Twenty-two Pages

DAILY WITNESS

Fair and Warmer.

VOL. XLV., No. 213. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1904. PRICE ONE CENT.

Portions of the London 'Times' account of the battle of Liao yang, which is printed yesterday were taken from the Gazette's' copyright despatch, received in advance of the press cables and similar matter.

STILL RETREATING.

Oyama Slowly Follows Russians.

AWFUL EXPERIENCES AFTER THE RAIN.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 10.—(1.50 a.m.)—It seems to be definitely established that Marshal Oyama's tired troops have abandoned on Wednesday their attempt to head off General Kuroki and the latter's army has arrived safely at Mukden after frightful experiences in floundering through mud and water over the Mandarin road. Some descriptions of the scenes along the line of march are almost incredible. They tell how men lay down in the mud and slept in a drenching rain and without food. It is evident that the last determined effort of the Japanese to get General Kuropatkin to bay was made on the left flank, the Russian commander-in-chief having slipped about and two corps with artillery beat off the Japanese, while the remainder of the troops continued their march to Mukden. After that the Japanese could only hang to the flanks and endeavor to shell the retreating columns from the hills. The outposts are still in contact, but they are not even exchanging shots. A late Associated Press despatch sent to-night from Mukden describes the horrible plight of the wounded and shelterless soldiers.

The detailed statement of Russian losses, which it is promised will be issued on Saturday, is awaited with intense interest. The general expectation is that the losses will approximate 50,000 against 30,000 for the Japanese.

THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

The work of burying the dead was left to the Japanese, who were forced to attempt the task as a matter of self-protection, but it was almost impossible to accomplish it. The awful rains have hampered the work of cremation on which the Japanese relied, and only trench burials were possible under the circumstances. Not only is there the greatest difficulty [illegible] almost valueless from a sanitary standpoint, the storms undoing it as fast as it is [illegible]

[illegible] 20,000 wounded [illegible] through the Mukden hospitals to Sunday, and only the most urgent cases could be attended by the doctors and surgeons. Many, therefore, were left to the care of their comrades.

THE DEFEATED ARMY.

Now that the battle of Liao yang is within the domain of history, the general staff are more willing to discuss some of the circumstances of the fight, although they still withhold information, which makes it difficult for them to speak authoritatively on many points. General Kuropatkin's army at Liao yang consisted of 220 battalions, 147 squadrons and 700 guns, approximately 150,000 bayonets, 15,000 sabres and 10,000 gunners. Portions of two European corps and one Siberian corps had been sent to Mukden, and a number of these troops were brought into the fight. The Japanese army has not been completely established, but its actual fighting force is supposed to have a superiority in numbers of from 30,000 men, and a considerable superiority in artillery. One chief advantage possessed by Field Marshal Oyama, according to Russian experts, is the greater elasticity in manoeuvring and in handling, on account of the organization of the three respective armies of Generals Kuroki, Oku and Nozu. Kuropatkin, very late, also introduced the same system after a fashion, having created the eastern and western armies under the respective commands of Generals Ivanoff and Zaroubaieff. These armies had not been working independently for months.

A CONFUSED AND DEMORALIZED.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 9.—A special messenger from the Tartar general at Mukden, who arrived from that city through the Russian outposts, reports, according to advices received here, that the Russian army is utterly confused and demoralized, especially the remains of the Russian army corps which followed General Kuropatkin's retreat.

CONFLICTING.

ARMY HOLDING ITS OWN.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 10, 4 a.m.—The 'Express' claims to have received from a source the trustworthiness of which is undoubted, the following information regarding the position in Manchuria that the facts in the official despatches contained in official despatches published in St. Petersburg yesterday.

The army of the Russian army is not as serious as has been supposed. The author of this is the success of General Meyendorff, who has concentrated forty-two thousand men to the south of Mukden, and who is attacking General Kuroki's army in front with much greater certainty of success. Messages from the front report that General Kuroki made an attack on General Meyendorff's position on Tuesday, but was obliged to retire with heavy losses. Since then he has delivered further attacks, but without success. During this time more than half the Russian rear guard, with their baggage and other impedimenta, got safely to Mukden, but there are twelve thousand men in a position of extreme danger. This force is south of Mukden, exhausted by five days and nights of incessant fighting. It is doubtful if they can ever regain the main army. Nevertheless, Gen. Kuroki's grand plan has been thwarted, for the Russian left flank, by its heroic defence, has enabled General Kuropatkin to retire and avoid a great disaster. At the same time, the position is not without danger.

The Russian army is divided into five columns. The first column has reached Tie ling, where it is making hurried preparations to defend the place against attack. The second column is about midway between Mukden and Tie ling. The third is at Mukden. The fourth is the remnant under General Meyendorff, which is sustaining a hard fight with General Kuroki on a chain of hills about twelve miles south of Mukden. The fifth column is pressed on three sides by the Japanese, and can hardly hope to reach Mukden.

The idea that a decisive battle will be fought at Mukden is out of the question. It has never been General Kuropatkin's plan to give battle there, for Mukden is not prepared to withstand a great attack, and if it were General Kuropatkin's desire to fight outside Mukden he would be faced by the vital difficulty of extricating himself in case of defeat. The country around Mukden is not geographically suitable for deploying an army of a hundred and fifty thousand men. Any fighting that may occur, therefore, may be regarded as merely a rear-guard action.

As to the prospects of a battle at Tie ling all depends on how General Meyendorff can hold General Kuroki, and upon the arrival of General Linevitch, who is advancing from the north. If the Japanese force General Meyendorff to retire there will be no battle at Tie ling, and the retreat to Harbin must continue.

RAIN CHECKS THE ADVANCE.

Mukden, Sept. 9.—This evening around Mukden has occurred the greatest downpour of rain of the whole campaign, and with it a terrifying accompaniment of thunder and lightning. There has been the greatest difficulty in preventing the cavalry stampeding by the double guards and all the horse lines have been tied. The men are scarcely able to keep their feet around the moving horses and are singing and talking to quiet them. All the lower ground is under water and Chinese boats from the Fun river are navigating many of the roads and some of the streets. This makes little difference to the men who are under canvas, but all others are soaked to the skin and are sleeping, exhausted, [illegible] water, indifferent to the weather if they can snatch much needed rest.

The rain has checked the movements of the Japanese eastern and southern armies—in fact, quiet reigns over the whole front.

REINFORCEMENTS.

TWO, NOT SIX, MOBILIZING.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 9.—The reports that six more army corps are to be mobilized are untrue. Only two corps are mobilizing, and at present there would be no object in mobilizing more than the railway is able to transport. The present facilities permit the transportation of a little over one corps each month, but this is expected to be increased with the completion of the circum-Baikal railway, which Prince Khilkoff, Minister of Railways, who is supervising the work, reports is expected to commence operations within a few days.

ST. PETERSBURG ANXIOUS AND IMPATIENT.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 9 (Special Cable Service).—The General Staff emphatically denies that General Kuropatkin has been wounded. Beyond these bald statements and Viceroy Alexeieff's communication, nothing official has been issued. The result is anxiety, impatience and dread that reticence conceals a grave disaster. Consequently wild rumors are current, which, not being denied officially, obtain belief. Four percent rentes touched their lowest point to-day, and all stocks fell in proportion. It is not doubted that this nervousness is principally owing to the government's refusal to take the public into its confidence. General Kuropatkin's and other despatches which are allowed to be telegraphed abroad in comparative fullness, are cut to the finest limit here and everybody but the officials and a favored few are in the dark.

AN INDEMNITY.

RUSSIA WILL PAY BRITISH SHIPOWNERS.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 9.—The government has agreed to pay an indemnity for the seizures of the British steamers 'Frankby' and 'Ettrickdale' on Feb. 19 last.

THE THIBETAN MISSION.

THE TREATY SIGNED AMICABLY—ARRANGEMENTS FOR BRITISH RETURN COMPLETE.

Lhasa, Sept, 9, via Gyantse.—Colonel Younghusband, head of the British mission, and the Thibetan officials, signed a formal treaty to-day in the apartments of the Dalai Lama at Potala. The ceremony was simple and was conducted amid quaint and picturesque surroundings. The terms of the treaty were read out only in the Thibetan language, and its details will be published later by the Foreign Office at Simla. The proceedings closed with a short speech by Col. Younghusband.

The Dalai Lama is now supposed to be well on his way into Mongolia, and the officials insist that his action amounts to abdication. The administration is now carried on by a council of regency. It is believed that the Tashi Lama will eventually be recognized as the supreme religious head.

The arrangements for the return of the British mission are complete.

THE 'ASKOLD'

TO LAY UP AT SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, Sept. 9.—The Russian protected cruiser 'Askold' will leave her dock to-morrow and proceed to the upper harbor, where she will lay up after discharging her ammunition.

JAPAN'S NAVY.

LARGE ORDER PLACED FOR NICKEL PLATES WITH CARNEGIE COMPANY.

Pittsburg, Sept. 9.—Agents of the Japanese Government have closed a contract with the Carnegie Steel Company for an order of 7,500 tons of the finest grade nickel steel plates. The plates are for use on Japanese battleships. The order will keep the 84-inch and 184-inch mills of the Homestead plant busy for three months.

The first intimation that Japan was about to begin the construction of battleships at her own dockyards was contained in some of the letters from European correspondents on the 'Manchu Maru,' the vessel which took the foreign naval attaches and correspondents on a tour of the naval bases in Japan, Corea and elsewhere. It was stated that Japan would begin the building of two first-class battleships this autumn, and that the work on them would be rushed. Hitherto Japan has only constructed cruisers, which have been built at the imperial yards at Yokosuka and Kure. The two latest home-built ships added to the navy are the 'Nutaka' and the 'Tsushima,' both of them very effective and well constructed vessels of their type. It is said that Japan's building yards are organized and equipped in a manner which cannot be excelled by any other similar institutions in the world. The arsenal at Kure is now capable of completely arming a battleship. Large guns are also manufactured at Osaka.

REVOLUTIONARY RUSSIA.

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTION OF INFLAMMATORY PAMPHLETS AMONGST DISCONTENTS.

St. Petersbrug, Sept. 10.—3.55 a.m.—Intense activity is being displayed by anti-Russian revolutionary organizations abroad who have united in an effort to appeal to all the discontented classes in Russia. Incendiary proclamations have been smuggled across the border and distributed broadcast, especially in Polish and Jewish centres, calling upon the population to take advantage of the government's preoccupation owing to the war to overthrow the autocracy.

Such propaganda in Russia always results in an increase of violence. The proclamations are addressed to the Jews in particular, but the appeals are made to all the heterodox sects, workmen and Socialists. Special appeals are made to the soldiers and peasants.

Many of the proclamations have been seized and it is proved that they have been printed in London. Until now they have met with little response in Russia proper, but there have been several manifestations in various parts of south-western Russia, where the population is largely Jewish.

The largest demonstration, it is understood, took place at Grodonow, Poland, where five hundred persons have participated.

The Ministry of the Interior seemingly does not attach great importance to the proclamation.

VICTOR OF NAN SHAN TO VISIT ST. LOUIS.

Tokio, Sept. 10.—Noon.—Lieut.-General Prince Fushimi will sail for the United States on the steamship 'Manchuria' in October. Prince Fushimi will visit St. Louis Fair and Washington as the special representative of the Emperor of Japan.

Prince Fushim commanded the first division at the battle of Nan shan Hill. He has returned to Tokio to make this trip at the request of the Emperor. He will remain in the United States one month and he will be accompanied by a numerous suite.

RUSSIAN DESERTERS

DETAINED AT OGDENSBURG AND SENT BACK TO CANADA.

Ogdensburg, N.Y., Sept. 9.—Three Russian army deserters arrived here to-day without funds or passports, and were sent back to Canada. Several others who entered here and who are now working as farm hands came well supplied with money. One Russian, who is still wearing a part of his army uniform, said that he deserted with an entire outpost of fifty men.

DEER SHOT AT BACK RIVER.

Mr. J. Lajeunesse and Mr. J. Beauchamp, of Riviere des Prairies, while out duck shooting on Thursday last, saw a splendid deer come out of the bush and enter the Back river to cross to the opposite side. They fired at the animal, and were successful in bringing it ashore.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION TO DISCUSS QUESTIONS RAISED AT HAGUE.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 9.—The inter-parliamentary union, composed of 226 delegates from America, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Sweden and Switzerland, arrived here to-day, and next week will hold its twelfth annual session.

The conference will discuss questions which were raised at the Hague conference, such as rights and duties of neutrals, immunity of private property at sea, execution of arbitration treaties, reduction of armaments and the creation of a permanent official congress of nations to supplement the Hague. It is learned that some of the American delegation will introduce a resolution requesting the President of the United States to invite all nations to send delegates to a conference empowered to negotiate arbitration treaties and to consider what steps the governments can now take in regard to the questions above enumerated.

NEW RUSSIAN MINISTER.

VIEWS OF M. DE PLEHVE'S SUCCESSOR.

Paris, Sept. 10.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Echo de Paris' sends an interview, which he had with Prince Peter Skiatopolk-Mirsky, the new Minister of the Interior, in which the Prince said:—

'I do not intend to change Russia's internal policy, but shall try to follow the programme set forth in the Emperor's manifesto of February, 1893, working on the foundation laid by my sovereign to inspire my actions by true and broad liberalism, especially as this will not change the established order of things. I am a firm partisan of decentralization and consequently propose to give the provincial communal assemblies extensive powers to regulate their local affairs.'

The Prince declared that he intended to treat the Jews kindly, but said that if he granted them the liberty now possessed by the Orthodox, they might assume too great importance.

TWO KILLED.

FATAL WRECK ON SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 9.—Two men were killed and another seriously injured in a wreck on the Southern Railway between Dogwood and Wilton, on the Birmingham and Selma division to-day. The dead are:—

W. H. Cherry, engineer.

Will Ivey, negro, brakeman.

Dangerously injured:—N. L. Snow, white, fireman.

The train was running thirty miles an hour when the engine jumped the track and struck the cross ties, turning completely over and crushing the engineer beneath it.

CANADIAN CABLES.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 9.—Referring to Mr. Borden's saying that Canada should prefer her own industries by tariff to those of Britain, and British to those of all others, the 'Leader' says if this is then the real 'offer,' Borden, it must be owned, deserves cordial thanks for his outspoken frankness; but it is hardly Mr. Chamberlain's picture of a self-sacrificing colony, which 'will not in the future start industries to compete with those of the mother country.'

London, Sept. 9.—The 'Globe' says: 'There is a good deal of the enthusiasm in Canada on Earl Grey's behalf, a reflection from the great popularity of Lord Minto, but Earl Grey has himself very intimate relations with many eminent Canadians. It is typical of the line of Earl Grey's interest that he lately associated Messrs. Kipling, Secley and Parkin as the three most influential imperialists of the age.' In the 'English Churchman,' Walter Walsh, author of 'The secret history of the Oxford movement,' says: 'The appointment of Earl Grey is not, I venture to suggest, likely to strengthen the Protestant interest in Canada. His action in the House of Lords in regard to the King's Protestant declaration was not calculated to inspire confidence.'

London, Sept. 9.—Arrangements have been made to exchange postal orders between Great Britain and Newfoundland. The arrangement will come into operation on the 14th instant.

London, Sept. 10.—The 'Broad Arrow,' referring to the Borden militia bill, says: 'Lord Dundonald served the Empire better than he knew for his gallant stand made to secure the efficiency of the militia has already borne fruit Apparently the state of public opinion warned the government that the sympathies of the Canada as a whole were with "the foreigner." As the general elections are near Borden at once took the lesson to heart. Borden's bill is more than a measure to secure the efficiency of the Canadian militia. It is one moulded on imperial lines and goes further than even Dundonald proposed.'

ALLEGED OTTAWA SCANDAL.

Ottawa, Sept. 10.—Before the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday afternoon ex-Constable Hal Walters declared that gambling was carried on at the Chaudiere Club, corner of Bank and Wellington streets, in violation of the law, and that although he notified his superior officer of the fact no steps were taken to bring the parties to justice. Sergeant Joliet said he transmitted Walters's statement to Chief of Police Powell. The latter asked Joliet on several occasions what evidence there was to support the accusation. The sergeant answered that he had seen himself and heard from others. The eidence of Walters and several other witnesses went to show that there was card playing at all hours of the night at the Chaudiere Club and even into Sunday mornings, and that the rattle of the chips could be heard on the street, while the playing was seen from telegraph poles by constables, who climbed to satisfy themselves of what was going on. Constable Byrnes acknowledged accepting lager beer from the secretary of the club, and was promptly suspended by the commissioners, pending consideration of his case. The enquiry goes on again on Monday.



THE HUMORS OF HOUSE-HUNTING.

Lady—'Very healthy place, is it? Have you any idea what the death-rate is here?'

Caretaker—'Well, mum, I can't 'zactly zay; but it's about one apiece all around.'
—'Punch.'

PROF. NICOL RETURNS.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 9.—Prof. Nicol, of Queen's University, has returned from Heidelberg, Germany. He brought with him Dr. Borgstrom, of Helsingfors, Finland, who will act as his assistant in mineralogy.

CHINESE GENEROSITY.

HANDSOME GIFT TO THE GRACE DART HOME.

The gift of one hundred dollars to the 'Grace Dart Home,' by the Chinese of Montreal, yesterday, is gratefully acknowledged and the more appreciated in consideration of the position of the givers. Without any considerable means they have shown themselves to be quite generous. The city hospitals have also received subscriptions. The donation in this instance is called out by the fact of a number having gone into consumption, much difficulty having been experienced in such cases in finding any place where the sufferers could receive treatment.

'CANADA GAZETTE.'

NEW MONTREAL COMPANIES.

Ottawa, Ont., September 10.—Letters patent of incorporation have been issued by the Secretary of State to three Montreal companies, as follows:—

To R. D. McGibbon, K.C.; Victor E. Mitchell, Alexander Chase Casgrain, Louis Legault and W. R. Lee, of Montreal, as the Atlantic Contracting Company of Canada, with a capital of half a million.

To J. L. Perron, K.C.; J. R. Beaudry, Adrien Beaudry and Armand Beaudry, all of Montreal, as the New Pasteurizing Company, with a capital of $90,000.

To L. E. Kimpton, C. W. Lester, G. H. Boivin, H. Murray and R. Madore, all of Montreal, as the Consolidated Construction and Power Company, with a capital of $100,000.

WILL VISIT ST. LOUIS.

London, Sept. 9.—Sir Thomas Lipton leaves England at the end of September for St. Louis, where he probably will be the guest of Mr. David R. Francis, president of the exhibition.

REGINA MOTOR SPECIAL.

AUTO CAR ON C. P. R. MAY REACH BANFF ON SUNDAY.

Maple Creek, N.W.T., Sept. 10.—The Regina motor car special with Mr. Glidden in charge, arrived her last evening, having made a run of 200 miles from Moose Jaw to Maple Creek over the main line of the C. P. R.. Regular and extra trains sidetracked the motor special at several points and a heavy wind made to-day's ride rather unpleasant. The roar of the steel rimmed wheels on the tracks and the rush of wind was so great that the travellers placed cotton in their ears. Twenty miles west of Moose Jaw the motor passed the 19,000th mile post of the journey. The ride over the C. P. R. and 'Soo' Line tracks has reached one thousand miles. The country passed through to-day, Mr. Glidden describes as broad prairie, ranch lands. The party expects to reach Banff by Sunday.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

A treaty has been signed between Thibet and Great Britain at Lhassa in the presence of, and by, Colonel Younghusband. The British mission has completed all its arrangements preparatory to departure.

The Russian army is still retreating and is extended from Tie ling to twelve miles south of Mukden. Oyama has abandoned an aggressive chase and contents himself with keeping in contact with his enemy.

Two youthful strangers entered the county treasurer's office at Pomeroy, O., and, covering the treasurer with revolvers, confiscated $14,000.

MOCK COURT FOR LAVAL.

Professor Gervais, of Laval University, has informed the students of the establishment of a mock court, in which they will be enabled to train themselves in the art of pleading before a judge.

ACID THROWING CASE.

SCARS ON YOUNG OTTAWA GIRL. CHICAGO MAY DISAPPEAR.

Chicago, Sept. 10.—New mystery came into the case of Mabel Macpherson, the young Ottawa girl, yesterday. The fluid remaining in the bottle from which a burglar was supposed to have thrown carbolic acid in the face of the young woman does not burn the flesh. It is harmless. This discovery was made by Dr. E. H. Webster, family physician of the Crawfords. Yet Miss Macpherson was burned with carbolic acid. Of this the physician says he is convinced. The scars on the young woman's face, shoulder and wrist are painful, disfiguring evidence that a burning fluid of some kind splashed over the tender skin. But the stuff in the almost empty bottle found on the floor of Miss Macpherson's room, when the family, aroused from deep slumber by her frightened cries, rushed to her aid, is not carbolic acid, is not acid of any kind—is as harmless as water. Yet Miss Macpherson is cruelly burned, although the latest reports from her bedside are that she will not be disfigured permanently, and that she will be rid of the scars in six months probably. So the bottle, the one supposed clue, deepens the mystery instead of clearing it. Mr. Crawford, president of the National Biscuit Company, and millionnaire, is convinced that burglars threw the acid. He has offered a reward of $500 for their capture. He has employed a private detective, and is incensed that any one should entertain any but the burglary theory of the case.

