H. Brophy, president, M.A.A.A. Judges—Principal Peterson, Dean Walton, Professor Ruttan, Professor Capper, Dr. Springle, W. B. T. Macaulay. Timekeepers—J. Paton, M.A.A.A.; Prof. McLeod, Dr. McTaggart, Dr. Gunn. Starter—Dr. R. Tait McKenzie. Measurers—Prof. Rutherford, Prof. Penhallow, Dr. Elder, Prof. Lea, P. W. K. Robertson, B.A.Sc. Scorers—J. A. Mann, J. C. Colby. Clerk of course—L. H. Redon, B.A. Assistant clerks—H. M. Little, R. N. Hickson.

The following gentlemen composed the committee of management:

J. H. Boulter, president, McGill U.A.A.; F. Tees, vice-president; P. W. K. Robertson, treasurer; L. H. Redon, secretary; E. G. Mason, representing Football Club; H. M. Little, representing Cricket Club; J. A. Fairie, representing Tennis Club; C. Cartwright, representing Hockey Club; R. N. Hickson, representing Skating Club; J. A. Mann, representing Faculty of Law; P. Molson, representing Faculty of Arts; R. C. Wilson, representing Faculty of Applied Science; J. C. Colby, representing Faculty of Medicine.

The management was perfect, and the committees are to be congratulated on a splendid day's sport, the spectators going away delighted, to prepare for the festivities of the evening.

Following is a summary of the afternoon events:

100 yards' run—Final—P. Molson, Arts; J. D. Morrow, Theol; J. P. Gaskill, Sci. Time, 10 2-5.

Broad jump—C. A. Rutherford, Med.; L. J. Reynolds, Sci.; P. Molson, Arts. Time, 20.10¾.

120 yards' hurdle—C. A. Rutherford, Med.; F. J. Tees, Arts; J. Bruce, Med. Time, 19 4-5.

Half mile bicycle—J. H. Boulter, Med.; H. A. Coussirat, Sci.; F. Johnson, Sci. Time, 1.08 3-5.

880 yards' run—P. Molson, Arts; J. P. Gaskill, Sci.; G. M. Savage, Sci. Time, 2.23 2-5.

High jump—R. Ward, Sci.; C. A. Rutherford, Med.; D. C. Fraser, Sci. Height, 5 ft. 6¼ in.

220 yards' run—J. D. Morrow, Theol.; P. Molson, Arts; J. P. Gaskill, Sci. Time, 23 2-5.

Pole vault—G. M. Kent, Sci.; R. W. Dalgleish, Theol.; B. E. Wylie, Med.; R. Macdonald, Med. Height, 9 ft. 5 in.

One mile run—E. H. Gray, Arts; G. G. Gale, Sci.; E. Mackay, Sci. Time, 5.08 4-5.

One mile, bicycle—H. A. Coussirat, Sci.; J. H. Boulter, Med.; F. Johnson, Science. Time, 2.29 4-5.

220 yards' hurdle—J. P. Gaskill, Sci.; J. D. Morrow, Theol.; R. Ward, Science. Time, 30 2-5 secs.

M.A.A.A. race, 440 yards—J. D. Morrow, Theol.; J. P. Gaskill, Sci.; G. McGibbon, Med. Time, 51 4-5.

Three mile bicycle race—H.A. Coussirat, Sci., and J. H. Boulter, Med., dead heat; F. Johnson, Sci. Time, 8.37.

Faculty team race, mile and one-third, teams of four—Medicine; Science. Time, 5.41 2-5.

TORONTO 'VARSITY GAMES.

Toronto, Oct. 12.—The annual games of the University of Toronto were held on the athletic field this afternoon. Following were the results:—

100 yards' run—W. Worthington, I. H. Orton, H. E. White. Time, 10 3-5 seconds.

Half-mile run—H. S. Rose, E. B. Spear, V. E. Henderson. Time, 2.07 1-5.

Pole vault—O. E. Hayden, W. E. Paterson, O. K. Gibson. Height, 9 feet 4 inches.

Throwing the hammer—S. P. Biggs, 90 feet 3 inches; J. W. Gray, 76 feet 10 inches.

220 yards' dash—I. H. Orton, E. H. Burney, C. M. Teasdale. Time, 25 seconds.

One mile run—E. S. Cary, R. Cummings, H. S. Rose. Time, 4.58 3-5.

Putting the shot—J. W. Gray, 30 feet 2¼ inches; W. S. Mackay, S. P. Biggs.

Preparatory school championship, 440 yards—J. Jennings, A. Reade. Time, 1.11 2-5.

High jump—W. Worthington, 5 feet 3¼ inches; W. Elwell, W. C. Norman.

440 yards' run—I. H. Orton, E. H. Gurney, C. M. Teasdale. Time, 54 seconds.

Hurdle race, 120 yards—J. W. Gray, W. Worthington, W. F. Dobson. Time, 17 2-5 seconds.

Throwing the discus—S. P. Biggs, 99 feet; J. W. Gray, 86 feet; V. E. Henderson, 70 feet.

Broad jump—J. W. Fray and H. E. White tied at 20 feet 11 inches; with Orton third, 20 feet ¾ inch.

Gray won in the jump to break the tie with 20 feet 3 inches, White getting 19 feet 11 inches.

Gray won the championship with 21 points; Orton, 2nd, 14; Worthington, 3rd, 13.

FOOTBALL.

A THANKSGIVING DAY GAME.

Quebec, Oct. 12.—The Quebec Football Club has made arrangements with the Point St. Charles Football team, of Montreal, to play a game here on Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, Oct. 18. It was decided after paying the necessary expenses to hand the balance to the treasurer of the Father O'Leary Fund.

THREE TEAMS ON THE FIELD.

The team chosen to play the intercollegiate match with 'Varsity here to-day includes the following: Full back, McNee; half backs, G. Johnston, Coldwell, Savage, P. Molson; quarter back, Kenny; scrimmage, O'Brien, Hampson, Curren; wings, Cowan, Nagle, Shillington, Beck, Seifert, W. Molson, R. W. Graham.

Intermediate team—Simms, Bonin, Howitt, Meindl, McKay, Billings, May, Keyes, Russell, McConkey, Markey, Sutherland, Mowatt, McCushen, McDougall.

The Juniors will be McDonald, W. Graham, Andrews, Hamilton, Wurtele, W. F. Graham, Crosby, Stewart, Johnston, Cameron, Donaldson, Gray, Wilson, Jeakins, and Church.

THE COLD STORAGE CASE.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MR. STEWART CONCLUDED.

The enquete in the Cold Storage conspiracy case was continued yesterday afternoon, Mr. Macmaster,concluding the cross-examination of Mr. D. M. Stewart, inspector of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax. Witness stated that he made advances amounting to $30,500 to pay for the goods that had been taken out of the Cold Storage warehouse, and which the company felt they were responsible for. It had transpired since that the money went to both the Merchants Bank of Canada and to the Bank of Hochelaga.

'Did you inquire then what the irregularities were?'

'Yes.'

'What were they?'

'The whole story, as explained to me,was that an officer of the Cold Storage Company had allowed the goods hypothecated to some bank, the name of which Mr. Chisholm declined to give me, to be taken out by one of this bank's customers, with the connivance of one of the company's officers, whose name I was not aware of at the time.'

Questioned as to whether at his interview with Mr. McCullough, the latter had not told him that the firm's books would show where every cent of the money received from the discounted bills had gone, the witness had no recollection of it.

'Did Mr. McCullough tell you that Mr. Chisholm had made a bad debt in connection with your bank on a transaction in cheese, amounting to $90,000, and probably a good deal of the money went there?'

'No.'

Witness said he had heard, being questioned on the point, that his bank had disposed of a lot of cheese through Mr. Chisholm, but he had not heard that there had been a heavy loss on it, nor was he aware that any of the money went to make good that loss.

'Did Mr. McCullough, on that occasion, or on the next occasion, tell you, if you would refer to the bank books, you would find that Chisholm formerly owed the bank ,and also the Merchants Bank of Canada, a large sum of money, which had been paid off by some of these warehouse receipts?'

'No; he had never made any such statement.'

Witness did not recollect having told McCullough that he thought Chisholm had got the money. He was not sure at which interview McCullough had admitted having benefited to the extent of $50,000, but he was positive that he had done so. He still continued, when questioned, to adhere to the belief that five of the warehouse receipts were in Chisholm's handwriting, notwithstanding that Mr. Macmaster was instructed that they were in the handwriting of McGillis.

The court adjourned until Monday at 10 a.m.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

HARVEST FESTIVAL.

To-morrow, the annual harvest festival services will be held in the Church of St. James the Apostle. The music for the occasion will be of an elaborate character. Smart, in F, will be the service for the morning, with Handel's Hallelujah as the anthem. In the evening, Horace W. Reyner's service in D, with Haydn's 'Achieved is the glorious work,' and 'The Heavens are telling the glory of God,' There will also be special harvest hymns and psalms.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH.

In Bethlehem Congregational Church, to-morrow night, the pastor, the Rev. R. Hopkin, will commence a series of Sunday evening sermons on 'Things to be made the most of,' dealing in turn with the following subjects:—'Time,' 'Place,' 'Power,' 'Ambition,' 'Faith,' and 'Eternity,'

Mr. Hopkin intends dealing with these subjects in a manner calculated to make them of special interest to young people.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

St. Stephen's Chapel, Weredale Park, will hold its Harvest Thanksgiving services to-morrow. The Rev. Dean Carmichael will be the preacher at seven o'clock. The thanksgiving offertory will be for the building fund. Handsome and tasteful decorations will again be one of the features of the festival services in this Church. The Holy Communion will be celebrated at ten o'clock and after the eleven o'clock service.

ST. GILES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Anniversary services will be held in the above church to-morrow (Sunday) The morning service will be conducted by the Rev. Prof. Warriner, of the Congregational College, who will preach on 'The Church and social regeneration,' in the evening the Rev. W. D. Reid, of Taylor Church, will preach on 'The regeneration of the individual.' Special floral decorations have been arranged for the occasion. St. Giles is one of the few churches where all seats are free and open to the public as no sittings are allocated.

PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS TO MEET.

The Montreal Presbyterian Ministerial Association will meet in the parlor of Stanley Street Church, next Monday morning, Oct. 15, at 10 o'clock, A full attendance of members is urgently requested.

A ST. THOMAS TRAGEDY.

St. Thomas, Ont., Oct. 13.—After attempting to murder his sweetheart, Bertha Batty, Frank McGregor committed suicide last night. Shortly before nine o'clock he went to the girl's parents' house and met the girl outside, and upon her turning to go into the house he fired three shots at her, hitting her but once, inflicting a flesh wound in the arm. He then went down an adjoining alleyway in the rear of the house and shot himself through the head, death being instantaneous. McGregor was a cripple, a cigar maker, about twenty-three years of age. He had kept company with the girl for some years.

LADY SARAH WILSON BETRAYED BY A PIGEON.

The Duke of Marlborough at the Woodstock Agricultural and Horse Show, told an amusing anecdote of the Boer war. Referring to the use of homing pigeons, he mentioned that at the siege of Mafeking, Gen. Baden-Powell expressed a wish that no news should remain in the town. Lady Sarah Wilson went out a distance of some fifteen miles, and, being anxious to communicate with General Baden-Powell, she attempted to do so by means of a carrier pigeon. Lady Sarah wrote a letter and despatched it with the pigeon, in the hope that it would fly straight into Mafeking; but instead of that it settled on the house of the Boer comamndant who was investing the town. The result was that the Boer commandant who was investing the and she had to explain the reason why she was near Mafeking.—'St. James's Gazette.'

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Ceylon Tea is proof evidence that the quality is "STANDARD."

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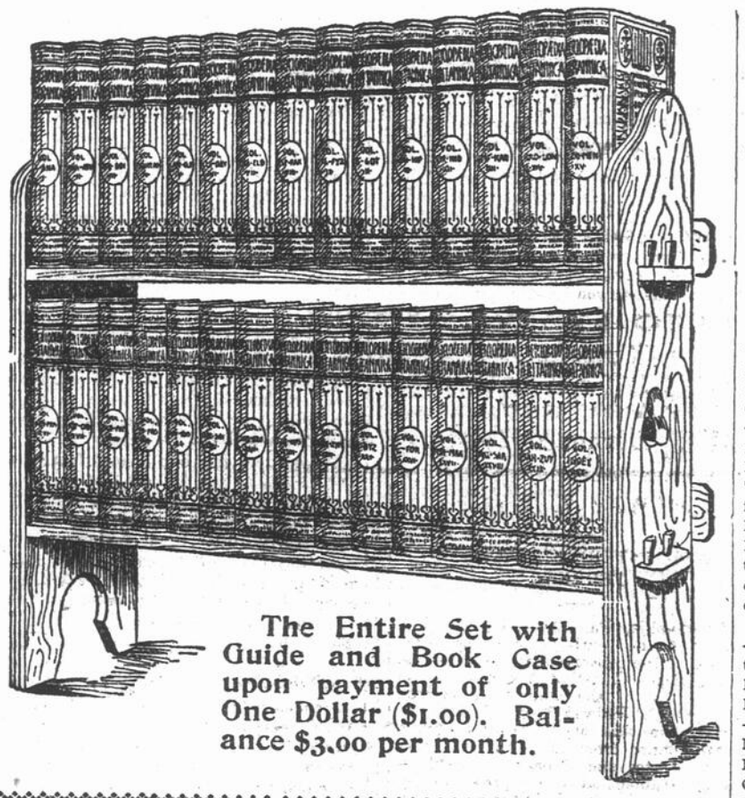
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THE NEWS EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,

MONTREAL OFFICE, 240 ST. JAMES STREET. (F. E. GRAFTON & SONS.)

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Our present low prices and terms of payment apply only to the first 150 sets.

No Man or Woman whose Life runs Toward the Future can Afford to miss this Exceptional Opportunity.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRUTH.

—The Amherst Park property is generally acknowledged to be the highest and most salubrious locality of all subdivisions offered for sale within and outside the city limits. The prices of the building lots offered for sale are low,ranging from eighty and one hundred dollars, upwards, and the terms are easy and liberal. A visit to the Park and a talk with our agents will satisfy and convince anybody of the truth of the above assertions. The head office of the Amherst Park Land Co. is at No. 145 St. James street, where all desired information can be obtained from C. C. E. BOUTHILLIER, Secretary-Treasurer.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. LEPAGE & CO.'S
WONDERFUL AGGREGATION OF BARGAINS
FOR A SIX DAYS SALE.

THESE PRICES PROVE THIS THE
BEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL PLACE TO TRADE IN MONTREAL.

MONDAY Morning at 8 o'clock sharp we inaugurate the most far reaching and altogether the greatest money saving event of the season—the sale of all sales, to which Montreal's keenest economists have learned to turn for values possible at no other place.

ALL NEXT WEEK we throw open the Bargain Flood Gates and place on sale bargains in trustworthy merchandise that should prove irresistible and that should strengthen the ties that bind LEPAGE'S to the people.

☞ We direct your attention to these Specials for Monday.

SILK SURPRISES.

Silks as well as other goods are being offered. Don't miss this chance.

2,000 pieces Colored China Silks in every color and Art Shade, useful for Fancy Work, etc.; regularly sold for 30c; special price 18c

Rich Striped Silks, in a lot of useful and handsome color blendings, good for Waists, etc.; 50c value; special price 29c

Extraordinary values in Rich Brocaded, Striped, Checked and Fancy Effect Silks, lots of colors to choose from. Something in this lot sure to suit you. They are worth from 75c to $1.75; special price 49c

10,000 COLORED WINGS.

This enormous number of Wings will soon be cleared at the ridiculous figure asked. There's an immense variety of shapes in every shade of Red, Brown, Blue, Yellow, Green and Fancy Mixed Colors. These were never sold for less than from 25c to $1.50; Monday, as many as you want at 2c

FELT HATS SPECIAL.

An immense lot of Ladies' and Children's Felt Hats, good shapes, seasonable colors, good quality Felt, all ready to trim; regular prices were from 89c to $1.50; your choice .. .. .50c

DRESS GOODS BARGAINS.

300 yards Fancy Black All-Wool Dress Goods, splendid texture, 54 inches wide, suitable fall weight, a number of patterns to select from; regular value 75c; special price.. .. ..25c.

If you want a Black Dress don't let this line go without getting some.

700 yards Colored Covert Cloth Suitings, fall weight, stylish shades of Fawns, Greys and Blues for Tailor-made Gowns; regular 65c kind; special price 25c

1,000 yards Plaid Camel's-Hair Dress Goods in 20 different patterns and colorings, suitable for present wear, 49 inches wide; worth 95c; special .. ..50c yard.

A Lot of
MILLINERY QUILLS.
All Colors, good length; worth at least 1c doz.; special .. . .2c doz.

A Lot of
MILLINERY ORNAMENTS.
Set Pearls and Fancy Metal; worth anywhere from 25c to $1.25; special 10c

Another Lot of
RIBBONS.
100 pieces rich quality Black Silk Gros Grain Ribbons, in Nos. 16, 22, 40, 60, worth 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c; you cannot buy these goods anywhere else but here for . 10c yd.

Special Lot of
MILLINERY RIBBONS.
150 pieces of Millinery Ribbons in an assortment of patterns and colors, varying from 3 to 7 inches wide; regular value 50c to $1.00 yard; you'll find some use for them at .. ..10c yard.

COLOSSAL OFFER IN LADIES' CAPES.

At this season you are looking for a Fall Cape. Here's what you want; get here early Monday morning and secure one.
175 only Ladies' Cloth Capes—stylish shades of Blue, Fawn, Brown and Red, some lined with Silk, some Applique Trimmed, some with rows of stitching, some with Pearl Buttons, most with high roll collar. They're not the very latest styles, but still stylish. There is quite an assortment to select from and the price will tempt you. They were marked originally from $5.00 to $10.00 each; special price $2.50. There's some rare bargains in this lot.

COLORED MENDINGS.
100 Gross Colored Mendings, variety of good colors, extra large Cards, usually sold for 5c each; special .. .. 5c doz.

FISHER CAPS.
5 doz. Fancy Roman Striped Children's Fishermen's Caps, with Tassels; prices were 25c to 35c; special 10c

BALDWINS FINGERING
and Scotch Wools in a large lot of colors, full 1-4 pound hanks. The wool season is here and you should buy this; regular value 25c to 50c a hank; special .. .. .. 5c.

LADIES' PETTICOATS.
These seasonable articles will not last long at these low prices.
1 doz. only Ladies' Shot Mohair Petticoats with single and double umbrella flounces, stylishly cut and made very full, lined through with red flannel. Petticoats of this kind are always good stock, but this is a special sale, hence this special price; they are worth $2.50 each; special price,..59c

CHILDREN'S MITTS.
25 dozen Children's White, Black and Colored Fine Ribbed Wool Mitts; marked to sell at from 12c to 20c; special 5c

WOOL GAITERS.
13 doz. Children's Fancy Knit Wool Gaiters with knee cap and foot straps. The season is coming on for these; buy them for .. .. 5c pr.

GREAT VALUE IN LININGS.
50 pieces Fancy Embossed Japanese Dress Lining in a large range of desirable colors, to go with any material, a good variety of patterns to choose from; regular price of these goods from 15c to 25c; special, 7½c yd

GREATEST BRUSH BARGAIN EVER OFFERED.
20 doz. Cloth and Hair Brushes. The Hair Brushes are ebonized wood, screwed backs, mixed bristles. The Cloth Brushes are highly polished, fancy wood backs, mixed bristles; worth regularly 35c; special . 10c

EXTRA SPECIAL VALUE IN HAIR BRUSHES
50 dozen REAL BRISTLE HAIR AND CLOTH BRUSHES, Polished Olive Wood Backs, suitable for either Ladies' or Gentlemen's use; you can't buy these brushes elsewhere for less than 75c to $1.00; special price 25c

SPECIAL WRAPPER VALUES.

Don't be uncomfortable indoors when these House Gowns are so cheap. Early Monday morning is the best time to get one.

30 only Ladies' American Percale and Fancy Flannelette Wrappers in a variety of Patterns and Colors, some trimmed with Lace, Edging and Braid, with fitted waist lining and skirt cut full and with belt at waist; regular $1.50 to $3.50; special price, 75c

PRICES CUT IN TWO.

There are quite a lot of things throughout the Store that will be sold during the week for one half of their original prices. This is no bluff. All goods are marked in plain figures. You can easily reckon what you'll have to pay for them.

SEVERAL IMPORTED JACKETS will be sold for one-half of marked prices.
SEVERAL IMPORTED COSTUMES have to be cleared at one half of marked prices.
SEVERAL LOTS OF ALLOVERS, Embroideries, to be cleared at one-half of marked prices.
SEVERAL LADIES' IMPORTED PETTICOATS to be cleared at half prices.
SEVERAL LOTS OF EXPENSIVE LACES AND CHIFFONS to be cleared at half-price.
SEVERAL IMPORTED SILK WAISTS, stylish colors at half price.

THREE EXTRA SPECIAL VALUES.

BARGAINS IN FLANNELETTES.
50 pieces Fancy Striped Flannelettes in a lot of different colors. The Flannelette Counter will be crowded as long as these 50 pieces last. They cannot be bought elsewhere for less than 7c; special 4c

LADIES' COMBINATIONS.
10 doz. Ladies' Fleeced Wool Jersey Ribbed Combination Suits, perfect-fitting, suitable for present or winter wear; thoroughly well made and finished; worth from 75c to $1.00 a suit; special price 35c

BARGAINS IN LINENS.
20 pieces good quality all Linen Glass Towelling in Red and Blue Checks, useful width. Economical home keepers should not pass this big offer; regular value is 5½c per yard; special price, ... 3c

FINE EMBROIDERIES HALF PRICE.

A case of fine quality Swiss Embroidery went astray some time ago and has just come to light too late to be of much use to us. No good keeping them whilst the patterns get old. So out they go during this special sale. There is a variety of Patterns in Muslin, Nainsook and Cambric, suitable for Ladies', Children's and Infants' Clothing. All to be cleared at HALF-PRICE.

GIVEN AWAY FREE.

5,000 pieces of Music, all up-to-date popular airs, Marches, Dance Music, etc., will be given away FREE OF CHARGE. This Music and all the bargains offered above are the chance of a life-time. Convert some of your savings into some of these unprecedented offerings and you will save from 20 to 75 percent by doing so.

CHINA, GLASS AND KITCHEN UTENSILS.

Whilst here any day next week let the elevator take you up to the Third Floor where the China, Glass and Kitchen Utensils Departments are now open and in full swing. There you will find bargains equal to those offered in any other Department. If you study economy at all you'll find lots there to interest you.

POLITICAL RALLIES

Are poor drawing cards compared with the crowd attracting powers of the valuable bargains mentioned in these columns. When we give bargains everyone knows they are GENUINE BARGAINS. Goods are dependable and prices away below original marked values. All available space from ground floor to garret is crowded with high-class goods. An enormous line will be offered to you during the week at unmatchable LOW PRICES.
Watch the papers for bargains that will be on Sale the following days.

E. LEPAGE & CO., Corner St. Lawrence and St. Catherine Streets.

$150 to $200.

Splendid building lots in the highest and most central part of Amherst Park for one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars each. Easy terms of payment. Perfect and clear titles to purchasers. Take the St. Denis street and St. Henry cars to the offices on the grounds, corner of Amherst and Belanger, and Hughes and Boyer sts, where our agents for the sale of lots are every day to receive purchasers, or apply at head office, 145 St. James street, to C. C. E. BOUTHILLIER, Secretary-Treasurer.

MINING NOTES.

QUILP MINE SHOWS SOME IMMENSE QUARTZ VEINS—MINING OPERATIONS ACTIVE.

From an inspection of the Quilp mine, reported in a western paper on Oct. 1, it would seem that the Montrealers interested have made a good investment. The shaft has been sunk 220 feet, and several large ore bodies were encountered a short distance from it. There is one ledge 14 feet wide without any porphyry and, of exceptionally high grade. The average of a dozen samples is said to have been over $50 per ton, the highest being $113; but one streak of ore one foot wide was found which is of a peculiar black color and which has always been found to test even more than this. Other rich streaks and several large paying veins in addition to the one mentioned have also been encountered; but the developments have not proceeded far enough to ascertain how far the ore may extend. It is said, however, that the finding of such large bodies of ore at a depth of 170 feet below water level is an assurance that the Quilp is a big mine, and so far the showing has been the richest of any mine in the camp.

RAILWAY Y. M. C. A.

TENTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 12.—The first session of the tenth international conference of the railway department of the Young Men's Christian Association, was held to-day in the auditorium of the Pennsylvania Railway Y. M. C. A. headquarters, in this city. Delegates were in attendance from all sections of the United States and Canada. The Russian government also is represented by three men. Lucien C. Warner, of New York, chairman of the international general committee, presided. A. P. Gillott, of Albany, and W. H. Groat, of Cincinnati, were appointed secretaries.

George B. Hodge, of New York, demonstrated the development of the educational movement in the railway branch of the association. D. B. Caldwell, traffic manager of the Lackawanna Railway, dwelt upon the necessity of intellectual ability in railway work.

BAPTISTS TO MEET.

INTERPROVINCIAL CONFERENCE OPENS ON MONDAY AT WOODSTOCK.

Woodstock, Ont., Oct. 13.—On Monday the conference of the Baptists of Ontario and Quebec will begin here and will last until Friday evening. A number of prominent men will be present, among them the Hon. David Mills, Chancellor Wallace, Prof. A. H. Newman, Toronto, and the Rev. Dr. Farmer. The Montreal delegates are Mr. A. A. Ayer, president of the Grande Ligne Mission Board; Dr. T. Lafleur, the Rev. A. L. Therrien, Messrs. William Kennedy, C. S. J. Phillips, and D. Bentley. The Quebec delegates are the Rev. Donald Grant and the Rev. E. J. Stobo.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR HALIFAX

St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 13.—The Allan liner 'Corean,' Captain Stewart, from Glasgow, Sept. 29, and Liverpool, Oct. 2, for St. John's, Halifax and Philadelphia, which arrived last evening, brought 187 artillerymen to reinforce the British garrisons at Halifax and Bermuda. The men were under the command of Major Hill who was on the staff of Colonel Mahon during the advance to the relief of Mafeking.

AN APPEAL.

St. Luke's, one of the oldest Anglican churches in the city, is situated in a district where the vast majority are French, and where the English residents are constantly coming and going. The unsettled nature of the parish makes the work difficult and the sources of income uncertain. At present there is a large undertaking on hand, namely, a new roof, which will cost $1,315. To raise this amount the congregation is forced to appeal to the generosity of friends outside the parish, and in this way nearly $300 has already been subscribed. To further augment this fund the Ladies' Aid Association purposes having a sale of useful and fancy articles in the lecture room, 113 Dorchester street, on Wednesday, Oct. 17. Donations or assistance in any form will be most acceptable.

THE PARIS FAIR.

CLOSING DAYS WILL BE THE LIVELIEST OF ALL.

Paris, Oct. 12.—A series of fetes intended to inject much-needed gayety into the closing days of the exhibition was opened this afternoon, with a parade and ballet on the River Sein, along the front of the exhibition. The festivity, favored by fine weather, presented a pretty spectacle from the exhibition embankment, which was crowded with visitors. Five tickets were charged for one admission.

One of the objects of these fetes is to get rid of the enormous surplus of tickets by charging several tickets for one admission. The exhibition is now within a month of closing, Nov. 5 being the date fixed, and out of 65,000,000 tickets issued 15,000,000 are still unused. M. Picard, the director-general of the exhibition, has daily been bombarded with letters urging him to organize fetes at an increased admission. In order to attract visitors, a night fete will be given on Monday.

ANARCHIST INVESTIGATION.

ACTION OF THE TELEGRAPH COMPANIES PROVING A SERIOUS HINDRANCE.

New York, Oct. 12.—Commissioner James E. Trimble, appointed by the Supreme Court of New Jersey at the request of the Italian Government, to investigate the acts of anarchists in Paterson and other places in the state where anarchist groups exist, began an inquiry in East Hoboken this afternoon. At the conclusion of the investigation in Paterson, Mr. Trimble said that nothing had so far been learned to show that the plot to kill King Humbert had been laid in Paterson. The enquiry in that city came to a halt because of the refusal of the local managers of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies to produce messages received and sent by anarchists there.

A number of witnesses who reside in West Hoboken have been summoned to appear before the commissioner. Bresci, the slayer of King Humbert, was a resident of West Hoboken, and his wife still lives there with their children. It is understood that Mrs. Bresci will be among the witnesses called upon to testify.

THE BOISSEVAIN MURDER.

REWARD OFFERED FOR THE APPREHENSION OF THE GUILTY PARTY.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 12.—The government has offered $300 reward for the apprehension of Walter Gordon, the supposed murderer of Charles Daw and Jacob Smith, the Boissevain farmers, whose bodies were found in an old well on the former's farm a few days ago.

SENTENCE FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 12.—N. P. Dougan, operator on the E. & N. Railway, Vancouver Island, was found guilty of manslaughter to-day. Owing to negligence in the performance of his duties, a fatal collision occurred on the line a few weeks ago, whereby four men lost their lives. He was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

(We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers; and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.)

GENERAL.

MEASURING A BRICK WALL.