TO VISIT ST. LOUIS.

The visit of a large number of members of the City Council to the St. Louis Exhibition, proposed some time ago, is likely to materialize, next Friday, Sept. 16, being the date spoken of for the departure of the party. The probabilities are that about two-thirds of the aldermen, accompanied by their wives, will take the trip. They will pay their own expenses.

FINE AND WARM.

Here, impossible romances,
Indefinable sweet fancies,
Cluster round,
But they do not mar the sweetness
Of this still September fleetness
With a sound.
—E. Pauline Johnson, 'In The Shadows.'

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 10, 11 a.m.—Victoria, 62—44; Calgary, 60—40; Qu'Appelle, 64—38; Port Arthur, 56—52; Parry Sound, 68—48; Toronto, 66—54; Ottawa, 64—54; Montreal, 60—52; Quebec, 58—46; Halifax, 70—38.

Fine and a little warmer. Sunday, a few scattered showers, but mostly fair and warmer.

1628 Notre Dame street, Montreal, Sept. 10, 1904.—Readings by the Optical & Engineers' Supply Company's Standard Barometer at noon

Yesterday, 30.31; 11 a.m. to-day, 30.25.

Temperature.	Max.	Min.
To-day	66	48
Yesterday	65	45

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 extensions 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.

BILLING — On Aug. 29, 1904, at Kingston, Ravensbourne Road, Shortlands, London, England, the wife of Stuart M. Billing, of a daughter.

ROY — At Springfield Cottage, Howick, Que., on Sept. 5, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. Mathew Roy, a son.

TARLTON — On Sept. 3, 1904, at No. 738 Mentana street, this city, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Tarlton.

VICKERSON — On Sept. 6, 1904, at 24a Balmoral street, Montreal, a son to Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Vickerson.

MARRIED.

ALLEY—MARSHALL.—On Sept. 7, 1904, at St. Andrew's Church, Orangeville, by the Rev. A. L. Burch, Mary Netta, second daughter of Fred. Marshall, Esq., of Orangeville, Ont., to John A. M. Alley, of Toronto.

BARRIE—CHERRY.—On Sept. 7, 1904, at 83 Somerset street, Ottawa, Miss Jennie May Cherry, third daughter of the late Samuel Cherry, to Thos. Cameron Barrie, of Arnprior, late of Ottawa.

CLARIS — BARTER — At the home of the bride, Grand Cascapedia, Que., on Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1904, Miss Elizabeth Amber Barter, daughter of Mr. Peter Barter, was united in marriage to the Rev. Chas. Cecil Claris, London, Ont., by the Rev. Jas. F. McCurdy, of New Richmond, Que.

CONLEY — TURNER — On Sept. 6, 1904, by the Rev. J. W. Humphrey, B.D., at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. James Turner, Cardinal, Ont., Mr. John J. Conley to Miss Annie B. Turner.

DEMOREST — YOUMANS — On Sept. 5, 1904, Miss Ethel Youmans, eldest daughter of W. E. Youmans, Esq., of St. Thomas Ont., to F. A. Demorest, of Moosejaw, N.W.T., at the Methodist Church, Fort Rouge, by the Rev. J. H. Morgan, pastor of the church.

HOOD—DOUGLASS.—On Sept. 5, 1904, by the Rev. Orville Poland, at Niagara Falls (en route to England), Winifred E. Douglass, daughter of W. A. Douglass, to Jennings Hood, of Philadelphia, son of the late Jennings Hood, C.E., and nephew of General Hood, of Baltimore, Md.

MILLER—JOHNSTON.—At the parsonage, Clarenceville, Que., on Aug. 23, 1904 by the Rev. J. H. McConnell, B.D., Edna Alta Johnston, daughter of Daniel H. Johnston, of Brockville, St. Sebastien, to William Sherman Miller, of Stanbridge Station.

PEEL — BECK — On Sept. 7, 1904, at Trinity Church, Montreal, by the Rev. J. M. Almond, Flora E. J. Beck, eldest daughter of Mr. M. D. Beck, jr., to Walter Peel.

SCOTT—McDONALD — At Brandon, Man., on Sept. 1, 1904, by the Rev. R. W. Dickie, Mr. Frank Scott to Jessie McDonald, second daughter of F. T. Somerville.

STUART—BARBER.—On Sept. 7, 1904, at the residence of the bride's mother, 283 Lisgar street, Ottawa, by the Rev. G. F. Salton, Mary L., second daughter of the late Edward C. Barber, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Auditor-General's Office, to Walton B. Stuart, of Winnipeg, Man.

YOUNG—WOOD.—On Sept. 7, 1904, at West Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. J. A. Turnbull, Margaret Lucie Wood, second daughter of John Wood, Esq., Holguedo, Cuba, to Harry Young, eldest son of Robert Young, Esq., builder, of Toronto.

DIED.

BOLTON.—At his residence, 29 Rose ave., Toronto, on Sept. 7, 1904, John P. Bolton, (formerly of Bolton, Ont.), in his 70th year.

CLARK.—At Clarenceville, Que., on Sept. 3, 1904, Geo. Nelson Clark, aged 72 years. Interred at Clarenceville.

GRAHAM — On Sept. 8, 1904, at his late residence, 12 Earnbridge street, Toronto, Major Wm. J. Graham, late of the 35th Battalion Simcoe Foresters, in his 62nd year.

LOTT.—At his home, Courtright, Ont., on Sept. 1, 1904, John M. Lott, sub-collector of customs, aged 61 years.

MACKEY.—On Aug. 24, 1904, at the post-office, Ballintra, County Donegal, Ireland, Sarah Anne, widow of the late Abraham Mackey, postmaster, Ballintra. Deeply regretted.

MORROW — On Sept. 1, 1904, Thomas, son of Hugh Morrow, of Laurel, Argenteuil County, Que., aged 2 years, 6 months and 17 days.

PORTEOUS — At 156 Elgin street, Montreal, on Sept. 9, 1904, Elizabeth Forrest, relict of the late William Porteous, in her 81st year.

The remains will leave Bonaventure station at 4.15 this afternoon for Cornwall, where the interment will take place.

Dumfries and Edinburgh papers please copy.

Those sending notices for the above column may send with them a list of names of interested friends together with a one-cent stamp for each address, and marked copies of the 'Witness' containing the notice, will be promptly mailed. For addresses in foreign countries three cents will be required.

Notices received too late for this page may possibly be in time for page 8.

Advertisements.

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AUTUMN MILLINERY EXHIBITION,

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11th, 12th & 13th

Brilliant Creations of Susanne Blum 'Georgette,' Lewis Vigot, Reboux, etc., the Celebrated Master Milliners of Paris.



The most satisfying and exquisite exhibition of NEW AUTUMN MILLINERY WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE SALON ON MONDAY.

The elaborate surroundings are in keeping with the queenly Hats shown this season. The deal of fashion has turned to the dignified large hat with high crown, covered with rich silk velvet. The color-tones are new greens, mandarin orange, coque de Roche, and autumn tinted browns, together with foliage of varying lines.

A more beautiful collection of Paris Model Hats was never designed for any previous season.

CHILDREN'S MILLINERY.—The exhibit of Children's Hats is the finest we have ever shown, beautiful styles that the little ladies will admire, bewitching conceits that only genius could create. Prices are extremely moderate.

REPRODUCTIONS OF PARIS MODELS.

Paris Milliners do wonderful things in the creation of daring styles, but the Hats from our own workrooms show refinement and good taste. Paris and Carsley's Hats are here together—come and judge between them.

NEW COATS AND COSTUMES,
AUTUMN STYLES.

The Mantle Salon has put on its autumn attire and is showing all the newest and best creations in COSTUMES and COATS that the brain of genius could conjure or the hand of the expert create.

NEW AUTUMN COATS.

AT $9.00.—A Stylish Coat in mixed grey tweed, smartly cut, new flat collar, inlaid with black cloth, loose back, latest full sleeve, sateen lined. Price.. .. .. **$9.00**

AT $26.25.—The Gretchen,'—A new paletot in brown covert cloth, newest sleeve buttoned on shoulder, yoke effect, back and front beautifully inlaid with green velvet, handsomely finished and trimmed gold braid and fancy buttons. A new garment of surpassing elegance.. .. .. **$26.25**

NEW AUTUMN COSTUMES

AT $17.00.—A Very Smart Suit in fine black Cheviot Cloth, the coat is made hip length with fitted back, shoulder epaulette, trimmed silk braid, and fancy inlaid collar, newest cut of sleeve. Skirt is nine gore flare style, deep cut, trimmed silk braid. An exquisite Suit.. .. .. **$17.00**

AT $20.25.—A Distinguished Autumn Suit in fancy Scotch Tweed, the jacket is made hip length, showing graceful lines. Skirt is cut nine gore style, pleated sides, trimmed front and back, with strappings of brown cloth and fancy silk braid. A beautiful Suit at **$20.25**

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.
1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., 184 to 194 St. James St., MONTREAL.

Windsor Salt used in homes all over Canada where purity is appreciated. It will not cake.

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There are four things about our establishment which are sure to please you.—

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3. The well-lit, spacious building.
4. The courteous service of our staff.

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CHEMICAL CLEANING
For Ladies' and Men's Wear.

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THE JOHN MURPHY COMPANY, LIMITED
St. Catherine Street. Metcalfe Street.

The Greatest ENAMELWARE SALE Ever Known in Montreal.

ON MONDAY MORNING AT **8** O'CLOCK we will put on sale 17,000 pieces of ENAMELWARE. Every piece has our guarantee that it is first quality, and is the best made, by the largest manufacturer in the Dominion. The color is a beautiful sky blue and white lined. Come early and get first choice. Boarding housekeepers and Restaurants would do well to buy heavily of this ware at the price offered. You save from **33** 1-3 percent to **50** percent in this sale.

The following are only a few examples:

Extra Special, while they last, **200** LIPPED SAUCEPANS, 10 inch size, holds 5 quarts, worth 50c, white lined, while they last, **19**c each.

500 BLUE ENAMEL PIE PLATES, medium and large sizes, white lined, worth 15c and 20c; your choice for **10**c each.

200 DOUBLE BOILERS, blue, and blue and white lined, 1½ quart size, worth $1; Sale price, **57**c.

3 quart size, worth $1.25; Sale price, **93**c.

4 quart size, worth $1.75; in this sale, **$1.15**.

300 DISH PANS, in blue, and blue and white lined; 10 quart size, 15x5 inches, worth 80c; in this sale, for **50**c.

14 quart size, 16½x5 inches, worth 95c; in this sale for **63**c.

17 quart size, 18x5 3-4 inches, worth $1.25; in this sale for **73**c.

300 JELLY CAKE PLATES, two sizes, 9x1 inch, worth 18c, for **12**c.
10x1 inch, worth 22c, for **15**c.



150 TEAPOTS, beautiful sky blue enamel, 2 sizes, 3 quart size, 75c, for **48**c; 4 quart size, 85c, for **55**c.

STEW PANS, 4 sizes—
6x2 5-8 in., worth 35c, for **22**c
7x3 1-4 in., worth 45c, for **30**c
7 3-8x3½ in., worth 50c, for **33**c
9½x4 1-8 in., worth 70c, for **46**c

MILK PANS, sky blue enamel, white lined—
6 quart size, worth 35c, for.. .. .. **25**c
8 quart size, worth 40c, for.. .. .. **28**c
10 quart size, worth 45c, for.. .. .. **30**c

DEEP PUDDING PANS, 4 sizes—
1 qt. size, 6 3-4x2½ in., worth 18c, for **12**c
1½ qt. size, 8x2 3-8, worth, 22c, for **15**c
2 qt. size, 8 3-8x2 7-8, worth 25c for **17**c
6 qt. size, 12x3 3-8, worth 40c for **28**c



OBLONG PUDDING PANS, 4 sizes, sky blue enamel—
9 1-8 in., worth 23c, for **15**c
10 1-8 in., worth 25c, for **17**c
11 in., worth 30c, for **18**c
11½ in., worth 35c, for **23**c

LADLES—**300** Ladles, 3 sizes, worth 17c, 18c and 20c; your choice for **12**c.

50 ENAMEL SINK CORNERS, to hang or stand, worth 40c; in this sale, **25**c each.

200 THUMB SCOOPS, 3 sizes, worth 18c, 20c, 22c; choice for **12**c.

GROCERS' SCOOPS, 3 sizes, worth 45c, 50c and 65c; choice for **33**c.

500 WASH BASINS, blue enamel, 2 sizes—
10 3-8x2 3-4, worth 25c, for **17**c
13x3 3-8, worth 40c, for **25**c

STRAIGHT COOK POTS, with retinned covers, sky blue enamel, four sizes, best stove pot made—
4 qt. size, 7 5-8x5 1-4, worth 60c, for 38c
8 qt. size, 9 3-8x6 3-8, worth 85c for **55**c
10 qt. size, 10 1-8x7, worth $1, for **65**c
12 qt. size, 10 3-4x7½, worth $1.25, for **80**c

CONVEX COOK POTS, with retinned covers, sky blue enamel, 3 sizes—
3 3-4 qts., 7 5-8x5 1-4, worth 75c, for **50**c
8 qts., 9½x6 3-8, worth $1.25, for **83**c
14 qts., 9 3-4x9 3-8, worth, $1.75 for **$1.15**



900 PRESERVE KETTLES, in sky blue, and blue and white lined, six sizes, all first quality.
8½ inch size, worth 40c, for.. .. .. **25**c
10 inch size, worth 50c, for **33**c
11 inch size, worth 60c, for.. .. **38**c
11 3-4 inch size, worth 75c, for.. **43**c
12 inch size, worth 80c, for **50**c
13 inch size, worth 95c, for.. .. **63**c

90 BLUE ENAMEL CULLENDERS, 9x3 inches, worth regularly 45c; in this sale, **30**c.

400 ENAMEL CUPS, all sizes, blue and white lined, worth 15c, for **10**c.

25 BLUE ENAMEL CUSPIDORES, worth regularly 50c; while they last, **25**c each.

150 ENAMEL CREAM JUGS, 1½ pint size, white lined, worth 30c; in this sale, **20**c each.

ENAMEL MUGS, sky blue enamel, worth 12c, for **8**c.

35 BREAD PANS, 17 quart size, with foot, perforated cover, and black enamel knob, worth $2.00; in this sale, for **$1.35**.

100 BLUE ENAMEL FRY PANS, with five inch handles, 6 sizes—
6½ in. size, worth 18c, for **12**c
7½ in. size, worth 25c, for **15**c
8½ in. size, worth 28c, for **18**c
10 1-8 in. size, worth 35c, for **22**c
11 in. size, worth 40c, for **25**c
12 in. size, worth 45c, for **30**c

150 BLUE ENAMEL CHAMBERS, some white lined—
6 3-4x3 7-8, worth 30c, for **20**c
8 3-4x4 3-4, worth 45c, for **30**c
10½x6 1-4, worth 65c, for **43**c

SEAMLESS WATER PAILS, sky blue enamel, 2 sizes, 8 qt. size, 10x8 1-8, worth 85c, for **55**c; 14 qt. size, 11 3-4x9 3-4, worth $1.35, for **90**c.

BLUE ENAMEL LIPPED SAUCEPANS—
4 3-8 in., worth 15c, for **10**c
5 1-4 in., worth 18c, for **12**c
7 1-4 in., worth 25c, for **17**c
9 1-8 in., worth 45c, for **30**c
10 in., worth 50c, for **33**c

STOVE KETTLES, best for all uses, handle at back for tipping, 2 sizes, for 8 or 9 stove.
No. 8, worth $1.15, for **77**c
No. 9, worth $1.25, for **82**

300 ROAST PANS. 200 Grey Enamel Roast Pans, size, 8x10, worth 40c; this lot to clear at **15**c each.
Blue enamel, 8x10, worth 45c, for **30**c
Blue enamel, 8x14, worth 50c, for **33**c
Blue enamel, 11x16, worth 75c, for **50**c

75 sets TRIPLE SAUCEPANS, cook 3 different foods over the one burner; can be used separately also; the set is worth $1.90; in this sale the set of three for **$1.25**.

COVERED MILK PAILS, sky blue enamel, with tight fitting covers and swing handle—
1st size, worth 35c, for **10**c
2nd size, worth 55c, for **35**c
3rd size, worth 65c, for **40**c

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"THE WIGWAM"
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Open Evenings. **The Resort of Tourists.** Only two minutes walk from the Windsor Hotel.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 10

DR. T. E. MORRIS DEAD.

HE WAS A McGILL GRADUATE PRACTICING IN ST. JOHN, N.B.

A private despatch from St. John, N.B., yesterday announced the death, quite suddenly on Thursday evening, of Dr. Thomas E. Morris, of that city. Dr. Morris graduated in 1899 at McGill University. When a student in Montreal he was very popular. Returning to St. John to enter on the practice of his profession, he was one of the doctors who volunteered his services in fighting the smallpox epidemic which broke out in St. John two or three years ago. He was married to a young lady of St. John about a year ago.

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Is not a luxury. We guarantee it to every patron of our establishment. Costs no more than inferior work. Are you a patron of the **TROY.** If not try it. There are many Laundries, but only one **BEST.**

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8 to 12 Inspector st.
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WE ARE THE ONLY GENUINE MAKERS in this city of
MOTHER'S BREAD
(REG. TRADE MARK)
See that our stamp is on it.
Delivery to all parts of city. Ring UP. 2574.
We manufacture all kinds of Bread.

HARRISON'S
Milk Made
BREAD
is what we claim for it, made from pure, sweet milk. One trial loaf will convince you it is the
BEST BREAD
to eat.
Tel. Mount. 886, and our driver will call.
Office, 14 Somerville Ave., Westmount

All Kinds of ELECTRICAL WORK
at the **CRESCENT ELECTRIC CO.** at moderate figures.
THE CRESCENT ELECTRIC CO.
2503 St. Catherine St.
Tel. Up 971.

THE BEST MILK
When ordering your milk supply remember that we deliver direct from the farm in time for breakfast. All the cows under our own care and everything connected with the dairy up-to-date.
H. & W. EVANS,
The Blue Bonnets Dairy Farm,
City Office, 52 Latour St. TEL. MAIN 903

Badly fitting Eye Glasses made to fit by R. Hemsley, the Optician, 255 St. James street.

For Sale.—Five used Organs that are special value. Mason & Hamlin, 2½ reeds, cost $65, now $38. Bell, 6 stops, cost $75, now $47. Estey, 11 stops, cost $140, now $65. Doherty, Piano Case, 11 stops, cost $150, now $95. George Woods, 2 manuals and pedals, 11 sets of reeds, rich tone. Guaranteed as good as new. Cost $450. Our price only $175. Payable from $4 to $8 cash, and from $5 to $6 per month, according to price of organ. We have other instruments besides the above. All repaired and thoroughly guaranteed. Write or call at first choice. Layton Bros., 144 Peel street.

CARLOADS of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

SOLD FROM THE OTTAWA

BANKRUPT STOCK.

We are placing two more carloads in our stores of this Beautiful High Grade Furniture, including **BEDROOM and DINING-ROOM SETS.**

MAGNIFICENTLY UPHOLSTERED PARLOR FURNITURE. The quality of these goods is superior to the average stock, and being purchased at such a low price we are able to sell at MANUFACTURER'S COST.

Don't hesitate to take advantage of this sale. Every article must go to make room for other goods. The stock was the **BEST GRADE** of Furniture in Ottawa and too good to be profitable. We bought it in at a great cut and can sell it at almost your own price. Come in and see it.

GREEN CASH RECEIPTS.

H. A. WILDER & CO.

258 St. James Street, 1837 Notre Dame Street,
2415 St. Catherine Street, 2080 Notre Dame Street.

The Price

Is the **Strong Feature.**

Inquire about ours, and you will see for yourself that they are a real money-saving. For value we are proud to say that our

Furniture and Carpets

are known as the very best. We have nothing but the most reliable goods. Whether you have money or not, pay us a call. Our terms will suit you.

"Business," is our motto, and we are open to do so, awaiting for your convenience.

F. Lapointe,

1449 St. Catherine St., East,

Corner Montcalm.

☞ Open every evening until 9 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

PROGRAMME OF CONVENTION AT POINT ST. CHARLES WHICH OPENS NEXT TUESDAY.

The Provincial Christian Endeavor Convention, which is to be held next Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, promises to be of great interest in many ways, and the people of Point St. Charles are exerting themselves to make the meetings a success in every way. The last Convention was held in the city of Quebec, and the old historic city gave its visitors a royal welcome and all the addresses of the Rev. Wm. Patterson, of Philadelphia were very inspiring.

This year the place of meeting has been chosen by Point St. Charles, and St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church and the Centenary Methodist Church have thrown open their doors. The people of the Point have left every arrangement in their power for the comfort of the delegates and the success of the Convention, and it is safe to say that when Point St. Charles undertakes anything it is a success. Hospitality is provided for all delegates who send in their names to the secretary, David Allan, 47 Dupre street, and there is also added appropriateness in the place of meeting in the fact that the C. E. Society in St. Matthew's is the largest in the province, and has much to train young people in character and Christian service. The delegates will therefore receive inspiration from the achievements of successful societies as those of Centenary Church and St. Matthew's Church. Each delegate is given a copy of the programme, and it will be noticed that the opening will take place on Tuesday evening. A short address will be given by Rev. J. L. Gilmour, B.D., president acting as president of the Christian Union, and the Rev. J. W. Graham, of St. James Methodist Church, will speak on 'The Christian Endeavorer and Personal Worker.'

The programme will show that the business sessions some important matters of a practical nature will be brought up for discussion. It will also be seen that the work among the juniors receives a good share of attention, the Witness in this department having given time to the necessary preparation.

The speakers of unusual power will speak on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, the Rev. W. F. Wilson, D.D., of Hamilton, Ont., and Mr. Von Ogden Vogt, of Boston, Mass. Dr. Wilson is a speaker of great popular power and those who miss hearing him will probably be sorry. At the Denver International Convention last year, Dr. Wilson's addresses made a deep impression. The report of that Convention has these words: 'If ever a Methodist was wise and hearty, it is Dr. W. F. Wilson, of Hamilton, who spoke for Canada. You will know how he looks for he told ho won the waq, one person had asked him if he was not Father Murphy, of Peoria.

"'No,' was the reply, 'I am Father Wilson, of Hamilton, and two children.'

'Then one of the reception committee had met him miles out, and enquired "Mr. Bryan, are you to be at the Convention?"'

In his addresses at Denver Dr. Wilson by his humor and pathos, made a very deep impression.

Mr. Von Ogden Vogt, of Boston, the newly-appointed general secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, has succeeded in office Mr. John Willis Baer. Mr. Vogt from early years has been interested in the development of young Christians in character and service. In his address at Denver he reports something that was said to him by an older Christian at a time when he needed encouragement. This seems to have had great influence in his life. He says: 'I recall one of those dear people who got hold of me one day and said "Why I am delighted you are growing," and that was the first indication I ever had that I had been growing. I had attained something which before I had not been aware of.' And so it has come to pass that Mr. Vogt has devoted his life to the effort to make others work and grow.

The spirit in which the work of the Convention is to be carried on, is indicated by the words of Dr. F. E. Clark at the Denver Convention. The report says: 'Dr. Clark proposed for a campaign motto the words "Fidelity and Fellowship" and strongly urged his hearers to always remember that this increase campaign is not chiefly for the advance and glory of Christian Endeavor, but always and ever for the glory and advance of the Kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ. "These efforts," he said, "will, I believe, result in a vast increase of the spiritual forces of the Kingdom of Heaven. Let us always, then, keep this in our idea of expansion, that it means upward growth as well as outward, more of those who practice the presence of God, more of those who work well because they have prayed well."'

The programme of the three days' convention will be as follows:—

Tuesday, Sept. 13.—McVicar Hall—5.00 p.m., provincial executive meeting; 5.30 p.m., informal reception and tea to delegates. St. Matthew's Church—The chairman, the Rev. E. A. Mackenzie. 7.45 p.m., praise service; 8.00, devotional exercises, led by the Fev. J. R. Webb; 8.15 p.m., address by the Rev. J. L. Gilmour; music by choir; offering. 8.45 p.m., address by the Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A., Montreal.

Wednesday, Sept. 14.—McVicar Hall—Chairman, the Rev. J. L. Gilmour. 9.30 a.m., devotional exercises, led by the Rev. C. E. Amaron; 10.00 a.m., business session; annual reports of secretary, treasurer and junior superintendent; consideration and adoption of new constitution, presented by Mr. W. Leslie; appointment of committees, etc.; 11.00 a.m., conference on the future of Christian Endeavor in our province, led by Mr. W. S. Leslie; 2.00 p.m., devotional exercises, led by the Rev. E. de Gruchy; 2.15 p.m., address 'How to fill the ranks of Christian Endeavor,' by the Rev. F. M. Dewey; 2.45 p.m., address, 'How to Develop the Recruits,' by the Rev. C. E. Bland; 3.15 p.m., discussion, led by the Rev. W. R. Cruikshank; 3.45 p.m., workers' conference, led by the Rev. W. F. Wilson, D.D., Hamilton, Ont. Centenary Church—Chairman, the Rev. J. R. Webb; 7.45 p.m., praise service; 8.00 p.m., devotional exercises, led by the Rev. J. E. Mavety; 8.15 p.m., Chinese Christian Endeavor; music by choir; offering; 8.45 p.m., address by the Rev. W. F. Wilson.

Thursday, Sept. 15.—McVicar Hall—Chairman, the Rev. J. L. Gilmour; 9.30 a.m., devotional exercises, led by the Rev. A. L. Therrien; 10.00 a.m., business session; election of officers; report of nominating committee; report of resolution committee; discussion re next convention; collection of pledges for funds; 10.40 a.m., consideration of a Christian Endeavorer's reading: (1) 'The Bible, how to read it'; by the Rev. W. H. Warriner, D.D.; (2) 'The Bible, how to use it,' by Mr. C. K. Calhoun; 11.20 a.m., address 'The Bible in our Weekly Meeting,' by the Rev. W. F. Wilson. McVicar Hall—2.00 p.m., address by Mr. Von Ogden Vogt; conference on junior and intermediate work; question box.

Junior Rally—Centenary Church—3.30 p.m., praise service; 3.45 p.m., exercise, 'The Junior Wheel,' by over 50 children; 4.30 p.m., address by the Rev. W. F. Wilson. St. Matthew's Church—Chairman, the president; 7.45 p.m., praise service; 8.00 p.m., devotional exercises, led by the Rev. E. A. Mackenzie; 8.15 p.m., address by the Rev. W. F. Wilson; music by choir; offering; 8.45 p.m., address by Mr. Von Ogden Vogt, of Boston, Mass.

Advertisements.

Always eat the best. JAS. STRATHAN, Bakers to Royalty.

A FREE LIBRARY.

THE FRASER INSTITUTE RE-OPENED AFTER THE SUMMER VACATION.

The Fraser Institute, at the corner of Dorchester and University streets, has again opened its doors after a vacation, and the number of readers who are patronizing it, shows how much it is appreciated. Montreal is in a peculiar position, and the Fraser Institute takes the place of a municipal free library, which most people regard as an impossible thing in Montreal after the failure of the last attempt to reconcile conflicting views on the subject of the selection of the books and the control of the library. A rate-aided library would doubtless be able to do more than the Fraser Institute, which is hampered by narrow means, but it could not well be more efficient or do a greater service to the community with an equal expenditure of money.

A plain, unpretentious brick building, once the High School, is the home of the library. Inside a studious reader finds much that pleases him, a well-lighted and comfortably fitted room, and a fine library of 44,000 volumes. Books are given out to be read within the building to any visitor. In the early days of the Institute before it could afford to employ a hall porter, the annual reports convey a hint that 'indigent or idle persons sometimes visited the library for other purposes than literary occupation,' but those days are past and much serious study is done in the rooms.

Books may be taken home on a deposit of three dollars by the borrower, valuable works and books of reference being of course excepted. The circulating library hours are from 9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m., and no books are given out on Sunday. The reference library is, however, open every day from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. The custom of opening on Sundays originated in 1887 with a donation of $10,000 made towards the general funds of the Institute by the late Mr. John H. R. Molson, on condition that the library should be open to the public on Sunday, during the same hours as on week days. Seven working days in the week make the maintenance of the library a heavier matter than it would otherwise be, and the committee in their reports have often acknowledged the faithful service of the small staff of one librarian and three lady assistants, who distribute between 60,000 and 70,000 volumes a year among depositors and hand books to some 300 readers every day.

The library had its inception in the mind of Mr. Hugh Fraser, a merchant of Montreal, who bequeathed the bulk of his property for the purpose of founding the Institute bearing his name. He died in May, 1870, but litigation prevented a start being made until October 1885, when it was formally opened by the mayor. The collection of books that was formed at the commencement was considerably increased in number and in value by the addition of those belonging to the Mercantile Library Association and to the Institut Canadien, and many donations have been made, year by year, by private benefactors, while some of the monetary contributions have been very handsome. The Institute depends upon these donations for the extension of its work, not having rate-aid to fall back on; the claims on it increase year by year and its sphere of usefulness is only bounded by its financial resources, which have been very carefully and wisely husbanded by the governors and the executive committee.

Quite a number of books have been added to the library during the vacation, the policy of the management being, while providing the books that are in demand at the time, to, as far as possible, invest chiefly in those books which will live.

The Institute possesses a small collection of pictures, presented by the late Mr. Justice Mackay, and some fine engravings.

The librarian is Mr. P. B. Crevecoeur; and the assistants are Miss A. L. McDougall, Miss A. G. McDougall, and Miss C. Belanger.



A DAUGHTER OF THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Lady Victoria Sibyl Mary Grenfell is the eldest daughter of Earl Grey, the new Governor-General of Canada, and of Countess Grey. Her marriage to Mr. Arthur Grenfell, son of the late Mr. Pascoe D. P. Grenfell, took place at St. George's, Hanover Square, London, in July, 1901. She is a god-daughter of Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria. Her father, Earl Grey, is a brother of Lady Minto, and Lady Victoria visited her aunt at Rideau Hall, the winter previous to her marriage.

VISITS THE COUNCIL.

BISHOP ARCHAMBAULT INTERESTED IN THE WELFARE OF HIS CITY.

Bishop Archambault, of Joliette, attended a meeting of the municipal council of his episcopal city on Wednesday last, and was received with due honors by the Mayor and councillors. Addressing the members, His Lordship thanked them for all that had been done on the occasion of his consecration, and for the hearty welcome tendered him. He congratulated Joliette upon its material prosperity, and assured the council that he would ever use his influence to ensure the progress of the district, to which he now belonged, soul and body, and which he would make it his aim to help by every possible means.

Mayor Tellier thanked His Lordship in suitable terms, and a resolution was passed, embodying the remarks of both the Bishop and the Mayor in the minutes of the meeting.

THE BAND OF 'FORTY TWA.'

The brass and pipe band of the 42nd Highlanders (Black Watch) is creating the greatest enthusiasm and arousing the most thrilling outbursts of national feeling everyhere they are heard. They are all worthy sons of a great fighting corps, and have themselves seen long service, and needless to say the music of the band and the skirl of the pipers have enheartened grim warriors in many a hard fight. The members of the band, who are under command of Major Rose, a most distinguished officer, and under the leadership of Bandmaster E. T. Murray, are as follows: — Band Sergt. F. Illingworth, flute and piccolo; Corporal W. Kedge, E. I. clarionet; Bandsman T. Kedge, oboe. Clarionets—Corporals M. Turbett, H. Egan, C. Richardson, R. Mill, Bandsmen A. Wyatt, F. Hommingway, E. Higgs, W. MacLaren, C. Sexton, J. Cully, D. Brocket..dge, J. MacDade, J. Thompson. Bassoons—Bandsmen A. Izzatt, C. Fulcher, J. Foxley, C. Smith, J. Gerdis, E flat alto saxophone; J. Scott, E flat alto clarionet; horns, Sergt. J. Openshaw, Bandsmen J. Carr, G. Simminite, J. Jamieson, A. Watson, 1st tenor saxaphone; Bandsman C. Harrison, second baritone; cornets, Corp. T. MacKintosh, Bandsmen R. Jackson, E. Selvage, J. Jeffreys, C. Jepson, D. Wilson, G. Day; euphoniums, Bandsmen P. Martin, Boy D. Miller; trombones, Corp. A. Douglas, Bandsman P. Rutherford, T. Thompson, T. Reid; tubas, Corporal D. Wallace, Bandsmen D. Miller, J. Musgrov, Boy G. Wakeling; string bass, Bandsman R. Hamilton; bass drum, Bandsman Wm. Reilly; kettle drum, Bandsman A. Short.

Black Watch Pipers—Pipe Major Thomas Clark, Corporal R. Matchett, Pipers, D. Wilson, R. Thomson, A. Finnie, G. Burns; reel and foursome sword dance; Piper F. Thomson, sword dance and Highland fling. The band will give four concerts at the Arena, on Saturday and Monday, Oct. 1 and 3.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

London, Sept. 9.—Sir Thomas Lipton leaves England at the end of September for St. Louis, where he probably will be the guest of David R. Francis, president of the exhibition.

Colonial House,

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Colored Dress Goods.

SPECIAL VALUES IN THE FOLLOWING NEW MATERIALS:

TWEED SUITINGS, at 65, 80 and 90 cts. per yard.

HOMESPUN, Extra Quality, 52 inches wide, 65 cts. per yard.

Special offers in CHEVIOT, HOP SACK, CANVAS and BASKET WEAVES, in the New Browns and Navys, prices, 65c, 80c and $1.00 per yard.

GREY AND BLACK, AND WHITE SUITINGS, in the Latest Weaves and Mixtures. Price, 65 cts. to $1.50 per yard.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.

Good selection from 60 cts. to $1.25 per yard.

CREAM BASKET, HOP SACK, and CANVAS, choice up-to-date Goods.

LADIES' CLOTH, at 80c, $1.00, and $1.35 per yard, Blues and Browns.

CHINA DEPARTMENT.

A SPECIAL OFFER.

200 HAND-PAINTED PLATES, such as Dessert, Fish, Game, and Dinner; newest designs, beautifully decorated. Signed by famous artists of the celebrated Doulton, Cauldon and Crescent Factories.

Ranging from $6.00 to $18.00. To be offered at $3.00,

Less 5 Percent for Cash.

50 VASES, ODD LINES.

Very Artistic Shapes and Designs. Ranging from $5.00 to $15.00, for $3.00.

300 CHINA JAPANESE SAMPLES.

Ranging from $3.00 to $6.00, nicely decorated, for $2.00.

ANY OF THESE ABOVE ARTICLES WILL MAKE A HANDSOME GIFT.

ASK FOR NEW FALL CATALOGUE.

Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

HENRY MORGAN & CO. - - Montreal.

VIBRASSAGE

is the latest and most pleasant method of massage—the effect is decidedly exhilarating, and the skin becomes soft, smooth and beautifully colored, the nerves are soothed, the circulation is improved, and pain vanishes. Vibrassage cures

DANDRUFF
IMPROPER CIRCULATION,
BLACKHEADS,
WRINKLES,
BAD COMPLEXIONS,
NEURALGIA,
COLD IN THE HEAD,
HEADACHE,

All Disorders of the Skin, Scalp, and Circulation.

PALMER'S

1745 Notre Dame St.

Phone Main 391.

Cars pass the door.

SNAPS IN GRAND PIANOS.

A full size Concert Grand Piano by Weber, of New York; cost $1,600, suitable for hall, convent or school. Magnificent appearance. We will take $245. Also small Chickering Grand for $145. Easy terms of payment. C. W. Lindsay, Limited, 2366 St. Catherine street.

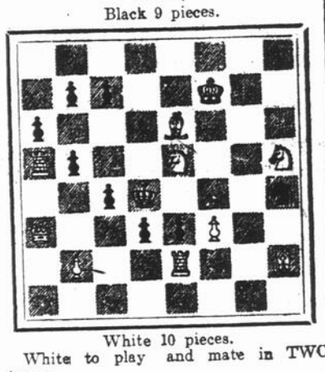
CHESS

Saturday, Sept. 10, 1904.

PROBLEM NO. 886.

(Composed for the 'Witness' by C. S. Jacobs.)

Black 9 pieces.



White 10 pieces.

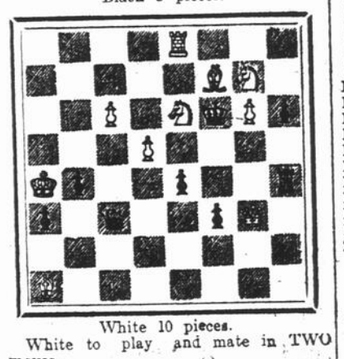
White to play and mate in TWO moves.

PROBLEM NO. 887.

(By A. W. Daniel.)

First prize in 'Plymouth Daily Mercury.'

Black 8 pieces.



White 10 pieces.

White to play and mate in TWO moves.

Solutions published on Oct. 1. Must reach editor by Sept. 24.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS.

No. 882. Blanshard. Two moves. Key: Q—K 8. Correct from Mrs. F. J. Pentelow, Myrtle House, Otto Wurzburg.

o. 883. Wheeler. Three moves. Key: Q—K B 3. Correct from Myrtle House, Otto Wurzburg.

Nos. 880, 881, from Otto Wurzburg, who says of the former: 'Fair only, the threatened escape of the Black K to e 4 demands immediate attention.'

No. 881. From W. R. Pentland (Q—B 7).

GAMES.

The following are some of the most interesting games in the recently concluded National tournament, conducted by the City of London Chess Club. Leonhardt vs. Brown and Teichmann's wins from Loman and Tattersall are particularly bright, while lovers of the curious will be tickled by Brown's amusing win from Van Vliet.

GAME NO. 897.

(Sicilian Defence.)

White, Leonhardt.	Black, Brown.
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 tK—Q B 3
3 K Kt—K 2	3 Kt—Q 5
4 Kt x Kt	4 P x Kt
5 Kt—K 2	5 Q—Kt 3
6 P—Q B 3	6 P x P
7 Kt x P	7 P—K 3
8 P—Q 4	8 B—Kt 5
9 B—K 3	9 P—Q 4
10 P—K 5	10 B—Q 2
11 Q—Kt 4	11 P—Kt 3
12 B—K 2	12 P—K R
13 Q—R 3	13 Kt—K 2
14 P—Kt 4	14 B—Kt 4
15 B—Q 1	15 K—Q 2
16 P x P	16 P x P
17 B—B 2	17 Q R—Q B 1
18 K—Q 2	18 B x Kt
19 P x R	19 B x P ch
20 K x B	20 R—B 1 ch
21 K—Q 2	21 Q—R 4 ch
22 K—Q 1	22 R x B
23 R x R	23 Q—R 5 ch
24 K—Q 2	24 Q—Kt5ch
25 K—B 2	25 Q—B 5 ch
26 K—Kt 2	26 Q—Kt 5 ch
27 K—B 2	27 B—R 5 ch
28 K—Q 3	28 Q—Kt 4 ch
29 K—B 3	29 Q—R 4 ch
30 K—Q 3	30 B—Kt 4 ch
31 K—B 2	31 Q—R 5 ch
32 K—Q 2	32 Q—Kt 5 ch
33 K—B 2	33 B—R 5 ch
34 K—Q 3	34 Q—Kt 7
35 B—Q 2	35 Q—B 7 ch
36 K—K 2	36 Q—K 5 ch
37 Q—K 3	37 B—Kt 4 ch
38 K—Q 4	38 Q x R ch
39 B—K 1	39 Kt—B 4
40 Q—Q 2	40 Q—K 5
41 P—Q R 4	41 B—B 5
42 P—B 3	42 Q x P ch
43 K—B 1	43 Q—K 5
44 Q—Kt 4	44 P—Kt 3
45 B—B 3	45 Q—R 8 ch
46 K—Kt 2	46 Q x P ch
47 K—R 3	47 Q—B 7
48 P—R 5	48 P—Kt 4
49 P—R 6	49 P—R 5
50 B—Kt 2	50 Q—Q 6 ch
51 B—Q B 3	51 Q—B7
52 B—Kt 2	52 P—R 6
53 R—Q B 1	53 Q—Q 6, ch
54 R—B 3	54 Q x Q P
55 R x R P	55 Q—Kt 3
56 Q—B 8	56 Q—R 4, mate.

Notwithstanding his sacrifices Black is not going to be contented with the draw by perpetual check ,and therefore tries for a win branching off at move 34 threatening immediate mate. His next move should have been 35.... B to Kt 4 ch, winning the Q by following with Q to R 6 ch, and must have soon won the game.

GAME NO. 898.

(Vienna Opening.)

Teichman. White.	Loman. Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 P—B 4	3 P—Q 4
4 B P x P	4 Kt x P
5 Kt—B 3	5 B—Q Kt 5
6 B—K 2	6 Kt—Q B 3
7 Castles.	7 B—K 3
8 Q—K	8 Q—K 2
93 K—B	9 B x Kt
10 Kt P x P	10 P—K R 3
11 Q R—Kt	11 Q R—Kt
12 P—Q 3	12 K Kt—Kt 4
13 Q—Kt 3	13 Kt x Kt
14 B x Kt	14 B—K Kt 3
15 P—B 4	15 Q—Q 2
16 P x P	16 B x P
17 B x B	17 Q x B
18 P—K 6	18 R—R 2
19 B—R 3	19 Q—K 4
20 Q x P	20 Resigns.

GAME NO. 899.

(Ruy Lopez.)

Tatersall. White.	Teichman. Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—B 4
4 P—Q 4	4 P x K P
5 Kt x K P	5 Kt x Kt
6 P x Kt	6 P—B 3
7 B—R 4	7 Q—R 4 ch
8 Kt—B 3	8 Q x P
9 Castles	9 Kt—K B 3
10 B—K 3	10 B—B 4
11 B x B	11 Q x B
12 Kt x P	12 Kt x Kt
13 R—K	13 Q x P ch
14 K—R	14 Castles
15 R x Kt	15 P—Q 4
16 R—K 7	16 B—B 4
17 R x Q Kt P	17 B—K 5
18 Q—Kt	18 Q—R 5
19 B x P	19 Q—Kt 5
20 Q x R P	20 Q—Kt 5
21 R—K Kt	21 R x B
22 R—Q Kt 3 Resigns	22 B x P ch

GAME NO. 900.