Subscriber, Que.—What is the rule for measuring a brick wall? Are all the openings taken out or only half when the contract of building is taken at so much per thousand, nothing being said about openings? Ans.—Brick walls are measured by calculating the cubic contents of said walls in feet, and then allowing 20 bricks to the cubic foot. The price of brickwork is generally reckoned at so much per 1,000 bricks. As a rule all the openings—if they are not numerous—are deducted in calculating the number of bricks. If openings are numerous, such as pier work, it increases the cost per 1,000 of brickwork.

DOMINION RAILWAY GRANTS.

Liberal. — 1. How much of the public funds and lands have been granted to railways and railway bridges throughout the Dominion by the Laurier government since it came into power? 2. Have the said grants been gifts pure and simple, or have they been given as a loan, to be paid back again to the government? 3. What are the reasons given by the Laurier government for their largely increased expenditure? Ans.—1. The public accounts show for the year 1897, railway subsidies paid amounting to $416,955; for 1898, $1,414,934, and for 1899, $3,201,220. The Laurier government is, however, hardly to be held to account for any part of the payments up to June 30, in the financial year 1897, as no subsidies were recommended to parliament by them till the session in the early part of that year. In the subsidies for 1899 is included the payment of $2,322,500 to the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, which was constructed to open up to the rest of the Dominion the rich mineral district of Kootenay. By this contract there was also secured to Western Canada a substantial reduction in the freight rates over the Canadian Pacific Railway on goods eastbound and west-bound. A new feature of the subsidy contracts, introduced by the Laurier government, has been a provision crediting the government with an amount equal to three percent on the subsidy payments in settling for mail services, etc. The government has also the right to order that the road shall be built of Canadian steel rails, and has stipulated for running powers to all other roads, which may require them. 2. The subsidies are given as free grants to assist in giving railway facilities to localities which require them. The conditions mentioned above have to be subscribed to, and the money is paid on a certificate of the chief engineer of the railway department, as the line is finished. 3. No better reason for the expenditure of the Laurier administration could perhaps be given than that supplied by Sir Richard Cartwright in his Massey Hall speech of one year ago when he produced figures to show that by striking off a number of extra expenditures such as the Yukon, the extension of the I. C. R., to Montreal, and other named items, amounting to $1,972,000, for which there were offsetting receipts of $1,559,000, in all other respects the Liberal party has been performing the same services as their predecessors, and doing it for about a million dollars less than in 1896. The growth of our population, too, he argued, has more than kept pace with the increased expenditure, such as it has been. Sir Richard contrasted the position of the country in 1895 and 1896 under Conservative rule, with recurring deficits against the splendid surpluses that have grown in proportion with the successive years of the Liberal administration. 'There are occasions,' he added, 'and this is one of them, in which the progress of a country in three years is as great as for the preceding thirty years. Such a case occurs, perhaps, once in a generation, or in a century, but has been literally carried out in Canada within the last three years. I do not pretend to say that such a state of affairs was wholly and entirely because of the advent to power of the Liberal party. But I do say that we would be worse than fools if we did not see it, and worse than cowards if we did not recognize and act upon it.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our Discount Sales

for the last two weeks have been a great success. It isn't a question of what the furniture cost us originally, we've forgotton that in the eagerness to make the store look as bare as possible

For the Reception

of the parlor, dining and bedroom suites as well as the

Latest Designs

in "ODD PIECES" for boudoirs, libraries and parlors, for the holidays, from the best American and Canadian manufacturers.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT ON MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

F. LAPOINTE,
1447 and 1449 ST. CATHERINE ST.
OPEN EVENINGS. EASY PAYMENTS IF NECESSARY.

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD

For all kinds of Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, &c., &c. Our stock is immense. Call at any time.

F. GUIBORD,
Manager for F. LAPOINTE,
189 & 189a Montcalm st.
2nd door above St. Catherine st.

A GREAT NAME
—AND A—
GREAT PIANO.

A great name in business is won on the strength of many years of upright and honest dealing—a great piano is the result of employment of the best material, and skill in labor, directed by that superior knowledge which belongs to wide experience and familiarity with the highest ideals in any particular form of mechanism or art. These are reasons why the Nordheimer pianos command the highest form of attention and patronage. They are manufactured for critical and high-class trade. Their very appreciation demands at least some musical knowledge. Their capacity enables the highest form of musical expression. This a common piano can never do. We have in our wareroom floors some splendid samples of the latest Nordheimer pianos. Their prices and the liberal terms on which we offer them must certainly interest you if you want a good piano. We will take your old piano back at a liberal valuation if you wish us to.

LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO.

THE GREAT WEST END
Departmental Store,
O. LEMIRE & CO.,
1163 ST. JAMES ST., Cor. Fulford.

MODNAY'S GREAT SPECIAL SALE



Black Beaver Cloaks.
Our Price for Monday..... $6.00
Value, $8.00.

Colored Beaver Cloaks.
Our Price for Monday..... $8.45
Value, $12.00.

Black Cheviot Cloaks.
Our Price for Monday..... $4.88
Value, $6.50.

Golf Capes, with Fringe.
Latest Style from New York.
Our Price for Monday..... $7.50
Value, $12.00.

Grey Homespun Costumes
Made with Velvet Collar.
Our Price for Monday $8.89
Value, $12.50.

SPECIAL
Great Choice of New Ladies' Felt Hats Just Arrived from New York.

Boys' Sailor Suits
With Pleated Skirts.
Our Price for Monday.....98c
Value, $1.50.

Black Crepon.
Our Price for Monday.....59c
Value, $1.00.

Black All Wool Serge. Heavy
Our Price for Monday.....25c
Value, 40c.

O. LEMIRE & CO.,
1163 St. James St.
Cor. Fulford.
Where all Cars Transfer.
CASH ONLY. ONE PRICE ONLY.

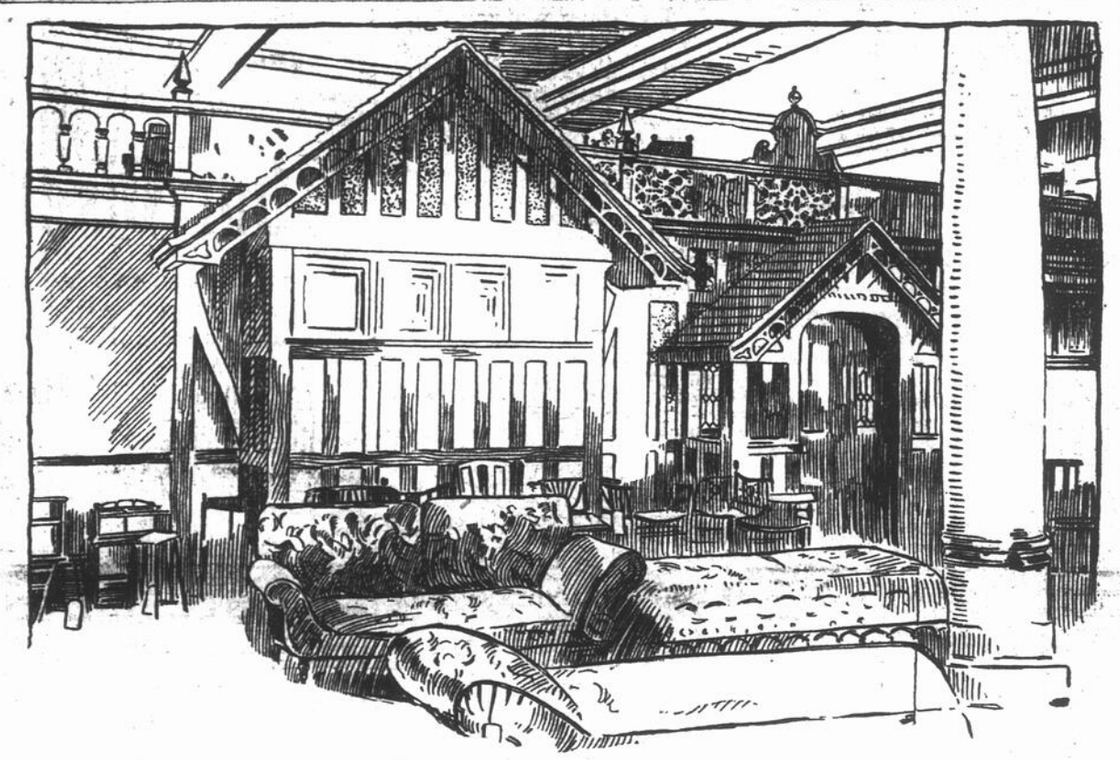
MORGAN'S STORE.

The New Addition is Now Nearly Complete.

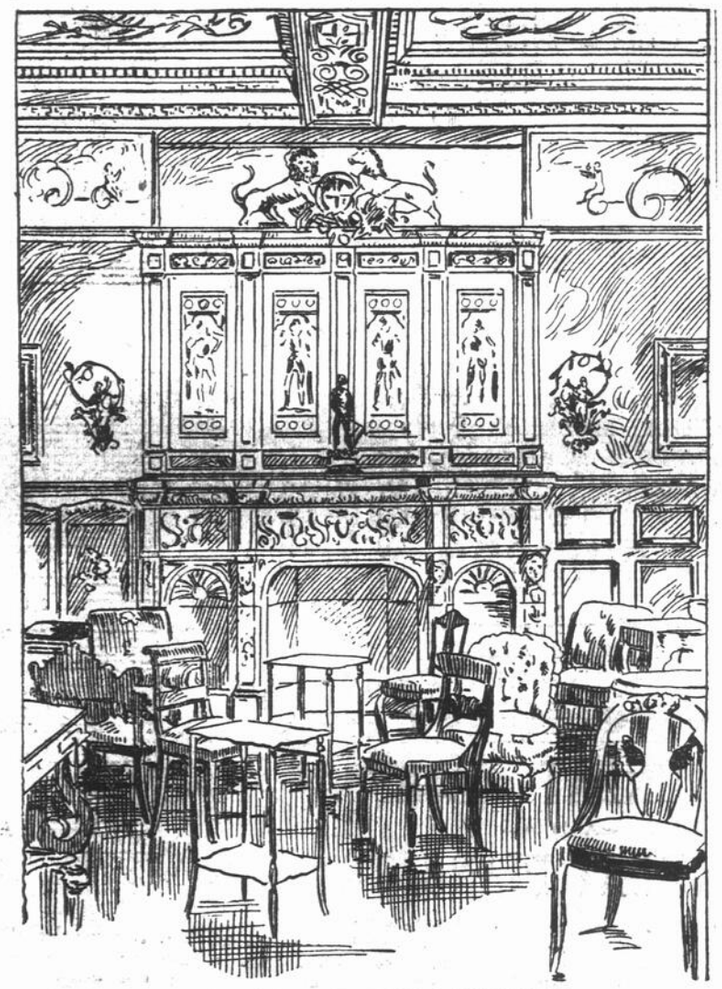
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF FINE ART FURNITURE, CHINA, CUT GLASS AND SILVER.

The event of the present season to the shopping public is, no doubt, the opening of the new wing which has been added to Henry Morgan & Co.'s palatial store. Everything is being done quietly and unostentatiously, as fast as the decorations can be finished and the stock put in place. Already the china flat and the furniture flats are open to the public. The restaurant and art rooms are to be ready for the meeting of the Woman's Art Association on Oct. 20 and the ground floor, with its stock of gentlemen's furnishings is being rapidly put in shape. When the whole is completed the floor area of the big store will be increased by two-thirds.

Nine years ago, when the house moved up town, many people thought that the venture would prove a failure. At that time the land on St. Catherine street, where the store now is, was worth about three dollars per foot, today it cannot be bought for four times that money, and several other large firms have made a similar move in rapid succession.



THE ELIZABETHAN SUITE.



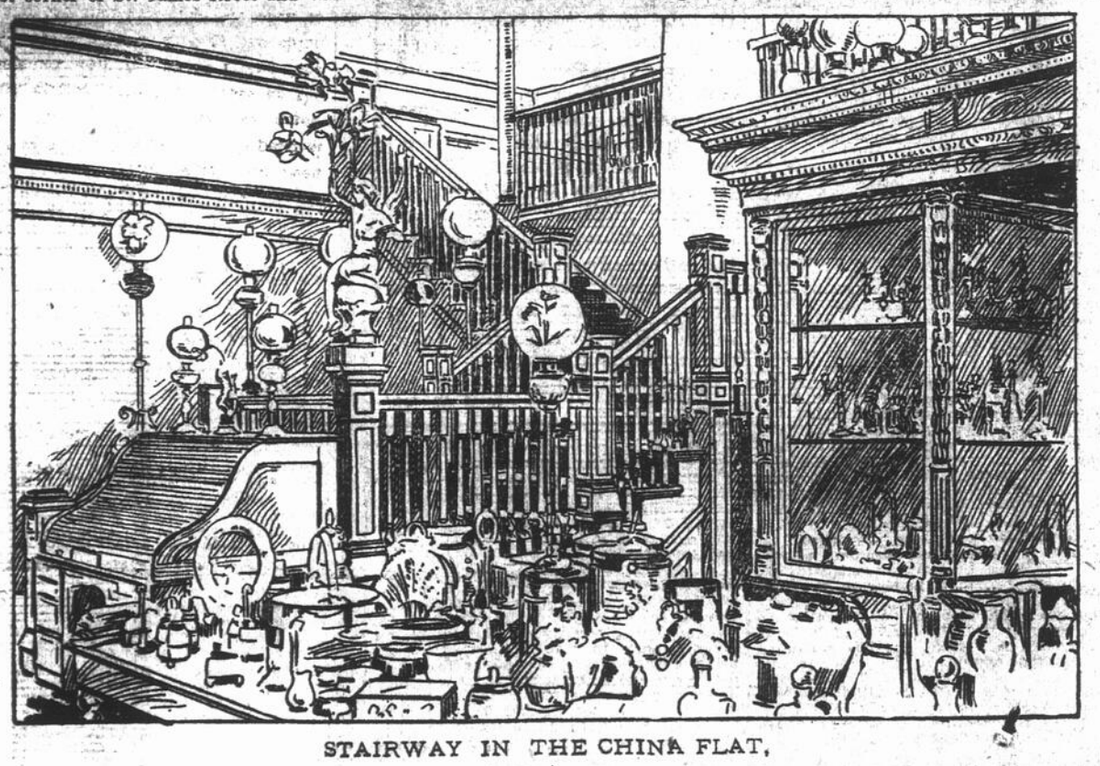
FIREPLACE IN THE OAK ROOM.

The business of Henry Morgan & Co. was founded in 1844 by Mr. Henry Morgan, who came to this country from Scotland and started business on McGill street, where he was joined shortly after by Mr. James Morgan. Both of these gentlemen are now deceased and the business is carried on by Mr. Jas. Morgan, a son of the elder Mr. James Morgan, and his cousin, Mr. Colin Morgan. From McGill street the business was moved to the store at the north-east corner of St. James street and Victoria square. It was in 1891 that the business was moved to its present site, and the general public will be pleased to note that the success of this model business house has been such as to enable them to increase their store room as has been done by the recent addition. Such a store as Morgan's is of value to the city at large, as it attracts visitors from far and near and is a splendid advertisement of our means and resources.

The floors now open are the second, third and fourth. The second floor contains china, glassware, silver goods, lamps and the optical department. One feature of the flat is a dark room, fitted with electric wires for the purpose of showing fancy lamps. There are also several small rooms devoted to cut glass, silverware, marble and bronze ornaments. This stock has been greatly increased recently by the purchase of the twenty-five thousand dollar stock of Messrs. Simpson, Hall & Miller. The stock of china displayed on the tables in the main hall is without a doubt the finest in Canada. Here are assembled the output of the finest potteries in England, France, Denmark, Austria, Germany. Italy and Japan. On one small table is displayed several thousand dollars' worth of the royal china from the Copenhagen potteries, the whole output of which, until recently has been reserved for the Danish Court. On another table are displayed hand-painted plates from France as rich as oil paintings and worth more than if they had been pure silver plated with gold. The optical department in this flat is very complete, containing all kinds of apparatus for testing and assisting the eye, as well as a large selection of nautical and mathematical instruments and photographic goods.

The third flat contains general furniture, with the exception of bedroom sets and heavy goods, which are kept on the floor above. This flat rivals in richness and beauty the floor below. In it has been erected, for the purpose of showing furniture, a fac-simile representation of an old street in Chester, England, built in the Elizebethan period. The outside is constructed of oak and is very ornamental, while the walls inside are covered with the richest tapestry. The windows are small and of colored glass, but the whole is now flooded with the rays of electric light. There is a dining-room, bedroom, hall, library, and parlor. The furniture as shown to-day in the parlor alone is worth $1,500. One end of the flat is enclosed to form what is to be known as the 'Oak Room,' where only 'art' furniture is shown. The decorations in this room are of the baronial period. The windows, with the exception of those at one end, are of stained glass and they contain the coats-of-arms of the various Canadian provinces, as well as of the British Isles, and over the mantel are four figures of knights in stained glass. This mantel is at one end of the room and is in itself a work of art, being all carved out of brown stone and containing a fireplace. On either side of the mantel are hung oil paintings of the founders of the firm—Messrs. James and Henry Morgan, while around the richly-colored walls are hung trophies of the baronial period. The floor, wainscoating and pillars are all of polished oak.

The fourth floor is still mainly used as a storeroom, but in it is the heavier and less showy class of furniture. It is likely that all the space in this floor also will soon be used for show purposes. The top floor, which will be one of the show places of Montreal, will contain an art gallery and one of the most extensive and best equipped restaurants in Montreal. The finishing touches have yet to be put on this floor, but the decorations are on a most elaborate scale and, like those on the other flats, have all been designed and executed by regular employees of the firm.



STAIRWAY IN THE CHINA FLAT.

WITH STRATHCONA'S HORSE

INTERESTING LETTER FROM MR. DONALD McRAE.

Mr. Donald McRae, who is serving at the front with Strathcona's Horse, in a letter from Vaal River Bridge, dated July 21, to his sister, Mrs. Guy Farrell, of 111 Metcalfe street, in this city, remarks: 'We are at last in the fighting lines, or have been since just a month. We crossed the border at Laing's Nek on June 20, and joined General Buller's forces the same day, that was on our return from Zululand. Since we left Capetown on May 24, we have had a very interesting trip, but had to work hard, riding from early morning to late at night. Of course we must expect some hardships, although I do not mind it. I rather enjoy it as my health is first class. I never enjoyed life any better than I do now. We have not been in any general engagement yet, but have been under fire often enough. We have lost several of our men and quite a number of horses. Our work as yet is patrol duty and scouting, which of course, is the most dangerous, as a man is easily surrounded and cut off, or picked off, and never knows where the bullet comes from.

'We have considerable of our own way in regard to our work, and we took to playing at their own game, and are beating them at it. It is very hard to get within shooting range of them now, but at first they were quite bold. We killed so many of them that they are afraid of us. They tell the Kaffirs they don't like to get too close to the men with the big grey hats. It is just the patrol or small bodies we come in contact with, bands numbering from ten to a hundred or more. We have been here now just two weeks, and are guarding the bridge, which is a large steel structure. We do the outpost duty and the infantry, about a thousand of the Devons, are left as garrison. There is just one squadron company here, the other two squadrons are with General Clery. We don't hear much about them or any other troops. News is very hard to get here. I should have written you sooner, but time is very precious, as well as everything else. There is some talk of the Colonials being sent home in the month of September. If so I will see you all next winter. I think the war is practically over now, except rounding up some small bands which will be hard to do in a short time. But I think the proclamation which Lord Roberts issued a few days ago will bring them in.

'This is a most beautiful country and the climate lovely, except the nights, which are very cold in this part of the country this time of the year. If we leave water in our water bottles all night and not under cover, it would be frozen solid in the morning. If I had time I would try to give you a description of the Boers, but I might say they are a very lazy and ignorant class of people, and as cowardly as a dog, saying nothing of their treachery. I have seen them three times fire from under the white flag. At our work we have captured, killed or wounded quite a number of them, and also saw them in their own homes, after coming in and giving up their arms, so I have learned considerable about them. It is a grand thing for their children that this war came on. There would not be so many Boer sympathizers if they all lived in this country and were under Kruger's rule.

'Well, I must come to a close, so please excuse this soiled paper. Many a time we don't get a chance to wash for two or three days. On one occasion I was five days without a drop of water on my hands and face, and many others fared worse. Once in a while we get a day off in which we manage to get cleaned up, but that is not often. I will say good-by, hoping this will find you as well as it leaves me. We cannot get stamps here so have to send our mail on tick. Your brother,

'D. J. McRAE.'

AN INTERVIEW WITH DE WETT.

(Toronto 'Globe.')

Surgeon-Captain Fiset, of the Royal Canadian Regiment, gives an interesting account in the current number of the London 'Outlook,' of his interview with ex-President Steyn and General De Wett. Captain Fiset was left behind at Heilbron, when his regiment passed through that place, suffering from fever. Scarcely had the British troops left before the Boers came in, and Captain Fiset was virtually made a prisoner, At all events, he was treated as such. His horse, saddle, accoutrements, purse and private papers were taken from him, although it is fair to say that they were afterwards restored. He protested, declared that he was a medical man, and that therefore he should not be made a prisoner or treated as such. President Steyn came to see him, and commented upon the fact that any one with French blood in his veins should be fighting for Great Britain. Dr. Fiset told him that the French-Canadians had always been treated in a most generous manner by the Mother Country, and that it was the first opportunity they had had of proving their loyalty to Great Britain and appreciation of all the kindness and consideration shown to them as a people. The ex-President did not like this, and sneeringly asked if there were any other French-Canadians who felt as Dr. Fiset did. The doctor's answer to this was that there were a good many of his race represented in the Canadian regiment, and explained that the second in command was a French-Canadian, that there were quite a number of officers of the same nationality, and that there was quite a number among the rank and file. All were volunteers, and came to South Africa of their own accord. They had done their best to do their duty by their Queen and country, and not a few had lost their lives in the struggle.

The day following this interview General De Wett paid the doctor a visit. He found him an exceedingly friendly and an exceedingly intelligent man. One of the first questions he asked was whether Dr. Fiset knew the reason why Lord Roberts had twice refused his offers of surrender. The doctor replied that he had no definite information on the subject, but that it was understood that he had imposed conditions which it was impossible for the Commander-in-Chief to accept. The General said that the only conditions he imposed were that his burghers should be allowed to keep their farms in freedom, and that he himself should not be sent to St. Helena. The reason he asked for these concessions was that many of those who were fighting with him were burghers who prior to April 21, had given up their arms and accepted the terms of Lord Roberts's Bloemfontein proclamation. Subsequently they had taken up arms and fought again under his command. What he wanted was that the conduct of these burghers should be forgiven, and that they should be allowed to return to their farms unmolested. Dr. Fiset asked him if he did not think it was wrong for these men to have again assumed arms after having taken an oath not to do so. He admitted that it might be so, but added that Lord Roberts might regret before the trouble was over that he had not accepted the terms offered. This was the only bitter thing he said during the whole conversation.

Among the other things Dr. Fiset communicated to his distinguished interrogator was that the French race in Canada had never been as free nor as happy as under the rule of Great Britain, and also explained the principal features of the constitution, which made it possible for a small minority of the people of the country to elect a French-Canadian as Premier, with the votes of a tolerant majority. He repeated to General De Wett what he had said about the French-Canadians to the ex-President. The General asked if it was possible that anything like the same freedom would be granted his people when the war was over. Dr. Fiset expressed his confidence that it would. It was the policy of the British Government to give to their colonies the greatest possible measure of freedom, and that he had no doubt the Dutch people would be surprised at the extent of self-government that would be granted them as soon as the condition of affairs and public sentiment would permit of it.

Dr. Fiset's statement is interesting as showing the extent of the misapprehension even in the minds of the best-informed of the Boer leaders as to the principles that guide British policy in dealing with colonies. This is all the more remarkable as the Transvaal and Orange Free State had British colonies at their doors. So wide was the measure of self-government in these that in one of them a Dutchman was Premier and his people were the greatest political force there. Nothing but experience and time will convince the burghers that British rule is not the tyranny and oppression that they believe it to be.

FISH PRESERVES.

Ottawa, Oct. 11.—The impression appears to prevail that owners of fish ponds are exempt from the law in regard to close seasons and may take fish from their private preserves at any time of the year. The matter was recently referred to the Department of Fisheries in respect to trout and the decision of the Dominion authorities was that the close season applies to all trout whether in private or public waters.

ADVOCATES ARBITRATION.

RUSSIA NOW OUT WITH A PROPOSAL.

Berlin, Oct. 12.—The proposal of the Russian Government that, in case of protracted divergence of views regarding equitable indemnities, this matter might be commended to the consideration of the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague, is regarded as the most important development in the Chinese situation. Nothing was known publicly in Europe concerning it prior to the publication of President McKinley's answer to the note of M. Delcasse.

Most of the papers comment unsympathetically upon the suggestion.

Germany looks upon the report of the death of the Dowager Empress as a new Chinese intrigue. It is supposed that she intends to disappear temporarily in order to escape responsibility for the misdeeds of high officials, and perhaps to prepare another anti-foreign movement.

A high official of the Foreign Office asserted to-day that a telegram had been sent to the Chinese Government demanding direct information as to whether the Dowager Empress is dead. No reply has been received and the Foreign Office draws the conclusion that the Chinese Government is not kept informed as to the plans of the Sze Hsian. The German Foreign Office is not satisfied with the list of culpables supplied by the Chinese Government. 'The list is notoriously incomplete,' said an influential official to-day, 'as it omits at least a score of prominent persons who were active leaders in the massacres of foreigners.'

This is borne out by all the legations and by the consular reports from China. It is borne out by Mr. Conger's statement.

SITUATION IN THE SOUTH.

A despatch received here to-day from Shanghai says a very serious view is taken at Field Marshal Count von Waldersee's headquarters in Tientsin of the revolutionary movement. At Canton a false alarm on Oct. 7 caused the Chinese officials there to protest against any occupation of Chinese territory.

The Yangtse viceroys, the despatch adds, openly affirm that they will oppose any advance of the Germans into Shantung province.

SEEKING INDEMNITY.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The State Department has received several claims by American missionaries and business men for indemnity on account of loss of property in China as a result of the Boxer uprising. The department in each case has notified the claimants that, as yet it has not taken up for consideration the method of collecting such indemnities and has supplied them with the regular circular containing information as to the means of filing claims.

GAMBLING IN GRAIN.

TWELVE CHICAGO SPECULATORS ARRESTED.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—Twelve speculators were arrested in a raid made by the police this afternoon in the rear of the open Board of Trade Building. The general charge made is 'Gambling in grain.' Among those arrested was President Albertson, of the Open Board. It is said that eighty more warrants have been issued in connection with the attempt to suppress the traffic in puts and calls.

ENCOURAGING REPORTS.

GOOD WORK OF THE AMERICAN BOARD IN THE FOREIGN FIELD.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 12.—At to-day's session of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the Rev. Dewitt S. Clarke, D.D., Salem, reported in brief as follows: The three missions of the board in Africa—Zulu, East and West Central Africa—send us most encouraging reports. South China, Shansi, Foochow and North China, notwithstanding the disturbed state of the empire during the past season, have been prosecuting their labors with excellent results.

Constantly increasing gains may be anticipated in Hongkong and Canton through the intelligent efforts of Christian Chinese returning from America. That their contributions towards this work from their fellow-countrymen here, much exceed the appropriations of the board, is a pleasing proof of their sincere interest in it. Reference was also made to the progress of the work in the missions of western and Central Turkey and the Pacific Islands.

EMPRESS FREDERICK'S ILLNESS.

Berlin, Oct. 12.—Considerable alarm is felt at the British embassy over the condition of the Dowager Empress Frederick. A fortnight ago it was not expected that she would survive the winter.

Prof. Renvers, who was summoned suddenly to Kronberg, is a specialist in kidney diseases, but it is understood that the heart also is affected. Princess Christian, of Schleswig-Holstein, was hurriedly summoned to the bedside today.

Secona Part.

DAILY WITNESS

Pages 13 to 22.

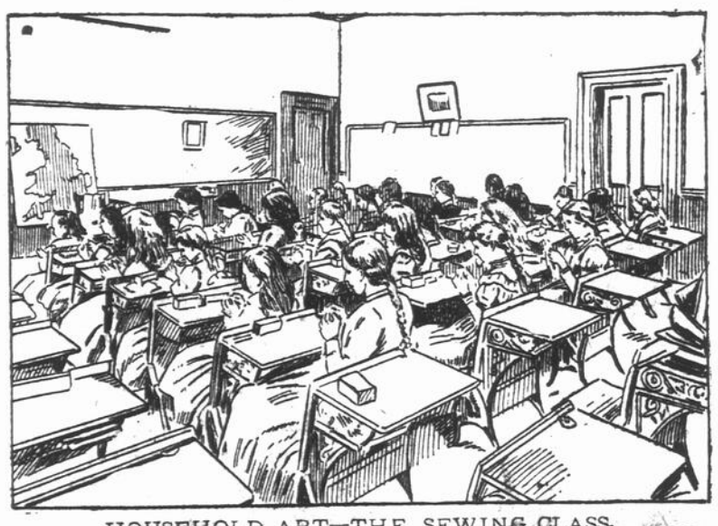
MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1900.

MONTREAL PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

What Their Facilities are and What Advantage is Taken of Them.

SOME OF THE REGULATIONS WITH WHICH PARENTS ARE LIKELY TO COME INTO CONTACT.