(A 'Freak' Opening.)

White. Brown.	Black. Van Vliet.
1 P—K Kt 4 (1)	1 P—Q 4 (2)
2 P—K R 3	2 P—K 4
3 B—Kt 2	3 P—Q B 3
4 P—Q 3	4 B—Q 3
5 Kt—Q 2	5 Kt—K 2
6 P—Q B 4	6 B—K 3
7 Q—B 2	7 Kt—Q 2
8 K Kt—B 3	8 K Kt—Kt 3
9 Kt—Kt 3	9 P—B 3
10 B—Q 2	10 Q—K 2
11 R—Q 1	11 B—Kt 5 (3)
12 P—K 3	12 P—Q R 4
13 P—R 3	13 B x B
14 R x B	14 P x P (4)
15 P x P	15 Q—B 2
16 B—B 1	16 Kt—Kt 3
17 Kt—B 5	17 Q—K 2 (5)
18 Kt x B	18 Q x Kt
19 P—B 5	19 Kt—Q 2
20 B—Q 3	20 Kt—K 2 (6)
21 B—B 4	21 Kt—Q 4
22 P—K 4	22 Kt x P
23 P x Kt	23 P x P
24 R x P	24 Q—B 3
25 R x Kt	25 Q x Kt
26 B—Q 5	26 Q—B 5
27 R—B 8 ch and wins	

GAME NO. 901.

The shortest game in the tourney! Score from the 'Daily News':

(Giuoco Piano.)

White. Leonhardt.	Black. Mason.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	3 B—B 4
4 P—B 3	4 Kt—K B 3
5 P—Q 4	5 P x P
6 P x P	6 B—Kt 5 ch
7 Kt—B 3 (1)	7 Kt x K P
8 Castles	8 B x Kt
9 P x B	9 Castles (2)
10 P—Q 5	10 Kt—Kt 1 (3)
11 R—K 1	11 Kt—B 3 (4)
12 P—Q 6 (5)	12 P x P
13 Q x P	13 P—Q Kt 4 (6)
14 B—Kt 3	14 Kt—B 3
15 B—R 3	15 R—K 1 (?)
16 R x R ch	16 Q x R
17 R—K 1	17 Q—Q 1
18 Kt—Kt 5 and wins	

NOTES BY OUR CHESS EDITOR.

(1) A somewhat hazardous reply.
(2) To avoid a cramped game Black must play P—Q 4 here.
(3) Kt—Q R 4 looks better now.
(4) Under the circumstances, perhaps Kt—Q 3 would have improved his chances.
(5) The blockade is now effectual.
(6) A desperate sortie.
(7) A fatal error. B—Kt 2 might still have given him a chance.

BODY RECOVERED.

Amherstburg, Ont., Sept. 8.—The body of Mrs. Chas. Thrasher, who with her fourteen-year-old son was drowned here a week ago, by the upsetting of the sail boat in which Mrs. Thrasher and her husband with their son were sailing, has been recovered. The boy's body has not yet been found.

Advertisements.

All Humors

Are impure matters which the skin, liver, kidneys, and other organs can not take care of without help, there is such an accumulation of them.

They litter the whole system,

Pimples, boils, eczema and other eruptions, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, bilious turns, fits of indigestion, dull headaches and many other troubles are due to them.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Remove all humors, overcome all their effects, strengthen, tone and invigorate the whole system.

'My health was poor, and I suffered much from hives and kidney trouble. After taking two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I was cured. I regard this medicine as superior to all others.'—MRS. JOSEPH HOLLINSHEAD, Harrison, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING AT WINDSOR HOTEL BEGINS ON SEP. 20.

The 33rd annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association will be held at the Windsor Hotel on Sept. 20, 21 and 22. An elaborate programme has been arranged and although considerable business of importance will be transacted the proceedings will be pleasantly interspersed with entertainment. Following is the three days' programme:

Tuesday, Sept. 20—Section Day.

10 a.m.—Agricultural implement section, room 96; waggon section, room 100; engine and boiler section, club room A; manufacturing grocers' section, club room B.

12.00 noon—Woollen section,room 96; cloak section, room 100; carriage section, club room A.

2.30 p.m.—Hat section, room 96; cement section, room 100; stove section, club room A; gold and silversmiths' section, club room B.

2.00 p.m.—Reception to members of the Association and their friends in the ladies' ordinary of the Windsor Hotel, under the auspices of the Montreal Branch.

2.30 p.m.—The Harbor Commissioners of Montreal 'at home' to the delegates and their ladies on board the steamship which will leave the foot of McGill street at 2.30 sharp. Refreshments.

Opening Session (Public), in the Ladies' Ordinary.

8.00 p.m.—Opening exercises (invocation). Addresses of welcome—His Worship the Mayor of Montreal; the chairman of the Montreal Branch. Reply—Mr. W. K. George, Toronto. The president's annual address—Mr. George E. Drummond, Montreal.

Wednesday, Sept. 21—Open Sessions.

9.30 a.m.—Minutes of last meeting; report of the treasurer; report of the secretary; report of reception and membership committee; report of commercial intelligence committee.

2.30 p.m.—Report of railway and transportation committee; report of parliamentary committee; amendments to the by-laws.

8.00 p.m.—Theatre party tendered by the members of the Montreal branch to the visiting delegates and ladies.

Thursday, Sept. 22.—Private Session.

9.30 a.m.—Report of tariff committee; report of special committee on insurance; report of resolutions committee; the election of officers and committees; next place of meeting.

10 p.m.—Reception and garden party for the delegates and ladies at the summer residence of Geo. E. Drummond, Esq., 'Donnacona Lodge,' Mount St. Bruno, Que. Guests will leave by special train provided by the onMtreal Branch from Bonaventure station at 1.00 p.m., returning in time for the banquet in the evening.

8.00 p.m.—The annual banquet of the Association, in the Windsor Hotel dining hall.

THE DRINK EVIL.

A CASE IN THE RECORDER'S COURT.

A sad case of the curse of liquor was shown in the Recorder's Court yesterday, when William Manelly was arraigned, charged with being drunk on the canal bank on Thursday. The prisoner's wife was the principal witness.

'Your Honor,' said she, 'I can't stand it any longer. My husband has a good home and everything he wants. But he goes on drinking, drinking all the time as long as he has any money. He is a good husband when he is sober, but when he has drink in him he is a pure maniac.'

Judge Sicotte, Acting Recorder, asked Manelly if he was willing to go to jail for three weeks and take the McKay cure.

'Your Honor,' he replied, 'I have no faith in it, but I do want to be strong enough to leave liquor alone.'

'Well, then,' said the Court, 'go down for three weeks and take the treatment.'

THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

REV. JOHN H. RITSON, THE SECRETARY, WILL VISIT MONTREAL.

The Rev. John H. Ritson, M.A., secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, is expected to reach Toronto to-morrow, in order to attend the conference of the Bible Society Auxiliaries to be held there on Wednesday and Thursday next. From there he goes west, probably as far as British Columbia, and will visit Montreal on his return journey, the probable date of his arrival being Saturday, Oct. 16, in which case he will preach in one of the churches on the following day. Meetings at which he will speak will be arranged during his stay.

The conference at Toronto will have for its principal business the discussion of a rearrangement of Bible Society work in Canada. If the conference decides that a rearrangement is desirable, the following proposals will come up: The formation of a Canadian Bible Society, interfering as little as possible with the present auxiliaries, and conducted by a central board; the grouping together into four unions of the present auxiliaries and branches in Canada; a federation of the four unions, and an annual conference of the auxiliaries and branches embraced by them. Further questions to be discussed are how the present system of depositories can be improved; how suitable literature for the promotion of Bible Society work in Canada, including a monthly publication, can best be prepared and distributed; and how far, if at all, it is desirable that colporteurs engaged in Bible Society work should be at liberty in view of the special needs in the unsettled districts of Canada, to distribute other approved religious literature; and the advisability of the employment of provisional agency help in the work in Canada.

Mr. Ritson, whose tour it is hoped will mark a new era in Bible Society work in Canada, is still a young man, having been born in 1868. He was educated at Oxford and became a candidate for the Wesleyan ministry in 1890, having been encouraged thereto by Dr Jowett and Canon Fremantle, now Dean of Ripon. After spending several years on the work of the English circuits he entered the service of the Bible Society as one of the two general secretaries in 1900, and his energy and ability did much to ensure the success of the centenary celebration. This is Mr. Ritson's first visit to Canada.

Advertisements.

Purity Bread, not touched by hands. Sold in wrappers. JAMES STRACHAN, Bakers to Royalty.

A FATAL RIDE.

New York, Sept. 9.—While passengers were alighting from the Chicago Limited train which had just arrived at the Grand Central Station to-day, the lifeless body of a young man, with the head crushed, was found lying on the roof of the mail car. One arm was clasped around a ventilator and the body was held firmly on the narrow roof. It is supposed that the young fellow was stealing a ride and that he was struck by one of the low bridges along the line. A letter signed by Paul Hanke, of this city, recommending 'A. Jacobson,' as a dentist, was the only clue to the man's identity. There was nothing to indicate where he had boarded the train or how far the lifeless body had been carried on the swiftly moving train. None of the trainmen had seen the man, and the first known of the presence of the body on the road was when a stream of blood was seen trickling down the side of the car as the passengers were leaving.

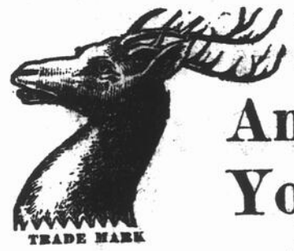
A FIENDISH ACT.

Chicago, Sept. 9.—Evanston police are puzzled over the motive which prompted two men, surprised at one o'clock yesterday morning in the room of Miss Mabel Macpherson, aged twenty-two, who came here from Ottawa, Ont., to throw the contents of a vial of carbolic acid over her face and body, and then escape. A bundle of articles was collected, as though the men wished to suggest robbery as the motive, but the contents of the bundle consisted of articles of such little value that no burglar would trouble with them. Then, too, it is thought that, with burglary as a motive, the acid, which would cause the victim to make an outcry, would not have been used. Miss Macpherson is the sister-in-law of Mr. Benjamin F. Crawford, president of the National Biscuit Company.

'CANADA'—'CAPE BRETON' CASE

Quebec, Sept. 9.—There was no important evidence before the Admiralty Court in the 'Canada'-'Cape Breton' case to-day.

Advertisements.



Mostly Anything You Want FREE

TRADE MARK

WE REPEAT OUR GREAT OFFER FOR

SEPTEMBER ONLY

In case you may not have seen our offer published in last Saturday's issue we repeat it. We do not want any user of Queen's Laundry Bar to be deprived of its benefits.

FOR SEPTEMBER ONLY—We will give for wrappers of soap bought during September, up to 50 wrappers, premiums for double the number. Thus, on soap bought in September, 10 wrappers will count as 20, 20 as 40, 50 as 100.

A large number of new articles bought direct from the makers, in the best markets of the world, have been placed in stock and added to the large selection previously on hand.

Queen's Laundry Premiums are already famous, September wrappers will be worth their weight in silver.

Conditions The Soap must be bought in September. Only 30 wrappers will be doubled in value for any one person—if more are brought in the excess over 50 will count single.

Tne coupon as below, must be signed by the applicant and by the Grocer who has sold the soap.

Coupons will be Redeemed from September 5th to October 5th.

Our Advice Is to buy early in September your supply of Queen's Laundry for the month, and present your wrappers for redemption at once so as to have the best choice of premiums.

We invite an inspection of our premium depots, which are open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m —Except Saturdays.

Premium Depots:

Montreal,
168 McCord Street,
1490 St. Catherine Street

Sherbrooke,
Miss E. McWilliams,
137 Wellington,

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs., Montreal.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON—It will only appear a couple of times, and you might miss the next paper.

MONTREAL WITNESS, Coupon No. 1.

In accordance with your September offer, I hand you the .....
.....wrappers to be counted as double that number in
(number of wrappers)
accordance with your profit sharing offer.

Name .....

Address—Number .....Street .....

Town or City .....

FOR GROCER The above named has to the best of my knowledge purchased. the quantity of Queen's Laundry Soap mentioned.

Signature of Grocer.....

Address—Number ..... Street .....

Town or City .....

A GOOD COOK
—AND A—
Prowse Steel Range

Is a combination productive of perfection in Cooking. The "PROWSE" RANGE is the standard for excellence.

Catalogues and prices on application

GEO R. PROWSE,
208 McGill Street.

WE INVITE YOU

To call and inspect our stock of

FALL FOOTWEAR.



Assortment is complete, and purchased for cash from the leading manufacturers. Prices low, and goods always as represented.

Featherston

2371 St. Catherine st., (Between Metcalfe and Peel.)

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto

Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Advertisements.

There is
Solid Comfort
in every square inch of
Knit-to-fit
REGISTERED & PATENTED
UNDERWEAR

It's body like a glove but without the slightest [illegible] It comes as a revelation to those who have been in the habit of wearing the old-style [illegible]

TRY IT.

The KNIT-TO-FIT MFG. CO.
Retail Branch,
2469 St. Catherine St.
Phone Up 2788.



Annoying!

But what's the use of complaining. Rainy days must come. We may expect rainy days now at any time. Evenings right along. A Waterproof Overcoat does the service of a Fall Overcoat. You can get one here at **$7.50** to **$16.50**
Boys' from **$4.50** up.
An Umbrella, with a neat handle, steel and steel, paragon or hollow rib [illegible] 75, **$1** and **$1.25**. All extra good values for the money. They are handy to have on a rainy day, if you don't have a bad memory.
We have a very fine assortment of Fine [illegible] **$1.50**, **$1.75**, **$2**, **$2.50** and $3
Also Self Openers at **$1.25** and $1.75
Do not see us when you need one.

allan's
Cor. of Craig & Bleury Streets and 2299 St. Catherine St.

LEADS IN MURDER RECORD.

MISSISSIPPI HAD 200 HOMICIDES IN A LITTLE OVER THREE MONTHS.

Biloxi, Miss., Sept. 9.—Judge D. N. Pharr, in his charge to the Grand Jury of Harrison County, Miss., has aroused wide-spread interest in Mississippi. He made the statement that Mississippi leads all the States in the Union in the number of murders committed this year.

'On occasion to keep account of murders committed in Mississippi from January 1 to April 15,' said Judge Pharr. 'During that time two hundred men were killed. It is reasonable to suppose that the same ratio has been maintained since April 15. We lead the world regardless of population in the number of murders committed. No people can continue to enjoy prosperity in the survival of crime going on. The reason for this terrible state of affairs is not that the people of Mississippi have too much money with which to get drunk and to buy whiskey.'

He also called the attention of the grand jury to gambling, urging them to indict the crap shooters, for it was said that games that a majority of the victims were killed.

The 'Daily Witness' will be mailed to those removing to the country, seaside or mountains, for **25 cents a month**. Annual subscribers need only send change of address.

Mr. Willis Pleased.

(From Toronto 'Globe.')

The opening of the Exhibition Mr. Edward of Willis & Co., the merchant prince, of Montreal city, remarked,—The change of the Industrial Exhibition to "The Canadian" is hailed with pleasure by people in the province of Quebec as marks an epoch which in the federation of the provinces, the people of Quebec are now ready to join in the yearly display which is managed here in Toronto.' Mr. Willis also expressed himself as pleased with in the permanent character of this country, and practically gave his opinion by a stupendous order—a whole train load of pianos, which he makes in Montreal—the gold medal piano. Willis & Co., sole agents, St. Catherine street.

CHAMPION COMING.

Outremont Golf Club Secures Service of Mr. William Anderson.

MONTREAL AND NATIONALS PLAY LAST GAME OF SEASON TO-DAY.

The Outremont Golf Club has held a series of interesting matches this year and now they have just completed arrangements for a visit, on Sept. 17, of Mr. Willie Anderson, the brilliant player of the Apawanis Club, Rye, N.Y. In the morning he will play the best ball of two of our leading amateurs, probably Mr. Percy Taylor, the amateur champion of Canada, and Mr. Charles Murray, of Westmount, the leading player among the Montreal clubs. Mr. Anderson has a great reputation as a golfer, and it was the opinion of Mr. W. J. Travis, after seeing the British cracks at Sandwich in June last, that Mr. Anderson was easily in their class. It is quite likely that he will visit Preston next year to measure his skill with the contestants for the British championship. The Outremont Club, had until recently had hopes that Mr. John White, of Sunnydale, England, the present open champion of Britain, would play under their auspices, but illness has compelled Mr. White to cancel all playing engagements.

LACROSSE

Toronto, Sept. 10.—Hugh Lamb and C. Querrie, Tecumseh lacrosse players, were in yesterday's police court to answer the charge of assaulting Mr. C. C. Chitty, referee in the Tecumseh-Brantford game. Mr. Curry, Crown attorney, asked for a week's remand in order to call Mr. Chitty from Montreal, where he resides.

Cannington, Ont., Sept. 10.—Yesterday afternoon on the driving park in one of the fastest lacrosse matches ever played in Central Ontario, the Cannington Junior Lacrosse Club defeated the Orillia Junior lacrosse team by seven goals to one. The play was so fast that during the last half Orillia played one man on home and eleven in front of their goal they were defending.

Montreal and National will close the lacrosse season, as far as Montreal is concerned, this afternoon. Both clubs are anxious to close up the season with another win to their credit and will, no doubt, put up an excellent game.

FOOTBALL.

The postponed game between the Y.M.C.A. and Montreal Rangers will be played this afternoon. Kick off at 5 o'clock.

A football practice will be held on the M.A.A.A. grounds this afternoon after the lacrosse match. It is expected that the latter game will be concluded by 5.30, and the footballers will immediately start practice for the match with the Rough Riders on Oct. 1 on the M.A.A.A. grounds.

YACHTING

The final race in the yacht series of the Longueuil Boating Club will be sailed this afternoon. To-night the semi-anual meeting of the club will be held and interesting reports will be submitted by the secretary.

The Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club will hold a cruising race this afternoon. The start will take place at three o'clock, and the course will be to Windmill Point, Isle Perrot.

LAWN BOWLING.

Mr. George Cornell, a veteran bowler and former member of the Westmount Club, was welcomed on the green, and joined in a game. He was in his old form and put in some good play, the following being the score of the 'double' he was in:

James Baillie	R. Angus
Geo. Cornell	D. Wilson
Total 14	Total 14

The second game in a series of 'doubles' was played between Messrs. Wm. Brown and A. G. Gardner, and Messrs. Alex. Williamson and T. H. Christmas, the former pair coming out ahead. Another game has to be played for the final. The final of the series of the points competition for the vice-president's prize will take place this afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. No entries received after 3.30. This is the third date that has been set for the competition, and it is to be hoped that the weather will be favorable, so that no further postponement will be necessary. The following are the results of last night's games:

E. G. Brooks	A. G. Gardner
J. H. Chapman	H. S. Mussen
Total 21	Total 7
J. G. Thomson	R. Henderson
Hy. Mason	T. H. Christmas
Total 23	Total 18
H. S. Mussen	Col. Dixon
J. H. Chapman	John W. Brown
Total 16	Total 12
F. Fowler	H. Mason
Robt. Thompson	E. G. Brooks
Total 21	Total 8

ATHLETICS

Mr. E. Herbert Brown, secretary of the C.A.A.U., returned to the city last night from St. Louis where he had been acting as timekeeper at the Olympic games. While enthusiastic over the contests, Mr. Brown was not favorably impressed with the weather. The humidity was excessive and the intense heat told against the eastern athletes, all of whom suffered. Considering the number of athletes at St. Louis, Mr. Brown states that Canadians may be well satisfied with the showing made by their representatives. The stadium, where the games were held, was well suited for the purpose. The track was of clay, and, as the weather was dry during the week's sports, it was exceedingly fast. The field was not so good. It was poor soil and Mr. James Sullivan informed Mr. Brown that they had found it difficult work trying to bring it to the requisite condition. The jumpers suffered particularly in this respect as they found it difficult to get off properly. Mr. Brown, who looks well, after his well-earned holiday, received a warm welcome from a large number of the members.

BASEBALL.

Montreal turned the tables yesterday afternoon, by defeating Buffalo in the final of the series. In the opening part of the game the Montreals committed a number of errors, but they gradually recovered themselves and eventually had things their own way.