Holidays are now well over; the Montreal schoolboy and his little sister are back from seaside, lakeside and hilltop and are once more at their lessons or at school, which should be the same thing. All the big schools are in full swing, and bustling hives of industry they are, for the energies of teachers and pupils are at the maximum after the summer vacation. With new books, slates and pencils to buy, not to speak of new boots, stockings, knickerbockers and little dresses, and with many tales to hear of new teachers and new classmates, parents hear more and probably think more of the school during the early autumn months than they have since they sat upon school forms and received their fair share of book lore and punishment themselves. But it is probable that



HOUSEHOLD ART—THE SEWING CLASS.

but a very small proportion of the population knows just what the educational system of the city is, what the schools are like, and just what is done there. For educational methods and ideas develop just as other things do, and the school is a very different institution from what it was when the average Montreal parent was acquiring an elementary education.

So some facts about the schools of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, their equipment, their curricula and their management should be interesting just now.

First then, let us take the schools under the management of the board with the object of finding out just what progress has been made in school building and what use is being made of the facilities provided by the commissioners. First in order of importance is the High School of Montreal.

The High School was founded in 1843 by a board of directors, incorporated in 1845, substituted in 1846 by order-in-council in the privileges and duties of the Royal Grammar School (which was founded in 1816), united with McGill College in 1853, and placed under the direction of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners in 1870. The capacity of the school is seven hundred and the present enrolment of pupils, 650.

The High School for Girls was founded in 1875, has accommodation for 550 pupils, and there are this season 477 enrolled.

The Senior School was founded in 1877, and the present building erected in 1883. Its capacity is 300, and there are 207 pupils in attendance.

The 'Public Schools' under the management of the board are as follows:—

Ann street school, founded in 1850, rebuilt in 1872, capacity, 600; enrolment this year, 410.

Royal Arthur School, founded in 1870; remodelled, 1888; capacity, 600; enrolment this year, 444.

Riverside School, founded 1876, remodelled in 1894; capacity, 700; enrolment this year, 671.

Berthelet Street School, founded 1886, capacity, 700; enrolment this year, 554.

Hochelaga School, transferred to board 1884, rebuilt 1890, capacity 200; enrolment this year, 99.

Lorne School (St. Gabriel) transferred to board 1887; rebuilt 1891; capacity, 750; enrolment this year, 614.

Britannia School, founded 1875, rebuilt 1887, capacity, 150; enrolment this year, 71.

Victoria School, founded 1888, capacity, 700; enrolment this year, 569.

Dufferin School, superseded the British and Canadian and Dorchester street schools in 1894. Its capacity is 700, and there are now 638 pupils enrolled.

The British and Canadian School, founded 1822, transferred to board 1866, remodelled in 1873, had a capacity of 600. The Dorchester Street School, founded in 1874, had a capacity of 200.

Lansdowne School superseded Panet street school, 1892. Its capacity is 800, and the enrolment of pupils, 719.

Aberdeen School replaced the Sherbrooke Street School in 1895. Its capacity is 900 and the enrolment this session 835. The Sherbrooke Street School, founded in 1874, had a capacity of 450.

Mount Royal School replaced St. Urbain Street School in 1899, having been enlarged and rebuilt that year, as well as in 1889 and 1894. Its capacity is 900 and the enrolment the present session, 841. St. Urbain Street School, transferred to the Board in 1886, rebuilt in 1889, had a capacity of 200.

In addition to its own schools, the Protestant Board subsidizes the following schools:—

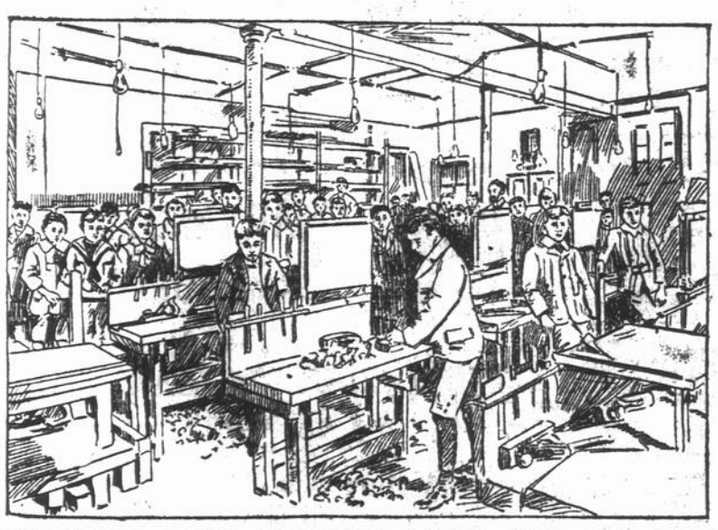
The McGill Model Schoool, with 422 pupils, and the Baron de Hirsch School, with 363 pupils.

The Commissioners have in all fifteen schools with a capacity of 9,200, and with 7,873 pupils in attendance.

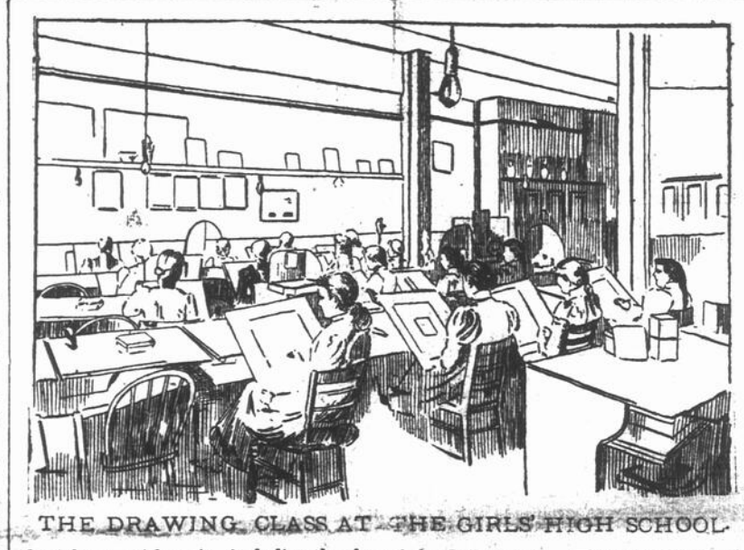
Now as to the course of study being pursued in the Montreal public school system.

At the base of the system is the public school, and it is the public school which has the closer interest for the greatest part of the population.

The elementary course of study, as laid down for the public schools, apart from the kindergarten, extends over six years, and includes reading, writing, spelling, grammar in its practical aspects, including language lessons, geography, Canadian history, observation lessons,

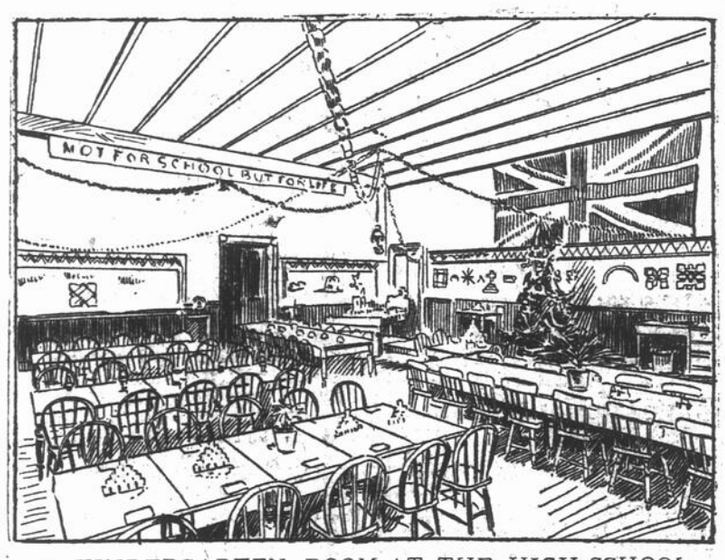


THE SLOYD ROOM—TRAINING HAND, EYE AND MIND



THE DRAWING CLASS AT THE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

physiology, arithmetic, including the elements of bookkeeping, singing (by tonic solfa methods), drawing and calisthenics. Morals are inculcated not only by example and right discipline, but by precept also, through instructions in the holy scriptures, in the elements of morality, and in so much of the principles of the Canadian constitution and law as may cause intelligent children to comprehend their relations to the state and to act the part of good citizens. French, being a coloquial language of the city and province, is so taught throughout the full course. Pupils are required to attend the school provided for the district in which they reside. No exception to this rule is allowed except on the written order of the board of secretary-superintendent. Children of Protestant parents, resident in Montreal, and of others resident or non-resident, who pay into the Protestant panel school tax upon real estate owned by them in the city, of school age, of sound mind, in possession of their senses, properly vaccinated, free from infection, and not under suspension from another school. No child of non-resident non-tax-paying parents is admitted to the Protestant schools of this city until provision has been made for all applicants resident in the city. Should room be found in any schools for the children of non-residents who do not pay taxes upon real estate owned by them in the city, they are admitted from month to month, so long as there are no applications unprovided for from within the city, on payment of one dollar per month in the public schools, an advance of fifty per cent in the Senior School, and the usual fees in the high schools. Jews and Roman Catholics are admitted to schools where there is room, at the same rate of fee as Protestants, but subject in



A KINDERGARTEN ROOM AT THE HIGH SCHOOL.

other respects to the conditions imposed on non-residents of the city. School age is defined by law to be between five and sixteen years.

In respect of fees the board has already been of opinion that education, for which a small or moderate fee is charged, is more appreciated by the community than that which is entirely free. In order to enforce this principle, but at the same time to place education within the reach of all, fees in the public schools are fixed at fifty cents per month per pupil, but all children from the same family after the second are admitted free. Inability to pay this moderate sum, never exceeding one dollar a month, does not exclude children from school privileges. Applications for free admission on plea of indigence, when recommended by reliable persons, are never refused. At the present time, for one or other of the above reasons, some thousand pupils in the public schools pay no fees.

Every pupil is required to procure all such text-books and other school requisites as are enumerated in the limit table of the class to which he or she belongs. In cases of deserving indigence, the secretary-superintendent may provide and lend, with due precautions for their proper preservation, text-books and other school requisites, preserving a record of each case.

Complaints from parents regarding school books are frequently made through the press. They are not always well grounded, and have their origin frequently in the ignorance of the children, or their desire to procure new books.

Thus, a recent complaint was that a young child in one of the schools was forbidden to use the old books frequently used by the elder brother, the presumption being that the teachers benefitted by selling the new books. Far from this being the case, the teachers in all the schools have for several years been forbidden to sell school books, and children are encouraged to preserve their books for the use of the younger members of their families.

Another complaint often heard about the books used in the public schools is that they are often too expensive. One parent recently complained that he had to expend $4.50 for books for one child. That this is a mistake is apparent from a statement made by Mr. Arthy, the genial secretary-superintendent of the board, to a 'Witness' reporter. Mr. Arthy explained that in the highest classes in the public schools the books used, cost new, $2.36, and in the lowest year, twenty-six cents. And in the highest year only $1.46 is spent that year, the balance of ninety cents representing books used in the previous year.

A subject of general discussion is that of home lesson. A definite time-table of home lessons is arranged for each of the senior classes. A minimum amount of study at home is prescribed in order to develop self-reliance and to cultivate a spirit of independence in work. Parents are not expected to do more than to see that the pupils give the prescribed amount of time to home-work daily. The amount of time which each class is required to devote to home-work daily, is indicated in the 'Limit Tables.'

The classes in the public schools are now known under the following names: Kindergarten, preparatory class, 1st year, 2nd year, 3rd year, 4th year, 5th year, and 6th. The names are self-explanatory.

The head and pride of the whole system are of course the High Schools on Peel and Metcalfe streets, which is a magnificent school building and beautifully equipped. Consequently we find here the best examples in the city of the more recent developments of the educational art.

The High School kindergarten, for instance, has a well merited reputation for equipment and efficiency. The rooms are excellent, the teachers are skilful and enthusiastic in their work, the children are kept quite separate from other departments of the school and they receive careful attention and oversight from the time they reach the building until they leave it. The course extends over two years. Children of four years of age are eligible for admission. The kindergarten training forms an admirable preparation for the work of the elementary class.

The manual work begun in the kindergarten is systematically carried on in the preparatory classes of the school under the head of form study and drawing. This includes paper-folding, paper-cutting, stick-laying, clay-modelling and color-work. The results of the work in this direction have been very satisfactory. The work is strictly educational; it deals with the mind; the hand and the eye are trained to express thought through the study of concrete objects. It aims to cultivate the imagination, to develop the sense of beauty, to lead to the expression of artistic ideas, to teach in true historic order whot the course of the world's great art has been, and the function of beauty in education and in life.

Educational Sloyd forms a regular part of the High School course, and is very popular with the boys. The system of educational handwork in wood is generally recognized as an important instrument in the development of the mental, moral and physical powers of children. The advantages to be derived from it are numerous. It inspires respect for rough, honest, bodily labor; it cultivates manual dexterity, self-reliance, industry, perseverance and patience; it trains to habits of order, exactness, cleanliness, neatness; and it develops the physical power. A Sloyd room has accordingly been fitted up with thirty-six adjustable work-benches, each bench being provided with the necessary tool for an elementary course of wood-work. The course which extends over a period of three years, beginning with the fourth year class, consists of a series of models in wood, so arranged as to involve a well graded series of exercises in the use of common tools. Eight classes, including nearly three hundred boys, are drafted in turn into the Sloyd room, where they are required to take up the regular course in Sloyd. Three steps are involved in the study of each model. First the model is carefully examined by each boy; second, a working plan of the model, drawn to scale, is prepared by each boy; and third, the model is reproduced in wood from the working plan. From the beginning the pupil is taught to make and interpret working drawings, and to reproduce from them the indicated forms.

In order to afford the girls a training similar to that obtained by the boys in the workshop, a beginning has been made in manual work in the Girls' High School by the introduction of a four years' course in sewing. The whole course is conducted by the special teacher of form study and drawing. It is expected that by bringing this course into close relation with the freehand drawing, the efficiency and educational value of both courses will be increased. The course in sewing prescribed by the Pratt Institute is followed. This manual training in a modified form will be gradually introduced to the senior classes of the High School course.

A separate lecture room and a laboratory have been provided for chemical and botanical work. For completeness and convenience of arrangement it would be difficult to improve upon the present rooms. These consist of a large lecture room in gallery form, with a well-arranged lecturer's desk, a laboratory in which 48 pupils can engage in independent work at the same time, a lecturer's laboratory for preparation of experiments, besides store-rooms, fume closets, etc. These laboratories have been fitted up in accordance with modern methods of science teaching and furnished with all necessary apparatus.

A well-arranged course of light calisthenic exercises is taken up for ten minutes every morning in each class-room. Each class is also taken into the gymnasium for more advanced work with light and heavy apparatus during the ordinary school hours. The gymnasium is 90 feet long and 60 feet wide, and has been furnished with a complete outfit of apparatus of the most approved kind. In addition to the regular work in school hours, a series of voluntary classes after hours is provided from October to May, which are open to any senior boys who agree to attend regularly throughout the course.

There are shower baths in connection with the gymnasium for the use of members of the voluntary classes.

And the High Schools with all of their splendid facilities are within the reach of the children of the poorest citizens, if they have enough energy, ambition and capacity to avail themselves of advantages offered them in a fair field of competition.

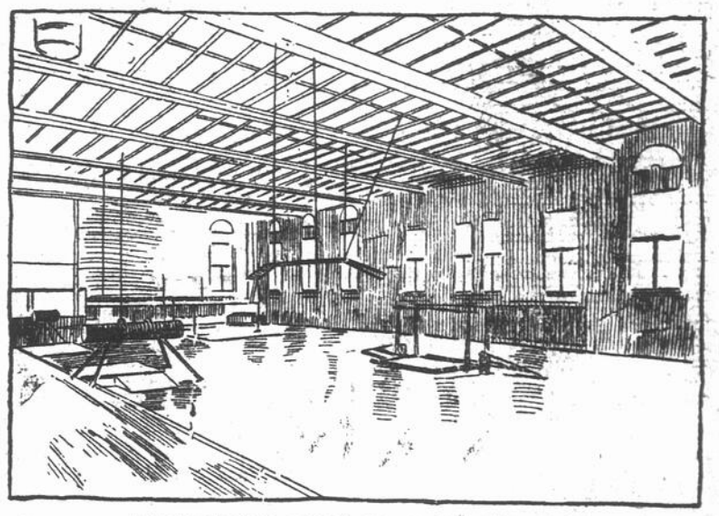
The Board has laid it down as a guiding principle that every Protestant child in the city attending its schools has an equitable and a legal claim to an expenditure on his education of an equal share of the amount provided by taxation for the maintenance of schools. On this consideration the fees charged in the High Schools for boys and girls were fixed at such rates that, after making an allowance per capita from city school-tax equal to that expended per capita on pupils in the public schools, the additional cost of education should be defrayed from higher fees. At the present time these fees vary from $5 to $15 per quarter, according to class, but where more than three children from a family are in attendance at the same time, the three most advanced are charged fees.

In order to enable the sons and daughters of the poorer classes to avail themselves of the higher and more costly education given in the high schools, free scholarships have been instituted. These scholarships are of two kinds, viz:—

(a) Government scholarships, which are not competitive. These are thirty in number and are awarded by the government on the recommendation of the school board. The fees for those who hold them are defrayed by an annual government grant of $1,185.

(b) The Commissioners' scholarships, which are competitive. Forty such scholarships are awarded annually by the School Board, twenty to girls and twenty to boys. They are tenable for three years, and, under certain provisions, all pupils in the senior classes of the public schools are entitled to compete for them.

Thus, in the city of Montreal, there is no Protestant child of promise who may not obtain free, and with honor to himself, an education equal in all respects to that given to the sons and daughters of the wealthier classes.



THE HIGH SCHOOL GYMNASIUM.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR.

No living English statesman and political leader is more highly regarded by all classes of British subjects throughout the British Empire to-day than the Right Honorable Arthur James Balfour, Member of Parliament and leader of the House of Commons. He has been in Parliament for twenty-six years, just half his life, and through all these critical and eventful years, in all the great political struggles which have marked the history of the period, he has been a commanding figure, and has borne himself through all with a firmness, a consistency, a wise conservatism, and a breadth and nobleness of view that



THE RIGHT HON. ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR,
Leader of the British House of Commons.

have won for him the respect and admiration even of his opponents, and given him a rank amongst the highest of the great thinkers and statesmen whose names adorn the pages of English history. By birth and training Mr. Balfour has enjoyed every advantage. His father was a distinguished Scotchman of his day, and his mother was Lord Salisbury's sister. Born July 25, 1848, Mr. Balfour was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and has received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from five universities, and a D.C.L. from Oxford. He is also a man of letters, having written the 'Defence of Philosophic Doubt,' 'The Foundations of Faith,' both of which are widely known, and several magazine articles. He had the freedom of the city of London conferred upon him in 1888, and was elected Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University, in 1886. He has held office in all the Conservative governments since 1885.

The famous professor of jurisprudence, Senator Pessina, who is regarded as the foremost living authority in Italy upon criminal law, did more than any of his contemporaries to secure the total abolition of capital punishment in his fatherland. But the renowned scholar has been so deeply moved by the recent succession of Italian assassins of kings and rulers that he has just published a 'recantation' of his former opposition to the death punishment in all cases, and advises that it should be adopted in the case of 'political murderers.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LE LOUVRE

An increase of from 20 to 25 percent in the value of novelties will embarrass a large number of merchants, who from lack of means or forethought did not buy before this rise.

Having the capital and the best European markets at our disposition, we have bought all that our customers may want during the next six months, and we can sell at the old prices.

The Louvre's Specialty is the variety of its Stock.

Goods will be found in our store which never appear on the counters of other Montreal establishments.

We excel in Fancy Goods.

GLOVES, CORSETS, UNDERWEAR, KNITTING WOOL, RIBBONS, HANDKERCHIEFS, FICHUS, ETC.

Silks and Satins.

We have unapproachable values.

Black Taffeta Silk from - 40c to 75c
Colored Taffeta Silk at - - 75c
Electric Silk in all shades at - 50c

VELVETEEN, black and colored, from 25c up, never has so large a variety been seen either in the Louvre or elsewhere, moreover Velveteen is all the rage this year.

Flannel and Flannelette.

A large variety of colors, qualities, prices, etc., always at the old prices, notwithstanding the recent rise.

DRESS GOODS.

New Importations.

The Louvre has always distinguished itself in these novelties and is not going to be outdone in these important lines, specially in camel's Hair, Plaids, heavy Serge, and other fashionable goods of the day.

OPERA FLANNELS in light colors, specially red, which is the fashionable shade, also plain.

READY TO WEAR

CLOAKS, CAPES, SKIRTS and UNDERSKIRTS. A specialist is in charge of the adjustment in this department. Our sales should be large in this department as our stock is wanting in nothing.

MILLINERY.

When visiting our store be sure and see our MILLINERY.

Our Fall Opening has been a success unheard of since that time, andour Parlors continue to have an unprecedented good will.

No place in town is as good as

LE LOUVRE

N. TOUSIGNANT, Prop.

295 St. Lawrence St. MONTREAL.

FOUND!! $5.00

AT THE AMERICAN HAT AND FUR STORE.

We are offering a large assortment of Fur-lined Capes, made in the latest styles and colors, with collar and trimming of Thibet, Chinchilla, Bear, Marten, etc.

The regular prices of these Capes are $17.00, $20.00 and $23.00.

We are selling them at a reduction of $5

on regular price, and $5.00 saved is $5.00 found. Call and examine these capes at your earliest convenience.

American Hat and Fur Store,

27 and 29 ST. LAWRENCE STREET.

FURS CLEANED, DYED AND REMODELLED IN THE LATEST FASHION.

BIBLE SOCIETY COLUMN.

The regular monthly meeting of the Montreal Bible Society was held in the Bible House on St. Catherine street, on Oct. 4. Among those present were Dr. Johnson, the Revs. J. A. Gordon, James Green, F. M. Dewey, J. McKillican, Jas. Patterson, J. Pinel and D. Winter, Colonel Fraser, Colonel Lyman, Messrs. F. Moody and J. A. Mattheson. Dr. Johnson was called to the chair, but being called away his place was filled by the Rev. James Green. The Rev. James Patterson opened the meeting with prayer. The general agent, Mr. Stacey, reported the issues for the past month to be 616 Bible, 949 Testaments and 1,902 portions, or a total of 3,467, an increase over the corresponding month of last year. The cash sales at the Bible House reached the value of $210, which was also an increase. During the month the Rev. T. Bennett visited about 36 towns, where the meetings had been of an encouraging character and the free contributions in excess of former years. Reports were also received from four colporteurs, D. Daignan, from Compton county; Judge Danthony, from Beauharnois county; H. Chadd, from Berthier county, and J. L. McCullenger, from Ontario. They jointly reported 1,388 visits, 81 English Bibles, 11 French Bibles, 822 Testaments and 45 portions, together with three Gaelic Testaments, put in circulation mostly by sales, but in a few instances granted free. The sub-committee on finance reported by Col. Fraser that finances were in good shape. A letter was received from the secretary of the Methodist Association stating that the Rev. Dr. Shaw had been appointed to represent that body at the meetings of the Bible Society. Application was made on behalf of the Grande Ligne Mission for six large French Bibles. This was granted, as was also an application from the North Baptist City Mission for a hundred English Bibles, also from the Methodist Institute for sixty French and twenty-four English Bibles.

It is especially desirable that parents and Sunday-school teachers should know that we circulate the Scriptures, and their co-operation is desired to make them known and read—read in the way the Psalmist speaks of when he says:—'Thy word have I hid in my heart that I might not sin against thee.' Is it not very much to be regretted that the practice much in vogue sixty or seventy years ago of committing large portions of the Scriptures to memory has been abandoned and children's books, many of them of a trivial and tawdry sort, adopted instead. Surely passages of the Holy Books stored in the memory will bear fruits of righteousness when these books are forgotten. Sometimes Scripture lessons in well-chosen verse will have a lasting influence. How well I remember those inimitable lines of Dr. Watts's, put into my hands nearly eighty years ago:

How fine has the day been; how bright was the sun.
How lively and joyful the course he has run.
Though he rose in a mist when his race he begun,
And there followed some dropping of rain;
But the fair traveller comes to the west;
His rays are all gold, and his beauties are best,
He paints the sky gay, as he sinks to his rest
And foretells a bright rising again.

Just such is the Christian, his course he begins
Like the sun in a mist, while he mourns for his sins,
And melts into tears, then he breaks forth and shines
And travels his heavenly way;
And when he comes nearer to finish his race,
Like a fine setting sun he looks richer in grace,
And gives a sure hope at the end of his days
Of rising in brighter array.

CONGREGATIONAL MISSIONS.

WOMAN'S BOARD AT DANVILLE.

Danville, Oct. 11.—The Quebec branch of the C. C. W. B. M. held its seventh annual meeting here on Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

There were present as delegates from Montreal, Mrs. Moodie, Mrs. Savage, Miss Dougall, Mrs. Powter, Miss Leslie, Miss Cochrane; from Cowansville, Mrs. (Rev.) W. H. Watson, Mrs. Stevenson; from Sherbrooke, Mrs. (Rev.) Frank Day, Mrs. Sangster, Miss Nourse; from Lennoxville, Mrs. Abbott; from Melbourne, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Cross, Miss Lewis, Mrs. Bartlett; from Danville, Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. L. Smith and Mrs. Olney.

The special feature was a visit from Miss King, returned missionary from China, who spoke both at the Children's Hour and the Thursday evening meeting. Among other things Miss King spoke of the hatred of the Chinese for the English because they had forced opium upon China. She also told touching incidents of the fidelity of the native Christians. She was dressed in Chinese costume and the children listened with eager interest as she told of a little Christian Chinese girl whose father sold her as a slave to obtain money to buy opium. In the evening Miss King told of many remarkable experiences in China, where her slight knowledge of medicine gave her access to wealthy families, some of whom listened gladly to the gospel. It was with great regret that she left her station by order of the British consul.

Mrs. Watson, as superintendent of Home Mission Work, urged the importance of a forward movement for church building in the North-West, saying that it would pay to give lavishly to this cause as a well built church might mean the ingathering of many young men who in their turn would be good workers and good givers. The treasurer's report was made doubly interesting by blackboard figuring. Miss Parker, of Danville, read an extremely interesting paper on the life of Dr. Cyrus Hamlin

The delegates appreciated the beauties of Danville and its surrounding scenery, bright with autumnal foliage, as the Rev. Mr. Main kindly arranged for a long drive on Thursday afternoon, taking in Asbestos and Nicollet.

SCIENCE NOTES.

The pilot boat 'Bonita,' of San Francisco, 75 tons register, ran against a whale in a fog off San Francisco Bay, recently, with such violence that she knocked a hole in her bow and sank in a few minutes.

A use has been found for the waste sand and glass of plate glass manufacturers. It is melted and run into bricks, which are found to be much better than ordinary bricks for many purposes, and are fairly cheap. The importance of this will be seen from the fact that one London firm has an accumulation of 1,500,000 tons of this waste.

A gelatinous substance called viscose is obtained by grinding up cellulose with soda-lye, and soaking in carbon bisulphide. It can be moulded into any form, but in a short time hardens and becomes insoluble. It is hoped that it will be useful as a varnish, and also in the making of artificial leather and silk.

Field Marshal Von Waldersee, who is to take command of the allied forces in China, has taken with him to the scene of operations a portable asbestos house, which has been placed at his disposal by the German Government. The house is packed in sections ready for immediate erection, and when set up provides seven large and comfortably appointed rooms. The material of which the structure is manufactured is called 'asbestos slate.' It is proof against fire and water, is as hard as slate, and yet can be nailed and planed like a piece of wood. The substance is very light and is an excellent insulating material against heat and cold.

A German scientist named Goldschmidt, has invented a mixture for welding iron, which he calls 'thermit.' It consists of powdered aluminum, mixed with metallic oxides, containing a large amount of iron. This powder, when put into a pot of burning tar oil takes fire and burns, quickly producing a temperature of 3,000 Centigrade. The pot then contains melted iron, with melted aluminum oxide (corundum) on top. This is poured on the parts to be welded, and on cooling a very strong joint is produced. As the only apparatus needed is the melting pot, the process can be used as freely as the plumber's charcoal furnace and pot of lead.

At the British Association meeting at Bradford, England, Prof. Gotch read a paper on animal electricity. He described the various electrical fishes, and the organs with which these animals produce a current which often amounts to 200 volts, and which is strong enough to kill other fishes, and even to stun a man. The current is produced by thousands of minute discs which act as batteries arranged in series, each producing about one-twenty-fifth of a volt. The fish is able to produce its shock repeatedly, without any apparent effort. Two good results are expected from the study of this form of electricity. It is believed that the impulses which convey information to the brain are electrical, and very similar to the discharge of one of the minute discs in the fish, so that by studying the fish we may arrive at a knowledge of the nature and workings of nerve force. It is also hoped that it will help to solve the problem of obtaining electricity without the great waste incurred in the steam engine.

THE PARIS UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

The Underground Railway in Paris is experiencing many vicissitudes. There have been several accidents, fortunately unattended with any loss of life. One day was recorded a veritable chapter of disasters. First, the current broke down, and the trains had to stand still in the tunnel for about an hour and a half. A little later the first carriage of a train caught fire at the Bastille Station, through a spark from the electric motor. The woodwork blazed for about a quarter of an hour before it was put out. In the evening another and more serious accident occurred, also at the Bastille Station, through the derailment of the end carriage of a train. There was a panic among the passengers, of whom about ten were bruised and shaken.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WAREROOMS
2263 St. Catherine St.