MONTREAL.

	a.b.	r.	h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Thoney, 3b	5	1	1	2	4	1
Walters, rf	5	2	3	1	0	1
Clancy, 1b	4	1	2	9	1	1
Yeager, ss	4	1	3	2	4	1
Kelly, cf	5	1	1	2	1	0
Joyce, lf	4	3	3	1	0	0
Dyer, 2b	4	0	0	3	1	2
McManus, c	2	1	0	6	0	0
Pappalau, p	4	1	2	1	2	1
Totals	37	11	15	27	13	7

BUFFALO.

	a.b.	r	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Clymer, lf	5	1	0	3	0	0
Courtney, 3b	5	1	1	0	1	0
Atherton, cf	5	0	2	0	0	0
Grimshaw, 1b	4	0	1	6	0	0
Delahanty, rf	4	1	0	3	1	0
Laporte, 2b	3	0	1	1	4	2
Nattress, ss	4	0	1	5	1	1
McAllister, c	4	0	0	5	1	1
McGee, p	1	1	0	0	1	0
xGreen	1	0	0	0	0	0
Brockett, p	2	0	2	1	1	0
Totals	38	4	8	24	10	4

x Batted for McGee in fourth.

Score by innings—

Montreal	1	1	5	0	0	1	3	0	x	—11
Buffalo	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Summary—Two base hits, Pappalau, Atherton, Thoney; stolen bases, Nattress, Walters, Brockett, Joyce, Dyer; double plays, Pappalau to Clancy; Yeager to Dyer to Clancy; Nattress to Laporte to Grimshaw; base on balls, off Papalau, 1; off McGee, 1; off Brockett, 3; struck out, by Pappalau, 2 by McGee, 3; by Brockett, 1; wild pitch, Brockett; left on bases, Buffalo, 9; Montreal, 5. Umpire, Egan.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Buffalo	76	41	.650
Baltimore	68	44	.607
Jersey City	67	50	.573
Newark	63	53	.543
Toronto	60	61	.496
Montreal	53	58	.477
Providence	48	67	.417
Rochester	27	88	.235

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	91	33	.734
Chicago	76	47	.618
Pittsburg	71	50	.587
Cincinnati	70	53	.569
St. Louis	63	64	.496
Brooklyn	44	78	.361
Boston	44	81	.352
Philadelphia	36	88	.290

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	78	47	.624
New York	75	47	.615
Chicago	72	54	.581
Philadelphia	67	52	.563
Cleveland	67	54	.554
St. Louis	50	70	.417
Detroit	50	71	.413
Washington	30	94	.242

What will probably be one of the fastest games of the season takes place this afternoon at Mascotte Park, corner of Delorimier and Ontario streets. The contesting teams will be the leaders of the Commercial League, namely, the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company and the strong team from the Northern Electric and Manufacturing Company. In all likelihood there will be a large turnout of supporters of the two clubs, as only one game separates one from the other, and both are putting up a fine standard of ball. Should the M. L. H. and P. boys win, it will practically give them the championship, but should victory go to their opponents it means a tie for first place. Both clubs will have their star batteries working, Sweeney and Ashton appearing for the Northern Electric, and Riveau and Farrell for the Heat and Power team. Besides these, a number of dark horses have been imported specially for the game. The game will be called at 2 p.m. At the completion of the game teams representing the C.P.R. and M.S.R. will play.

There will be a double header at the ball grounds to-day, with Rochester as the attraction. The first game will be called at 2 o'clock. There will be two games at the St. Catherine street grounds on Monday, the first game will be called at two o'clock.

EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

Toronto defeated Rochester .....3 to 2
Jersey City defeated Providence ....6 to 0

AMERICAN LEAGUE GAMES.

Boston defeated Washington .... 7 to 0
Philadelphia defeated New York, first game .....3 to 2
Philadelphia defeated New York, second game .....5 to 1
Cleveland defeated Chicago, first game .....4 to 0
Chicago defeated Cleveland, second game .....5 to 3
Detroit defeated St. Louis, first game .....3 to 1
St. Louis defeated Detroit, second game .....5 to 0

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

New York defeated Philadelphia..6 to 4
Pittsburg defeated Chicago .. ....3 to 1

PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found a list of Canadian patents recently secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C. Information regarding any of these will be cheerfully supplied free of charge by applying to the above-named firm.

Nos. 87622, Martin Ekenberg, Stockholm, Sweden, rotary drums for evaporating apparatus; 87623, Martin Egenberg, Stockholm, Sweden, art or process of concentrating and evaporating liquids; 87902, Wilber J. Allen, Botsford, N.B., machine for propelling boats; 87933, Messrs. Reynolds & Bedard, Montreal, Que., peat drying apparatus; 88650, John Gell, London, Eng., perforators more particularly for use with automatic telegraph; 88811, Patrick Kenehan, Montreal, Que., dumping waggon; 89005 James C. Anderson, Victoria, B.C., fish hook; 89007, Herman Haas, Brussels, Belgium, methods of lubricating giving a feed of lubricant in proportion to the consumption.

EARTHQUAKE RECORDED.

Toronto, Sept. 9.—On Aug. 28, at 2.05 p.m., the seismograph at Toronto Observatory began to record an earthquake, the record showing that at 5.20 p.m., the disturbance was the severest ever recorded on this instrument. On that day it was reported from Los Angeles, Cal., that great billows rolled ashore, although there was practically no wind. These waves are now attributed to the submarine earthquake.

ROYAL STORES

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225 McGill Street.
2246 St. Catherine Street.
2400 St. Catherine Street.
7 and 9 Place d'Armes.
2637 Notre Dame Street.

Latest Arrivals in FALL STYLES of HATS

Glynn & Co., London.....$3.50 Hats
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H. H. Roelefs (1st Prize Paris Exhibition.) ....$4.00 "
" " ....$3.00 "
Deleon.....$3.00 "
Famous Bengal.....$2.50 "

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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

GENERAL.

RUSKIN AND THE BIBLE.

Q.R.S., Lynn, Mass.—John Ruskin is said to have owed much to the fact that when a boy he learned much of the Bible by heart. Please tell me what chapters or portions were selected by Ruskin's mother for young Ruskin to commit to memory. Ans.—The books chosen for Ruskin by his mother, which he regularly read aloud in her presence, as one of his biographers tells us, were Pope's translation of Homer, and the novels of Sir Walter Scott. These were for week-day instruction. In addition to these he daily read aloud, and committed to memory, portions of the Bible. He says, 'My mother forced me by steady, patient, daily toil, to learn long chapters of the Bible by heart, as well as to read it every syllable through, aloud, hard names and all, from Genesis to the Apocalypse; about once every year; and to that discipline—patient, accurate, and resolute—I owe, not only a knowledge of the book I find occasionally serviceable, but much of my general power of taking pains, and the best part of my taste in literature. . . . Once knowing the xxxii. of Deuteronomy, cxix. Psalm, xiii. of I. Corinthians, the sermon on the mount, every syllable by heart, and having always a way of thinking with myself what words meant, it was not possible for me, even in the foolishest time of youth, to write entirely superficial or formal English.' Referring to the same subject in another part of his writings, he says, 'I opened my oldest Bible just now. . . . . yellow now, with age, and flexible, but not unclean, with much use, except that the lower corners of the pages at the viii. ch. of 1st Book of Kings, and the xxxii. of Deuteronomy are worn somewhat thin and dark, the learning of these two chapters having caused me much pains. My mother's list of chapters, with which, learned every syllable accurately, she established my soul in life, has just fallen out of it, as follows: "Exodus xv., xx., II. Samuel i. from 17th verse to end; I. Kings viii.; Psalms xxiii., xxxii., xc., xci., ciii., cxii., cxix., cxxxix; Proverbs ii., iii., viii., xii; Isaiah lviii.; Matthew v., vi., vii.; Acts xxvi.; I. Corinthians xiii., xv.; James iv.; Revelation v., vi.' and, truly, though I have picked up the elements of a little further knowledge . . . . . in mathematics, meteorology, and the like, in after life, and owe not a little to the teaching of many people, this maternal installation of my mind in that property of chapters, I count very confidently the most precious, and, on the whole, the one essential part of all my education. For the chapters became, indeed, strictly conclusive and protective to me in all modes of thought, and the body of divinity they contain, acceptable through all fear or doubt; nor through any fear or doubt or fault have I ever lost my loyalty to them, nor betrayed the first command in the one I was made to repeat oftenest—'Let not mercy and truth forsake thee.'"

FLEAS.

H.O.H.—Will you please give me some information about fleas? What is the best way to get rid of them Where do they live, and how often do they breed? Do they live from one year to another? What is the cause of being troubled with them? Ans.—Fleas lay their eggs in old straw, the floors of outhouses where domestic animals live, in the sand, and such places. The young insects are hatched from the eggs, and after a few weeks they enclose themselves in a sort of cocoon, from which they emerge strong and active. Light, ventilation, and perfect cleanliness will help to rid a room of fleas. If they have got into a bedroom, notwithstanding care and attention, try taking up the carpet, and washing the floor with water in which a little chloride of lime has been dissolved. Place small bags of lump camphor among the sheets. There is an aromatic plant called 'flea-bane,' which is said to be obnoxious to fleas, and to drive them away. If you cannot get this scatter around sprigs of wormwood or of pennyroyal, or make up two ounces oil of pennyroyal, and two ounces oil of sassafras, in alcohol, and spray it about the rooms. If the fleas are gathered in sand heaps or yards near the house, it would be well to scatter lime about the places.

A Toronto Reader, in answer to 'Worried,' in a recent issue, writes that a concoction of ten cents' worth of quassia chips steeped in two gallons of boiling water did away with fleas on one occasion. The fluid was sprinkled around with a watering can.

APPLE BUTTER.

Mrs. J. C., Vancouver—Can you give me a recipe for making apple butter? Ans.—Boil one barrel of new, unfermented cider down half; peel and core three bushels of good cooking apples; when the cider has boiled to half the quantity, add the apples, and when soft, stir constantly for from eight to ten hours. When it is done the butter will adhere to an inverted plate. A smaller quantity, keeping the same proportions, should be tried first. The different marmalades, or fruit butters, will be smoother and better flavored, and will require less boiling, if the fruit be well cooked and mashed before adding the cider. Use a porcelain or granite-lined kettle.

THE ARPENT.

Farmer.—1. What is the exact length of one side of a square arpent? 2. How many rods are there in a square (French) arpent? Ans.—One hundred and eighty French feet, or 191.826 English feet. 2. Equivalent to 135 sq. rods, English. This is the Paris arpent. The common arpent had 40,000 square feet (French), and the arpent royal, 48,400 sq. feet.

NOT ON SUNDAY.

P.S.—What day of the week did May 6, 1845, come on? Was it on a Sunday? Ans.—It came on Tuesday.

All ladies can afford to have a first class tailor-made suit, according to Mr. Mignon's system. He is the same tailor who for nine years was employed in 5th Ave., New York, and made suits from $62.00 upwards, and who for the last four years has been in this city, during which time he has charged $35.00 and over. Up-to-date progressing tailoring, however, enables him to make a perfect suit for $25.00, worth $50.00 according to the old system. Ladies who prefer buying their own goods are advised to see Mr. Mignon before doing so.

A. MIGNON,
Ladies' Tailor and Designer,
Cor. University and St. Catherine sts.

ARSENE LAMY'S STORE.

Special for MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY.

READY-MADE DEPARTMENT.

SKIRTS OF BLACK VENETIAN CLOTH, trimmed military braid, well made in latest styles.
VALUE, $9.75, for $5.00
ANOTHER FINE SKIRT IN BLACK VICUNA CLOTH, trimmed with straps of Fine Black Silk, all designs.
VALUE, $5.50, for $3.75
We are pleased to announce to our patrons, and to the public generally, that we now have a first-class tailor in our Department of Ready-Made Costumes for Ladies, and that all orders will be promptly attended to.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL VALUE IN ALL WOOL LADIES' CLOTH, 54 lots, in all colors. VALUE, 75c, for 59c
A FINE LINE OF ALL WOOL FANCY VENETIAN, in all the latest shades. VALUE, 65c, for 49c

UNDERWEAR.

This Department comprises a most complete assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' UNDERWEAR OF ALL KINDS. Always better prices than you can get anywhere else.

HOSIERY.

75 dozen LADIES' BLACK RIBBED WOOL STOCKINGS, made of the finest fingering. VALUE, 45c, for 29c

IRONWARE, TINWARE, GRANITEWARE and CROCKERY.

400 DOUBLE IRON CATSUP STRAINERS; VALUE, 20c, for 10c
300 LARGE LANTERNS, painted Red and Green. VALUE, 75c for 49c
800 LARGE IRON CUPS; VALUE, 10c, for 4c

GROCERIES.

1 PACKET BENSON'S CORN-STARCH 7½c
1 BOTTLE ESSENCE, all kinds 7½c
2 lbs. RICE 7½c
2 BARS SOAP 7½c

CASH 10 RECEIPTS

2 FOR 1
DOUBLE GREEN CASH RECEIPTS AT
ARSENE LAMY'S
Great Departmental Store,
536 ST. DENIS STREET, cor. Duluth Avenue.
Branches—169 St. Lawrence Main and 2453 Notre Dame Street, cor. Richmond.

CASH 10 RECEIPTS

BROME COUNTY FAIR.

Brome, Sept. 10.—The annual exhibition of the Brome County Agricultural Society was held at Brome on Tuesday and Wednesday last, and was a success in every way. The exhibition proper was above the average, while the various side attractions were more numerous than ever before. Some new features were introduced for which prizes were offered by some of the leading men. Among these were the showing of cattle and judging of cattle by sons of members of the Agricultural Society under a certain age. Mr. A. P. Hillhouse, the owner of the Government Poultry Station at Bondville had a model of his poultry farm on exhibition, showing his methods of rearing and fattening of fowls for market. Near this exhibit was a miniature Experimental Farm showing different methods of growing grain, roots, etc. Another new attraction for the Brome fair was a balloon ascension in the afternoon of each day. The weather was favorable for it there being very little wind, consequently the aeronaut descended in safety. But the special feature which attracted the most attention was a 'quick hitch' competition among several young ladies, who had to bring a horse into the track between the judges' stand and the grand stand, harness it correctly, hitch it to a buggy and drive around the track once. This done they had to take the horse from the buggy, remove the harness and bring the horse under the wire, the lady doing this first being the winner of the first prize. Miss Persons, who performed this wonderful feat with enviable dexterity and rapidity, was the happy winner of the much coveted first prize. That this was the most interesting feature of the exhibition was shown by the immense crowds which filled the grand stand and lined the track, cheering loudly as the contest proceeded. The exhibition of live stock, dairy and farm produce was very good; the work of the ladies seemed to be above the average, while the manufactures were numerous. Both the weather, and the officers of the society, as well as the exhibitors seemed to unite in the effort to make this year's exhibition one of the best ever held at Brome, while the new dining hall, built to replace the one burned last year, as well as other improvements, added not a little to the general appearance of the grounds.

FREE LANCE
POLITICAL
CARICATURE
IN
Canada,

By
1904
Flonzo Ryan.

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DOMINION PUBLISHING COMPANY,
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August .. .. 1904.

Sirs,

Please send me immediately on publication, one copy of Book; "FREE LANCE POLITICAL CARICATURE IN CANADA" (limited library edition), for which please find enclosed the sum of one dollar.

NAME .. ..

ADDRESS .. ..

Weekly Calendar.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

Young Men's Christian Association,
Dominion Square.

SATURDAY, 8 p.m.—Week Night Meeting for Men. Leader—Mr. J. H. CARNEGIE.

SUNDAY, 4 p.m.—Meeting for Bible Study. Subject—'The Epistle to the Colossians.' Leader—C. K. CALHOUN.

All young men cordially invited.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

ST JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. W. GRAHAM, B.A.,

Will preach at both services.

Morning Theme—
"The God of Nature and of Grace."

Evening Theme—
"Angel Ministries."

Special Quarterly Collections will be received at these services.

Emmanuel Congregational Church,
SUNDAY, Sept. 11th, 1904.
Rev. HUGH PEDLEY, B.A.,
PASTOR.

will preach at both services.

MORNING—Memorial Services for the late MRS. E. H. LAY.

This sermon will be of the nature of an educational address, having special reference to the life work and personal worth of the late Mrs. Lay, who for so many years wielded such a far-reaching influence.

EVENING SUBJECT—
"REPENTED REFUSALS AND HOLLOW COMPLIANCES."

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

OLIVET CHURCH,
(BAPTIST)
Cor. Dorchester and Guy Sts.
SUNDAY, Sept. 11.
Preacher a.m., Rev. G. F. JOHNSON, of St. Andrew's Church, Westmount.
Preacher P.M., Rev. PRINCIPAL SHAW, of the Wesleyan College.

MEN'S OWN,
CALVARY CHURCH, GUY STREET.
SUNDAY, 11th Sept. 3 p.m.

Speaker—Mr. HARRY BALLANTYNE, Y.M.C.A.

Soloist—Mr. J. S. PENMAN.

A full attendance of members and friends is earnestly desired. Kindly be on hand.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

IRISH PROTESTANT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The Regular Quarterly Meeting of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society will be held in their Rooms, at the House of Industry and Refuge, 691 Dorchester st., on MONDAY next, Sept. 12, 1904, at 8 o'clock p.m.

Your attendance is particularly requested.

C. W. KING,
Hon. Secretary.

MYSTIC LODGE No. 8, A. O. U. W.

The regular meeting of Mystic Lodge, No. 8, A.O.U.W., will be held on MONDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at 8 p.m., sharp, in Empire Building, 2472 St. Catherine street, as our representative to Grand Lodge will present his report on adoption of new plan of assessments.

Every member of lodge is requested to attend.

A. WOODS. Recorder.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

Art Association
OF MONTREAL,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.
THE AUTUMN SKETCHING CLASS
(IN OILS,)
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MR. EDMOND DYONNET, R.C.A.,
will commence on THURSDAY, 15th Sept.

Instruction on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday in each week, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

For particulars apply to the Secretary.

LORD TULLIBARDINE'S SOUDAN ROSE.

Lord Tullibardine has been telling an interesting little story to some florists in Perthshire. He remembered, he said, when in Egypt trudging along the sands, and, when for nine months he had not seen a blade of grass, going over from Omdurman to Khartoum, he came upon an English rose. If anything was calculated to make one better than was. He remembered how proud he was of his buttonhole. Later on he learned that that rose had grown within a yard of where General Gordon was killed, and he tried to bring the bush home, but unfortunately it died on the way.

INJURED ENGINEER RUNS HIS TRAIN.

With both kneecaps displaced, one eye closed, and hands and head badly bruised Engineer I. D. Mills, of the fast passenger train on the Milwaukee & Northern Division of the Milwaukee Road, refused the services of a hospital at Green Bay recently, and brought his train back to this city at Thursday noon. Mills had been an engineer on the road for thirty-two years without having an accident until the day he was injured, when he ran into an open switch at North Milwaukee, causing the derailment of ten freight cars. Arthur Buchen, his fireman, saved himself by jumping, but Mills was thrown from the cab window. He insisted on taking his train through to Green Bay in spite of his injuries, and when it was time to start on the return trip he was again found at the throttle, and says he will continue to report for duty in spite of his painful injuries.—Milwaukee (Wis.) 'Sentinel.'

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

For postal union countries, excepting those mentioned above, add for postage, $3.50 for Daily Witness, $1.00 for Weekly Witness, 50c for Northern Messenger.

World Wide, one dollar, including postage, for Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and foreign countries.

The last edition of the Daily Witness is delivered in the city every evening of publication at $4 per annum.

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

The 'Daily Witness' will be mailed to those removing to the country, seaside, or mountains, for 25 cents a month. Annual subscribers need only indicate change of address.

While the publishers of the 'Witness' exercise all possible care in excluding from its columns all financial and other advertisements of a doubtful or suspicious nature, and in accepting only such as they believe to be genuine and bona fide, it must be understood that they in no way guarantee these advertisements and must leave their readers to exercise their own discretion in the way of putting faith in them.

SEPTEMBER (F.Q. 2, F.M. 10; F.Q. 16, F.M. 24)

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	..
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The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 10, 1904.

The verdict of the coroner's jury in the Richmond collision case leaves us with a preventable accident and nobody to blame. The jury fixes the responsibility on the conductor and engineer of the special train, but refuses to hold these officials guilty of criminal negligence. It lays blame by implication on others not named by adding:

'Furthermore, the said jury wishes to state that in order to avoid any such future catastrophe they are of opinion that:

'1. As confusion is likely to occur through the fact that two trains of the same number arrive on the same track at nearly the same time,

'2. That a long-distance semaphore should be placed so that it might be operated from the station platform at Richmond.

'3. That train registers, besides being kept distinctly apart from each other, should be checked by some special officer.'