Beauty on the surface only is as frequently found in pianos as in anything else, examine

BELL PIANOS

as thoroughly as you wish, and you will find the utmost care has been taken with both interior and exterior, and the finished piano is rightly termed the

MATCHLESS BELL.

EASIEST TERMS OF PAYMENT.

NOBBY SPRING HEEL SHOES

FOR WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN.



BEST VALUE IN THE CITY.

And sure to give satisfaction.

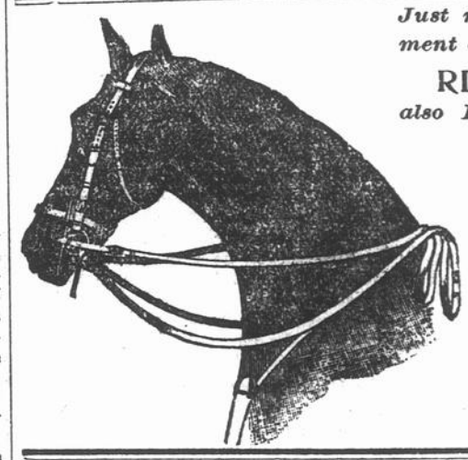
ALSO

SCHOOL BOOTS THAT WILL WEAR.

Come in and see them.

G. H. FEATHERSTON,

2371 St. Catherine Street.



Just received a large consignment of new and second hand

RIDING SADDLES,

also ENGLISH GIG and COACH HARNESS HORSE BLANKETS Whips, for Riding and Driving, in great variety

London Saddlery,

336 St. James St.,

MONTREAL.

Neat Job Printing is turned out by the "Witness" Printing House.



B. H. M. THE B&H CHINA EMPORIUM

BARNARD & HOLLAND

For Dinner Sets

Open until 5 p.m. Saturdays.

290 St. James St. (Victoria square)

Wholesale and Retail.

GARDEN TALKS.

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

What a wonderful help is anticipation, in gardening, as in other things. As one wanders among the faded flowers—and the dismantled borders, there is a pleasant thought of the tulips and crocus flowers that will bloom next spring. The early blossoming shrubs are examined to see if they are in a thrifty condition, and we remember their beauty, and give the delicate varieties a little protection. The honey bee roams restlessly about seeking for sweets it cannot find, and we think of the pollen that will be so plentiful after the winter is over—and the trees and flowers blossom forth anew.

As the apples are gathered in the orchard we find ourselves looking for the buds that bear fruit next year. Are they many or few? healthy or weak? and the pickers are often cautioned about breaking off. It is a blessed gift—the gift of hope.

Meanwhile, ripe apples are a drug on the market, and should be part of the diet of every family—when the children can have free access. There are people who cannot eat apples, as there are those who cannot eat strawberries, and I always feel sorry for them. Better than candy, or cake, would it be for the little ones if they were trained to enjoy this wholesome fruit. And in that far North-West where are new settlers, and new homes, let the owners consult their experimental stations, and find out what varieties will suit their locality, and the best and nearest place where they can be procured. If only one tree lives, it will be a life-long delight, and true economy in the household.

'What plant we in the apple tree?
Fruits that shall smell in sunny June,
And redden in the August-noon,
And drop as gentle airs come by,
That fan the blue September sky,
While children, wild with noisy glee,
Shall scent their fragrance as they pass,
And search for them the tufted grass,
At the foot of the apple tree.'

THE FLORAL CLUB.

It is easier to cut down a tree than to place it there full grown,' I said to a man who was hacking away at a Lombardy poplar.

'Well, ma'am,' he said, 'I like trees that don't show so many sticks. Maples is nicest.' As I drove along it seemed to me a pity that this tree should be considered a cumberer of the ground, for there is no other that takes its place in limited enclosures. Its foliage is dense, and tremulous, making delicate music to every breeze—the odor is pleasant and grateful, while its branches, always turning upward, and growing closely together, is a harbor to the singing birds, as its tapering spire points heavenward. It seemed barbarous to cut it down, and I thought of the story I once read of a government building adorned by wide-spreading trees, the growth of generations, that the architect ordered cut down. On being reproached for the vandalism he retorted: 'Trees can be seen everywhere, but such a Grecian portico as that is rare.'

Among trees, the elm is a type of noble, yet graceful majesty. It is an object of pleasing veneration. Two of them that meeteth an arch over the pathway leading towards the house called forth the remark: 'I wonder why those trees make me think of a church,' and I knew it was because the arch was so shaped as to resemble that of a cathedral. Science and art have built their altars to the oak, and the willow has always a poetical interest, for we remembered how by the rivers of Babylon the children of Israel hung their harps upon its branches, but just now in our own land the maple is king of forest and grove, for its glowing colors are the pride of our land, and we can only hope that the axe of the woodman will be kept from further devastation of our provincial forests.

MANETTIA VINE WINDOW.

'Ellen' sends a description of her window box, that is inside the room, and consists of a Manettia vine trained all round the window, where it became a wreath of bloom, summer and winter, and was very bright with its scarlet blossoms among the dark green leaves. One of the good qualities of this flower is that it keeps perfect for weeks, before fading, and is so easily grown, that it begins to bloom from a small cutting. It is never without flowers if at all cared for, and is an ornament when trained as mentioned in the letter. Let me hear from some one who is successful with the English Ivy.

KATIE W.'S WINDOW BOX.

Dear Garden Talks,—I think I must tell you about a box my brother put up in a northern window of our house. He is a bit of a carpenter, and he made it himself, and nailed bark from some of the trees in the woods on the outside. It was secured by brackets, and then I filled it with young pansy plants. They needed a great deal of water, and we put bits of broken pots in for drainage, and the earth from an old pasture. How they did grow! It seemed but a very short time before the box was full of purple and yellow flowers, and they are still bright and cheerful, looking in at the window with their odd face-like blossoms. I thought I would tell you, as you asked the readers to describe their boxes. We have no room for a garden, but this one in the window is out of the reach of harm, and as the sun does not shine in that corner, they do not wither fast. I have picked a great many to give away, and always have a bunch for the table, so I am well satisfied with the result of my window gardening.

CAULIFLOWER.

F.B.S.—If the soil is all right, it is no doubt the drought that caused the failure with your cauliflower. A shaded place, and late planting might have been more successful, as the nature of the plant demands plenty of water, and weather not too hot. I have always succeeded best with late varieties that were not forced along too early in the season. It is a good plan to consult the catalogues, and select seed—raising the plants in a box, for then you know what variety you are growing. The fault has doubtless been lack of water, and too much heat.

ROSES FROM SEED.

J.R.—There are four methods used in propagating roses, viz., by cuttings, by budding, by grafting, and by layering. Raising roses from seed is only resorted to when it is intended to secure stock—such as Manetti Briar, or to obtain new varieties. Those who wish to raise seedlings should not gather the hips until they have been exposed to frost, for it is a curious fact that the seeds of those subjected to a low temperature germinate with much less failure. This is a lesson from Nature, for it is certain that the hips of the rose never fall or shed their seed to the ground until they have been frosted.. The seed is best sown in boxes of sandy earth, and transplanted as soon as they have six leaves. We raised some climbers last year, but they were not worth the trouble, being semi-double, and of poor quality. The seedlings, when growing, had better be cut back to two eyes if wanted for budding. When planted out, the soil must be rich, and a mixture of old pasture land and leaf mould is best. We have sown seed both in autumn and spring with the same results.

OLD PLANTS OF RED CURRANTS.

G.W.S.—You may use your old bushes if you want to experiment, but they will not do as well as young bushes of two years old. But if you desire to transplant the old ones, dig them up, and pull apart into five or six plants if the bush is large. Prune back severely. October and November are the best months to do this work, planting deeply, and giving at once a mulch of strawy manure.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

'Amateur' describes treatment of this flower as being unsatisfactory in results It is really very little trouble to grow. It wants a cool, airy situation out of doors, and must be freely watered. During the summer, after shifting into larger pots, the top of the plant should be cut off, causing it to send out branches, and these may be stopped as desired, till the middle of August, after which the plant needs all its growth. No suckers from the root should be allowed; and if the buds fail to appear it is a sign that they have gone what the gardeners call 'blind.'

THE IXIA.

'Allie' asks if this bulb is worth the cost, and how cultivated. Ans.—The Ixia produces flowers in spikes, and the colors are very brilliant; they have lately become very popular—like the Freezia—and just now are fashionable in London. The bulb is a native of South Africa, and is indigenous to the veldt, where it blossoms freely. Half a dozen bulbs may be put into a five-inch pot, and the rich colors will repay the care. But in the garden they require protection, and sometimes are winter-killed. Some are yellow with a purple throat; others striped and shaded, while they are very free bloomers.

DISEASE OF PLUM TREES.

'H.E.' has a plum tree that dropped its leaves while the fruit was still unripe. Ans.—There is no doubt it is affected by the disease called Leaf Blight, or Shot-hole fungus and rust, that are common defects in plum trees of a certain class. It may be prevented if sprayed with Bordeaux mixture once or twice soon after the leaves open in spring. But it is no use to attempt a remedy at this season of the year.

AZALEAS.

'Inquirer' has two Azaleas that have been neglected all summer, but it is too late now to do much for them, and by the description, they are infected with red spider or black aphis. Fold a newspaper over the top of the pot, slip plant stalk between left hand fingers, hold inverted over a large vessel, and shower the underside. When in bloom, pinch out new shoots, that often come near the flower branch, and prune into shape. In the spring, remove some of the soil, and dig in some wood soot and leafy earth. Summer on the north side of buildings, in shade, and never allow the water supply to fail.

THE CYCLAMEN.

'Mrs. R.' asks what flowering bulb I would grow if I only had one, and was a little careless sometimes in attending to the plants. Ans.—It is a hard question, as there are so many beautiful things that are bulbous, but the plants best suited to the writer's needs is well started Cyclamen—for its culture is easy, and its flowers enduring. It does well in a low temperature of not more than sixty, or less than fifty degrees. It must have good drainage, and does not require much water for it is a native of Europe and Asia, growing wild in dry and sheltered places on the mountains, and protected during the winter by the falling leaves and snow. Its leaves are very decorative.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSUMPTION!

Startling Statement by Sir James Grant, of Ottawa.

3,000 Die Annually

In Ontario Alone Through the Ravages of the Great White Plague.

Before the Canadian Medical Association, held at Ottawa, a few days since, Sir James Grant, the noted physician, made the startling statement that 3,000 persons die annually in Ontario from tuberculosis. Truly, consumption is the most terrible disease in the world. It is the result of germs attacking the weak spot.

For a quarter of a century, Dr. T. A. Slocum, one of the most eminent scientists of the day, has made the cure of consumption a life study, and has succeeded in compounding a system of treatment which positively destroys the germ that produces the disease, at the same time building up the system and creating flesh and blood. There is no humbug about Dr. Slocum, he knows exactly what his treatment will do and affirms emphatically that it cures in ninety percent of cases. The doctor has such confidence in the Slocum system that he offers treatment POSITIVELY FREE to all who desire a cure. Here is the offer:

You or your sick friends can have a FREE course of Treatment. Simply write to The T. A. Slocum Chemical Company, Limited, 179 King St. West, Toronto, giving post-office and express office address, and the free medicine (The Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent.

When writing for them always mention this paper.

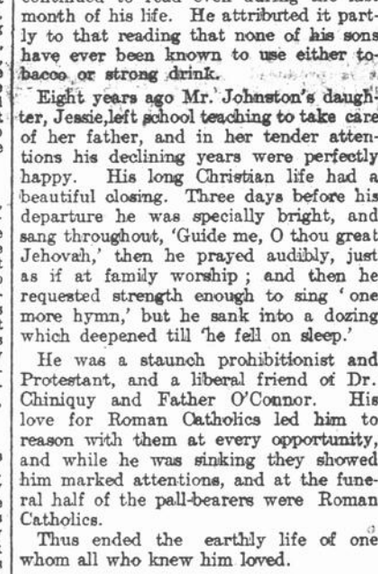
Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to the Toronto laboratories.

A LANDMARK REMOVED.

On Aug. 21, there passed away Mr. Alexander Johnston, one of the first settlers of Fournier, in the County of Prescott, Ont. He was born on Nov. 7, 1819, and was the second son of the Rev. John Johnston, U.P. minister of the parish of Leslie, Fifeshire, Scotland, and his wife, Janet Oswald.

When twenty-three years of age he came to Montreal, where seven years later he married Miss Martha Linton, by whom six sons and three daughters were borne him.

In May, 1857, he went to Fournier, then a wilderness, and settled on the farm where he spent the remainder of his life. In those days hunting on the Sabbath, horse-racing and drinking were awfully prevalent; and to win his neighbors' children, he, though in struggling circumstances, bought a small library and organized a Sabbath-school. This, however, soon failed. Soon afterwards he organized the present Riceville Sabbath-school at Franklin's Corners, which he superintended for several years. About 1870 he successfully renewed the attempt for a Sabbath-school at Fournier and was its superintendent for about fifteen years. Revival meetings were held and many were converted, amongst them several of his children. A Methodist church was built on a lot of his donating; and here he continued to labor and contribute till 'God took him.' Writing of him, the Rev. R. Calvert says:—'He was a man of extensive reading and more than ordinary intelligence. When affliction prevented him attending service, he liked to have the prayer-meeting in his own home, when he would himself take an active part in prayer and exposition of the Scriptures.' Two of the family have their homes on the old place—Louden and Jessie. The former is steward at the Fournier Church, and the



THE LATE MR. ALEXANDER JOHNSTON.

latter is Sunday-school superintendent. Another son, William, is a steward at Riceville; Alexander is a Methodist minister, stationed at Sudbury, and is chairman of the district. Samuel, at Hawthorne, Ont., is superintendent of the Sabbath-school he organized there. Thus the good man's works follow him. Martha—Mrs. Mortimer—lives in Boston; John, in British Columbia; James is studying medicine at McGill University, and May, Mrs. McMartin, lives in Martintown. All but John, who is in British Columbia, attended their father's funeral.

In April, 1867, Mr. Johnston became a subscriber to the 'Witness,' which he continued to read even during the last month of his life. He attributed it partly to that reading that none of his sons have ever been known to use either tobacco or strong drink.

Eight years ago Mr. Johnston's daughter, Jessie, left school teaching to take care of her father, and in her tender attentions his declining years were perfectly happy. His long Christian life had a beautiful closing. Three days before his departure he was specially bright, and sang throughout, 'Guide me, O thou great Jehovah,' then he prayed audibly, just as if at family worship; and then he requested strength enough to sing 'one more hymn,' but he sank into a dozing which deepened till 'he fell on sleep.'

He was a staunch prohibitionist and Protestant, and a liberal friend of Dr. Chiniquy and Father O'Connor. His love for Roman Catholics led him to reason with them at every opportunity, and while he was sinking they showed him marked attentions, and at the funeral half of the pall-bearers were Roman Catholics.

Thus ended the earthly life of one whom all who knew him loved.

GENERAL NIEH.

At the outbreak of the eastern trouble the largest army of Chinese Imperial troops near Pekin was that of General Nieh. He commanded about 15,000 men, lodged in some thirty different camps, General Nieh's army was one of the best-equipped in China, having Mauser



GENERAL NIEH,

The Chinese soldier whose forces repulsed those of the allied forces near Tien-Tsin.

rifles and a full equipment of artillery and Maxim guns. When the Boxers first appeared between Pekin and Tientsin, and began tearing up the railway General Nieh was ordered to drive them off. Within two days he had retreated to Tientsin, reporting that the Boxers had disappeared. But he was only setting a trap for the relief force, for it was his army which attacked the allies under Admiral Seymour, and Captain McCalla, and drove them back on Tientsin. General Nieh, like most of the other real leaders in China, does not belong to the ruling race of Manchus, but is a native Chinese. He is a great believer in the warlike inventions of the 'foreign devils,' but he is an inveterate foe of the foreigners themselves and of the Christian religion. Hundreds of Chinese accused of being Christians were recently beheaded by his orders.

THE LATE MR. ROBERT RAE

THE TEMPERANCE REFORMER.

Mr. Robert Rae, one of the most noted of Great Britain's temperance workers, died on Saturday, Oct. 6, last, at Westgate-on-Sea. Two years ago Mr. Rae was knocked down by a cab in the city, and from the effects of the injuries then received he never wholly recovered. Mr. Rae was born at Hamilton, Scotland, in 1823, and, entering a Glas-



THE LATE MR. ROBERT RAE.

gow business at the age of eighteen, commenced contributing to temperance journals. Becoming secretary to the Scottish Temperance League, he entered, on behalf of the cause, into correspondence with Lord Macaulay, Archbishop Whately, Thomas Carlyle, De Quincey and Christopher North. He founded a newspaper called the 'Commonwealth,' in 1853, which ran for eight years. Mr. Rae then established himself in London, where he was warmly welcomed, becoming secretary of the National Temperance League, in which post he remained many years. Thirteen years ago he received a testimonial of £1,500, accompanied by an address, which referred to his long services as a reformer. Of Mr. Rae it was said by Cardinal Manning, 'One such man as Father Mathew or Robert Rae is worth all the Wellingtons or Napoleons who ever lived.'

[For the 'Witness.'

TIME GONE.

The rolling years have disappeared
To mingle with the ages gone,
And you and I are left on earth,
By God, the great Eternal One,
To praise His name for mercies past,
And live for Him while life shall last.

How fleeting are the years of time!
With constant haste they pass away;
And hour by hour we glide along
Toward the long, eternal day;
May we exist to do God's will
And thus by us the Christ reveal.

There is a realm beyond this world,
Far from the view of mortal sight;
It is the place of endless day,
Because in it there is no night.
That land is heaven, the saints' abode,
Whose maker is the living God.

T. W. GLOVER.

Toronto.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A STARTLING CASE.

A Woman's Condition, Physical and Mental, Completely Changed

By the Use of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets—She had Catarrh of the Stomach—She was Tortured till Cured by Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

'I can't imagine what's wrong with me. My food doesn't agree with me, and I feel sick and wretched after eating. I have a sensation of being bloated after each meal, a sour, watery liquid rises from my stomach to my mouth, and gas belches up constantly. I find it difficult to breathe, my head aches fearfully, my appetite is changeable, my nerves are utterly unstrung, and I feel weak, played out, and entirely unfit to do anything but lie down and quarrel with myself and everyone about me.'

Such is the way a Toronto lady described her condition a couple of weeks ago.

She looked miserable. She was sallow, thin and feeble. Her face was covered with pimples. She was a living picture of ill-health.

A friend advised her to use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. She did so. Today she is another woman. Her complexion is pure and clear, she is plump and healthy-looking, strong, energetic, her head is clear, her eyes bright, she eats and sleeps well, and is as happy as the day is long.

She was suffering from Catarrh of the Stomach. Her food did not digest, but lay, a putrid mass, in the stomach, fermenting and creating offensive gas, and poisonous matter.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets digested her food, giving her stomach a rest, and a chance to gain strength. They regulated the bowels which carried off the foul, poisonous matter that formerly rose from stomach to mouth. They cured her.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE FROM STE-CECILE DU BIC

Mrs. THS. BEAULIEU, cured of Bronchitis

Highly eulogized by the healing properties of

MORIN'S WINE, "Creso-Phates."

Ste.-Cecile du Bic.

To Dr. Ed. Morin, Quebec:

I will never be able to thank you enough for your wonderful preparation, MORIN'S WINE 'Creso-Phates.'

I had been suffering for more than two months from a severe Bronchitis, the unhappy result of a dangerous cold which I had neglected. I spent the whole day in coughing and could not sleep at night. I was exhausted, thin and very weak; not being able to attend to my house work, life seemed to me a slow death. I had consulted the physician, taken several remedies, followed a good treatment without being able to cure myself. I sometimes experienced some temporary relief and that was all.

A friend of mine who had called on me finding me seriously ill, advised me to make use of MORIN'S WINE 'Creso-Phates.' This preparation very much used in our place, operated prodigies, wherever it was used. I needed this judicious advice and wanted to make a new effort by trying this remedy the bright fame of which is unquestionable. I first felt some relief, but the cure came on very slowly. However, I did not get discouraged, and I kept on taking this excellent remedy regularly, according to given directions.

Finally, after taking this preparation for some time, I was cured and thoroughly cured, cough disappeared, I recovered sleep and my former appetite. I nevertheless wanted to continue its use which has made me as I am now, strong and full of energy.

A thousand thanks.

MRS. THOS. BEAULIEU.

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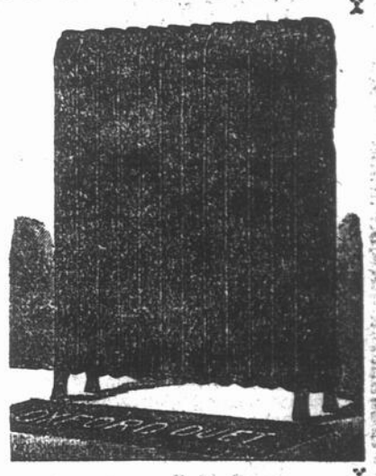
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The SATURDAY MORNING WOODCARVING CLASS for Children will be resumed by a highly qualified staff.

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HOME DEPARTMENT

THAT MORTGAGE OF ARMOUR'S.

The Children's Table—Unwise Preparation—Special Recipes for the Thanksgiving Dinner.

THE NEW THANKSGIVING.

(Hope Alton, in 'Christian Intelligencer.')

A ripple of interest and curiosity ran through the congregation of Linwood that fair autumnal Sabbath morn, as good old Deacon Easton arose and made the following announcement: 'My friends, it has been suggested to me by one of our members that, inasmuch as our dear pastor is not able to meet with us on Thanksgiving Day, we assemble by ourselves, and hold a thanksgiving "praise meeting," giving thanks as individuals for the mercies of the past year. I laid the plan before our pastor, and also spoke to some of the members, all of whom were favorable to the idea. So we will meet here on Thanksgiving Day, at the hour for the usual morning service, half-past ten a.m. All are cordially invited.' And while the congregation is singing the closing hymn, let us inquire into the circumstances which have brought around this new departure in staid and steady old Linwood.

Linwood is a quiet little village, nestled in among peaks of the grand old Catskills. A mountainous stream, fed by numberless little brooks, which come trickling down the hillsides, runs along the edge of the village, and turns the wheel of the picturesque old mill at one point, and then, taking a tumble over a natural dam below, stops long enough to turn the machinery of a cotton factory before it goes rippling and flashing through the valley to join the Mohawk. A narrow street, bordered on either side by neat white houses, runs the length of the village, shut in on one side by the river, and on the other by a hill that comes closely up to the door-yards in the rear of the buildings. The one church stands on the hill at one end of the village, joined on one side by the cosy parsonage, and on the other by the village school, where noisy children shout and play in the bright summer, or coast swiftly down the long hill when winter's snow lies smooth and white upon the hillside. Other dwellings are near it, and taken all together, Linwood is a very pleasant place.

For ten years they have had the services of the Rev. Mr. Lord, a devoted, saintly man, who has grown grey in his Master's service. Three months before this he had been taken suddenly ill, and for weeks his life was despaired of. But, through God's mercy, he had been so far restored that his physician said he would soon be able to take his place among them again. And so this brings us once more to the door of the church, where the people are coming slowly out. Through Mr. Lord's illness a weekly sermon had been read at the church when no neighboring minister could be found to preach for them. There is much wonderment as to the new plan and its instigator, but only a few are right in their conjectures. Among these is Mrs. Lawrence, a care-worn, fretful looking woman, who tells her husband as they walk homeward, 'I 'most know it is Annie Leeds who started that "praise meeting." '

'Annie Leeds!' exclaimed her husband, 'I should think she would be the last one to start a praise meeting. She don't seem to have much to be thankful for.'

'But she is the thankfulest creetur. It warms a body's heart to hear her. One day last week I got all worreted out. In the first place, I stood and churned two full hours by the clock. It did seem as if I'd never git the butter. Then the children acted more like wild Injuns than anything else, and, to finish it all, Aunt Matildy was crankier than ever, going around with her head tied up and a face like my vinegar jar. I declare I was just beat out. Just outside the winder was the bed of artemisias, and when I seen them so bright and purty, thinks I to myself, I'll just run over with a bunch of them posies for Annie. So I slipped on my bunnit and went out, not saying a word to nobody. And when I got there she was so pleased, and talked so nice about her blessin's, and having so much to be thankful fur, that I reely forgot my troubles, and went home, ready to take up with the children and not mindin' if Aunt Matildy wa'nt pleasant.' Mrs. Lawrence stopped for breath, while her more taciturn husband only said: 'Well, if she can be happy, I should think we all might.'

Annie Leeds was a poor cripple—one who had not walked in nearly ten years. Ten years before this she was a bright, wild girl of fifteen—the first in every girlish romp, and giving her widowed, Christian mother many hours of anxious care and thought. But soon after her fifteenth birthday a fall upon the ice injured the spine, and she was carried to her home, there to pass the weary hours, days and years till the death angel should come to her relief. For a long time she was bitter and unreconciled; blaming God for the heavy burden laid upon her. But she was a child of the covenant, given by Christian parents to God in her infancy. And so, gradually, through the ministrations of her mother and other Christian friends, she was brought by God's spirit 'into the fold.' When she gave up the struggle she laid her all upon the altar, and daily she ripened for heaven. Many days she lay in pain upon her bed, unable to do anything but cling to the promise, knowing that in all her trials God was with her, feeling that 'underneath her were the everlasting arms.' But when her days of comparative ease came, she loved to have her friends gather around her, and many a one, like poor, overworked Mrs. Lawrence, went away from the sick chamber, rested and cheered, encouraged to take up life's burdens again and carry them more uncomplainingly.

To her pastor, Annie Leeds was as a tower of strength; so firm was her faith, and so vivid her realization of heavenly things. And when he was stricken down by sickness, it came like a heavy blow to her; but she took that burden with all the rest and laid them at the foot of the cross. And she it was, who, in the gladness of her heart, for the partial restoration of health of Mr. Lord, had proposed the praise meeting.

But there was one who listened to the reading of the notice with conflicting feelings. The sermon read that morning was from Matt. v., 23-24, and emphasis had been given to the fact that it was of no use to bring the sacrifice of praise to offer on God's altar, while our brother had just cause of complaint against us. And Mr. Inman, while a regular communicant, and in many ways a conscientious man, was yet a hard man with the poor; and more than one had thought that Mr. Inman had not dealt with them as a Christian brother should. But never but once had he knowingly overstepped the bounds of strict honesty in his dealings with his church brethren. Several years before this, he had compelled poor John Armour, pursued by misfortune and hampered by sickness, to make over to him a mortgage on his farm. Mr. Armour had, by many sacrifices, been enabled to keep up the interest until the last two years. But the struggle was in vain, and Mr. Inman intended on the following week to take steps for the foreclosure of the mortgage. But his conscience pricked him sorely, he knew, in his heart, that he had no moral right to the property he coveted, the strong hand of perverted justice might give it to him. And the morning's service, plain but pungent, had cleared his mental vision. So while he rode silently homeward, two spirits strove for the mastery; and his good wife wondered what had come over her usually talkative husband.

Mr. Armour and his family had also been among the band of worshippers that morning, and were, like many others, busily talking over the 'praise meeting.' Trouble had worked differently with Mr. Armour and his wife. The former had grown hard and bitter; while his wife, always a quiet, though cheerful woman, had grown sad and more quiet every year, feeling the change in her poor, discouraged husband, even more than the hard struggle for life and the threatened loss of their home.

As they sat down to their frugal dinner, Mr. Armour said, 'I don't think I'll go to that Thanksgiving meeting. Squire Inman expects to foreclose that mortgage this week, and I don't think a man without a home feels much like thanksgiving.'

'And yet, John,' said Mrs. Armour, 'we really have a great deal to be thankful for. Just look at little Jennie, there, with her rosy cheeks, and think how near the grave she was last year this time. And Harry, too, is doing so well in his situation, and has the promise of promotion another year.'

'Oh, yes, wife,' interrupted Mr. Armour, half impatiently, 'you always see the bright side, but when you have no home to shelter you and the little ones you will think differently.'

'We'll trust in God, John. He never forsakes his children. If you would only think so, and trust him, I should feel content to leave it all to him, but your want of faith grieves me sorely.' Nothing more was said on the subject, each feeling that words were all in vain.

On the way home Mr. Inman startled his wife by the sudden question, 'Mary, what would you do about that mortgage of Armour's if you were me?' It was something new for him to consult his wife on business matters, and she looked at him to see if he was in earnest. Seeing the troubled look in his eyes, she said simply, 'First go and be reconciled to thy brother, then bring thy gift and offer it on the altar.' He was startled at the connection between her answer and his own thoughts, not guessing that her clear intuitions and wifely love had penetrated his secret.

After a moment's thought Mr. Inman spoke. 'I believe you are right, wife, and I will go over to Armour's this very day and give him the mortgage. I have never felt right about this matter, and, God helping me, I will never take advantage of a poor man's need again.' Mrs. Inman looked up with beaming eyes and trembling lips. 'I am so thankful, George, now we will both keep thanksgiving.'

(To be Continued next Saturday.)

Thy morning light and evening shade,
Successive comforts bring;
Thy plenteous fruits make harvest glad;
Thy flowers adorn the spring.
Thy showers thirsty furrows fill;
And ranks of corn appear;
Thy ways abound with blessings still—
Thy goodness crowns the year.
—Anon.