Here is presumable explanation of the disaster, but no one is held responsible. The moral of it all is that railway disasters should be enquired into by experts, as marine disasters are, with power to apportion punishment, and to reveal among other things whether the blame rests with the servants of the company or the system under which they work. Further, it would seem to be time that some system was required by law that would obviate such risks.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

We take issue with Mr. Hall's able advocacy of Mr. Archambault's employer's liability bill only on the abstract question of the principles underlying that bill; first, that it is right to take one man's money for the benefit of another when the first has done the other no wrong, and has fulfilled every moral obligation towards him; and, second, that the employer is rich and the operative is poor, and therefore that it is right to take the money of the one to give to the other. The second of these propositions we showed to be an essential fallacy, and Mr. Hall does not build upon it or refer to it. He rather summons the authority of the many nations which have incorporated this principle of employer's liability into their legislation. This is certainly an important argument, and one that carries with it the conviction that some legislation is necessary in the premises. Mr. Hall, however, seems to put the boot on the wrong leg when he says that to require insurance is an indirect way towards making the employer liable, an end which British legislation reaches directly. We should rather say that making the employer liable is an indirect way of securing insurance which had better be approached directly. Many states, at the present time, assume that employers will for their own protection insure their employees against accident, and have not made insurance compulsory, but other countries, fearing lest the bankruptcy, voluntary or involuntary, of the employer, may deprive workmen of their compensation, have made such insurance obligatory. In Germany, Austria, Norway, Finland, Italy and Holland insurance is obligatory, and various schemes of insurance are put into force. Norway has established a government insurance office and given it a monopoly, while Germany has simply provided for the formation, under government supervision, of employers' mutual insurance associations. Where insurance is not obligatory, as in Great Britain, France, Denmark, Sweden and Spain, there is every facility for insurance with many of the big insurance companies, who devote themselves to that business; at the same time, many of the firms which live from hand to mouth do not insure, and the consequence is that if their workmen are injured there is nothing for them to recover. In all the countries where compensation acts have been passed the establishment of a definite scale of compensation has enabled an employer to ensure himself against his liabilities where insurance facilities exist. In Germany, for instance, for purposes of calculating premiums and indemnities, wages are limited to $357 a year, the excess being reckoned at a third of the actual amount; in Austria, the maximum is $487.20; in Norway, $321.60, while in Finland the minimum (not applying to minors) is $57.90, and the maximum is $136.90 a year. In Germany during the first thirteen weeks' sickness, insurance funds, to which workmen make two-thirds of contributions and employers one-third, pay fifty percent of daily wages from the third to the twenty-eighth day, to which is added sixteen and two-thirds percent by accident insurance associations from the twenty-ninth to the ninetieth day. After the first thirteen weeks, if the injured workman has not recovered, the employer is required to allow him sixty-six and two-thirds percent of his daily wage during temporary but total incapacity. The pension for permanent and total incapacity is also sixty-six and two-thirds percent of the wage, but the wage must not exceed the maximum already stated. In Austria the sickness insurance funds, supported in the proportion of two-thirds by workmen and one-third by employers, pay sixty percent of daily wages from the third to the twenty-eighth day; the percentage of daily wage paid by employers after that for temporary but total incapacity is also sixty percent of the wage; and the pension allowed for permanent but total incapacity is sixty percent up to the $487.20 a year, the maximum wages for purposes of calculating premiums and indemnities. In Norway, if the victim is not insured in a sickness association, the employer is required to pay the expenses of medical treatment and fifty percent of wages during the first four weeks. The consequence is that insurance against sickness is very general. In Germany the premiums for insurance are paid by government up to about a tenth, the employers pay about a half, and the remaining two-fifths is paid by the workmen. Other countries have similar insurance, and it is evident that insurance lies at the root of the whole matter. Indeed, unless accompanied by compulsory insurance, it is evident that the incidence of compensation must be unequal.

THE LABRADOR DISPUTE.

It was in the summer of 1498 that Sebastian Cabot sailed far along the Labrador coast, in virtue of which England in due time claimed sovereignty over all these northern lands by right of a first discovery. It was Cabot's ruling passion to find a passage to Cathay by the north-west, and in that direction he boldly steered, fighting the ice-floes and icebergs along the forbidding coast of Labrador, as far north as Hudson's Strait. When compelled to turn back by the ice and the intense cold, he sailed south as far as 38 degrees north, thus discovering the whole coast of North America from Hudson's Strait to Florida. Newfoundland's present interest in the large peninsula is created by the words in the Governor's Commission, which run, 'and do by these 'presents constitute, order and declare 'that there shall be a governor and commander-in-chief in and over the Island 'of Newfoundland and the islands adjacent, and "all the coast of Labrador "from the entrance of Hudson's Straits "to a line drawn due north and south "from Anse Sablon, on the said coast, "to the fifty-second parallel of latitude," 'and all the islands adjacent to that 'part of the said coast of Labrador, also 'of all forts and garrisons erected and 'established within or on the islands 'and coast aforesaid.' Now, there is a dispute as to who owns the land around Lake Melville, the Canadian Government or the Newfoundland Government, and the Canadian Department of Justice suggests that both governments should refer the case to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for determination. The question is very like the one between Canada and the United States in the matter of the Lynn Canal, in which Canada claimed that the head of the inlet belonged to her. But in this she was not sustained. The present difficulty has arisen from the Island authorities collecting customs duties on goods destined for lumber mills and the Hudson's Bay Company's post at the very upper end of the inlet. The government at Ottawa acknowledges Newfoundland's control over the coast strip of Labrador, as far north as Cape Chudleigh, but denies that this would carry Newfoundland's jurisdiction a hundred and fifty miles inland, along the shores of Hamilton Inlet and Melville Lake, into what it considers is practically the interior of the peninsula.

If the words in the Newfoundland Governor's commission are studied, it will be seen that the boundary of the 'coast' towards the interior has not been defined, and, according to the 'Royal Gazette and Newfoundland Advertiser,' no public document or statute exists which makes the matter clear. After the British conquest of Canada, the whole fisheries along the southern and eastern shores of Labrador were placed under the Government of Quebec, and they continued so under after the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1763. After the signing of the Treaty of Paris—when Cape Breton was annexed to Nova Scotia—Labrador, Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands were annexed to Newfoundland. Ten years afterwards, however, in 1773, owing to difficulties arising out of grants made to a few persons, under French rule, the eastern coast was restored to the Government of Quebec. But since 1809 it has been again attached to Newfoundland. In 1824, the Governor of Newfoundland was empowered to institute a court of civil jurisdiction on the coast of Labrador, and all goods landed are subjected to the duties imposed on like goods entering any port of Newfoundland. The north-western portion of Labrador, or that which drains into Hudson's Bay and Hudson's Straits, now forms the North-East Territory of the Dominion of Canada, and the southern portion, draining into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is incorporated with the province of Quebec.

The latest official Canadian maps limit the Labrador territory of Newfoundland to a narrow and uncertain strip of coast, and the shores of Lake Melville and several other long inlets are excluded. Newfoundland, however, considers that the least she is entitled to under the terms of the Governor's Commission is a continuous strip of coast extending forty miles inland, that limit being established by the depth given it at its termination at Anse Sablon, or, as it is now called, Blanc Sablon Bay. Anse Sablon is at the inner end of the Strait of Belle Isle. The line drawn northward from it to the fifty-second parallel is about sixty miles inland from the line of the Atlantic coast. At Anse Sablon the length of the line north and south to the fifty-second degree of north latitude is just about forty miles. The Canadian official map may be taken as authority for all that it grants to Newfoundland, but it is, of course, careful to include in that province nothing to which Canada may have any color of claim. Earlier maps published in England, and also some published under the authority of the Dominion Government, show a dividing line approximating to one drawn south from Cape Chudleigh to meet the fifty-second parallel of north latitude, then running east along that parallel to the point referred to in the Commission, where the line already mentioned running north from Blanc Sablon Bay reaches the same parallel. The intention of this line is to follow the water shed, giving Newfoundland all territory whose water flows into the Atlantic. It shuts Canada out as effectually from the Atlantic coast as she is shut out from the Pacific by Alaska. Lake Melville, all of which is now claimed by Canada, is a fine sheet of water. The Reverend M. Harvey, author of the article upon Labrador in the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica,' describes Eskimo Bay, or Ivuktoke, or Hamilton Inlet, as by far the greatest of the numerous inlets which indent the coast, and about two hundred and fifty miles north of the Straits of Belle Isle. This inlet is thirty miles wide at the entrance, but at Port Rigolette, fifty miles from the sea, it narrows to a mile. On both sides of these narrows, hills tower to the height of about a thousand feet, wooded with spruce from base to summit. At the termination of this gorge, the inlet again expands, and forms Lake Melville, thirty miles in length and twenty in breadth. After narrowing again, it forms another lake, called Goose Bay, seven miles wide and twenty long, and, at its extremity, the head of the great inlet is reached, a hundred and fifty miles from the sea. The scenery along the shores of Hamilton Inlet is wild and rugged, and, above Rigolette, becomes very grand. Along the shores of Lake Melville are the volcanic peaks of the Mealy Mountains, fifteen hundred feet in height. This range commences a hundred miles to the south of Hamilton Inlet, running nearly parallel to the coast; and, after skirting Lake Melville, it strikes westerly and is lost in the hill regions of the interior.

PEACE ADVOCATES.

In Boston, on the thirteenth of October, the Universal Peace Congress will assemble. Since the first of these gatherings of advocates of peace from many nations, held in London, in the year 1843, the world has witnessed some of the most terrible and sanguinary wars in modern history. The long peace that followed the battle of Waterloo, with the expansion of commercial enterprise that attended it, inspired the hope in many minds that the nations would see the advantage of preserving conditions under which all were prospering. Such men as Richard Cobden and John Bright, of England, Emile de Girardin, Victor Hugo and Frederick Bastiat, of France, Elihu Burritt, of the United States, with others equally prominent at the time, took part in the first peace convention, and gave shape and consistency to the principles of international arbitration. Publications of that time were filled with glowing anticipations of a new era of peace on earth and good will among men. It was to be an era of commerce and industry, in which the only rivalry would be in the perfection of art and spreading the blessings of civilization. These deliberations and forecasts inspired Prince Albert with the idea of a 'world's fair' as a monument and presage of universal peace. Before it was held in 1851 Europe was rent and many thrones overthrown by the revolutionary upheaval of 1848. The war between the United States and Mexico quickly followed.

There was again much peace talk in connection with the exhibition. It was hoped that now the world was at rest, but it was hardly over before that 'crime' was committed by which Louis Napoleon Bonaparte became Emperor. It was not long before the Czar Nicholas marched an army across the Pruth and the Crimean war ensued. That war was hardly over before the hurricane of the Sepoy rebellion swept through India, marked with horrors hitherto unimaginable. Then came the Garibaldian revolution, which established the Kingdom of Italy on the ruins of a number of brutal despotisms, and following quick upon it the gigantic struggle between North and South in the United States. After the conclusion of the civil war in the United States, in April, 1865, there was a short lull in the din of war, broken by the attack on Denmark by Prussia and Austria. Scarcely was that unequal contest ended before the allies went to war with each other. Austria was defeated, and soon followed the death grapple between Prussia and France, which ended in the destruction of the Second Empire, the dismemberment of France and the crowning of William I. as Emperor of Germany at Versailles. An uneasy period of peace, called an armed truce, followed. Then came an upheaval in the Danubian principalities and the Russo-Turkish war, which eventuated in the Berlin conference and Beaconsfield's 'peace with honor.'

Several little wars on the outskirts of British India and elsewhere occupied the interval till the war between Japan and China gave a new direction to the ambitions of the powers, and convinced the Japanese, through the action of Russia, that they would have to prepare to fight for their independence. The next war was between the British and the Boers in South Africa, which was still in progress when war broke out between the United States and Spain. The echoes of that conflict had hardly died out when the present war began between Russia and Japan. With a record such as this of ceaseless war since the holding of the first peace convention, that which is to meet in Boston would seem to have but little to encourage the hope that its principles will be adopted by the nations. Nevertheless, those principles have made substantial progress, as recent arbitration treaties testify, and, should Japan be victorious, one great cause of disturbance, Russian aggressiveness, will be checked for a time. We are inclined to attach great importance to the arbitration treaties which have recently come into being, and still more to the spirit that is behind them, but we have to remember that the high priest of the arbitration movement is now engaged in a terrible war, the direct result of his own aggression, rejecting in the strongest terms any suggestion of compromise. It is always a painful exercise who meet to pass unanimous declaring how the time has that war should give place to to attempt to apply the ... tual events. How many of ... just recorded could have ... by such a principle?

It would, however, be ... face of obvious facts to ... these adverse circumstances ... gress is being made in the ... universal peace. Almost ... the struggles above mentioned ... ed to more tolerable and ... conditions, and to the removal ... daries over which dispute ... Mr. R. L. Bridgman makes ... peace congress the occasion ... in the 'Atlantic' for this month ... 'World organization secures ... in which he expresses the ... that the world is almost ripe ... radical method of reform that ... dwelt on at peace congresses, namely, arbitration, disarmament and peace teaching in the schools. But whether or no anything formal can be done in the direction aimed at he shows that the evolution is ever toward international understanding and good will. He finds in the universal postal union a beginning of international government and in the Hague Tribunal the rudiments of the World's Department of Justice. He believes that the jurisdiction of these two agencies will be further deepened and enlarged and that the formal establishment of a 'world's executive' will follow. This has been lamely foreshadowed by the paltering 'concert of the powers.' He holds that such is the substantial agreement in the minds of the most enlightened people of every land that there is already a 'world's constitution' in existence, and that, if this is once recognized in a measure approaching universality, a sort of political union of the states of the whole earth will be a logical result. No wars shall then rend them asunder and no tariff walls divide them.

As an historical illustration of the process of co-ordination he quotes the example of the United States. At first the states had no cohesion. In fact more than once war was imminent between them. Hostile tariffs were a continual source of bitterness and irritation. They, however, came to recognize 'the nature of things,' which told them that wars and tariff walls were obstacles to progress and so became one people. The various states, even now, differ widely in racial characteristics and commercial interests, but they are one and all sensible of their unity. The expansion of the United States has been free and constant. Instead of federation being accomplished by one great state subjugating the others and welding them into a political whole by force of arms, it has come about through the various divisions surrendering their claims to absolute sovereignty, while reserving local self-government. So the United States has become a nation with a common history. Fraternal orders bind her men together, great exhibitions bring her people into close contact; freedom of trade and intercourse from Atlantic to Pacific leads them to associate for purposes of business and pleasure. No one in our time says that the old system of jealousy, aloofness and separation would make for their peace or prosperity.

A federation of somewhat like development is what Mr. Bridgman anticipates for the world. The idea is not original with Mr. Bridgman. It was put with Tennyson, sixty years ago. It is, we think, part of the world's common expectation. As a first and most natural and feasible step to it, it would be well for the peace lovers of the United States to preach good will to Britain and freedom of trade and intercourse with her. Mr. Bridgman's illustration goes somewhat haltingly at times. The example of the United States had a much more powerful effect on the world's imagination and conceptions in the eighteenth century, when mankind was looking for the millennium in the shape of a universal republic, than in the present century, when it has found that even democracies are not angelic. The expansion of the United States itself has been altogether on altruistic lines, and class wars carried on within its bounds, even to-day, are marked by a ... which has been almost eliminated ... struggles between nations. ... position is, however, well taken. ... thing to-day is leading us ... the solidarity of the race, and ... ever increasing premonitions of ... off divine event to which the whole ... tion moves. Whether or not ... ever see, as he suggests, ... elected 'world's legislative ... regular sessions,' and a 'world ... tive' to enforce its measures ... be seen, war is now recognized ... remnant of savagery, 'tariff ... known to be a survival of the ... peace and freedom have reason ... and all the best instincts ... upon their side, and, though the

...has are scoffed at, since ... their final triumph is as-...ured

...URCH QUESTION.

...point of view of a devotee ...establishment—a somewhat ...ide in these days for any ...er of a duke who was an ...national church—Lady Fran... ...sets forth with a vivid pen, ...dipped in gall, the sins by which ...hurch of Scotland—the real ...that was, and not the little ...group of stuck-in-the-muds who have the ...effrontery to plunder it—has brought its ...present position upon itself as a right-...eous institution. She shows truly how ...the Free ...much sought, by tying up un... a solemn trust deed all the property ...could come to it, to bind all its ...property ...to the principle of state ...churches, and how adherence to the ...Westminster Confession was also made ...by the church itself a condition of hold...ing that property. She shows that the ...judgment deprives them of no spiritual ...right, only of the property which they ...themselves bound up as stated. This ...is all true from a formal and legal point ...of view. It is also true, however, that ...the property in question was not confer...red on the church in view of its trust ...deed, but was the outward corporeal form ...of the spiritual life of the church as it ...evolved and developed through genera...tions, that it righteously belonged to the ...church, and was indeed a part of its ac...tivity and being; that the church, how...ever egregious its assumptions of infalli...bility sixty years ago, had a moral and ...inherent right and duty to grow in wis...dom as well as in substance, and that the ...principle which lies behind the legal judg...ment, that a church cannot depart in one ...jot from its written standards without ...forfeiting all it has to such few among its ...number as are incapable of development, ...is morally monstrous.

Lady Frances does not keep so close ...to the truth when she goes on to recount ...the despotism of the United Free ...Church towards the recalcitrant minori...ty. In so doing she is only repeating ...the current slanders which buzz and ...flounder about the ears of any set of re...ligious men whenever the world gets a ...chance to jeer. 'Police,' she says, 'went ...before the doors of churches, which ...congregations had barred against the ...ministers who had gone into the un...United churches which some of these ...United presbyterians had built with ...their own hands and given of their ...poor substance to maintain. The po...lice were "driven to the shore," and ...Glasgow had to send gunboats to 'es...tablish' the United Free Church claim ...to manse and church,' and she adds that ...the Scottish court, before which the ...case was taken at Edinburgh, refused ...the pursuers a fair hearing. The ...fact is that the action of the United ...Free Church—a church which, it must ...be remembered, represents half the peo...ple of Scotland—has been singularly con...siderate towards a group of persons ...whose attitude has naturally been in...tolerant and impracticable. In the case ...referred to by Lady Frances the United ...Free Church, to whom the properties ...have been adjudged by the Scottish court, ...applied a temporary arrangement made ...by the local authority, called the sheriff-...substitute, for the joint occupation of ...the church. The opponents of union ...took their former minister out of the ...pulpit, refusing to him and his fellow-...worshippers the use of it at the times allotted ...to them. Whereupon there was a scuffle ...in which a policeman was hurt. The U. F.'s ...then asked the authorities that they were ...willing to use the church as arranged for, ...and the authorities, of their own advice, ...apparently deeming the opposition dan...gerous, sent the police and a gunboat. ...We do not know how far the church had ...been occupied by the recalcitrants in this ...instance, but in another the local people had ...possession of just one-twelfth part of the ...property. In all their councils the United ...Free Church has made all possible financial ...concessions to the minority, short of ...abandoning their claim to be the true suc...cessors of the Free Church of Scotland, ...which had been supported by ...British courts. It would be ...hard to find in church history utterances ...more temperate and restrained, made un...der more galling circumstances than ...those of the United Free Church since ...the decision of the House of Lords was ...given. On the other hand the de...fenders of the petty remnant have been ...using as their moral claim is pre...cisely what they have been all in keep...ing—the protest made by a single ...Glasgow congregation, prac...tically to be the congregation ...itself, the possessor of property to the ex...tent of five thousand dollars, all ...of which had been owned by the con...gregation before he joined it. Legally, ...that is the judgment of the Eng...lish courts he was right; but what ...shall we say of the morality of it?

DANGERS OF HAVING A DOUBLE.

STRANGE CASES OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

(London 'Tit-Bits.')

The case of Mr. Adolf Beck, which has excited so much interest and sympathy recently, reminds one of many another case in which an unfortunate resemblance to a criminal has entailed much suffering on an absolutely innocent man.

The most historic example of mistaken identity was furnished by the famous Lyons mail robbery case, in which a man called Lesurques was charged with robbing and murdering the courier of the mail. Lesurques was identified in the most positive manner by all who had witnessed the crime as the man who had done the deed, and was sentenced to death. He died solemnly protesting his innocence and making an appeal to the real criminal to clear his memory from so foul a stain. Four years later the wretch for whom he had died was caught, and was found to bear the most striking likeness to Lesurques. He was convicted and guillotined; but many a long year elapsed before full justice was done to his victim's innocence and the forfeited property was restored to his family.

In another case a man was charged at the Old Bailey with being an escaped convict. The governor of the jail and a number of warders swore that he was without doubt the criminal they had had under their charge, and his conviction seemed certain. Fortunately it was recalled that the convict had a wen on his left hand, of which no trace was visible on the hand of the prisoner; and a doctor who chanced to be in court went into the box and declared that it was impossible to have removed the wen without leaving some trace of it, thus making it absolutely certain that the prisoner could not be the man who was wanted.

A Scottish court some years ago witnessed a curious trial which had a romantic sequel. A farmer's son was charged with night-poaching, and, although he set up an alibi, was convicted on the evidence of a keeper and other witnesses who swore to his identity with the poacher. Not long after the real culprit was arrested and confessed his guilt—too late, however, to save the innocent youth from punishment. The latter had already served his term of imprisonment and had emigrated to the Cape, where he amassed a large fortune. On his return to Scotland the owner of the estate on which he had been charged with poaching made what amends he could by begging him to shoot over it for the rest of his days.

A respectable Scottish merchant called Henderson owed his escape from death to a curious accident. He was charged with forging an acceptance signed by the Duchess of Gordon; witness after witness swore that they had seen him sign a similar document, and one man declared that the very signature in question had been written by Henderson before witnesses in his own house. In vain did the prisoner's counsel plead his irreproachable character and his straightforward demeanor during the trial. His guilt was considered by all in court to be established. The judges, however, delayed their decision until the ensuing session, and to this delay Henderson undoubtedly owed his life.