MOTHER'S METHODS

It's not too soon to get well stocked
With fall and winter clothes in 'Oct.'
—'Housekeeper's Calendar.'

Putting Away Summer Clothes.—The children's muslin and cambric dresses should be washed and put away rough dried to be starched and ironed in the spring, or when it is desired to use them again. They lose their freshness and become limp and creased if this is not done. The lisle thread and cotton stocking should be mended, the trimming ripped from hats when it is too faded or soiled for further use, and everything be in order, so far as possible, to save time in the busy spring days.—'Ladies' Home Journal.'

At Thanksgiving.—Don't ask the children to wait until the older guests are served. If you have not room for all at the same table, spread a separate one elsewhere, for the juveniles. No parent is going to enjoy his dinner, if he knows that little Adam and Eve need theirs; and I have yet to see the child who could eat a normal breakfast under the excitement of a prospect of a Thanksgiving dinner, at home or abroad.—'Observer.'

The mother of a baby trained to sleep by itself will be delighted to see a cradle in readiness in the prettily furnished guest room, no matter if it is shabby. When my little H—— was two years old we went to visit grandma. Sleepy time came and I undressed him and laid him on the lounge, but he would not go to sleep there, neither while rocking in my arms. He grew nervous and restless, and began to cry in dead earnest. About nine his papa went in search of a cradle, found one and brought it home. The little fellow fairly laughed when he saw it, snuggled down in it and was fast asleep in a moment. Grandpa declared 'there was no sense in bringing up children to be so "cranky"; our babies always slept with us.' Our child had slept in his cradle from his birth, because we believed that to be the best place for him, and it never occurred to us that sometime we might have trouble on this account. Grandma has a crib now.—May W., in 'Trained Motherhood.'

HAVING COMPANY.

The letter read: 'My Dearest Sue,
Next Thursday I will spend with you.
I won't enjoy my visit, though,
If any trouble I bestow.'

'Oh, I'm so glad,' cried Mrs. White,
'For company is such delight!'
But looking round her in dismay
'I must get ready right away.'

Armed with a dustpan and a broom,
She went to work in every room.
She oiled and polished, cleaned and rubbed
And mended, scoured, washed and scrubbed.

Then in the kitchen she began,
While perspiration down her ran.
At pies and puddings, cakes and bread,
As if an army must be fed.

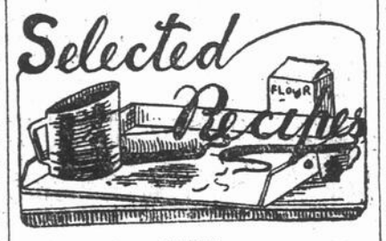
She toiled and fretted, cooked and baked,
She hurried, worried, stewed and ached.
When Thursday came, she, nearly dead,
Just managed to crawl out of bed.

And Mrs. Company came, too.
They kissed and hugged as women do,
And then began tired Mrs. White
To make excuses, never right:

'Oh, dear, my house (then waxen clean)
Is most too dirty to be seen,
So shut your eyes! You're looking stout,
Take off your things. I'm just worn out.

'You must excuse my cooking, too,
It isn't fit to offer you.
('Twas fit for kings). Too bad you come
Just when I'm upside down at home!'

And thus she welcomed and distressed
And spoiled the visit of her guest,
Who wished she hadn't come to be
A tired woman's 'company.'—'The Chef.'



MEATS.

Roast Turkey.—Two or three hours must be allowed for a seven or eight pound fowl, and four, if at all tough. The special goodness of it will depend largely upon the frequency and thoroughness with which it is basted. A strip of bacon, salt pork is better for those who object to the smoky flavor of bacon, tied over the breast will help make it juicy. Buttering the skin just before taking it out of the oven will make it crisp and brown.

Dressing.—A small loaf of bread, soaked in cold water, then squeezed and crumbed, two onions minced, a slice of pork chopped fine, eight or ten sage leaves finely cut, a tablespoonfuls of chopped celery, an egg, and, if you like, add half a dozen raw oysters. Mix thoroughly, and if any is left over form into a loaf to bake in the pan with the fowl.

Jellied Chicken.—Clean and cut in pieces one full grown chicken, and boil in enough water to cover, seasoning with celery, salt, thyme, parsley, and white pepper. When tender, pick the meat from the bones, boil the liquid down to one quart, strain and add three-fourths of a box of gelatine soaked in cold water. Chop the meat with a meat cutter, add two hard boiled eggs chopped slightly, stir all into the strained liquid, mix well and pour into a square mold, and let stand eight hours.

A ham should be put over the fire in cold water, after being well scrubbed with a vegetable brush, to remove any particle of dust, and perhaps the too strong smoky odor. Then fifteen minutes' moderate boiling should be allowed to every pound. The flesh shrinking away from the bone also indicates that the ham is well cooked. The water should be changed to cold water again—two or three times if the ham is very salt, or too strongly flavored. When done, allow to cool in the water in which it has been boiled. This is the secret of juiciness and tenderness. A bunch of sweet herbs put in while boiling is considered by many an improvement. It gives a dainty taste to the meat.

Scalloped Oysters.—Drain the oysters (for a few minutes only, as it is desirable to leave some of the liquor on them), season well with salt, pepper and mace and throw over them some fine cracker crumbs, tossing them about in the bowl until they are coated with the crumbs; put a layer of the oysters in the bottom of a buttered baking-dish, sprinkle over with crumbs, dot generously with bits of butter, moisten with the oyster liquid mixed with cream or milk, and dust lightly with salt and pepper. Repeat these layers until the dish is full, covering the last oyster layer with bread crumbs moistened in melted butter. Bake to a rich brown, cover, and stand for twenty minutes in the heater, that the brown crust may grow soft. The dish, if properly prepared, should be soft, moist and deliciously flavored, neither too wet nor too dry.

VEGETABLES.

Stuffed Vegetable Marrow.—(English recipe.)—For this recipe are required, one small marrow, four ounces bread-crumbs, two ounces butter, four large onions, about eight sage leaves, salt and pepper, two eggs. Peel the marrow, and cut in half lengthwise. Scoop out all the seeds and soft part. Peel the onions, cut them in quarters, and throw them into boiling water for five minutes. Draw off the water and refill the pan with fresh water. When this second water boils put back the onion and boil till soft. Meanwhile, put the sage leaves in boiling water for five minutes, then dry them, and when the onions are done chop them both together very finely. Now add the bread crumbs, pepper, salt and butter, which must first be melted. Beat up the eggs, and bind the stuffing with them. Fill the halves with this stuffing. Put the marrow together again, and roll it up in a piece of buttered paper. Tie it together firmly like a parcel with tape. Place in a saucepan with only enough water to come three-quarters way up the marrow. Boil gently till you can easily pierce it with a skewer. Lift out very carefully. Take off tape and paper, and lift out on to a hot dish. Pour thick brown gravy over it, and serve.

Sweet Potatoes.—Only southern cooks can bring out the real flavor of these tubers, says a writer in the New York 'Evening Post,' as those who have eaten them in the south can testify. A baked sweet potato, after it has left the supervision of an old plantation cook, is a thing to remember. Its heart, tender and mealy, encased in a crisp, brown shell, from which oozes the 'candy,' as the rich, sweet crystallized juice is called, makes as toothsome a morsel as is often partaken of. Another way, and this is the southern style of the cook-books, serves them in a sort of stew. The Boston cooking-school gives the following as the procedure in such preparation: Into a large flat-bottomed saucepan or cooking pot put two tablespoonfuls of butter and one of sugar. When hot lay in enough raw potatoes, pared, cut in two lengthwise, and seasoned with salt and pepper, to closely cover the bottom, and another layer (not close) on the top. Pour on enough water to half cover the lower layer, cover the vessel tightly, and place where the heat is gentle, that the cooking may be slow. When the lower layers are brown, change them to the top, letting the others brown. By the time both are done, the water will have evaporated, leaving a very little butter sauce to pour over the potatoes in serving.

Cooking Cauliflower.—If cauliflower is cooked by steam instead of being boiled the flavor of the vegetable will be much improved. Blanch a cauliflower which is to be boiled by placing it in a saucepan of boiling water for five minutes and then in cold water. When cool immerse the vegetable in a saucepan of fresh boiling water, to which add half an ounce of salt, a pinch of borax and three or four lumps of sugar. The saucepan should be left uncovered and the vegetable allowed to boil gently. When tender drain the cauliflower in a colander and serve with cream or tomato sauce. Baked cauliflower and grated cheese is a palatable dish and easily prepared. The vegetable, after being boiled and thoroughly drained, should be placed in a baking dish, taking care not to break the flowerets. Pour some warm butter over the vegetable and cover lightly with mild grated cheese. Season with salt and pepper and bake in a quick oven until the cheese is browned. Baste the cauliflower with the butter which is in the baking dish.

DESSERTS.

For Pumpkin Pie.—To a heaping cupful of stewed pumpkin, add three-quarters of a cup of milk, two eggs, a pinch of salt, and half a teaspoonful each of ginger and cinamon. Many people would prefer less ginger.

Lemon Pie.—Grate the rind and squeeze the juice of one lemon in one egg and one even teaspoonful of sugar. Beat all well together. Line a very small pie-plate with pastry; fill with the above mixture and bake at once. Make a meringue for the top of the whites of two eggs, beat until very stiff; add gradually two teaspoonfuls of powdered sugar, beating carefully but thoroughly in. Spread over the top of the pie, and return to the oven, allowing to stand there only until it becomes a delicate brown. For a large pie, use the same proportion.

Fig Pudding.—Chop together one pound of figs and one pound of fine bread crumbs, add one pound of chopped beef suet and one pound of brown sugar, a cup of milk and six well beaten eggs. Boil or steam three hours in a buttered mould, and serve with cream or liquid sauce. Other fruits may be used in place of figs.

Nougat Cake.—One half cup of butter, two cups of sugar, one cup of milk, two cups of flour sifted five times with three teaspoonfuls of vanilla, one half teaspoonfull of almond extract. Lastly add the whipped whites of eight eggs. Bake in five layers. Spread between the layers one quart of sweetened whipped cream in which is mixed two cups of blanched English walnut kernels. Flavor the cream with rose. Ice the cake with boiled icing flavored with lemon. Put blanched almonds on top while the icing is soft. Very nice.

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THE WHALE HUNT IN SHETLAND.

From a photograph taken after the slaughter.

This sketch is from a photograph taken by Mr. Ramsay, Lerwick, after the whale hunt at Whiteness Voe, on Aug. 24. A correspondent writes:—Whiteness Voe, where the catch of Aug. 24, 1900, was made, lies about twelve miles west of Lerwick. It is about two miles long and uniformly a quarter of a mile wide. It was about nine o'clock on the morning of this day last week when some sharp-eyed crofter spied the school blowing in the open sea outside. To Hoove, a small hamlet of some half a dozen houses, lies the credit of landing the whales. The male inhabitants are all more or less fisher folks, and the majority were engaged prosecuting the successful herring-fishing at Lerwick with the local boats. About twenty women and a few men in half a dozen boats, formed the attacking party. They were armed with every form of lethal weapon from scythes downward. A cordon, such as it was, was drawn round the whales. Unsuspicious and riding high out of the waters, they formed a somewhat easy prey. Judicious manoeuvring worked them well into the Voe, and, shouting vigorously, the attack was made.

One cannot help wondering at the extreme nerve, not to speak of the cold-blooded ferocity, of the women. The huntresses tossed here and there in their boats by the dying struggles of the whales—the average length was twelve feet—but still savagely stabbing or gashing them with improvised spears and harpoons, the scene, to an outsider, was one of sickening bloodshed. But still it is all gain and no loss, no nets to lose, nothing but mere killing. The writer asked one small boy what share he had in the capture. 'I stood on the beach and hollered,' he cheerfully remarked.

In the early afternoon the hunt was over. It is thought about thirty escaped, and before daylight disappeared one hundred and twenty-three whales were drawn ashore under the hamlet of Hoove.—Edinburgh 'Scotsman.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pronounced Incurable.

THE STORY OF MRS. AGNES FORAN, OF HALIFAX.

Following Inflammation of the Lungs a Severe Cough Set in and Her Doctor Said Her Case Was Hopeless—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Have Restored Her Health.

(From the 'Recorder,' Halifax, N.S.)

Mrs. Agnes Foran, who resides at 21 Agricola street, Halifax, N.S., tells a wonderful story of her complete restoration to health, after a protracted and distressing period of extreme illness, and she attributes her present happy condition, under Providence, to the marvellous qualities of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When Mrs. Foran was called upon by a representative of the Acadian 'Recorder,' who stated his mission, she cordially welcomed him to her pleasant home, where, in the presence of her mother and sister, she freely told the story of her sickness and recovery. She said: "A few years ago I suffered a severe attack of inflammation of the lungs, and was attended by one of the best physicians in the city. I pulled through, but was left a complete wreck, so that I could not do any work, suffering all the time from palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration and ringing sound in my head. I also had a distressing cough, and for months I never knew what it was to have a good night's rest. For two years my life was a perfect misery to me, and under the doctor's orders I took emulsion until I was nauseated at the sight of it, but all to no purpose. My life was despaired of by all my friends, who were assured by the doctor that my case was beyond the reach of human skill. I was visited by the clergy of my church and Sisters of Charity, who were very kind and sympathetic and looked upon me as one whose earthly race was about run. I experimented with all sorts of remedies for my cough, but without avail. My druggist at last advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Being fairly discouraged, nevertheless I was persuaded to make the trial, when, to the surprise and joy of myself, family and friends, I began to get better, and by the time I had taken seven or eight boxes, I was as well as you see me now,' and she laughingly added, "I think you will admit that I don't look much like a sick woman." Her mother, who had been listening to the tale of her daughter's long illness, added: "It just seems like a dream to us all that we once despaired of her life, when we now see her the pink of health."

Mrs. Foran said that when on a visit to England about a year ago she contracted a heavy cold, and was threatened with a return of her cough, but she at once got some of the pills and by the time she had reached New York she was as well as ever again. She related a number of instances in which she had advised people suffering from chronic complaints to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and always with the best results. She mentioned particularly a niece of hers living in Boston who was run down and in a wretched condition of health, but was now a healthy young woman, who owed the fact to the use of the pills. When the reporter was taking his leave, Mrs. Foran said: "I am very glad to have the opportunity to testify what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me, and you can say, that I shall never cease to sound their praises, and I bless the good Lord that they were placed in my way at a time when I had not the hope that I could live."

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

A rector in the South of England lately gave his congregation a great shock. 'The preacher for next Sunday,' he said, 'will be found nailed on to the church door.'

The Milton School Board, Kent, has decided to purchase rifles for the instruction of the boys in manual exercise, and to familiarize the lads with the use of the rifle.

The district of Rose Hill, Bolton, was recently the scene of an extraordinary subsidence, due to an obstruction of a stream locally known as the River Nile. The ground shook, and a huge volume of water spouted into the air, and the walls of the neighboring houses collapsed. The residents quitted the locality, fearing further subsidences.

A curious bee story comes from Muswell Hill. A resident in the Colney Hatch Lane possessed a hive of bees. One day they were besieged by a large swarm of wasps. A battle raged between the rival armies for a couple of days, with the result that the wasps are now in possession of the hive. The dead bodies of hundreds of bees killed during the encounter now lie around the hive.

An extraordinary case was recently investigated by the Guildford coroner. Edward Cumper, a youth of Albury, fell from a ladder in his employer's stable, and was kicked by a horse. His skull was fractured, but he lived two months after the operation of trepanning had been performed at the county hospital. At the inquest it was stated that Cumper's employer, Mr. Arthur Vaughan, who found the lad lying unconscious in the stable, afterwards went out for a ride on the same horse. He was thrown and killed on the spot.

The steamer 'Southern Cross' has arrived at Liverpool with a small consignment of Argentine meat, preserved by a new process. Into a specially-constructed chamber were placed the carcases of six bullocks and ten sheep, shorn of heads and legs. The air is sterilized, and the carcases hang in a temperature of twenty degrees above freezing point. This prevents the meat chilling, and it is claimed retains the full flavor. On arrival in the Mersey a sample of the meat was cooked and found as fresh and sweet as English fed. A thorough inspection of the whole consignment is awaited with great interest.

An amusing instance of the ways of the post-office is given by a Worcestershire correspondent of 'Truth.' He wrote to the postmaster of the district enclosing £3 for a game license, which was sent to him in an unstamped envelope with a large '2d.' inscribed across it. The rural postman demanded the twopence on delivery of the license, and it was paid by a servant. Not seeing why this fee should be exacted, the sportsman afterwards got the postman to make enquiries, and at the end of a week he brought the following instruction from his head office: 'Inform Captain —— that he can get one penny refunded if he applies at the G. P. O., London.'

According to the latest British army returns it would seem that there is no present necessity for the introduction of the conscription system in that country. For an army that relies solely on voluntary enlistment the total of 219,283 soldiers prepared to take up arms is highly creditable. It appears that of the 219,283 soldiers, 158,566 are English, 16,385 are Scotch, 26,374 are Irish, 8,275 are Indian and colonial, 142 are foreigners and 2,351 are ranked as 'unknown.' When these figures are compared with the population, it is seen that 5.50 Englishmen out of every thousand join the army, five out of every thousand Irishmen, and four per thousand Scotchmen

A bullock in a bedroom is a near relation of a bull in a china shop. Who ever imagined that a bullock could climb a staircase? Yet, we are credibly assured, such a feat has been performed at Bedford. The animal entered the kitchen door of an inn, happily overlooked the children, and walked upstairs. The landlady, who was putting one of the children to bed, and probably heard a footstep on the stairs, met her uninvited guest at the top. She omitted all conventional salutations and retired into a side-room for a little quiet thought. Meanwhile the bullock entered the bedroom, and, instead of going quietly to bed as he would have done in fairyland, proceeded to sample the furniture. Having finished with the bedstead and other trifles, he looked out of the window; and having decided against that mode of exit, retired downstairs, leaving the house as he entered it—or, rather, not precisely as he entered it. The room upstairs was subsequently photographed.

SCOTCH.

A shocking accident recently occurred in the galvanizing works of Messrs. Smith & McLean, Mavisbank. An employee, William Hill, aged 24, Crookston street, South Side, was working at the edge of the tank full of molten metal, when he fell into the liquid, receiving dreadful injuries. He died in the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow.

The annual dinner of the Black Watch veterans, held to celebrate the anniversary of the battles of Alma and Tel-el-Keber, in which their regiment took a distinguished part, took place on Saturday evening, Sept. 22, last, in the Buchanan Street Station Hotel, Glasgow. Sir Peter Arthur Halkett, Bart., of Pitfirrane, Fifeshire, who as an ensign of the 42nd Royal Highlanders, carried the Queen's colors at the battle of the Alma, and served through the whole of the Crimean campaign, occupied the chair. The general company comprised many interesting figures, from octogenarian Crimean veterans, still hale and hearty, and men who had borne the brunt of the Indian mutiny, including the siege of Lucknow, to two smart-looking, sturdy sergeants, still wearing the regimental uniform, who were wounded at Magersfontein.

The ceremony of unveiling the memorial to Robert Pollok, the author of 'The Course of Time,' and 'Tales of the Covenanters,' took place on Monday afternoon, Sept. 24, last. The site of the memorial is on the road from Glasgow to Kilmarnock, at a spot three miles to the south of the village of Newton Mearns, and near to the farm of North Moorhouse, where the poet was born in 1798. At the dinner which followed the toast of the poet's memory was proposed by Mr. A. B. Todd, Cumnock. After sketching the career of Pollok, Mr. Todd said—'What Pollok might have accomplished, had his life been spared, it is needless now to speculate upon. In his short life he accomplished much that, in spite of the croaking of unlovely critics, will make his name immortal. That brief life of his we know was as pure and lovely as it was short. This I had many years ago from the lips of one who was his friend and class-fellow at college—the late Mr. Ivie Campbell, of Dalgig, New Cumnock, Much accustomed to muse and to commune alone with nature, it might well have been said of Pollok—'His soul was like a star, and dwelt apart.'

Information has reached Fort William of a somewhat serious accident to Lord Cadogan, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the occurrence has naturally aroused widespread anxiety in the district. His Lordship, who is at present tenant of the deer forest of Killiechonate, in Lochaber, while out stalking in the end of last week had wounded a stag, and in hurrying over rough ground to intercept and get another shot at it, he stumbled against a boulder, and was forcibly thrown to the ground. Finding himself unable to rise, he had perforce to remain on this part of the moors until his ghillies came up, his Lordship meanwhile suffering a good deal of pain in the right leg, which he believed to be fractured. He was with some difficulty lifted upon the back of a deer pony. Unfortunately the accident occurred at a point some ten miles distant from the shooting lodge, and the journey homeward, which occupied five hours, was a painful and a trying one. Dr. McArthur, Fort William, was telegraphed for and was soon in attendance. A medical examination of the injury showed that a tendon had been ruptured, and the nature of the wound is such that the Lord Lieutenant will be unable to leave his room for some time.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Dr. Chapman, minister of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, New York, has erected at his own cost a summer home for ministers of all denominations at Winona, as a memorial of the late D. L. Moody.

At Lagos, West Africa, Princess Awalon, a granddaughter of King Alin, of Ilorin, a Mohammedan city within the sphere of the Nigerian Government, having recently visited Lagos, was, on profession of faith, publicly baptized by Dr. Mojola Agbebi, at the Lagos Marina. Some hundreds of people witnessed the ceremony.

We regret, says the 'British Weekly,' to state that Mrs. Josephine Butler is in very feeble health, so much so that she has had to suspend the publication of her little paper, the 'Storm bell.' She is suffering from much physical weakness, largely induced by her great sorrow at the death, after a very brief illness, of her beloved sister, Madame Meuricoffre, who had been Mrs. Butler's intimate friend and confidante since childhood, and had the deepest sympathy with her special work.

The spread of the Protestant movement in Austria has reached such proportions that the professors of the Protestant theological faculty at the University of Vienna have issued an appeal to parents, pastors and students to consider the need of more Protestant native pastors. Over forty ministers have come from Germany; but still there is need of more, and Austrian Protestant students of all classes in society are urged to consider the peculiar claims of the ministry now upon them.

Mrs. Bramwell Booth, speaking in South London recently, said the most self-evident claim the Salvation Army had on the philanthropic public was its temperance work. It was the largest temperance association in the world, and, with one important exception, it was the only Christian organization that made total abstinence a condition of membership. Not only were the members not allowed to drink, but, best of all, they did not want to drink.

Brigham H. Roberts, of Utah, addressed two Mormon mission meetings in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn recently. The only reference he made to his recent experience in being expelled from the House of Representatives was made at the night service. 'One rift in the clouds through all the dark storm clouds of my experience in Washington is that as a result of it thousands, tens of thousands, yes, hundreds of thousands, shall yet learn what Mormonism means. Because of this I am satisfied that my experience was not a failure, but a glorious success.'

The University Women's Missionary Settlement at Bombay, says the 'British Weekly,' suffered a sad loss last month in the death of Miss Helen Beyland. Miss Beyland was one of the party of three who sailed from England in October, 1896, to form the settlement which the Women's Universities of Great Britain are supporting. Its work is chiefly done among the cultured Parsis. During the four years many changes have happened to the little band of settlers. Three others joined them, and one was obliged to return home in bad health. The death of Miss Beyland makes the first gap in the ranks. She graduated at Alexandra College, Dublin, and her special work has been the care of the school for upper class Parsi children, into which she threw her whole energies. She taught brightly and vividly, and her pupils, young and old, always loved her and enjoyed learning from her. The Bombay Settlement, we may mention, is carried on on strictly undenominational lines.

PUNDITA RAMABAI.

APPEAL FROM THE RAMABAI ASSOCIATION.

Four times has this brave woman taken her life in her hands, and gone into the famine districts to save women and children from starvation and ruin. In May, however, she succumbed to fatigue, heat, a slight sunstroke, and was very ill for several weeks. Yet with undaunted courage she writes:

'You must not worry. God protects us here. If you were to see the famine sufferers as I have seen them, you would know what it is that drives me to work. Thousands of young girls are wandering about Gujerat and Rajputana, who must be saved. It is appalling that over ten percent of the deserted girls have gone into the hands of the devil. Our strength and means are too limited; but we must go forward in faith, and save as many as we can. I have sent three women into the famine district, and hope to go again myself as soon as I am well enough.

The girls saved from starvation in 1897 are doing wonderfully well. At the annual examination fifty percent passed. Many will join the higher standard when the school reopens. Forty of the old famine girls are helping me as matrons and teachers in the schools started this year. During the vacation the girls are busy sewing, mending, pickling mangoes, house-cleaning, etc.

I have been obliged to take one hundred from Mukti to Sharada Sadan. The number in our homes has increased to eight hundred and sixty. I thank all our friends who are holding up my hands and helping me in every way. God bless you all!'

Ramabai gives no thrilling word-pictures of the scenes of sin, suffering, and death in the famine district, the details of which pain and sicken the heart. But she sees them all, is in the midst of them all; and her heart sends forth a passionate cry to God and to her brothers and sisters across the waters for help, help, to save the innocent, the sinful, and the suffering. In all their nakedness and filthiness she takes them to her home, where even their own caste sisters at first shrink from touching them. But soon they are purified, clothed, and fed; health, strength, and hope return; and their hearts open to the blessed influences of Christian love and compassion.

Since the annual meeting of the American Ramabai Association last March more than eight thousand dollars have gone through its treasury for the famine sufferers especially. The donations came, and are still coming, in large sums, from the rich and the poor, from little boys and girls, who are denying themselves candy and toys, and from the hardly earned savings of aged men and women; from Sunday-schools, mission schools, and churches; from men and women of all denominations—and all this without any organized methods of appeal.

Now, with the increasing number of organizations for famine relief, and with the increasing number of women and girls whom Ramabai is rescuing, her board of managers feel that, in justice to her, a direct and strong appeal should be made to her friends and the public for increased help. Generous sums have been sent her outside of the association; but she could wisely use tenfold what she has received.

Ramabai is a native, and knows how to deal with her people. She has had experience in three famines, and knows the best methods of relief. She will make one rupee do the work of a dollar. She is wise, economical, and far-seeing. Not only is she clothing the naked bodies and putting food into hungry mouths, but she is preparing each one of her pupils for a life of self-support, a life of usefulness and purity. Ramabai's friends would not wish that one dollar less should go to other relief organizations, but they do ask for the generous support of a work that must appeal to 'all sorts and conditions of men.'

An undeniable proof of the success of this work is found in the fact that, in twelve years only, the number of women and girls, all of the higher caste, has increased from two to eight hundred and sixty.

It is thus seen that Ramabai stands in a double relation to the Christian generosity of America. She is, first, the head of a permanent institution, which is receiving, training, and educating the high-caste widows and women of India, many, if not most, of them recently received are victims of the famine; and she is, secondly, the wise, economical, trusted almoner of money sent from America specifically for famine sufferers. Our appeal, therefore, is of twofold strength, and must reach all who have hearts to feel.

Donations may be sent to the treasurer of the American Ramabai Association, Mr. E. Hayward Ferry, 222 Boylston street, Boston.

JUDITH W. ANDREWS,
36 Rutland square, chairman executive committee.

E. WINCHESTER DONALD,
233 Clarendon street, president American Ramabai Association.

The Boys' Page.

[For the Boys' Page.

With the Tinkers.

A STORY OF VAGRANT LIFE IN IRELAND.

I.

When there was hardly another shred of the roof left to cover them the Kearneys left their miserable cabin. The landlord, who had received no rent for years, had long prayed for their departure. He knew he could more profitably convert the structure into a stable for his cattle. All the surrounding people were glad, for poverty-stricken themselves they could ill afford even the meagre charity which the Kearneys unceasingly demanded of them. In a thriftless district of the west of Ireland the Kearneys were noted for thriftlessness. Pat Kearney had begun his career by marrying at nineteen and then immediately throwing up his employment as herd in order to prolong his merry-making on the few pounds his wife brought in dowry. He followed the same tactics faithfully through the succeeding years, relinquishing any odd job he had happened to secure the minute the notion took him. The appearance of many children only seemed to impress further on him the wisdom of trusting altogether in fate to supply the needs of the hour. By some means the children struggled through their babyhood and reached the age when they could do a little towards their own maintenance by fighting, begging and occasionally working.

It was when Mike, the third youngest of Pat Kearney's eleven children, was thirteen years old, that the family took to the road and became members of that wandering class known in Ireland as 'tinkers.' On their settting out they numbered something like two dozen souls



THE KIERNEY'S COTTAGE.

It was in this condition when they finally left it and became 'tinkers.'

including Mike's father and mother, his brothers and sisters and the young families of two married brothers and a married sister who, equally shiftless, decided to throw in their lot with their vagrant parents. Between them all they possessed, a horse and cart, three or four ass carts, some young asses, a pair of goats, a few pots and pans, a small quantity of tin for tinkering, four tarpaulins, some ragged blankets and the threadbare clothes on their backs. Following the usual custom of tinkers, they travelled slowly from fair to fair, and from race-course to race course, begging or selling any increase of live stock they might chance to have. They would halt also for longer or shorter periods in fat neighborhoods where begging would be profitable or where there was a prospect of getting tinkering jobs to do. When travelling they rested at nights on deserted waysides, which afforded good enough grass for feeding their animals. Up by the wall, on the lee side, they would build their fire with a few 'sods of turf' and sticks and over it place the pot for cooking suspended from a stick which would be secured in the crevices of the wall. The tarpaulins would be stretched over low frameworks on the grass and beneath these the tired travellers crept for their rest.

The boys and young men shared the privileges of one tarpaulin. Mike was always careful to secure a good dry corner for his married sister's eldest child, Patsey Doyle, a puny fair-haired little fellow of eight. Mike indeed had constituted himself his nephew's special protector and friend and found the child's affection the brightest part of his own rather aimless existence.. For Patsey's sake he would try to help his father on the few occasions that worthy man did any tinkering, wishing to be able to set up, one day, as an independent tinker and maintain Patsey.

Mike was a handsome black-haired boy who in spite of the fact that he was a tinker's child, captured the hearts of those he came in contact with, whether they were the rich from whom he begged or the poor for whom he did jobs. He was also very popular among his brothers and sisters, who respected his daring ways and his ability to give as good as he got

II.

It was some six months after the departure of the Kearneys from their native village that Mike especially proved his ability of giving as good as he got. They were on their way to the village of Ballindarh, where a large horse and cattle fair was annually held. They had two or three young asses to dispose of, and expected to be enriched for a couple of months to come. Their intention was to arrive in the neighborhood at an early hour the day before the fair. They would thus have time to find a good spot by the wayside where the grass was good and so give the animals for sale a chance of being in good condition. However, on that day a wheel came off one of the carts and a long delay was caused by the necessity of getting a new axle-tree. Thus it was nearly midnight when the Kearneys in the worst of tempers arrived at Ballindarh. To search for a retired grassy spot at that hour was out of the question, so they made their way to the village green and in a remote corner where stood a ruined cottage, took up their quarters. The wind was blowing freshly and it was not until they had tried the interior of the ruin that they succeeded in getting a fire lighted for making a scanty meal of porridge.

The porridge being disposed of and the animals fed on any available hay in the carts, the tinkers retired for a short sleep.

At daybreak the older men hurried off to secure good places for the sale of the asses, the women and children being left to look after the carts and to organize begging expeditions. Mike had often proved himself to be a successful beggar but this morning he flatly refused to go on the tramp. For little Patsey lay hot and flushed on one of the ass carts and entreated Mike not to leave him. The child had really only a feverish cold, but Mike in his ignorance thought some fatal sickness was pending and he remained deaf to his mother's screams that he was a lazy young blackguard, and when she finally came up to the cart and used a stick on his back he merely crouched into a smaller space, taking care, however, that he should be between the stick and his nephew.

But her anger presently subsided as she saw how feverish her grandchild really was, and remembered from previous experience that if Mike was with him he would demand no attention from any one else. Therefore, with a few curses against things in general, and Ballindarh in particular, she retired to the fire, which, as the wind had changed, they were lighting at some distance off from the ruins.

The cart on which Patsey lay was drawn up by the ruined cottage. As Mike tended his small nephew, covering him with his own old coat and trying to get him to sleep, he noticed casually the surrounding landscape. Behind the cottage was a short, grassy lane which led to the bank of a narrow but deep stream, and then, turning, skirted the green until it finally emerged into the high road leading to the village of Ballindarh. Mike thought this village-green one of the largest he had ever seen, and he noticed that, contrary to the usual custom, the animals for sale, instead of spreading all over it, kept to the village and that part of the green next the village. Thus the spot where the tinkers were encamped was left undisturbed. Mike now turned his attention to the ruin close by It had evidently been a two-roomed cottage, but now its walls had tumbled down to about half its original height. The odd thing was that high thorn bushes had been placed on top of the crumbling walls, and over about half the breadth of the cottage a kind of rough thatching had been stretched, with the bushes as side supports. A clump of bushes lay just within the entrance ready apparently for thrusting in the doorway. Two rough wooden benches appeared to be the only fitting-up of the interior. The more Mike gazed at the building the less he could conceive to what use it was put, for the attempt at thatching, the thorn bush obstructions and the two benches indicated some purpose in view He was still meditating on the subject when a number of his brothers and sisters arrived back from their begging expedition. Their spoils consisted of broken bread and meat, oatmeal, dripping, a can of skim-milk and a few old clothes. Mrs. Kearney proceeded to divide the most of this food into small portions for the waiting children, and then sending some to Mike and Patsey she told them to keep out of her way for the rest of the morning.

The children made for the ruined cottage, where Mike received them with many signs and cautions to keep quiet, as Patsey was sleeping. They crowded round the cart munching and relating their morning's experiences. Pennies, they said, would have been more plentiful had there not been crowds of other tinker children to claim them. They thought there must be at least five other bands of tinkers encamped in the neighborhood, and they had had fights with several lively young specimens of their own calling.

At length, tired out with their morning's exertions, a number of the children threw themselves as they were on the grass and went fast asleep. But Joey and Dan, the two older boys next in age to Mike, sat on the shafts of the cart, still talking. Presently they began speculating, as Mike had done, on the use to which the ruined cottage was put.

'Would ye think ere a one lived in it?' asked Joey.

'And with old bushes on the walls and not a quarter of the roof on it,' answered Mike in derision.

'Maybe it's sheep they do be keeping in it ?' said Joey again.

'And perhaps it's sheep that do be wanting wooden benches to sit down on ; sure, you're a sheep yourself.'

Joey was about to make some smart reply when his attention was attracted by a crowd of boys who were running across the green from the direction of the village. Shouting and laughing, they were making straight for the ruined cottage by which the Kearneys' cart was placed. As they realized that a band of tinkers had chosen the spot for an encampment they showed strong signs of disapproval. They made faces and called out insulting names as they pushed by.

'We don't want low tinkers round our place,' said a tall fellow as he followed his companions into the cottage and shoved the thorn bush into the doorway.

'And so it's dirty spalpeens like ye that has the old house fixed up,' said Joey, putting out his tongue, 'and musha isn't it a grand place ye have intirely.'

A cry of disgust arose from the boys inside.

'And you have been lighting your dirty fires in our house,' shouted one of them ; 'sure we'll have the police after you, you low tinkers.'

'And indade it's a great house, with old thorn bushes for walls, and no doubt the rint is high,' Mike shouted back.

'It's our place anyway, where we have our own land league meetings and bands, and if any one of ye ever puts a foot inside of it again, ye'll be sorry, and that's telling ye.'

The tinker children were now thoroughly roused. Joey jumped from the cart and made as if for the door. Suddenly a heavy stone was thrown from between the interstices of the obstructing bushes. It was obviously intended for the advancing Joey. But it alighted instead with a crash on the cart and rolled violently against the sick little boy. A shrill scream came from Patsey, who started to a sitting position. Mike's face turned white. 'Sure ye've nearly killed him,' he groaned, as he bent over the little boy.

Two or three of the children sprang from the grass and made for the cottage. But the village boys without losing a second pulled the thorn bush away, darted out of the entrance, and rushed round the house and down the little lane at the back. For a moment the tinker children gave pursuit, but Patsey's wailing presently brought them back to the cart.

By this time Mrs. Kearney, and some of the other women had come up and stood gazing helplessly at Patsey, whose bare legs were covered with blood from a large cut inflicted by the stone. But Mike's senses were about him.

'One of you bring me some water,' he shouted ; 'and Joey, tear some strips off of the old shirt, that was given you this morning.'

A few minutes later and he had Patsey's wound washed and bound up

'Sure, I don't feel it at all now,' said Patsey, struggling with his tears.

'We'll be even with them yet, the blackguards, Mike hissed under his breath, 'they might have killed the little gossoon.'

'But aren't they gone now, and dear knows if ever we'll see one of them agin,' said Joey, longing for an encounter.

'Come agra, and lean up agin me,' Mike said to his small nephew, and then turning to his companions: 'Never fear, we'll make them sorry for trying to kill Patsey and I'll tell you how by and by. Go away now and let me think it out a while.'

The return of the men from the fair created a diversion at this juncture and the women and children hurried to ascertain the results of their sales. As it happened, these were very satisfactory and consequently Pat Kearney and his elder sons were in good humor and had some pennies to give to the childer to buy sugar-stick and gingerbread. And the children without delay betook themselves to the village to make their purchases.

III.

During that long afternoon Mike stayed with little Patsey, caressing him and coaxing him to eat now and then some of the food set aside for him in the morning. Later on the child dropped into a refreshful sleep and thereupon Mike carried him from the cart and put him to rest beneath the men's tarpaulin. All the time the young fellow never ceased to think of a plan for disconcerting the boys who had hurt his nephew.

Upon the tinker children's return from the village they found Mike helping his parents to move the tarpaulins and carts to another part of the green, where they expected to find more shelter When this business was finished Mrs. Kearney gave them all a hunk of bread for their supper, saying that she and the older ones were going to the village and would not be back till late. She likewise informed them they would quit Ballindarh at daylight.

As soon as the men and women had departed the children gathered round Mike clamoring to know if he had arrived at any plan for the discomfiture of the owners of the cottage.

'We heard in the village,' said Joey, 'that those same boys are the roughest fellows in the place and that they have taken that old cottage which nobody claims for their own use and that they are up to every mischief and nobody has a good word for them.'

'Yes,' added Dan, 'and they do be shouting and singing and drinking in the old cottage every evening, and then when every one has gone to bed don't they be out with their old flutes and concertinas, keeping every dacent soul awake with their noise, and there's no standing them at all.'

'And mightn't they have killed little Patsey,' said someone else.

'Yes,' said Mike, 'they might, and now I'll tell ye what we'll be after doing to them. We'll knock down this very night, every stick and stone of their dirty old house, and we'll not only knock it down but we'll put every stick and stone into the stream beyant. And as we're leaving in the morning won't we be well out of their way if they want to pay us out.'

The children gasped.

'Sure, could we ever do it?' said Joey gazing over at the one-storied cottage with its walls still solid up to at least half its height.

'We can,' said Mike, 'as soon as the others have come back from the village and gone to bed we'll put the three asses in the carts, and won't they bring the stones and the dirt down to the stream which is only a couple of steps off. The moon will be up in an hour or two and sure it's easy working then if ye're all willing and ready to do your best.'

'And why wouldn't we, Mike, dear,' said Joey, 'but now I'm thinking wouldn't it be well to have a little help if it was easy got. Perhaps now some of the boys from the other tinker bands would only be too pleased to have a little of the fun.'

'Well, if we have them they'll have to do just what Mikey tells them and they must understand that,' said one, remembering how efficiently Mike had acted as master on former occasions of daring. Finally it was agreed that Joey with two or three plausible ones of their number should visit the other tinker camps and enlist recruits. Also they were to buy bread with the few pennies the children still had amongst them and all were to save the bread that had just been given them so that there might be some midnight refreshment for the workers.

All was in readiness for action by ten o'clock that night. The older tinkers, preparatory to setting out early in the morning, had come back from the village in good time and gone to rest at once, several of them, alas! much the worse of liquor. Joey had secured the willing services of some fourteen or sixteen boys from the various tinker camps in the neighborhood, many of whom had been molested by the very boys who had been the cause of Patsey's wound. The Kearney tribe were able to muster ten strong, the very young children not being called out. Mike in marshalling his forces showed considerable powers of organization. He apportioned a certain number of boys to knock the stones of the cottage walls loose with spades, iron bars or anything they could lay their hands on. Another lot were to remove the stones to the waiting carts which were then to be driven by some of the girls down the short grassy lane to the adjoining stream, where several boys were stationed to assist in dumping the stones on to sloping boards, whence they rolled into the water.

Thus they worked on for five hours with but one interval to eat the bread the Kearneys had provided earlier, and a few pieces of broken meat which Joey had ransacked from his mother's preserves. Doubtless some of the older tinkers even at the distance of the other side of the green, noticed signs of commotion in the night and guessed the children were up to some prank, but they were too tired to investigate and moreover made it their policy to allow the youngsters to look after their own interests.

By half-past three in the morning, incredible as it may seem, the old ruined cottage appropriated by a group of rough Ballindarh boys had literally been swept from the face of the earth, its stones and mortars lying in the bed of the neighboring stream. By the waning moonlight the asses which had drawn the stones to the stream, were turned loose on the green, and the twenty-six or thirty tinker children varying in age from seventeen to eleven, separated and crept back to their miserable domiciles.

Five hours later and the Kearneys had left Ballindarh and were on their way to the races in a neighboring county—that is, all but Mike, Joey and Dan, who had gained permission to linger behind on the understanding that they must catch up the others by evening.

IV.

There is now living in the State of New York a prosperous young farmer by the name of Mike Kearney. He has a nephew with him named Patsey Doyle, whom he is sending to a good school with the object of his becoming a school master in time.

Patsey hardly remembers his native land of Ireland for he was but nine years old when a philanthropic American, visiting Ireland, undertook to rescue him and his young uncle from their degrading vagrant lift and to bring them to America and put them in the care of a farmer relative of his own.

The two boys turned out steady, industrious fellows, and in a few years Mike was able to begin farming on his own account. In the winter evenings Mike tells tales of the old land, but there is one Patsey loves to hear in particular. It concerns the routing of some young natives of Ballindarh by sweeping away in one summer's night an old ruined cottage they had appropriated for their gatherings. And Patsey laughs aloud when Mike dwells on the scene presented next morning to some tinker boys who were lurking behind a neighboring hedge: Twelve or thirteen utterly confounded village boys staring incredulously at the spot where but yesterday stood their mansion—such as it was—and where now was nothing but trodden clay and grass.

K. BOURKEWRIGHT.

THE TEMPLE OF FAME.

'How far away is the Temple of Fame ?'
Said a youth at the dawn of day ;
And he toiled and dreamed of a deathless name ;
But the hours went by and the evening came,
That left him feeble, and old, and lame,
To plod on his cheerless way.

'How far away is the Temple of Good ?'
Said a youth at the dawn of day ;
And he strove, in a spirit of brotherhood,
To help and succor, as best he could,
The poor and unfortunate multitude
On their hard and dreary way.

He likewise strove with adversity,
To climb the heights above ;
But his dream was ever of men made free,
Of better days in the time to be,
And self was buried in sympathy—
He followed the path of Love.

He was careless alike of praise or blame;
But, after his work was done,
An angel of glory from heaven came
And wrote on high his immortal name,
Proclaiming this truth, that the Temple of Fame
And the Temple of Good are one.

For this is the lesson that history
Has taught since the world began :
That those whose memories never die,
That shine like stars in our human sky,
And brighter grow as the years roll by,
Are the men who have lived for Man.

—The Denver (Colo.) 'News.'

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No. Pulleys.	Diameter.	Face.
1	5 in.	2 in.
1	7 in.	6 in.
4	8 in.	2 in.
1	8 in.	6 in.
1	8 in.	4 in.
1	8¾ in.	4½ in.
1	9½ in.	3¼ in.
2	10 in.	4 in.
1	12 in.	6 in.
1	12 in.	13 in.
1	15 in.	3 in.
2	15½ in.	6 in.
1	16 in.	6 in.
1	16 in.	8 in.
1	17 in.	7 in.
1	17½ in.	7 in.
1	24 in.	4½ in.
1	24 in.	8½ in.
1	28 in.	14 in.
1 Rope Pulley, 42	in.	2½ in.

IRON CONE PULLEYS.

2 cones ..... 1 in. bore.
2 cones ..... 2 in. bore.

DODGE WOOD PULLEYS.

No.	Diameter.	Face.
2	5½ in.	2¼ in.
2	8 in.	6½ in.
1	10 in.	6½ in.
1	12 in.	5 in.
1	12 in.	6½ in.
1	12 in.	10 in.
3	15 in.	8 in.
1	15 in.	4 in.
1	15 in.	9 in.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

BY-LAWS Nos. 255, 256 and 257.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Council of the City of Montreal, in virtue of the powers conferred upon it by the Charter of the said city, has adopted the following By-laws:—

1st. By-Law No. 255, to amend By-Law No. 254, entitled 'By-Law to provide for the burying and incineration of carrion in the City, adopted on the 4th October, 1900.

2nd. By-Law No. 256, to amend By-Law No. 143, to provide for the removal of house offal, adopted on the 8th October, 1900.

3. By-Law No. 257, to amend By-Law No. 239, concerning automatic safety valves for sewers, adopted on the 8th October, 1900.

And that said By-Laws are now in force.

(Signed) L. O. DAVID,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, 11th October, 1900.

CHESS

Communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal.

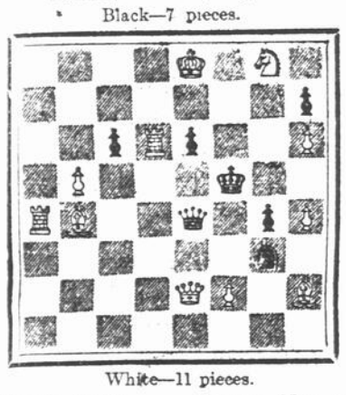
Saturday, Oct. 13, 1900.

PROBLEM NO. 349.

'Timeo Danaos et Dona Ferentes.'

(Composed for the 'Witness' by C. C. W. Sumner, Warwick, England.)

Black—7 pieces.



White—11 pieces.

Mate in TWO. Solution, Nov. 3.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENT.

Solution to Two-move Problem No. 345, 'Rooked.' White K at K Kt 5; Q at Q Kt 2; Rs at Q Kt 8 and Q 8; B at K B 5; Kt at Q R 4; pawns at Q R 6, Q B 3, K 6 and K B 2—ten pieces. Black K at K 4; B at Q B 5; pawns at Q R 2, Q 3, K 2 and K B 6—six pieces. Key move, 1 R (Kt 8)—B 8. Variations:

Black.	White.
1 P—Q 4	2 Q—Kt 8 mate.
1 B moves	2 P—B 4 mate.
1 K—Q 4	2 R—B 5 mate.

Correct from A.K.B., Ottawa*, 106 (fortnightly prize); H. W. Barry, Boston**, 148; 'Greenhorn,' Montreal*, 90; L. C. Wurtele, Acton Vale**, 117, and John Rodger, jr., Genoa**, 146.

Criticism.—The key is well concealed, notwithstanding the motto. Variation few, but delightful.—'Report.' Some nice variations, and the problem is fairly difficult.—Freeman. Good variations.—Macnab. The Kt might have been placed on R 6, saving the pawn.—Rodger. While a little more variety in return for force employed were desirable, nevertheless, as it stands, the problem shows ingenuity, and the construction a due regard for the tenets of the art.

An instructive and brilliant game, played in the Correspondence Tournament organized by 'La Strategic,' of Paris, France.

Game 350—French Defence.

White, M. Weissmann.	Black, P. Humbert.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—K 2
5 P—K 5	5 K Kt—Q 2
6 B x B	6 Q x B
7 Kt—Kt 5	7 Q—Q sq
8 P—K B 4	8 P—Q R 3
9 Kt—Q R 3	9 P—Q B 4
10 Q—Kt 4	10 Castles
11 Castles	11 P—B 4
12 Q—R 3	12 P x P
13 Kt—B 3	13 Kt—B 4
14 Kt x P	14 Kt—K 5
15 Q—K B 3	15 Kt—Q B 3
16 P—B 3	16 B—Q 2
17 Kt (R 3)—B 2	17 Kt x Kt
18 Kt x Kt	18 R—B sq
19 B—Q 3	19 Q—R 4
20 K—Kt sq	20 B x P
21 P—K Kt 4	21 B—R 5
22 P—Kt 3	22 Q—Kt 5
23 Q—K 3	23 B x P
24 Kt x B	24 R x Kt, ch.
25 Resigns.	

CHECKERS.

IN THE POST-CARD TOURNEY.

The following is the first of the two games played between J. L. McIntyre, Woodgreen, Ont., and J. J. Trickey, in the 'Witness' Correspondence Tournament:

Game 59—McIntyre's Move.

11—15	15—24	9—14	6—10 f	23—16	
23 19	28 19	31 27d	11 16	12 28	
8—11	4— 8	11—16e	2— 6	9—14	
22 17	26 23	22 17f	27 23	25 22	
3— 8a	8—11	14—18	5— 9	14—18	
25 22b	17 13	23 7	16 11	22 15	
11—16	11—15	16—30g	20—24	10—19	
29 25	32 28	7 3	23 19	17 14	
16—20	15—24	12—16h	30—26	Trickey	
25 11	28 19	3 8	11 16	wins.	
8—15	7—11	16—20	26—23		
24 15c	30 26	8 11	16 12		

Notes by C. E. St. Maurice, jr.

(a) Inferior to 4—8 for more than one reason. Firstly, it breaks up what, in principle, is considered the backbone of Black's game, formed by 1 and 3, and generally held as long as possible for end-game emergencies. Secondly, after 17.. 13, Black is deprived of 15—18, which is admitted to be the best continuation at this stage of the 'Fourteenth,' for then, instead of 26..22, White could play 26..22, and 15—18 being now impossible, the only alternative is 9—14, with a good game for White after the exchange.

(b) The middle game will soon show the weakness of this, and White's next move.

(c) This bold exchange is made feasible by the opening at 3.

(d) Black can now force a win, which is quite problematic, and all the more difficult on account of the very near try, 11—15, 15..16, 12—19, 23..16, 14—17, 21..7, 2—20, which leaves Black many chances, but allows White a neat draw, which, we can assure the reader, there is merit and pleasure in finding.

(e) What a splendid move!! and how difficult with limited space, to do justice to such a masterly coup, for besides being the initial move to a long and distant win, it is also a pretty trap, which might have resulted in the following stroke: 22..18. 15..18, 11 (best), 14—18, 23..14, 16—30, with (next move), a man and the game.

(f) This shows it is 'Hard to trick Trickey.'

(g) The following also wins:

31—27	16—19	15—19	
8 11	12 16	22 18	
27—24	19—23	19—23	
11 8	26 19	17 14	
12—16	24—15	23—26	
8 12	16 20	etc., wins	

(h) would not help any.

(i) An error, which allows White a draw by bringing out the king to co-operate with the White men. The winning continuation was:

30—26	3 8	11—15	3 8
27 24	18—15	3 8	5— 9
26—23	8 3 best	6—10	etc., wins
24 20	15—11	8 3	
23—18	25 22 best *	1— 6	

* For if 3..7; 11—8, 7..3; 8—4, 25..22, and 5—9 wins.

(i) From this out Black's play shows carelessness, and the (for him) unfortunate termination is explained if not excused.

A Correction.—In the Burton-Veary game published last week, Note 'f' ends with the word 'continuation.' 'If 1—5' etc., which follows is Note 'g.'

THE BOY AND HIS GUN.

On Sunday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dickson, who live on McKay street, near the hospital, were driving in a buggy to milk their cows. Mr. Dickson got out of a buggy to open a gate, when a boy close by fired off a gun, though he had been warned not to do so, and frightened the horse, which, running away, threw Mrs. Dickson out of the rig, and she sustained such serious injuries that she died two hours afterwards, never having fully regained consciousness. The deceased leaves, besides her sorrowing husband, one daughter. There is a prevalent opinion that an example should be made of that boy who was thus the cause of Mrs. Dickson's death. In the first place he had no business firing off a gun within the corporation, especially on a Sunday, and in the second place he ought to have refrained from firing, when he was asked not to do so.—Pembroke 'Standard,' Oct. 10.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets he remedy that cures a cold in one day.

SCALP TREATMENT FOR LADIES.

We are making a Specialty of Scalp Treatment in our new Hair Dressing Parlors for Ladies.

Falling Hair is stopped completely by this treatment, and weak and dull hair is restored to its natural strong and glossy state. Call in and let us advise you what your Hair needs. Our advice is Free.

J. PALMER & SON,

1745 Notre Dame St.

FURS! FURS!



Importer and exporter, wholesale manufacturer of all kinds of Furs for Men's, Ladies' and Children's Coats, Collars, Cloaks, Caps, and also makes a specialty of the export of Furs. The highest market prices will be paid for all kinds of raw furs.

N. B.—The highest price paid for beeswax and ginseng.

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484 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

M. WALSH & CO.,

(Late with E. Chanteloup),

Plumbing, Heating and Gas Fittings.

GAS & ELECTRIC FITTINGS

Buildings Wired for Electric Light, Bells, &c.

Iron, Brass, Copper and Tin Workers. Estimates given for all kinds of work.

Large Assortment of Globes, Shades and Gasaliers of all kinds.

Office and Works - 562 & 562½ Craig street. Bell Tel., 2744. MONTREAL.

High-Grade SEWING MACHINES At Factory Prices.



The above is an illustration of our high-grade, high-arm, ball-bearing Sewing Machine, with complete set of steel attachments. Sold with a five-year warranty. Price $25.50. Nothing better made. Other Machines from $17.50 to $38.50. Send for our large catalogue and testimonials, free.

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FITS STOPPED FREE Permanently Cured by Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Positive cure for all Nervous Diseases, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms and St. Vitus' Dance. No Fits or Nervousness after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle sent through Canadian Agency FREE to Fit patients, they paying express charges only when received. Send to Dr. Kline, Limited, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia. Agent:

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Cor. St. Maurice and St. Henri Sts.

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Always on Hand.

Bakers and Confectioners.

OUR BEST EFFORT IS PUT INTO EVERY LOAF

we make. Result—bread always sweet and good. D. HARRISON,

TEL. MOUNT 386. 1 Dunlop Place, Westmount.

NOT HOW CHEAP, BUT HOW GOOD? OUR MOTTO

Is it yours? When you order the food for your household.

All our Goods are Good.

BREAD, CAKES, CANDIES, BISCUITS Triticumina Infants' Food.

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PLAIN AND FANCY BREADS, CHOICE CANDIES AND CONFECTIONERY, WHOLE WHEAT HEALTH BREAD, BAKED BEANS, BOSTON BROWN BREAD

Only Whole Wheat Flour used in our Health Bread. Telephone Mt. 13, corner St. Antoine st. and Atwater avenue.

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Best Goods ONLY.

For the Best HAMS and BACON,
" " TABLE BUTTER,
" " FRESH EGGS,
" " FINNAN HADDIES,
" " BEEF HAMS,

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2 Doors East of Union Square, (4th avenue.)

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SINGLE ROOMS, $1.00 up. AMERICAN PLAN, $2.50 up.

Rooms, with private bath, $2.00 up. A quiet, home-like hotel for ladies and families desiring to spend a few days in town. Write for illustrated Guide to New York.

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Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.

ALEXANDER LINDSAY,

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23 and 25 St. Maurice Street (Cor. St. Henry street.)

Quick Service, Good Work and Low Prices.



DOMINION LINE

MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

Steamer.	From Montreal.	From Quebec
*OTTOMAN	Oct. 10, daylight, direct.	
*ROMAN	Oct. 13, daylight, direct.	
VANCOUVER	Oct. 20, daylight.	Oct. 20, 2 p.m.
DOMINION	Nov. 3, daylight.	Nov. 3, 2 p.m.
CAMBROMAN	Nov. 10, daylight.	Nov. 10, 2 p.m.

Rates: First Cabin, $50.00 and upward, single; $100 return, according to berth.

Second Cabin, $35.00 single; $66.50 return.

Steerage to Liverpool, Derry, London, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, $26.00.

Steerage outfits furnished free.

Midship saloon, electric light, spacious promenade decks.

*This steamer does not carry passengers.

BOSTON SERVICE.

SS. NEW ENGLAND, from Boston, Oct. 10, 10.30 a.m. Nov. 7.

SS. COMMONWEALTH, Oct. 17, Nov. 14.

For further information, apply to any agent of the Company, or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO., 17 St. Sacrament st. General Agents. Montreal.

CIE FRANCO- CANADIENNE de NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

Monthly freighters service between Havre, Bordeaux, Quebec and Montreal, calling April, July, October, at La Pallice.

SS. "OVIDIA" will leave Havre October 10th, "LA PALLICE" 13th, "BORDEAUX" 17th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to and from all points in Canada, Western United States and France.

For freight and particulars apply to: C. P. R. and G. T. R. agents; HAROLD KENNEDY, Quebec; S. CUNARD & CO., Halifax, or

A. POINDRON, 26 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

Black Diamond Line.

Steamers of this line leave MONTREAL regularly throughout season for

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., N. SYDNEY, C.B., and ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

NEXT SAILINGS.

SS. CACOUNA.....Monday, Oct. 15

For ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., direct.

SS. BONAVISTA .....Wednesday, Oct. 17

For particulars regarding freight or passage apply to

KINGMAN & CO., Telephone Main 56. 14 Place Royale.

Summer Travel.

TICKETS BY STEAMERS

CAMPANA and BONAVISTA to lower ports;

CUBA, MELBOURNE, OCEAN, PERSIA and ALEXANDRIA to Upper St. Lawrence and Great Lakes.

LOW RATES WEST—Toronto, single, $6.00, return $10.00. Cleveland and Toledo, single, $12.00, return $20.00.

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W. H. HENRY, 116 St. Peter St., Mechanics' Inst. Bldg. Tel. Main 2646. General Steamship Agency.



THE OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION CO.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Oct. 2, 1900,

Str. DUCHESS OF YORK

Will receive Freight TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS for Isle Perrot, St. Anne's, Valois Point, Oka, Como, Hudson, Pt. Aux Anglais, St. Placide, Rigaud, 'St. Andrews, French Church Wharf,' Carillon, Pt. Fortune, etc., leave Canal Basin, Wednesday and Saturday, 6 a.m.