During the recess the Lord Advocate paid a visit to a Mr. Rose, of Kilravock, who took him to inspect a house which was being built for him. Mr. Rose noticed that one of the carpenters was missing, and was told by the foreman that the man had absconded on hearing that the Lord Advocate was coming, and, further, that he believed he had been mixed up in some forging case. This statement, repeated to the Lord Advocate, roused his suspicions; the fugitive was followed and arrested, and ultimately admitted that it was he who had, with the assitance of a Mrs. Macleod, committed the forgery, and for the purpose had personated Henderson.

CANOEING FATALITY.

MR. LOUIS HUXLEY DROWNED IN LAKE ST. LOUIS.

Mr. Louis Huxley was drowned while canoeing near Chateauguay on Thursday eight. Mr. Huxley and Mr. Sholto Smith were returning from Dixie to Chateauguay about eleven o'clock when the canoe upset some distance from the shore. Mr. Smith, who is a good swimmer, swam ashore to get a boat, leaving Mr. Huxley hanging on to the overturned canoe. After procuring a boat Mr. Smith returned to help Mr. Huxley, but was unable to find him on account of the darkness. The canoe was found yesterday, but Mr. Huxley's body has not yet been recovered.

Mr. Huxley, who was a nephew of Mr. Silas Huxley, of the Tamilkande Tea Company, was twenty-one years of age and came to this country from Manchester a year ago. He was emplyed in the Royal Insurance office.

HORSES INJURED IN RUNAWAY.

Brome Centre, Sept. 10.—Quite a serious accident took place here on Tuesday evening. While returning to Waterloo from the agricultural exhibition at Brome, the driver of a ginger ale waggon owned by Messrs. Savage & Ashton, of Waterloo, took the wrong road when he arrived at Bondville. When told the right direction he turned back, but being in a semi-intoxicated condition he could not manage his horses properly and they ran away leaving their driver behind. They were not stopped until they came to a brook near the farm of Mr. Thos. Frizzle, of this place. There the horses and waggon left the road and plunged into the ditch where they lay all night, entangled in their harness. In their unsuccessful attempts to rise both horses were badly kicked. On Wednesday morning they were discovered by Mr. Frizzle, who removed the suffering creatures to his barn. The owners and a veterinary surgeon were summoned, and the horses were removed to Waterloo where, it is hoped they will, with proper care, recover from the effects of their injuries.

Advertisements.

Department of Railways and Canals, Canada.

WELLAND CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed 'Tender for Foundation of Port Colborne Elevator,' will be received at this office until 16 o'clock on the 26th September, 1904.

Plans and specifications of the work may be seen on and after the 12th day of September, 1904, at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, and at the office of J. A. Jamieson, Esq., C.E., 313-314 Board of Trade Building, Montreal, where forms of tender may be obtained.

A certified bank cheque for the sum of $5,000, payable to the Honorable the Minister of Railways and Canals, must accompany each tender, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

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

By order,
L. K. JONES,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 7th September, 1904.

Department of Railways and Canals, Canada.

CARILLON and GRENVILLE CANALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed 'Tender for Electric Lighting,' will be received at this office until 16 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 20th September, 1904.

Specifications and forms of tender can be procured at the office of the Superintending Engineer, 2 Place d'Armes, Montreal, on and after the 5th September, 1904.

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

By order,
L. K. JONES,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 6th September, 1904.

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

FIRE RECORD.

Kamloops, B.C., Sept. 10.— Fire last night totally destroyed the saw-mill plant of the Kamloops Saw Mills, Limited. The origin of the fire is not definitely ascertained. The loss is estimated at fifty thousand dollars, and is confined to mill plant and machinery and forty thousand feet of dressed lumber in the mill and some logs. Most of the lumber has been saved. The insurance is twenty thousand dollars on the mill and twenty thousand dollars on the lumber. The mill employed forty hands.

ALPINE PLANTS IN THE ROCKIES!

Several specimens of plants taken from above the timber line of the Rockies have been added to the collection of the State Historical Society. These are Alpine flowers and plants, and are entirely new to the historical society. They were collected by William Huestis, who has been associated with Curator Will C. Ferril during the summer months. 'I got a perfect specimen of the Arctic willow tree from above the timber line on Mount Ouray,' said young Huestis, who is engaged in pressing and classifying the finds. 'These trees are no longer than one's finger, but they are fully developed in every particular. I found the Alpine Spring beauty and penny cress. I got a perfect specimen of the Alpine buttercup, which blooms near the snowbanks, and I also discovered excellent specimens of forget-me-not on Mosquito Pass at an altitude of 14,000 feet.'—Denver (Col.) 'Times.'

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The treasurer of the Western (General) Hospital acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following donations during the month of August: H. S. Mussen, $100; the Dominion Bag Company, Mr. A. C. Leslie, Mr. C. R. Hosmer, the Canadian Rubber Company, Mrs. James Crathern, Mr. George Hogg, $10 each; Messrs. J. Duncan & Co., Evans & Sons, Limited, the Canada Jute Company, E. & A. Small & Co., G. H. Harrower Company, Pilkington Brothers, the Abbey Effervescent Salt Company, the Queen's Hotel, Messrs. Freysing Cork Company, Mr. H. Wener, Messrs. Faucher & Fils, Mr. W. Clark, Messrs. John D. Duncan, the Chemists' & Surgeons' Supply Company, Mr. F. X. St. Charles, Mr. John Baillie, $5 each; Messrs. D. McIntyre & Son, and Bulmer & McLennan, $2 each; Mr. J. H. Stanton, $1.

The president of the G. W. C. Holiday House acknowledges with thanks the sum of $61.25, the proceeds of a sale of work held at Stacquen Lodge, Little Metis, given by the Misses Eleanor Fleet, Nora Blake, Jean Kennedy, and the Misses Blackader, assisted by the Misses Harrington and Miss Helen Robertson.

PATENT REPORT.

Mr. Owen N. Evans, Solicitor of Patents and Expert, Temple Building, reports the following United States patents granted to Canadians: 769,253, disintegrater, William Cox; 769,364, pyrometer, H. M. Tory and H. T. Barnes; 769,394, neck-yoke and holdback, J. S. Murray, 769,454, toy-support, J. M. Ankers; 769,626, weather-strip, William Peace; 769,680, feed roller for rag pickers, L. Bredamez.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Nervousness Vanishes After Breakfast. —Nervousness, with its kindred ailments, irritability, etc., vanishes after a breakfast of Swiss Food is used. It gives the strength to look your troubles in the eye.

AUTOMATIC PIANO PLAYERS.

We have several automatic piano-players of the highest class, for which we will accept considerably less than the ordinary prices owing to overcrowding. An unusually liberal allowance of music accompanies each player. Write at once, C. W. Lindsay, Limited, 2366 St. Catherine street.

Advertisements.

Wm. Currie

CLOTHIER.



All our garments are constructed as above.

Sack Suits, Ready-to-Wear, $6.50 to $15.00

We invite inspection of the best known selection of SCOTCH TWEEDS, TROUSERINGS and ENGLISH COATINGS, which we carry for our Custom Tailoring Department.

Suits & Overcoats to measure, $13.50 to $25, and up

WM. CURRIE,

1967 Notre Dame St.

CAKE KEEPS FRESH WHEN MADE WITH

Cook's Friend Baking Powder.

Purity, Strength, Perfection.

Sold Everywhere.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 2110.

Joshua C. Rose, of the Town of Westmount, and William Sterling Lafiamme, of the City of Montreal, doing business together at the City and District of Montreal, under the firm name of Rose & Lafiamme, Plaintiffs,

VS.

Paulin Carret, of Tullins, France, merchant, Defendant,

AND

William Musgrave Blaiklock, George W. Dorion and John R. Stewart, all of the City and District of Montreal, doing business together there as Warehousemen and Custom House Brokers, under the name and style of Blaiklock Brothers, Tiers-Saisis.

The defendant is ordered to appear within one month.

Montreal, Sept. 8th, 1904.

J. A. GIRARD,
Deputy Prothonotary.

Auction Sales.

Marcotte Bros.

Notice of Sale

We are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in three separate lots, EN BLOC, on the premises, 1640 Notre Dame street, at twelve o'clock noon sharp,

On TUESDAY, 20th September inst.

the whole stock, fixtures, rent and goodwill of the store, known as HEARN & HARRISON'S, established in 1857.

Stock and goodwill, about $20,000
Fixtures, about - - - 1,000
Rent of Store - - - - ....

Stock comprises: Engineers' and Draughtsmen's Tools, Levels, Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Marine Glasses, Compasses, Thermometers, Barometers, Kodaks, Hydrometers, Surveyors' Instruments, and Chains, Electric Batteries and Lanterns, Architects' Tools, Drawing Boards, Chamois Skins, and many other articles.

ON VIEW, 17th and 19th.

NO RESERVE.

MARCOTTE FRERES,
Auctioneers.

CENTS FOR SALE AT THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.

Advertisements.

SCRIMGEOUR'S SCOTCH OAT CAKES

Made of the best Forfarshire Oatmeal.

In 2-pound cans, - 75 cents per can.

STEMLER'S ORIGINAL DIGESTIVE RUSKS

(Friedrichsdorfer Zwieback)

The Genuine Imported German Rusk—in tins of three sizes—Shipped by Ferdinand Stemler, Friedrichsdorff, Tanus, Germany.

ORIGINAL DIGESTIVE RUSKS.

ZWIEBACK—In tins containing about 50 Rusks, 85 cents per tin.
ZWIEBACK—In tins containing about 100 Rusks, $1.25 each.
ZWIEBACK—In tins contains about 240 Rusks, $2.25 each.

A SHIPMENT JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

TABLE RAISINS—Finest Extra Quality—TABLE RAISINS

IMPERIAL CABINET, 3 Crown, Table Raisins, only 15 cents per pound, only 75 cents per single layer, only $2.50 per box of 4 layers (22 pounds).

DEHESA BUNCHES, 4 Crown Table Raisins, only 20 cents per pound, only 90 cents per layer, only $3.00 per box of 4 layers (22 pounds).

ANGELES IMPERIAL CLUSTERS 5 Crown, Table Raisins, only 25 cents per pound, only $1.25 per layer, only $2.30 per box of 4 layers (22 pounds).

FOUR CROWN TABLE RAISINS, in quarter boxes (single layer), $1.00 per box.

TABLE AND STEWING PRUNES (finest extra quality)
TABLE AND STEWING PRUNES.

FINEST FRENCH STEWING PRUNES—'Belle Rame'—2 pounds for 25 cents.
FINEST FRENCH TABLE PRUNES—'Imperiales'—only 30 cents per pound (choice selected large fruit).

TABLE PRUNES in glass jars and tins.

FINEST FRENCH TABLE PRUNES—'Imperial Superfines' — in 2-lb. glass jars, $1.10 each.
FINEST FRENCH TABLE PRUNES—'Imperial Fleur'—in 2-lb. glass jars, $1.20 each.
FINEST FRENCH TABLE PRUNES—'Imperial Superfines'—in 4-lb. glass jars, $2.10 each.
FINEST FRENCH TABLE PRUNES—'Imperial Superfines' — in 7-lb. glass jars, $3.50 each.
FINEST FRENCH TABLE PRUNES—'Imperiales'—in 5-lb. tins, $1.50 each.

SHELLED ALMONDS ("Sweet and Bitter")
SHELLED ALMONDS.

Finest Valencia Shelled Almonds, only 50 cents per pound.
Finest Jordan Shelled Almonds, only 75 cents per pound.
Fines 'Bitter' Shelled Almonds, only 35 cents per pound.

FRASER, VIGER & CO., Italian Warehouse, ESTABLISHED 1836. The Nordheimer Building 207, 209 & 211 St. James st. MONTREAL.

House for Sale—No. 24 Park Avenue.

Three stories and basement. Can be easily converted into tenements. Reasonable price, and easy terms to prompt purchaser. Possession can be arranged for any time, or present proprietor will lease until first May next. For full particulars apply to

MR. FRASER, 211 St. James Street.

MEATS, GAME, VEGETABLES,

NOW IN SEASON AT

LAMB'S MARKET

Venison Outlets, Venison Saddles,
Venison Haunches, Venison Croquets,
Black Duck, Young Turkey, Young Geese.

Saddles Lamb, Sweet-Breads, Lamb-Fries, Calves' Brains, and other delicacies too numerous to mention, at

LAMB'S MARKET, University Street.



PROF. GRANT,

President of the Canadian Association of Opticians,

Has returned from the Optical Convention at Toronto, and resumes Daily Scientific Sight Testing. 2172 ST. CATHERINE ST. (near Phillips Square).

Hours, 9 to 1, 2 to 5.
Appointments, Up 1332.

THE RETURN TO THE CITY after the Summer Vacations brings worry enough of its own without bothering about your washing, let the

TOILET LAUNDRY

attend to this for you, and a part, at least, of your troubles will disappear.

290 GUY STREET.

Phones: Up 3480, 3481, 8482.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
Issued by
JOHN M. M. DUFF,
107 St. James St.
49 Crescent St

OGILVIE BROS.

Sanitary and Heating Engineers
840 BLEURY STREET.
TELEPHONES—Up 2401 East 161.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
MONEY TO LEND.
CUSHING & BARRON,
Notaries and Commissioners,
Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Building,
112 St. James Street.

TO AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Clearing Sale of Photo and Scenery Albums, in various sizes and styles of binding.

OFFERED AT HALF THE REGULAR PRICE.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO
STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MAKERS AND PRINTERS
1755 and 1757 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL

FLOUR

FOR BREAD AND FOR PASTRY.
Whole Wheat Flour and Graham Flour for Brown Bread.
BREAKFAST CEREALS of all kinds
BRODIE & HARVIE,
10 and 12 Bleury Street

Advertisements.



Boys Smile

AWATCH and CHAIN FREE To the Boys

Getting their NEW SUITS at *Allan's*

TO MOTHERS AND FATHERS.

Realizing the temptation of the little boys to have a watch of their own, and although we feel satisfied that the Value, Superior Quality and Style of our Boys' Clothing is enough inducement to all fathers and mothers to come here for their Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Reefer Jackets, etc., yet we have been told by the mothers how the little ones wanted them to go where they could get a watch with their Suits. Most mothers know that as a rule they have to pay for the watch.

OUR OFFER IS ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Our New Fall Stock of Clothing was all in, marked and priced in plain figures, before we decided to give a watch, and without any calculations having been made to cover the cost of a watch. Therefore, we want you to believe that our offer is really a FREE GIFT, the cost of which comes out of our regular profit, and we pride ourselves in having in our employment honest and upright young men who can verify the above facts as being true, and is done simply to meet the competition of other dealers—also, to please the boys—and at the same time we hope it will be an extra inducement to increase our custom, thereby making a larger turnover although with a smaller profit.

Value, $1.25 Watch and Chain FREE with every $5.00 purchase of Boys' Clothing.

Or for 50c with $2.50 purchase.

Value, $2.00 Watch and Chain FREE with every $10.00 purchase of Boys' Clothing.

Or for $1.00 cash with every $5.00 purchase.

Come in and see our Goods and Prices.

Allans Cor. of Craig and Bleury Street. —AND— 2299 St. Catherine St.

FALL EXHIBITION OF THE COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

At DeLorimier Park - Wednesday, Sept. 21st.

A splendid Prize List has been prepared for Farm Products, Animals and Horses. There will be Trotting and Running Races, open to all comers.

Admission to Grounds, 25 cents.

All entries must be made with the Secretary-Treasurer before day of Exhibition.
H. J. ROSS, Sec.-Treas., 180 St. James Street.

THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA

DRAFTS ISSUED.—EXCHANGE Bought or Sold on All Points in

CANADA, GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, GERMANY, SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, CHINA, JAPAN, INDIA, Etc.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

FACILITIES FOR ALL KINDS OF BANKING.

West End Branch: open Saturday evenings 7 to 9.

Cor. St. James & St. Peter Sts. Cor. Guy & St. Catherine Sts.

CHAMPION COLLIES.

MR. J. PIERPONT MORGAN PAYS $10,000 FOR FOUR DOGS.

New York, Sept. 10.—The 'Tribune' this morning says Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan on Thursday paid $10,000 for four champion collies from the kennels of a dealer at Freshfield, near Liverpool, England. The dogs are named 'Champion Parbold Purity,' 'Annandale Piccilo,' 'South Port Strategy' and 'Champion Parbold Patentee.' The dogs, with four others, arrived here on Monday on the 'Victorian.' 'Patentee' is the winner of six championships. 'Champion Parbold Purity' has been beaten only once. The dogs are now on the way to Mr. Morgan's Cragstone kennels.

THE WAR.

PORT ARTHUR.

RUSSIAN TIMELY DISCOVERIES.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 10.— Workmen attached to the St. Petersburg torpedo factory have returned from Port Arthur where they were detailed some time ago. They left the besieged fortress on Aug. 2 and give long, interesting accounts of the conditions. The defences, they assert, were largely augmented by the discovery of a Chinese store of artillery thirteen miles from the fortress. It consisted of 300 Krupp guns of large calibre, with from 300 to 3,000 rounds of ammunition for each piece. The guns and ammunition were in perfect condition. A large store of rifles found were not so good.

CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY.

The Japanese, it is related, made arrangements with residents of the suburban Chinese village to furnish information from the fortress by means of a pigeon post. The plan was divulged by a Chinaman and the whole population, forty villagers, was executed.

Conspicuous gallantry was displayed by two companies of sailors who were cut off in the hills by the Japanese and were isolated two days. Their ammunition soon ran out. Stones and boulders were hurled at the heads of the attackers. Finally, several old cannon were dismounted and rolled down the hills upon the heads of the attacking column. Ultimately, forty sailors out of 320 escaped.

The returned workmen say that riding in cabs was an almost prohibitive luxury, the smallest drosky fare being two dollars. There are three hundred cabmen in Port Arthur. The commandant forces them to remain back of the firing line during actions and transport the wounded free of charge.

HARDLY LIKELY.

Che foo, Sept. 10.—Noon.— Japanese who left Dalny yesterday say that the grand assault upon Port Arthur, which it was rumored was planned by the Japanese for to-day has been postponed until Tuesday next, Sept. 13, and that a still further postponement is possible, as the Japanese intend to make every possible preparation before again hurling themselves upon the worn out garrison.

YOUNGHUSBAND SPEAKS.

Lhasa, Thibet, Thursday, Sept. 8, via Gyangtse, Sept. 10.—In a speech after signing the treaty with Thibet on Sept. 7, Colonel Younghusband pointed out that the British there have avoided interfering in the smallest degree with the internal affairs of the country. They had not annexed any territory and had fully recognized the continued suzerainty of China. They had merely sought to ensure the observance of the treaty of 1890, that trade relations between India and Thibet should be established and that Thibet should not depart from her traditonal policy in regard to political relations with other countries.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. C. E. Gault has returned to the city from Gaspé.

His Lordship the Bishop of Huron arrived in Montreal last evening.

Mrs. Alex. Paterson has returned from spending the hot season at Cacouna.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Woods, 49 Park avenue, have returned from the country.

Senator and Mrs. Dandurand have returned from spending the summer at Lakeside.

Mrs. Lionel Smith, Westmount, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. McKay, Kingston.

Dr. Adami, who has been abroad for the summer, is returning to Montreal by the 'Bavarian.'

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Parkhill, Argyle avenue, have left for Winnipeg, where they will reside.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Drummond street, and Miss Beryl Wilson, have returned from St. Irenée.

Miss Emma Adams has returned to Coaticook from a visit to her brother, Mr. C. Adams, Montreal.

Mr. C. J. Fleet, K.C., has returned from Newfoundland, where he was the guest of Mr. R. G. Reid.

Dean Bovey is returning to Montreal by the 'Kensington' from spending the summer with his family on the west coast of France.

Lady Erskine, wife of Admiral Sir James E. Erskine, R.N., and son, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. M. Macpherson, in Quebec.

Miss Ryan, Souvenir avenue, and Miss Flynn, Waverley avenue, have returned from a visit to Quebec to Miss Ryan's brother, Mr. J. Ernest Ryan, manager of the Quebec Electric Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Archibald, Montreal, who have been spending the summer at Cragmoor, Cape Elizabeth, sail next Tuesday, accompanied by their daughter, for England, where Mr. Archibald is to lecture during the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hannah arrived in Montreal this morning from Tacoma, Washington Territory, and are at the residence of their daughter, Mrs. E. Wilson, 99 Hallowell street, Westmount.

Miss Constance Ritchie, daughter of Sir James Thomson Ritchie, Lord Mayor of London, is to be married from the Mansion House on Monday to Mr. John A. C. McCalman, the ceremony taking place at St. Stephen's Church, Walbrook.

Dr. Alex. Griffith, of Montreal, is in Grand Forks, Dakota, to attend the golden wedding of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Griffith. A family gathering was held at the home of the eldest son, Mr. R. B. Griffith, Grand Forks, on Saturday last.

The marriage took place recently in London, England, the Rev. G. T. McLean officiating, of Percy, third son of Colonel James Le Geyt Daniell, of 22 Wilton Crescent, C.W., to Emilie Vivien, daughter of the late Colonel Arthur Williams, M.P., of Penryn Park, Port Arthur, Ont., and sister of Mrs. Herbert Chamberlain, of 2 Enismore Gardens, S.W.