Str. PRINCESS

Will receive Freight TUESDAYS and FRIDAY'S for McAllister's, Greece's Point, Stonefield, Grenville, Hawkesbury, L'Orignal, Lefaivres, Montebello, Papineauville Village, Brown's Wharf, Wendover, Thurso, Clarence, Rockland, Cumberland, Prince's Wharf, Templeton, Ottawa, etc.

CHANGE OF TIME.

STR. PRINCESS will leave Canal Basin, Tuesdays and Fridays at 5 p.m. sharp (instead of 6.30 p.m.) on and after October 2nd.

Shippers will take notice of change of time.

R. W. SHEPHEERD, Managing Director.

$20 11 Days on the Water $20

MONTREAL to TOLEDO and Return.

Electric Lighted Steamers

CUBA and MELBOURNE

Sailing EVERY WEDNESDAY at 7 p.m.

Rates cover Meals and Berths.

	Single.	Return.
TORONTO	$6.00	$10.00
ST. CATHERINES	8.00	15.00
LONDON	13.00	
ST. THOMAS		
CLEVELAND		
DETROIT	12.00	20.00
WINDSOR		
TOLEDO		

Only First-class Passengers carried. Get a folder from J. B. PICKEN & CO., 134 St. James St. BELL TEL. MAIN 1561.

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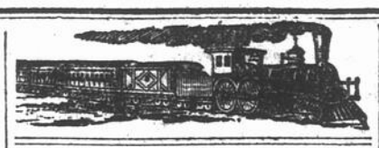
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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Thanksgiving Excursion

Excursion Return Tickets at first class one-way fare will be issued on October 17 and 18 to points on the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways and Dominion Atlantic Railway. Also to Detroit, Port Huron, Sault Ste. Marie and Port Arthur, Michigan, and points in Canada east thereof on the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways.

Good for starting return journey not later than October 22, 1900.

Local Tickets good for going on day of issue only. Through tickets not good for going after October 18.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Moncton, N.B. October 3, 1900.



MANCHESTER LINERS,

LIMITED.

The only direct and regular steamship line between

CANADA and MANCHESTER.

It is proposed to despatch the steamers of this line on or about the undermentioned dates:

SUMMER SERVICE.

	From Montreal.
*MANCHESTER TRADER	Oct. 5
*MANCHESTER CITY	Oct. 14
*MANCHESTER COMMERCE	Oct. 25

*Fitted with cold storage.

The steamers of this line call at Quebec.

Accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

FURNESS LINE. TO ANTWERP.

	From Montreal.
RAPIDAN	Oct. 15
SYLVIANA	Nov. 10

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. TO HAMBURG.

	From Montreal.
FRISIA	Oct. 13
WESTPHALIA	Oct. 21
TEUTONIA	Nov. 5

Through Bills of Lading issued from all Canadian Pacific Railway and Grand Trunk Railway stations.

For rates of Freight and particulars, apply to any Railway Agents, or to

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited, Agents, 44 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.'S

BEAVER LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Weekly Sailings between Montreal and Liverpool.

Calling at Quebec and Rimouski, P.Q., and Queenstown, Ireland, each way, to embark and land Passengers and Mails.

From Liverpool	Steamer.	From Montreal.
Tues., Sept. 18	Lake Ontario	Fri., Oct. 5
Tues., Sept. 25	Montfort	Fri., Oct. 12
Tues., Oct. 2	Lake Champlain	Fri., Oct. 19
Tues., Oct. 9	LAKE MEGANTIC	Fri., Oct. 26
Tues., Oct. 16	Lake Superior	Fri., Nov. 2

WINTER RATES NOW IN FORCE.

$47.50 and upwards, according to steamer, location of staterooms and number of occupants.

SECOND CABIN.

To Liverpool, London and Queenstown: Single $33.00 and upwards; return, $62.70 and upwards, according to steamer, location of staterooms, and number of occupants.

Third Class or Steerage, to Liverpool, London or Queenstown, etc., $24.50 and $25.50, according to steamer.

MONTREAL TO AVONMOUTH.

SS. DEGAMA	Oct. 5
SS. ETOLIA	Oct. 12
SS. LYCIA	Oct. 19
SS. MEMNON	Oct. 26

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO., 6 St. Sacrament st., MONTREAL.

Chicago Agency—JNO. E. EARLE & CO., 12 Sherman St.

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SS. Alcides	4,500 tons	SS. Kesmun	4,500 tons
SS. Almora	7,500 "	SS. Lakonia	7,500 "
SS. Amarynthia	5,530 "	(cold storage).	
SS. Concordia	3,500 "	SS. Marina	8,500 "
SS. Hestia	5,800 "	(cold storage).	
SS. Indrani	5,800 "	SS. Orthia	5,300 "
SS. Kastalia (cold storage)	6,300 "	SS. Salacia	7,000 "
New Steamer Building		SS. Tritonia	6,000 "
			7,500 "

GLASGOW SERVICE.

From Montreal.

SS. MARINA (cold storage)	Oct. 11
SS. AMARYNTHIA	Oct. 16
SS. LAKONIA (cold storage)	Oct. 23
SS. TRITONIA	Oct. 27
SS. ALCIDES	Nov. 1

Agents—Glasgow: Donaldson Bros.

THOMSON LINE. Weekly London Service. From PORTLAND.

*SS. TYNEDALE	Oct. 19
*SS. FRESHFIELD	Oct. 19
*SS. ALLENDALE	Oct. 26
*SS. DARGHAI	Nov. 2
*SS. ENDEAVOR	Nov. 9

From Montreal.

SS. KILDONA (cold storage)	Oct. 16
SS. IONA (cold storage)	Oct. 23
SS. HURONA (cold storage)	Oct. 30

LEITH SERVICE.

SS. IONA	Oct. 23
SS. JACONA	Oct. 26

ABERDEEN SERVICE.

SS. ESCALONA	Oct. 19

*Chartered.

AGENTS—Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Son & Co., 7 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.; W. Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

COLD STORAGE fitted in special steamers of both lines.

LORD LINE—To CARDIFF.

SS. LARNE	Oct. 24
SS. LORD IVEAGH	Oct. 31
SS. LORD CHARLEMONT	Nov. 14

Agents—Guthrie, Heywood & Co., Cardiff. Thomas Dixon & Son, Belfast.

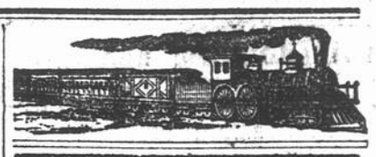
Through Bills of Lading granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in Canada or Western States.

For further particulars apply to Henderson Bros., Chicago, Ill.; J. D. Riddell, Stratford, Ont., Schofield & Co. (Limited), St. John, N.B., or

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, 23 and 25 St. Sacrament Street. MONTREAL.

CENTS FOR SALE,

Apply at 'Witness' Office.



CANADIAN PACIFIC

CHANGES IN TIME

(In effect OCTOBER 14th, 1900.)

Imperial Limited Service will be withdrawn. Trans-Continental train will continue to leave Windsor St. Station at 9.30 a.m. daily. Time, Montreal to Vancouver, five days.

IMPROVED OTTAWA SERVICE.

Ottawa Fast Express trains will leave Windsor St. week days at 10.25 a.m. and 4.10 p.m. Time, Montreal to Ottawa, 2 hours and 20 minutes.

MONTREAL & QUEBEC SECTION.

Quebec Express will leave at 2 p.m. week days.

St. Gabriel Express, leaving Montreal 2 p.m. Saturdays discontinued after 13th October.

St. Jerome, St. Agathe and Labelle.

9 a.m. train will run on week days to St. Jerome, and Wednesdays only between St. Jerome and Labelle.

1.30 p.m. train (Saturdays) for St. Agathe and Labelle discontinued after 13th October.

1.45 p.m. train (Saturdays only) will continue to leave for St. Jerome and intermediate stations.

5.30 p.m. train (week days) will continue for Labelle.

Boston train will leave 7.45 p.m. daily, instead of 8 p.m.

Halifax Express will leave 8.05 p.m. daily except Saturdays, instead of 8.20 p.m.

THANKSGIVING DAY

(OCTOBER 18th.)

First Class Return Tickets will be issued between Stations Port Arthur, Detroit and East at

SINGLE FARE

On October 17th and 18th,

Good to return until October 22nd, 1900.

CITY TICKET and TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 129 ST. JAMES ST. (next Post Office).

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Important Changes in Train Service.

Taking effect October 7th, 1900.

Trains will leave as follows:

7.40 a.m. for Toronto and C. A. Ry. points.
8.50 a.m. for Portland and Quebec.
8.40 a.m. for New York via D. & H.
*9.00 a.m. International Limited for Toronto and Chicago.
9.01 a.m. C. V. for Boston and New York.
9.50 a.m. for Ottawa.
4.10 p.m. for Ottawa.
*5.50 p.m. for C. A. Ry. points.
*6.50 p.m. for Boston and New York via C. V.
*7.00 p.m. for New York via D. & H.
*8.00 p.m. for Toronto and points West.
*8.30 p.m. for Quebec and Portland.
*9.00 p.m. C. V. for Boston and New York.
10.30 p.m. for Toronto and Chicago.

For changes in Suburban and Local train service consult new G. T. R. Time Tables.

*Denotes train runs daily.

All other trains run daily except Sunday.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

RETURN TICKETS WILL BE ISSUED AT

SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE

BETWEEN ALL STATIONS IN CANADA,

All Stations in Canada to and from Detroit, Mich.; Port Huron, Mich.; Island Pond, Vt.; Massena Springs, N. Y.; Helena, N. Y.; Bombay Jct., N.Y.; Fort Covington, N. Y., and Rouse's Point, N.Y.

All Stations in Canada to but not from Buffalo, N.Y.; Black Rock, N.Y.; Niagara Falls, N.Y., and Suspension Bridge, N.Y.

GOOD GOING

OCTOBER 17th and 18th.

Valid returning from destination on or before

OCTOBER 22nd, 1900.

City Ticket Offices, 137 St. James st. and Bonaventure Station.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Monday, June 18, 1900 trains will leave and arrive at Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, as follows:

THE MARITIME EXPRESS will leave daily, except on Saturday, at 12.00 noon, for Halifax, N.S., The Sydneys, St. John, N.B., and other points in the Maritime Provinces.

THE MARITIME EXPRESS, from points as above, will arrive daily, except on Monday, at 7.30 p.m., and daily from Riviere du Loup.

THE LOCAL EXPRESS will leave daily, except on Sunday, at 7.40 a.m., due to arrive at Levis at 1.00 p.m., and at Riviere du Loup at 5.00 p.m., and at Ste. Flavie at 8.00 p.m.

THE LOCAL EXPRESS will leave Ste. Flavie daily, except Saturday, at 4.50 p.m., Riviere du Loup at 7.40 p.m., and Levis at 11.45 p.m., due to arrive at Montreal at 6.30 a.m.

ACCOMMODATION FOR LEVIS leaves daily, except on Sunday, at 11.30 p.m., due to arrive at Levis at 7.20 a.m., and connecting with accommodation for Campbellton, N.B.

ACCOMMODATION leaves Levis at 11.45 a.m., daily, except on Sunday, due to arrive in Montreal at 10 p.m.

ACCOMMODATION FOR NICOLET leaves daily except Sunday, at 4.20 p.m. Accommodation from Nicolet arrives in Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 10.45 a.m.

Vestibule trains with luxurious Sleeping and Dining Cars and First-class Coaches on the Maritime Express.

Through Sleeping Cars between Montreal and Halifax.

Sleeping Cars on Local Express.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Moncton, N.B., June 15, 1900.

H. A. PRICE, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 143 St. James street, Montreal.

JAMES HARDWELL, Assistant General Freight Agent, Room 113, Board of Trade Building.

City Ticket Agent, 143 St. James street, Montreal.

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The 'WITNESS' JOB DEPARTMENT is prepared to do the above class of work at reasonable prices in first-class style.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

HIGHER CRITICISM AND THE SCRIPTURES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I do not think that you need have felt any misgiving as to the wisdom or propriety of publishing the letter of Mr. Ross on 'Higher criticism and the Scriptures.' You say: 'Most newspaper readers generally pass over such an article on their first reading of the paper, and never get back to it again, with the result that a large amount of expensive space is lost.' I have, of course, no means of knowing the tastes of the other readers of the 'Witness,' but, speaking for myself, I can safely say, and that, too, without at all disparaging the rest of the paper, that I found Mr. Ross's letter the most interesting article in it; so much so that your readers are laid under a great debt of gratitude in the first place to Mr. Ross for writing, and then to you for publishing it. I think you have correctly gauged the feelings of your readers when you say: 'There are thousands who will read it with great pleasure, as expressing their own views and as being what they have longed to say or to have said for them.' No one, I am sure, can deny the importance of the subject discussed, it being nothing less than the truth and reliability of the Bible as a revelation of God's will and a correct history of the events narrated therein. Another question of great importance arising out of the subject is, 'How far are Christians who hold to the "traditional" view of the Bible justified in giving their support to colleges where that view is openly assailed and derided?' Such teaching is not by any means confined to Manitoba College; on the contrary, so far as my knowledge goes, it is a characteristic of too many of our theological colleges. So much so is this the case that this issue can no longer be avoided, namely, is belief in the truth and reliability of the Bible incompatible with great learning? Or, to put it in another shape, does advance in learning inevitably lead to a rejection of the Bible as a reliable guide to 'what man is to believe concerning God, and what duty God requires of man?' Let no one deceive himself by the belief that it is only the Old Testament that is attacked; both Old and New must stand or fall together.

The whole subject is too vast for a newspaper article, but if you would kindly grant me a little space for a few thoughts I would confine my remarks to that one feature, namely, the mutual dependence of the Old and New Testaments.

First. What do the writers of the New Testament Scriptures say of the Old? The inspiration of these writers has not yet been seriously questioned, and if it can be shown that they received the Old Testament as authentic it ought to go far in establishing its authenticity. Let us begin with our Lord himself. In his discourse to his disciples on the Mount of Olives he says (Matt. xxiv., 15): 'When ye therefore shall see the abomination of desolation spoken of by Daniel the prophet stand in the holy place,' thus showing that he was familiar with that book; but, according to Prof. Patrick, as quoted by Mr. Ross, the book of Daniel is the production of the second century. He speaks of the creation which God created (Mark xiii., 19). He certifies to the fact of the flood (Matt. xxiv., 37-39); that the stories of Elijah and Elisha are true (Luke iv., 25-27); he even testifies to the truth of the story of Jonah and the whale (Matt. xii., 40), a story which no one of any culture or learning now believes. The story of Lot and the destruction of Sodom receive his testimony even to the punishment of Lot's wife (Luke xvii., 28, 29, 32). He foiled the attacks of Satan by quoting from Deuteronomy, a book which the higher critics have consigned to the limbo of discredited beliefs, and he speaks of the prophet Esaias as though he were a historical entity, although his existence is doubted by the higher critics, or rather they believe that if he ever existed there were two of him. That Moses wrote the Pentateuch is a conclusion controverted by the critical view, says Prof. Patrick. It would seem, notwithstanding, to have been the view held by our Lord. See Matt. viii., 4 and xix., 7, 8; Mark i., 44, and in more than thirty times in other places in the New Testament.

Let us now call some of the New Testament writers. Peter testifies to the truth of the story of Balaam and his ass (II. Peter ii., 16), the flood (verse 5), the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah (verse 6), and the deliverance of Lot (verse 7). Jude also bears testimony to the wickedness and destruction of the cities of the plain (verse 7), the way of Cain (Gen. iv., 5), the error of Balaam (Num. xxii., 7), and the gainsaying of Core (Korah) (Num. xvi., 1, 11).

Paul testifies to man's fall and its consequences as related in Genesis (Rom. v., 12, 17, 19; I. Cor. xv., 21, 22), to the temptation of Eve by the serpent (I. Tim. ii., 13, 14; II. Cor. xi., 3), to the story of Abraham as given in Genesis (Rom. iv., and chap. ix), the miraculous conception of Isaac (verse 9), the birth of Jacob and Esau (verse 10), and the story of Hagar (Gal. iv., 22). He also testifies to the fact that it was Moses who wrote the Pentateuch (Rom. ix., 15, and chap x., 5, 19), and to Esaias (Isaiah) being the author of the book ascribed to him (Rom. ix., 29, and chap. x., 16, 20). Now, these are all testimonies to the reality of facts which Prof. Patrick and all higher critics call 'myths,' which my dictionary defines as 'an invented story, a fable.'

Now, this is not one tithe of the evidence that might be adduced to prove that the New Testament writers held the 'traditional' view now so universally condemned by men of light and learning, but enough has been cited to prove that the Bible is one, and that Old and New Testaments must stand or fall together. Let no one deceive himself by thinking that the attack is directed solely against the Old Testament. It began there, but it will not end there, and will continue until all belief in the supernatural is destroyed. 'If the foundations be destroyed, what can the righteous do,' and certainly the Bible is the sole foundation for our faith.

It is time that we knew whether we have a revelation from God or not. If Christians have heretofore been living in a fool's paradise it is the duty of these men of learning to undeceive them, and, if not, if their faith in the Bible as the word of God is well founded, it is the duty of our clergymen and preachers to come out boldly in its defence. I am amazed at the apathy manifested by them in view of the danger to the faith of their hearers. Surely, what we see now taking place all around us must have been revealed by the Spirit to the Apostle Paul when he wrote in such terms as these to his 'beloved son, Timothy': 'O Timothy, keep that which is committed to thy trust, avoiding profane and vain babblings and the oppositions of science falsely so called, which some, professing, have erred concerning the faith (I. Tim. vi., 20). For the time will come when they will not endure sound doctrine, but after their own lusts will they heap to themselves teachers having itching ears, and they shall turn away their ears from the truth and shall be turned unto fables (II. Tim. iv., 3, 4). Take heed unto thyself and to thy doctrine; continue in them, for in so doing thou shalt both save thyself and them that hear thee' (I. Tim. iv., 16).

JOHN KERNIGHAN.

Goderich, Ont., October, 1900.

PLEASING INCIDENTS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I would like to bring before your numerous readers, both English and French (and I know as a fact, at least one high French-Canadian who prefers your paper to any other printed in Montreal) the two following incidents in Canadian history, which may do much to show the fallacy of racial and religious warfare in this fair Dominion of ours.

If we are separated by different forms and ceremonies in our various denominations, do we not all worship one common God and Father of all? Do we not all hope for salvation in the same Saviour? Will there be different folds for different denominations of Christians in heaven? I trow not, for there is but one fold and one shepherd—'the Good Shepherd'—('Le Bon Pasteur'). Are we not all citizens of one Dominion, in which each individual unit should strive for the advancement of his country and his earnest prayer ever be—

Our own Dominion prosper, Lord,
Till nations call her blest;
And Freedom, Glory, Righteousness,
Our heritage attest.

If such be the end and aim of every true, patriotic son of Canada, is it any thing remarkable in the two instances I will quote, that a Protestant clergyman several times read the beautiful service of the visitation of the sick to one of the highest officials of the Romish Church and at his death, by his own request, committed the good man to his grave, with the magnificent burial service of the English Church; and secondly, that a Roman Catholic priest should read that same glorious service over the body of a brave Canadian boy who fell in South Africa. Here are the two incidents:

In the year 1762 the Rev. Thomas Wood was one of the most remarkable Anglican missionaries in the Province of Nova Scotia. He was as proficient in the French as in the English language. During this year he had travelled a large part of the province and at last returned to Halifax. There the well known Abbé Maillard, vicar-general of Quebec, was sick and ill. Mr. Wood tells us he frequently visited the Abbé, between whom there was a brotherly affection, and for several weeks before he died.

We find from the Lambeth MSS. in Lambeth Palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury, London, England, this most interesting account: 'Mr. Wood had often read to the Abbé (vicar-general) the beautiful service (in French) of the visitation of the sick in the English Liturgy, and the day before the vicar-general died he asked Mr. Wood to read the service of the visitation of the sick, in the presence of all the French whom he had ordered to attend his funeral. Next day he died and Mr. Wood read in French the service of the burial of the dead from the English Liturgy, over the body of the distinguished Abbé and in the presence of all the principal inhabitants of Halifax, and a very large assemblage of Indians and Acadian French.'

The second incident took place at the terrible battle of Modder River, when young Zack Lewis was buried. This young hero had charged so far ahead of his comrades that no one 'saw him fall. In searching the battlefield,' writes Captain Rogers, after the Battle of Paardeberg, 'for dead and wounded, which we did all night, with the enemy constantly sniping at us, we could find no trace of him; and as a number were missing, we fondly hoped that he would return as others did, the following morning. But, on searching the enemy's trenches by daylight, we found dear old Zack there. His end must have been painless, as he was shot through the head. I had his remains buried to-day, and as no Anglican chaplain was available, good Father O'Leary read our beautiful Anglican service for the dead, out of my pocket prayer-book. He lies with his comrades near the bank of the Modder River, at the edge of a beautiful grave—one of the few we have seen in this country.'

Three times in that beautiful burial service Mr. Wood called 'Abbé Maillard brother, and three times did good Father O'Leary use the same words: 'Forasmuch as Almighty God hath pleased to take unto himself the soul of our dear brother;' 'It hath pleased thee to deliver this our brother out of the miseries of this sinful world,' and 'We may rest in him, as our hope is this our brother doth.'

Bury, then, all racial animosity, and let the motto ever be the words of St. Paul: 'Fear God, honor the king, love the brotherhood,' and still a greater one has said: 'And thy neighbor as thyself.'

J. DOUGLAS BORTHWICK, LL.D.

Montreal, Oct. 11, 1900.

CLASSICAL EDUCATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your issue of Sept. 8 contains a communication on the above subject from Mr. W. Robb, well written and timely. The matter of reform in this particular should be kept before the public mind. Mr. Robb is right in saying that it is not exclusively the classical fetish which is to be objected to, but also that nearly all the provinces of our educational system are badly chosen, and even those which are sensibly chosen are taught in too pedantic a spirit. There is a slow process of the public mind away from classicism. Classical studies are less insisted upon than formerly. A recent article in the 'Literary Digest' shows that there is a strong reaction against classical study at the presen time on the continent of Europe, and even in Russia, where the dominant influences are so conservative, and where the educated class is so small. One of the leading papers of St. Petersburg has been assailing classical study editorially. College bred men are apt to be grossly deficient in the commonest departments of information. Though classical study is defended as forming the taste, college men are often remarkably deficient on that side of mental development. Surely we have enough literature in English to develop anybody's taste. Nobody wishes to interfere with linguistic studies in the case of those who have either aptitude or taste for them. What we object to is that those who are opposed to such study should be dragooned and coerced into it; that a man who thoroughly disapproves of classical study should have to submit to have his son coerced into this line of study if he is to win academic recognition or make any progress in the battle of life in what are regarded as intellectual pursuits. Classical and academic pedantry, among its other doings, has dug a good many graves. I think Mr. Robb's contention is absolutely sound. There may be people who differ from Mr. Robb and myself on this subject. The views of some of them may be entitled to a certain degree of respect, but I have never yet met with any argument on the classical side which seemed to me to possess any real force or strength. The facts acquired during a college curriculum are to a great extent unimportant facts, even supposing that they are firmly implanted in the memory, and are not soon washed away from the surface of the mind. The discipline is simply the discipline of pursuing studies which are more or less distasteful. It is a form of bondage which seems to bear no fruits adequate to the waste of patience. The faculty called upon in mathematics as well as linguistic studies is chiefly the memory. Even in such subjects as metaphysics and economics the instruction is the instruction of authority. The road is chalked out before the student, and opposition or dissent is not invited. the words 'discipline' and 'development' are used in connection with college studies, but they are meaningless words. The same discipline may be obtained from more useful studies, and by the unassociated reader. Carlyle called the library the 'true university of modern times.' Notwithstanding this he gave some funds to found a college scholarship. Many enlightened testimonies have been given to the folly of too high intellectual pressure. Colonel Higginson, the American litterateur and philanthropist, remarks that we need not clear more ground than we can cultivate. The celebrated Robert Hall said that the brain ought not to be squeezed beneath a load of books. Luther made a statement with regard to a too widely extended pursuit of learning, in words something as follows: 'That he who is a citizen of every country has no country of his own.' Everybody recognizes the evil of what is called cramming. The college men use the term themselves, but they do not apply it to themselves. There is one feature of the college system which is to my mind altogether vulgar and degrading, and that is the spirit of competition, a thing utterly foreign to the genuine intellectual spirit. I was present lately at an address on academic reform delivered by a college dignitary on a special occasion. The address was altogether unedifying to me. What was this gentleman's idea of academic reform? It was simply the forcing forward of young men at an earlier age, the intensifying of the hot-house system. This he proposed to accomplish by putting boys at an earlier age into languages, and postponing some English branches. He seemed to think that there was a special aptitude in the period of boyhood for the acquisition of foreign languages. In all this German models were to be imitated. From all this, I, for my part, dissent, and I can conceive nothing more preposterous, or less worthy of the name of reform.

S. J. MACKNIGHT.

Toronto, October, 1900.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Many Montrealers who travel eastward during the summer by the Intercolonial Railway regret that there is no train leaving Montreal in the evening for the seaside and are of the opinion that now is the time that arrangements should be made to remedy this defect in the otherwise good service, for next season. A local fast train leaving here every night between seven and eight is sure to pay and is wanted between June 1 and November 1 yearly.

MERCHANT.

Montreal, Oct. 11, 1900.

THAT 'PUBLIC NUISANCE.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The above heading has reference to an item that appeared in the 'Witness' on Monday, Oct. 8, headed 'A public nuisance,' in which the respectability of Victoriatown was sadly misrepresented. The residents of our little burgh were actually astounded at the representations made in that item. Someone may have been insulted, and doubtless there may be a few young people in the district who are not as gentlemanly as they ought to be, but why condemn a highly respectable community for the conduct of a few? The statement made that many residents of Victoriatown have decided to leave on account of rowdyism was a revelation to the majority of the people here. The truth is there is no quieter or better-behaved community in all Montreal than Victoriatown. Residents have prided themselves on the good behavior of the people. Ask the police and they will inform you. Indeed if all parts of the city were as respectable as Victoriatown we should have no need of police. The place has always borne a good name, and the police say that this is especially true of recent years.

A RESIDENT.

Montreal, Oct. 9, 1900.

The writer of the above letter in referring to the item as published in the 'Witness' will see that no reflection is cast upon the respectability of Victoriatown, but the expression used was that 'a gang of young toughs have lately been making things unpleasant for respectable residents,' etc., which is quite true.

THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN.

The annual report of the Health Department shows that the death rate in this city for last year was 24.51 per 1,000, and is an increase of 3.85 per 1,000 over 1898, and in one week a pitifully high rate of 116 deaths of infants. A large number of these were due to what are called 'preventable diseases.' This seems strange, when we know that never was the subject of sanitation so much discussed in the home circle, the club room, and in current literature. Still we find that men and women are ignorant of the value of cleanliness, fresh air is scanty, consumption spreads its germs, and the whole community is more or less affected.

We are getting farther and farther away from the idea once so prevalent that the so-called 'diseases of childhood' are practically inevitable. Mumps and chicken pox, which are thought so lightly of, may give rise to complications in the joints, kidneys or heart, that will surely interfere with subsequent good health, and make the child much less resistant to disease later in life. Freedom from the contagious diseases of childhood will often mean perfect health for the child up to adult life. It is said that in the United States 350,000 people are annually sacrificed to ignorance.

France has just enacted a law which one is inclined to wish might be put into operation on this side of the water. No baby under a year is to be allowed to have solid food without the authority of a medical man. Among us, it is no uncommon thing to see a baby of eight or nine months, fed on meat, potatoes, coffee, or whatever the mother at the moment may be eating herself. When convulsions from indigestion set in, there is surprise and consternation, but never a sign of any appreciation of the laws of cause and effect. The long rubber tubes attached to nursing bottles are also forbidden, that these tubes cannot be kept properly sterilized is a recognised fact. Heavy penalties are enforced for disobedience in this direction.

Milk is a typical food, because it contains all the elements necessary to support life. Experience has furnished abundant evidence as to its potentiality in the dissemination of the virus of tuberculosis, diphtheria, scarlet and typhoid fevers. As to the use of glass bottles usually considered a safeguard—milk is so suspectible a medium, and the bottles themselves are so commonly taken into sick rooms, that they cannot fail to be frequent means of spreading disease, unless they are boiled or otherwise sterilized, yet sterilization involves so serious a loss from breakage, it is safe to assume that sufficiently high temperature for the purpose is rarely used. It is so much easier to throw in some harmless (?) formeldehyde, or other solution than scrupulously to clean can and retainers. Moreover, whatever milk is left to-day will not spoil on one's hands, but can be sold to-morrow.

In London prosecutions for adulterating milk with boracic acid are of almost daily occurrence. Many cities in the United States abolutely prohibit the use of preservatives in milk. In a late report of the Hygiene Committee of this city the remark is made: 'It is unfortunate that so many mothers do not know how to take care of their babies. The massacre among the innocents is absolutely appalling.' On whom rests the responsibility for this state of affairs? I think the public will answer: 'On the men chosen as the guardians of the public health.' As for the poor mothers—ignorant of the very first principles of hygiene—what can we expect from them when their whole energies are absorbed in the effort to secure bare physical support.

In women who are learning to think for themselves this subject must awake an interest, in what is especially a woman's question—for, after all, shall we not be driven to place our hope for a healthy humanity in improved hygiene and morals, and thorough sanitation, rather than in the deadly serums that are being concocted by our bacteriological experts.

Miss Thurgood, one of the London sanitary inspectors, writes me: 'I am at work in the slums. It is wonderful what the women will do for me—scrub their faces and their floors, wash their babies and their bedding, and seldom abuse me. I often find the husband or sons who have been out all night asleep in bed. This morning I went into a stuffy dark room, and found a man asleep under a heap of rags. I opened the window quietly and left word with the small brother it must be kept open.'

The Birmingham corporation, with marked success, have initiated the work of employing women to supplement the ordinary work of the sanitary inspector by visiting the dwellings of the poor and helping the people to a practical knowledge of the principles of domestic and personal hygiene. This official devotes a considerable portion of her time to instructing parents and others with a view to improving the general habits of the people, raising the standard of cleanliness in their homes and generally helping them to secure themselves and their children better and healthier conditions of life. In Dublin the public office opened to women is that of woman inspector under the 'Infant Life Protection act.' The officer visits houses where children have recently been born and gives them proper instruction in nursing and feeding, the authorities hoping in this way to check the high mortality so long prevailing.

The 'Daily Telegraph' has drawn attention to the subject of young children being carried in box cradles and to the street organs. It is terrible to think of the state of the brain of an infant after being daily subjected to this form of torture, and it is high time that something is done to rescue these helpless little creatures from such acute suffering. Many employers of women labor in England have allowed lectures to be given on their premises, so that a large number of hands have been instructed in health subjects. It has been noted that the last few years there has been brought about organized action in all countries in respect to sanitary matters. Lady lecturers appointed by the London County Council, travel throughout the whole of England lecturing on such subjects as 'Home sanitation,' 'Health talks,' 'Nursing chats,' 'Hints to mothers.' These are given by trained and educated women, and the course is delivered free. Every day fresh application is made for these lecturers and the principals of many private schools have begged for their services.

The Duke of Westminster, president of 'The National Health Society,' whom I heard speak at Grosvenor House, said, 'Prevention is better than cure.' Until women occupy the place of uncompromising opponents, preventable disease will remain rampant. Let womanly responsibility in relation to the spread of infectious diseases, in temperance of all kinds, too early marriages, the disgraceful mortality among infants, be recognized, let the sense of responsibility evolve action, and the key to the position of health, in body, mind and manners is won.'

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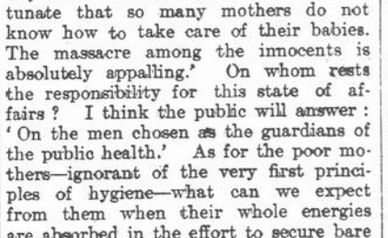
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LITERARY REVIEW.

A FEW FRENCH FACTS.

The place of honor in the 'Living Age' of Oct. 6 is given to a very illuminative article on France by Mr. Richard Davey, which appeared in the 'Fortnightly Review.' Mr. Davey is an Englishman who was bred in France who has spent much time there, and who has many friends among all classes of the French people. He sees France with English eyes, but from a French point of view, and with much sympathy for the French. Mr. Davey strives to impart the impressions obtained from this inside view to his fellow-countrymen with the purpose of enabling them to understand France better and so to be more friendly toward her. With some display of scorn he denies the assertion that 'France is a decadent nation, doomed to ruin and speedy extinction.' He gives his reasons for the belief that the French as a people are sound of body, energetic of mind and full of vitality. In Republicanism he believes France has reached a stable and permanent form of government after a series of experiments which have helped to form the governments of nations, who have not the mental powers or political fearlessness necessary to make experiments for themselves. 'The chief difference,' says Mr. Davey, 'between ourselves and the French is that the French make history, whereas history makes us.'

He believes that there is little hankering in France now for monarchy, either legitimist or imperial, and that 'there are more citizens in France who have accepted the Republic in this year of grace 1900 than there were ten years ago.' This is not saying that they do not see the need for reform and improvement in their republican forms. But republicanism has disadvantages for France which is surrounded by empires and monarchies, who look upon the Republican form of government as a possible danger to themselves. Its bourgeois presidents can have no friendly, inside private relations with the sovereigns of Europe, such, for instance, as make a visit from the Czar and Czarina to their uncle the Prince of Wales, or one from the Emperor William to his grandmother the Queen, right and natural and on the surface free from political significance, when the relations of Great Britain and Russia and Germany may not be all that is desirable. There is apparently no remedy for this the only hope is that the French president, like the Doges of Venice, may some day reign without ruling, preside at councils with dignity, wear the robes becomingly and receive kings with magnificence.' Mr. Davey believes that much of what Englishmen regarded as shere injustice in the Dreyfus case arose from the antiquated methods of French law which the French, far more conservative than Englishmen in some ways, have not reformed since the introduction of the Napoleonic code. He points out, as a sample of the law's delay in France in ordinary cases, that the persons arrested in Algiers a year ago last September for creating political disturbances are still in prison untried—one of them being a respectable lad of seventeen, universally believed to be innocent.

Another mistake France is suffering from is the overthrow not only of sacerdotalism but of religion by the First Republic, which professing free thought was as bigoted as any theocracy. French secularists are discovering that while Republicanism is good it is weaker for being based upon hostility to religion; and that anti-clericalism does not necessarily involve hostility to religion. 'The country,' says Mr. Davey, 'is still profoundly Roman Catholic,' and he points to the fact that the French people voluntarily subscribe hundreds of millions of francs for the establishment of free religious schools, and for the preservation of the monasteries. The number of scholars attending these free schools under the direction of ecclesiastics exceeds by one-fifth that of the attendance at the national lycees and colleges, where the God of Christianity is relegated to mythology and it is this complete secularization of the public schools, this teaching of atheism, which has driven the parents to sending their children to the free schools, that is to say not state schools. Though sacerdotalism is still sternly kept under in France, churches and religious houses multiply and fill. There are 142,832 nuns to-day as compared with 86,000 in 1866, and 37,000 in 1789. There are 26,000 monks and 100,000 secular priests, under thirty-three archbishops and bishops. Mr. Davey confesses, however, that if the ecclesiasticism was not checked in France but left free, as in England, it would grow beyond all need and might easily become a danger not only to the state, but to the ecclesiastics themselves. Yet a better balanced control is necessary. 'Here we have a government which in the intensity of its liberalism, observes such a neutrality in religious matters as to eliminate, as far as possible, even the mention of the name of God, let alone of Christ, from its school books. It has dragged the crucifix from every public place, except the law courts, and yet it pays salaries to archbishops, bishops and a host of priests to say that mass for attending which more than one government functionary, especially in the provinces, has been dismissed from his post.'

Mr. Davey says that there is a secret society, political and anti-Christian, calling itself by the name of Free Masonry, but not recognized by the Free Masons of England, which has a powerful influence in the matter of the appointment of state officials and is in fact 'engaged in the dangerous game of creating a state within the state.' The bad and extreme form of socialism and anarchy, whose object is destruction of rulers and forms of government, is recruited from the pupils of the secular schools. A reaction is coming. 'Absolute secularization has fewer supporters to-day in France than it had twenty-five years ago and people are gradually awakening to the fact that though it is very easy to honeycomb a religion, it is extremely difficult to rebuild any sort of code of ethics.' 'The cabaret-besotted clodhoppers' who read the most corrupting and disreputable literature with which the cafés and entertainment rooms of France are lavishly supplied, to their own physical and moral ruin, are products of secularism. Mr. Davey avers that French literature of the objectionable sort does not find its way at all into the homes of respectable people in France; that the great bulk of the worst publications are for exportation to other countries. The French produce more novels and read fewer than any other people. Vast quantities of French literature are exported to Austria, Italy, Spain and South America, and even to the United States and England. Mr. Davey also defends the Chauvinist anti-English, anti-Dreyfus, anti-Semitic clerical press, including such papers as the 'Journal,' 'Libre Parole,' 'Echo de Paris' and 'Croix,' which are decent in tone and even moral in a general way, and are not anti-religious. These papers are politically violent, but are enemies of licentiousness in morals and all are popular papers which are building up a wholesomer tone in popular journalism. In France, as well as elsewhere, the yellow press has passed its zenith and the people are giving evidence that they are becoming weary and disgusted with it. Mr. Davey believes that 'France is still worthy of her self-imposed mission as torch-bearer of civilization,' and implores Englishmen to seek a fuller appreciation of her good qualities, and cultivate a spirit of friendliness which will make war between France and England impossible.

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is Rheumatism of the back. The cause is Uric Acid in the blood. If the kidneys did their work there would be no Uric Acid and no Lumbago. Make the kidneys do their work. The sure, positive and only cure for Lumbago is

Dodd's Kidney Pills

'SHAREHOLDERS' AND DIRECTORS' MANUAL.'

The sixth edition of 'The Shareholders' and Directors' Manual,' just issued, is a most valuable and timely work. It contains a compendium of the law relating to joint stock companies and information concerning the steps necessary to be taken in applying for charters of incorporation and corporation licenses, also respecting the organization and management of companies. The book also contains many other valuable special features, such as a commentary on the recently introduced system of licensing corporations not holding Ontario charters, a collection of Canadian legal decisions upon company law, and chapters dealing with the powers of companies, and the duties of their officers. The manual is written and compiled by Mr. J. D. Warde, of the Provincial Secretary's Department, Toronto, and is published by the Canada Railway News Company, Limited.

[For the 'Witness.'

THE LEGEND OF THE ROSE.

When Flora, goddess of the flowers,
Came down into this world of ours,
With all her children fair ;
Out of the basket she let fall
To Earth these blossoms, one and all,
And left them lying there.

Then each young flower sought at will,
In vale and wood, o'er field and hill,
Some sheltering retreat.
The violet found a shady nook,
Close by a pebbly, babbling brook,
And bloomed there still and sweet,

The daisy and the lily hied
Off to the meadow, where they spied
Bright, sunny spots to grow ;
On tall and slender stems they hung ;
Caressed by gentle winds that swung
Them softly to and fro.

Meanwhile, the rose had wandered on,
Unmindful where her mates had gone,
Till near a grassy bed
She saw a bush with thorns beset,
Its tender leaves all dripping wet
With tears of pain it shed.

'Here on this shrub will I abide,'
The rose compassionately cried,
'And daily strive to give
Some brightness, comfort and good cheer
To this afflicted thorn-bush here,
As long as I shall live.'

Then from the ground on high she rose,
This crimson flower of love here chose
Her humble lot to cast.
Bravely she climbed the bush, along,
Though pricked by spiky spines and strong,
And reached the top at last.

And evermore above all blooms,
Of lovely hues and sweet perfumes,
The rose in beauty towers.
Upon her rough and thorny throne,
She still is recognized and known
As queen among the flowers.

M. MARTIN.

Montreal.

Itching Piles

The Most Disastrous of Human Ills, and for Which There is Only One Actual and Guaranteed Cure—Dr. Chase's Ointment.

In spite of the false modesty which leads many people to suffer in silence, dreading local examination, and the likelihood of a dangerous, expensive and painful operation, the fact remains that very, very many people are afflicted and tormented with piles—itching, bleeding or protruding piles.

So far as is known, there is no other treatment for piles so wonderfully prompt and effective as Dr. Chase's Ointment. This preparation has never yet been known to fail to cure piles. It stops the itching at once, and positively and thoroughly cures piles of every form.

The Rev. J. A. Baldwin, Baptist minister, Arkona, Ont., writes :

'For over twenty years I was a great sufferer from itching and protruding piles. I used many remedies and underwent three very painful surgical operations, all without obtaining any permanent benefit. When about to give up in despair, I was told to use Dr. Chase's Ointment, and did so, finding relief at once. I used three boxes, and am almost entirely cured. The itching is all gone. I have advised others to use it, believing it would cure them as it has me.'

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



ANOTHER GREAT OFFER

To All British Subjects.

A BEAUTIFUL SOUVENIR OF HER MAJESTY'S REIGN.

DEAN'S Emblematic Chart

Of the British Empire.

Each and every colony or dependency is represented by a shield bearing its coat of arms, stamp or emblematic design, beautifully brought out in rich colors with gold and silver printing. A large maple leaf at each corner containing very fine colored pictures of the Queen, Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and his infant son, Prince Edward Albert, with information of the composition of the House of Lords, the present Cabinet, revenues of the British Empire, the Army, Navy, Shipping and Railways, important British and Canadian events, 1837 to 1897; also maps of the two hemispheres in 1837 and 1897. All information and figures are official, having been obtained from the Dominion Statistician and the best British authorities; the whole making an interesting and attractive Souvenir of Her Majesty's long and glorious reign; also showing the stupendous growth of the Empire during that period.

We herewith submit a few of the many testimonials received by the publisher :—

The High School, Montreal.

I have examined the rough draft of 'Dean's Emblematic Chart,' and I am much pleased with it. I think it would be an excellent mural decoration for our public schools.

Yours, etc.,
(Signed) ELSON I. REXFORD.

I cordially concur,
(Signed) W. PETERSON,
Principal McGill University.

I concur in the above.
(Signed) D. H. MACVICAR,
Chairman Protestant Board School Commissioners.

The Toronto Public School Board,
Inspector's Office.

I have examined 'Dean's Emblematic Chart of the British Empire,' and think Mr. Dean has succeeded admirably in making an attractive and instructive chart. It will be very helpful in giving a comprehensive idea of the history and extent of the Empire.
(Signed) JAMES L. HUGHES,
Public School Inspector.

Academie Commerciale Catholique de Montreal.

Avenue du Plateau, 1999 Rue Ste. Catherine.

J'ai examine l'original d'une Carte heraldique de l'Empire Britannique sous le regne de sa Majeste la reine Victoria (1837-1897). Je considere que ce sera un souvenir tout aussi precieux qu'instructif pour les maisons d'education.

(Signe) F. X. P. DEMERS,
Principal.

(Signe) P. N. BRUCHESI, Chan.,
President de la Commission Scolaire Catholique de Montreal.

(Signe) J. RACICOT, Chan.,
Vice-Recteur Universite Laval.

I agree with the above expression of opinion.
(Signed) J. QUINLIVAN, S.S.

The above charts have been canvassed and sold at $2 each, unframed, the size is 30 inch by 24 inch, and were never sold at less than $1.50 each. The lithographer's stone from which they were printed has been destroyed, and we have secured all the prints that can now be had at a very low price.

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FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

ZORRA BOYS ABROAD.

(By the Rev. W. A. Mackay, B.A., D.D., Woodstock, Ont.)

NUMBER VI.—DONALD MACKAY: OR A ZORRA BOY AS A STATESMAN.

The career of Donald MacKay affords us a fine illustration of a Christian man retaining his integrity even in politics. 'Politics,' says one, 'are so corrupt, you cannot touch them without being defiled; better have nothing to do with them.' But such reasoning is neither Christian nor courageous. A Christian can be a Christian anywhere, and so long as politics are necessary to the maintenance of the state, it is the duty of the Christian to take part in them. Joseph remained pure amid the defilements of Egypt; Daniel maintained his integrity and lived a noble and honored life amid the debasements which surrounded him in the Babylonian court; Obadiah feared the Lord greatly, and lived a life of purity and virtue though surrounded by influences as corrupting as ever encompassed any man; Manaen, though he had in his boyhood as his companion, one of the Herods, those monsters of iniquity, yet rose to be an honored teacher in the Church at Antioch; uncongenial as was the atmosphere in Caesar's household to the cultivation of Christian character, still saints were to be found there.

The late C. H. Spurgeon says: The fact is, a certain class of men love to be quiet and are ready to sell their country to the evil one himself, so that they may live at ease and make no enemies. They have not the manliness to plead for the right, for it might cost them a customer or a friend, and so they profess a superior holiness as a reason for skulking.'

If politics have become shamefully corrupt, does it follow that the cultured, the refined, the godly are justified in holding themselves entirely aloof, and thus making an increase in corruption not only possible, but certain? Shall we hand the government of the country over to the devil, and then complain that he does not run it on religious principles? Patriotism as well as piety forbids such action.

The young men of Canada have great responsibilities as well as possibilities before them. Our Dominion has certainly entered upon a new era of progress and development. We regard ourselves no longer a separate colony of a few million people, but a part of a great empire which includes one-fourth of the earth's inhabitants.

A new spirit is taking possession of the people. Politics must be regarded



THE HON. DONALD MACKAY, SENATOR.

not as something outside the sphere of religion, but as a part, a very important part, of a Christian's activity. Christianity must be regarded, not as a mere effort to save one's own soul, but as the daily endeavor to build up a community in which the souls of all will thrive in the common air of truth, justice, morality and virtue. Young men of Canada, be it your ambition to share this higher patriotism, to be baptized into this new spirit, that you may be prepared for the century of enlarged hope about to dawn upon us. You will become real men just as you learn to ask, not what is popular, but what is right; not what others do, but what you ought to do; not how easily we can get through life, but how righteously.

Donald MacKay was born on the seventh line, West Zorra, in the year 1842. His father and mother moved from Sutherlandshire to Zorra in 1830. Here they reared a family of ten children, nine of whom are still living.

Having learned the plasterer's trade, Donald left home in the twenty-third year of his age, and went to San Francisco, where he worked six months at his calling. After this he moved to Portland, Oregon, where he still lives. Until 1890 he was known in Portland only as an industrious and honorable contractor, and a successful man of business. In this year he embarked in the lumber trade, and thus set out on his career of wonderful prosperity and usefulness. He is now president and treasurer of the North Pacific Lumber Company, the largest plant of the kind in the State of Oregon, having a capital of $400,000. His son is secretary and assistant manager. Besides the local trade this company ships to China, Japan, Siberia and the west coast of South America.

The writer is not sufficiently acquainted with Masonry to pronounce an opinion upon it, but to those who are acquainted with the mysteries of that society, I may say that Donald MacKay has taken all the degrees, and at present represents the Grand Lodge, and Grand Chapter of Canada in the west.

In 1888 he was elected a member of the State Senate, and still continues in this honorable position.

Mr. MacKay says: 'In early days my religious life was developed through the means of my minister, the Rev. D. Mackenzie; my public school teacher, Mr. James Yool; my Sunday-school teacher, Mr. Joshua Youngs; and more than all through the influence of a godly, praying mother; and amid what some would call unfavorable surroundings, these early religious convictions I still fondly cherish.'

Speaking of his public career, Mr. MacKay says:—

'In this part of the country the political control gradually drifted into the hands of the selfish and irreligious. Trickery and corruption took the place of statesmanship and patriotism, until the term politician had become one of reproach.

'To many the task of purifying the body politic seemed hopeless, but to those who had studied closely the practical working of politics, nothing seemed clearer than that the hope of the state lay in the purification of political life through good men realizing the duties of Christian citizenship. For many years I have felt, with ever increasing conviction, that true Christianity, like the sap of a tree, runs through every branch, and twig, and leaf of a man's character, and sanctifies all.

'The responsibility for the present disgraceful condition of affairs rests with those who, with superior airs of sanctity preserve their purity by 'keeping out of politics.' Multitudes of religious professors regard their religion as they do their Sunday clothes, too fine for everyday wear; instead of remembering that it is to be used as an armor in the daily battle of life.

'To-day we need more of the noble fire and living faith of the old Covenanters, who were in the world and yet not of it, willing to shed their life blood for the social and political welfare. In no department of life can the man of integrity and religious conviction shine with greater lustre than in the field of Christian statesmanship.'

Although Senator MacKay is now a matured politician, he is noted as a man of a quiet and peaceable disposition.

The story is told that on one occasion a gentleman from Portland was travelling in a distant part of the country, when he accidentally met Mr. Walter MacKay, a brother of the Senator. In the course of conversation Mr. W. MacKay soon learned that his fellow traveller was from Portland, and the following conversation ensued:

'Are you from Portland?'

'I am.'

'Do you know Senator MacKay, of that place?'

'I do, and a good Christian gentleman he is.'

'I did not use to think so, he and I have had many a spat.'

'If so, it must have been your fault, for Senator MacKay wouldn't quarrel with any decent man.'

'Decent! Humph! He allowed his mother for years to do my washing.'

Here the Portland man struck a belligerent attitude, and angrily asked:

'What do you mean, sir?'

'Oh,' smilingly responded Mr. W. MacKay, 'I only mean that Senator MacKay's mother was my mother.'



THE FIGHT AT RETIEF'S NEK.

The Boers were driven off the plateau and retired into the valley below on their way to Fouriesburg. The path down the face of the cliff was precipitous, and they could only descend one at a time.—'Illustrated London News.'

AFRICA AND ITS TRADE.

Golden Chances for Young Men With Brains and Money.

MANUFACTURES ARE NEGLECTED IN THE MAD MINING CRAZE.

(Chicago 'Inter-Ocean.')

'There's a great field in South Africa for American energy and capital; a golden opportunity for young men of brains and pluck who have good financial backing. It's no place for a poor man.'

E. C. Reinecke, the resident representative at Capetown, South Africa, for a number of Chicago firms, was the speaker. Mr. Reinecke left Capetown six weeks ago for a flying visit to Chicago, and brought with him much valuable information about business opportunities in that far-off land.

'South Africa's greatest need to-day, continued Mr. Reinecke, 'is local manufactures. It seems hardly credible, but between Capetown and Johannesburg there does not exist to-day a single factory producing anything for general consumption. There is not a pin, needle, thread, paper or knitting factory in the country. All cooking utensils, and nearly all household furnishings are imported. Overalls and wearing apparel, especially of the coarser kinds, come from the United States and England, while, of the finer fabrics used for dress goods every yard is bought abroad. There are, in Cape Colony, a few handloom mills, where the coarser kinds of cotton goods are manufactured, but they all are compelled to import wound bobbins, and really turn out a very inferior quality of goods.

'So far as the heavier lines of manufacturing are concerned, — farming implements, mining and locomotive machinery; water and drain pipes, and such tools and machinery as are used in ordinary mechanical branches, there is absolutely nothing to suggest that any one ever thought of such an undertaking.

'But such conditions, while they excite wonder, are not the most remarkable. All the 'fresh' eggs consumed in the cities and larger towns are shipped from New York, while 90 percent of the meat consumed is supplied by Chicago packers. It sounds ridiculous, I know, but it's a fact. The Boers are supposed to be an agricultural people, and so they are. They live a nomadic life, surrounded by their herds, and raising enough produce to supply their own wants, but they have little to market. You wonder what becomes of the beef which their herds furnish! Well, some of it gets into the Portuguese territory, more of it is consumed by the savage tribes which skirt the semi-civilized condition of African life, while a considerable portion of their herds die during the long droughts. I think you will understand now why American beef finds such a large market in the African cities.

'But of all the absolute necessities for which the South African merchant suffers most, a first-class job-printing house is the most pressing. All paper bags bearing any printed matter are bought in New York. Of course, there are printing plants in South Africa, but they cannot do satisfactory work. Under the old regime they secured a prohibitory tariff upon all printed paper — 70 percent is the exact figure—and then they forced the local merchants to take such work as they gave them, or pay the tariff. Printed paper bags are returned to the grocers in most South African cities, just as brewers' bottles are to brewers in America. All commercial printing orders go abroad. All of my letter heads, bill heads, business cards, and prices current, are printed in New York, This is true also of all the companies and mercantile concerns, wholesale and retail, throughout the country.'

'I have always wondered why some one did not start a match factory in the Transvaal. At Capetown there is a factory, but they only do the dipping. All their stock comes prepared from the United States.

'If you could visit a retail grocery store at Capetown, Bloemfontein, or Johannesburg, you would be struck by the same familiar signs which hang in Chicago's grocery stores. Continue your visits until you have covered the other mercantile lines, and you will duplicate the experience, in every instance. Really, you would not know but that you were in an American city—until you started to buy. Things rule at almost famine prices as compared with American values. There is a large consumptive demand, and if American capital would engage in the local manufacture of any of the foodstuffs used in South Africa, failure would be hardly possible. For instance, take "tangle-foot" fly-paper. The bane of life out there is the flies. They become a terrible pest at certain seasons. The only thing they fight them with is fly-paper. It is a small item, but it would not require much of an investment, and it is something that will always be needed. I sell and ship hundreds of cases of this stuff every year.

'One reason why South Africa is behind the times, in these matters, is that everybody who went there had just one idea, and that was to get to the gold or diamond fields. The country has been populated by miners. At Capetown when I left there, there were several thousand of them living at the expense of the British Government. They had come down from the Orange Free State and the Transvaal mines. They are all broke, and are waiting for Lord Roberts's permission to return. When I left the same conditions existed throughout the country — nearly every body was idle, for the miner would sooner sit around and wait for his chance to get back to his claim than undertake anything else. I estimate that there are at least twenty thousand idle men in Africa to-day. They will all be at work as soon as conditions permit, and thousands more will join them, and this has been the history of Africa year in and year out. Those who went there did not want to leave anything more behind them than a hole in the ground, and so no manufacturing industries have been started.

'But let me offer a piece of advice. No man should think of going to South Africa unless provided with some capital. Manual labor is no longer at a premium. What is required are brains and capital to supply the needs of the present and increasing population. Any man of average intelligence, acquainted with American methods and animated by a desire to permanently establish himself in business, can hardly fail to find suitable opportunities for accomplishing his purpose while the present primative conditions continue to exist. I believe in South Africa, and that is why I am living there.'

THE MOOSE CHARGED.

Mr. C. W. Price, I.C.R. assistant chief train despatcher, shot a moose at Coal Branch last Thursday night. The animal weighed between 500 and 600 pounds. Mr. Price was accompanied by Mrs. Price, and they had quite an experience with his mooseship, who was landed by the third bullet within fifty feet of where Mr. and Mrs. Price and a native were stationed. The first shot penetrating, the moose turned to run away. The second maddened him, and he made for the party. The third bullet, however, put him clean out of business. A miss in the third shot would have proved serious, if not fatal, as all hunters will admit, considering such a close range. Mr. Price is none the worse of the experience, only he naturally would rather have a moose half a mile away, with a chance to shoot, than have him in such close proximity. —Moncton 'Transcript,' Oct. 9.

'PICTURESQUE' WESTERN SLANG.

Each section has its own slang, which works its way into the vocabularies of the people almost unconsciously. The president of the board of regents of the University of Oklahoma is a cattleman named Bolton, and as such he has the power to appoint the teachers in the territorial schools. Not long ago a young woman of Guthrie applied for a position, and enclosed several good recommendations. Mr. Bolton examined them with care and sent the papers to the secretary with this endorsement:

'I don't know this heifer personally, but her endorsements are good, and you had better turn her into the bunch.' —Chicago 'Record.'

LORD WOLSELEY AND HIS WORK.

THE REFORMS HE HAS EFFECTED AND THE DIFFICULTIES WITH WHICH HE HAS HAD TO CONTEND.

(London 'Daily Mail.')

Now that the time approaches for Lord Wolseley's retirement from the post of commander-in-chief, it is opportune to review briefly the work he has done at 'Pall Mall.' Its extent and usefulness have in truth been somewhat obscured by misconception, still more by misrepresentation.

The first wrongly supposed that he had full powers for good and ill, the second has steadfastly belittled his strenuous and unceasing efforts to develop the efficiency of the army as a fighting machine.

It will be found some day—soon, no doubt, when the seal of official reserve is removed, and he can speak out plainly—that the whole responsibility for failure and shortcomings in South Africa rests on other shoulders, that he foresaw with the deepest anxiety what must assuredly overtake us when we rushed unprepared into serious war.

Many, nay, all, the measures so tardily adopted he had strongly advocated from the first; he had anticipated the urgent needs of the coming campaign and its tremendous scope.

All this we shall have from his own lips or his own pen. The true facts have only to be made public for his triumphant vindication.

This much, however, may be unhesitatingly asserted, that but for Lord Wolseley it would have been impossible to meet the Boers at all in the field.

Whether or not the system of short service is ideally the best that can be devised, no other at the same outlay would have given us, numerically, the same army almost at a moment's notice. It has been said that our First Class Reserves were no Reserves, as they actually formed part of the fighting line. That is not the point.

'RESERVE' SYSTEM A SUCCESS.

The so-called Reserve meant a great accession of strength within easy and immediate reach, yet maintained at a trifling cost, so that the active army could be almost doubled on emergency by men in the prime of life, and, as has been proved abundantly of late, in no sense deteriorated as regards military training by a civil life.

So many momentous events have been crowded into a short space of time that we have entirely lost sight of the fine spectacle shown by the Reserves when called up last October. There were those who had called them a farce, a figment of the overheated official brain.

Yet within three weeks of the Royal Proclamation 92 percent rejoined the colors, many of them cheerfully surrendering lucrative employment, their homes, and their families, to enter upon arduous duty in the field.

The chief credit for the system which made this possible mainly belongs to



LORD WOLSELEY.

Lord Wolseley. He did not invent short service, nor did Lord Cardwell; but that best of War Ministers was guided and influenced by the young staff officer who had just then joined the headquarters' staff for the first time.

Lord Wolseley had quickly realized why recruiting so constantly fell off, and knew that to attract men the terms of engagement must be shortened, and to this exent he invented short service. The principle is fully accepted now, and we have seen its further extension by the enlistment of volunteers and Yeomen for a single year of the continuance of a war.

It is the fashion just now to decry the professional attainments of many of our officers, and find fault with their training, or the absence of it, as shown by frequent mistakes made before the enemy. All this is probably exaggerated. What is certain is that from first to last Lord Wolseley has strenuously advocated, and strongly insisted upon the higher education of officers.

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