At Fort Massey Church, Halifax, on Wednesday morning, was celebrated the wedding of the pastor of the church, the Rev. James W. Falconer, and Miss Mabel Howard Robertson, daughter of Mr. Wm. Robertson, of Halifax. The church was handsomely decorated for the occasion. As the bridal party entered the choir sang the marriage hymn, 'The voice that breathed o'er Eden.' Miss Mollie Robertson was bridesmaid. The bride wore a gown of white canvas cloth, and carried a bouquet of roses. The bridesmaid's dress was of pale blue serge, her bouquet pink carnations. The Rev. W. H. Sedgewick, of Charlottetown, was groomsman. The groom's father, the Rev. H. Falconer, D.D., of Pictou, performed the ceremony. He was assisted by the Rev. Principal Falconer.

IN HIS NINETIETH YEAR.

The Archbishop of Montreal Celebrates His Birthday.

HALE AND STRONG, AND STILL THE ABLE ADMINISTRATOR.

Archbishop Bond enters to-day upon his ninetieth year. He enjoys good health. His voice is strong, his faculties alert, and, with the exception of a slight deafness, he can scarcely be said to know what the infirmities of old age are.

Many congratulations reach the Archbishop to-day from all parts of the country. His Grace has always won the affectionate regard of all with whom he came into contact, alike for the unstinted service he has given to the church of his love and pride, and for the high ideals he has set before him as the head of the diocese.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury could hardly believe that Archbishop Bond has attained to such fulness of years, and he remarked more than once upon the vigor of mind and body which were still retained by the Archbishop.

His Grace, as has been more than once remarked on the floor of the Synod, is regarded as a 'true spiritual father.' His solicitude for the welfare of the church in the diocese has been unceasing. He has never spared himself. Even now he insists upon carrying out his pastoral visitations, which involve much travelling over rough country roads. He has won from his clergy the most ungrudging obedience and service, because, while he was their ecclesiastical head, he was always more intimately a friend and adviser, entering into every difficulty and sorrow of his country clergy. Nor has a certain brusqueness of manner militated against a sovereignty over the hearts of his clergy and the church people of the diocese, for it has always been known that beneath this there was a heart, warm, tender, sympathetic. His Grace has felt his years, no doubt; and at a recent meeting of the Synod of the diocese he said, with a touching simplicity, that, seeing so many whom he had loved passing away one by one, while added years had been vouchsafed to him by his heavenly Father, he felt 'like one who treads a banquet hall, deserted.' And yet he has never slackened in his work.

Upon all hands it is confessed that His Grace is a notable administrator. Indeed, this has been his peculiar gift. He has a commanding presence, a sonorous voice, and in his preaching there is the sane note of healthy common sense, but, in regarding the diocese as a whole, in providing for contingencies, in meeting an emergency, in getting the best work done, in seeing to the creation of the requisite machinery, in these regards His Grace has been incomparable.

All will join in wishing that His Grace may be spared to still carry forward the work to which he has devoted his long and honored life.

His Grace was born in Truro, England, in 1815. He came out to Newfoundland as a young man. His vocation was the Church, and he was, in time, prepared for holy orders. In 1840 he came to Quebec, where he was admitted to the diaconate, and subsequently raised to the priesthood by the late Bishop Mountain. He travelled as a missionary in the Eastern Townships, erected churches, set up schools, and gave to that part of the province its religious complexion. Subsequently he became incumbent at Lachine, where he remained for six years. At the end of this term he was called to St. George's, where he had a most useful and successful career. He was, successively, assistant, rector, rural dean of Hochelaga, and Dean of Montreal. Bishop Oxendon resigned in 1878 and Dean Bond became bishop in succession. His life since then, as head of the diocese, is well known. He has directed and inspired all the energies of the Church, he has guided the institutions which are auxiliary to its work, while he has, at the same time, associated himself with every object by which earnest men sought to improve the social, moral and religious life of the community.

His Grace celebrates the entrance into his ninetieth year by laying the corner stone of the Church of the Ascension this afternoon at half-past three o'clock.

At half-past eleven this morning a large delegation of clergy of the diocese, headed by Bishop Carmichael, waited upon His Grace and offered their congratulations.

THE PRICE OF BREAD.

SEVERAL BAKERS DENY THAT THERE IS TO BE ANY ADVANCE.

An announcement was made in the French papers this morning that beginning on Monday next the price of bread would be advanced one cent, but at the offices of several bakers, including Messrs. Aird, McKeown, Wylie, Watts and Cunningham, it was stated that no such action was expected to take place.

FINANCIAL

VOTING TRUST OF READING COMPANY HAS BEEN DISSOLVED.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 9.—With the payment to-day of the recently declared semi-annual dividend of two percent on the first preferred stock of the Reading Company the voting trust of the corporation was dissolved. The affairs of the company will in future be in the hands of the shareholders. The voting trustees, J. P. Morgan and Frederick P. Olcott, of New York, and C. S. W. Packard, had acted as guardians for the stock since 1896.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

CANADIAN NORTHERN.

The Canadian Northern gross earnings for the first week of September were $62,600 an increase of about $4,400. The earnings since July 1 were $669,200, an increase of $15,400.

TWIN CITY.

The gross receipts of Twin City Rapid Transit Company for the fourth week of August were $137,860, as compared with $123,368 for 1903, an increase of $14,492. For the month of August the receipts were $386,629, as against $363,579 for 1903, an increase of $23,050. The earnings dating from Jan. 1, were $2,804,822, against $2,634,332 for 1903, an increase of $170,490. The gross earnings for 1903 amounted to $4,063,938, which was th ebest since the company was organized, and with the steadily increasing receipts there is every likelihood that the four and a quarter million mark will be reached. The following shows the figures in detail:

	1904.	1903.	Inc.
Fourth week Aug.	$137,860	$123,368	$14,492
Month	386,629	363,579	23,050
From Jan. 1.	2,804,822	2,634,332	170,490

'SOO.'

The gross earnings of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway, for the fourth week of August, for the month, and for the two months dating from July 1, are shown as follows, with comparisons:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Fourth week Aug.	$204,883	$181,205	$186,046
Month	610,154	575,267	528,330
Since July 1	1,251,633	1,164,999	1,121,308

THE CLEARINGS.

The clearings of the principal cities of the Dominion for week ending Sept. 8, are shown as follows, with comparisons:

Montreal	17,759,281	Inc.	2.3
Toronto	12,245,383	Dec.	1.7
Winnipeg	4,011,353	Inc.	4.1
Ottawa	1,912,097	Inc.	9.8
Halifax	1,716,454	Inc.	15.4
Quebec	1,754,659	Inc.	1.5
Vancouver, B.C.	1,347,192	Inc.	9.3
Hamilton, Ont.	1,024,666	Inc.	9.1
London, Ont.	867,267	Inc.	22.9
St. John, N.B.	1,101,172	Inc.	20.9
Victoria, B.C.	508,398	Inc.	5.7

COMMERCIAL.

CHEESE BOARDS.

MARKET STAGNANT AND PRICES DECLINE FURTHER.

Brantford, Ont., Sept. 9.—Offerings on the cheese board here to-day were 2,240 boxes. No sales.

South Finch, Ont., Sept. 9.—Regular meeting of South Finch cheese board held this evening; 1,300 boarded, 600 colored, balance white. Price offered, 8½c for white, 8⅝c for colored. None sold on board. Buyers present: Weir, Logan, McLean, Ault, Prunner and McGregor.

Iroquois, Ont., September 9.—Offered, 700 colored cheese, 8 11-16c bid. A few sales on curb at this price. Buyers present:—Johnston, Logan, Ashton and Smythe.

Ottawa, Sept. 9.—Boarded 1,264 white and 599 colored. The highest offered was 8⅝c for colored, 8½c for white. There were no sales.

Napanee, Ont., Sept. 9.—Offered, 1,220 colored and 680 white. There were 715 sold at 8¾c. Balance will probably be sold on curb.

Kemptville, Ont., Sept. 8.—Just one lot of cheese changed hands on the board here to-night. The usual buyers were present, and 8 13-16c was the highest bid.

Perth, Ont., Sept. 9.—Boarded, 1,700 bxs. of white cheese and 500 boxes of colored, of August make. There were none sold on the board, and all were shipped to cold storage. Price offered was 8¾c. The buyers present were Bissell, Webster, Ferguson, Patton, Everetts and Livingston.

CANADIAN BUTTER AND CHEESE IN LESS DEMAND IN ENGLAND.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 10.—Canadian butter is not in quite such request as last week. Present values ranging 92s to 94s, with some extra two percent salted Townships at 96s. Choicest saltless realizes 98s to 100s. Cheese demand has not been quite so brisk; choicest is quoted at 44s to 45s, and finest from 41s to 42s.

THE WAR AND TRADE.

UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND FOR COTTON PIECE GOODS FOR CHINA.

New York, Sept. 10.—The 'Journal of Commerce' says: 'One result of the Japanese success thus far in the far eastern war has been the development of what is probably an unprecedented export demand for cotton piece goods for China. The demand in this direction started suddenly in April last. Estimates by authorities in the trade as to the extent of spot and future business contracted for since April vary, but they are as a rule covered by the range of 250,000 to 300,000 bales, which may be regarded as a normal full year's business. This remarkable demand is attributed in some quarters to the curtailment of Russian influence in Manchuria.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

About London, Paris and New York.—Carsley heralds the advent of the fashions for autumn. No other store in Montreal enjoys the same advantages and privileges which this organization brings us. Our Paris office (with its experienced Canadian as buyer) sends us the latest novelties before they appear publicly in Paris. Our London office keeps us up to the mark with British productions. Our New York office gives us the advantages of American manufacturers, and our army of European and Canadian buyers is constantly on the alert securing first choice from every manufacturer of merit. Their ready money has a powerful influence in the manufacturing world. The S. Carsley Co., Limited.

DIED.

DIXON — Suddenly, on Sept. 9, 1904, at her late residence, 'Sunnyside,' Berthier-en-haut, Que., Eliza Emily Dixon, 69 years.

Funeral, Sunday, 2 p.m.

Advertisements.

Artistic Pianos come and go. Almost every day in the week Shaw & Co., the agents for Heintzman pianos, are receiving payments from the factory. Pianos are bought by some dozens, loads and lots of 200 at a time, the trade call thump but Shaw & Co. only sell for payments, which are specially arranged, shipped one by one from the factory. a piano is for a lifetime it pays to buy the best. J. W. Shaw & Co. are enlarging their premises and adding a building to their present fine stock and for a few weeks are giving discounts off all pianos, including 'Gerhard' Heintzman, of from 15 to 30 percent. Intending purchasers should call at Shaw's, 2274 St. Catherine street and it will pay them to see Shaw now. Weber, 'Gerhard' Heintzman, Sterling and Shaw pianos in great variety. Second-hand pianos from $50 to $250. Old pianos of any make taken in exchange.

MOLSONS BANK.

98th DIVIDEND.

The Shareholders of The Molsons Bank are herby notified that a Dividend of FOUR AND ONE-HALF PERCENT upon the capital stock has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the office of the bank in Montreal, and at the Branches, on and after the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed from the 19th to 30th September, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at its banking house, in this city, on MONDAY, the 17th of OCTOBER next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Board,
JAMES ELLIOT,
General Manager.
Montreal, 26th August, 1904.

BOSTON—ST. LOUIS.

Tourist Sleeping Car via Grand Trunk Railway System.

Commencing Thursday next, 15th instant, and every Thursday until further notice, the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM will run a PULLMAN TOURIST SLEEPING CAR to ST. LOUIS, MO., through without change. Leaving Montreal at 10.30 p.m. and arriving ST. LOUIS at 7.43 a.m. Saturday morning. Returning this car will leave St. Louis at 8.40 a.m. every Monday, arriving at Montreal 6.00 p.m. Tuesday. Berth rate, $3.00 each way.

FOR SALE.

319 PEEL STREET.

Three story and basement cut stone House in good order, with solid brick rat-proof Stable and Coach House.
Apply to
MACINTOSH & HYDE,
157 St. James Street.

WANTED AN OFFICE BOY.

Apply between 9 and 10 a.m.
THE CRADOCK SIMPSON CO.
205 St. James Street.

Financial.

EDWD. T. TAYLOR & SON

Insurance Agents & Brokers
ROOM 17 TRAFALGAR CHAMBERS,
40 Hospital St. Tel. M 2205.

PUPILS WANTED — MRS. ROBIN'S School of Scientific Dress-Cutting will open Sept. 12th, where she will teach Cutting, without alteration, and the principles of Dressmaking, Copying, etc. Lessons, P.M. and Evening. No. 2185 St. Catherine st. MISS KIRK, Teacher.

PUPILS WANTED — PHOTOGRAPHER (professional), would accept for a limited time a few lady and gentlemen amateur workers as pupils in at-home portraiture. Valuable help given in the arrangement of light, manipulation of plates, printing, etc. Address PHOTOGRAPHER, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, TWO MAIDS, AT ... ments No. 10 of The Sherbrooke ... brooke street.

WANTED, A SMART GIRL, GENERAL housework; must be good plain washing; family of two; wages ... Apply 46 Beaver Hall Hill.

WANTED, A SALESMAN TO SELL ... sery stock. Address, GEORGE ... Manager, Pointe Claire, or No. ... Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

A memorial service in memory of the late Mrs. Lay, for many years Lady Principal of Saybrook Hall School, will be held in Emmanuel Church, on Sunday evening next, at 11 o'clock. As the subjects of education will be an important part of the service, all interested in teaching are specially invited.

DR. ROULEAU ELECTED.

Dr. J. A. Rouleau, of this city, has been elected a governor of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec.

WANT ADS.

FOR THE 'WITNESS,'

may be left with

A. P. CHAPMAN, Bookseller, 2407 St. Catherine st.
WM. DRYSDALE & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, 2375 St. Catherine Street.
Or with R. TURNER, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 331 Wellington street, West of Subway.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant, Situation Wanted, Public Warter, Rooms To Let, Articles Found, Second-hand Articles Wanted or For sale.

10 Words for 10c.

1c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Property For Sale or To Let. Other Articles For Sale.

25 Words for 25c.

1 cent for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Personals, Agents Wanted.

25 Words for 50c.

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.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT for a family of two. Apply 506 Grosvenor ave., Westmount.

WANTED, A GOOD STENOGRAPHER and Typewriter must be a correct speller. GUSHING & BARRON, N.P., 110 St. James street.

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT for a small family; must be well recommended. Apply to MRS. SIMPSON, 131 Stanley street, door 1, 2nd floor.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT; ONE who understands cooking; no washing or ironing. Apply, with reference, 367 Elm avenue, Westmount.

A RESPECTABLE COUPLE CAN HAVE board free to live with an old lady for company, must be well recommended. Apply to DR. SMYTHE, 469 St. Antoine street.

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL AS HOUSEmaid; Protestant, with references. Apply 126 Mackay street.

ENGINEER WANTED, FOR NEW Steam and Electric installation; permanent situation. Apply to the MANAGER, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, COMPETENT RELIABLE Girl for general housework; must know how to cook; small family; good wages; reference required. Apply 1144 Sherbrooke street.

WANTED, MAID AT ONCE; MUST BE good cook. 218 Metcalfe ave.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT; REFERences required; small family. Apply between 6 and 8 o'clock p.m., at 41 Macgregor street.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT, three in family, no children. Apply before 10 or after seven. 16 Lorne ave.

WANTED, OFFICE BOY, BY WHOLEsale Dry Goods firm; must be good writer and have references. Apply 318 St. James street.

WANTED, LADY ASSISTANT; MUST speak French. Apply R. PARKER & Co., Dyers and Cleaners, 2410 St. Catherine street.

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL Servant for small family; must be well recommended. Apply to MRS. SIMPSON, 131 Stanley street, Door 1, 2nd floor.

WANTED AT 94 ST. MATTHEW Street, a girl to assist with housework.

WANTED, DRUG CLERK, GOOD DISpenser; languages. HENRY R. GRAY, 122 St. Lawrence Main street.

WANTED, A PARTIAL NURSE AND housekeeper is wanted, where another is kept. Apply, with references, to 30 Dorion street.

WANTED, A HOUSEMAID, FAMILY OF three, references. 56 Simpson street.

WANTED, A PLAIN COOK, WILLING to do housework, housemaid kept. Apply MRS. CUSHING, 40 Overdale ave., Mackay street.

WANTED, TWO OR THREE GOOD Smart Girls to learn the candy Making Trade; good wages given to those that have had experience. Apply THE MONTREAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT FOR small family; good wages; no washing. Apply, with references, 158 St. Luke st.

WANTED, RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, to do light house work and take care of three years old. Apply at 1 Guy street.

WANTED, MECHANICS, CONTRACTORS, and others to see what The Men's Club has to offer. Good music and a short address. Come to Calvary Church, Lay Service St. Antoine, Sunday, 3 p.m.

WANTED, GOOD HARNESS FITTERS for factory, steady employment to suitable men. JAMES JOLLEY & SONS, Limited, Hamilton, Ont., Canada.

WANTED. — UNSURPASSED Views of St. Louis World's Fair; subjects of unlimited variety; ordering in two hundred towns. Don't sell trash. Write for best proposition. C. R. PARKER & Co., Chicago.

Boards and Rooms Wanted.

A COMFORTABLE HOME for boy of quiet habits, preferably with another lad. Apply 99 Guy.

TWO OR THREE ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, partial board, use of bath; near Guy, above St. Antoine. Address L., 2733, 'Witness' Office.

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, BY a capable person; good references. Reply to G. 16, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, work in private families. Apply or address 486 Maisonneuve street.

YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER, ALSO help in office work (experienced), wishes position; good references; salary, $5.00 per week. Address EXPERT, 'Witness' Office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES FOR POSITION as Governess (daily preferred), senior and junior Cambridge certificates; three years' experience. Address B. L. 28, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, Protestant, a few hours' work daily, or office cleaning. Apply or address, 84 Plymouth Grove.

WANTED, A SITUATION AS GENERAL Servant; United States preferred. Address GENERAL 16, 'Witness' Office.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

LOST, ON THURSDAY MORNING, from the Canadian Express Company, corner Mountain and St. James streets, a White Haired Terrier, with black spots on face. Owner's name on collar. Finder will please return to 33 Ontario avenue and be rewarded.

Wanted.

ADVERTISER WANTS ANOTHER TO go shares in building 3 flats, Montreal Annex; occupy two; rent one; about $200.00 required. Address, ENGLISHMAN, 'Witness' Office.

Miscellaneous.

CHILDREN FOR ADOPTION—Two Boys aged 7 and 8 years, from England; healthy and bright. Particulars from Mrs. BIRT, Knowlton, Province Quebec.

Bargains.

FOR SALE, SINGER SEWING Machine, in perfect order, $20; six dining-room chairs; price very moderate; music stool. 99 Durocher street.

MEN'S SWEATERS AND GOLF Stockings; Boys' Sweaters and Jerseys, Navy, Scarlet and Heather mix; Serge Sailor Suits; prices low. CLARK'S, Room One, 210 St. James street.

FOR SALE, BAY HORSE, BLACK Points, good size, sound, about 12 years; is excellent under saddle. A reasonable price to a farmer, or where he will be well treated. No dealers. F.G.L., 374 St. Paul street.

FOR SALE — USED UXBRIDGE Upright Piano. A genuine bargain. Medium size. Walnut finish case, full swing desk, full iron frame, patent check-repeating action, 7 1-3 octaves, 3 pedals; nice tone; cost, $345; our price, only $135, payable $10 cash and $6 per month. Write or call. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street. N.B.—Open Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock.

MAIDS' APRONS, IN WHITE LAWN, and Muslin, richly embroidered; low and high grade goods; largest variety and lowest prices in the city. CLARK'S, Room One, 210 St. James street.

HIGH SPEED ENGINE FOR SALE.—A 45 h.p. Laurie High Speed Engine, in very good condition, will be sold at a bargain as she is being displaced by a larger engine; Cylinder, 9 inches diameter; stroke, 15; revolutions, 250 per minute; fly wheel, 4 ft. 6 in. dia.; driving wheel, 3 ft. dia., 13 in. face. Apply to JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal.

ENGINE FOR SALE.—A BROWN Engine (Thomson & Williams, makers, Stratford, Ont.) in constant use, but being displaced by a larger plant, will be sold just now at a bargain; 70 to 100 horse power; cylinder, 15 inches diameter; stroke, 34 inches; revolutions, 80 per minute; fly wheel, 10 feet diameter; driving wheel, 5 ft. diameter, 14 in. face. Address 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION. Kindling, $2.00; Cut Maple, $3.00; Mill Blocks, $1.75, cut any length; also, Anthracite Coal; delivered anywhere in the city. J. U. MACDIARMID, No. 2 Canal Basin, cor. of Guy and William street. Bell Telephone Main 453.

Rooms to Let.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED BED-SITting Room; also smaller room; hot water heating, gas; near mountain; reasonable terms. 525 Upper St. Urbain street.

TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS, with bath, in modern house, one minute from Park avenue cars. Gentlemen preferred. Breakfast if desired. 729 Mance street.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM TO Let; gas; hot water; private family. 206 Prince Arthur street.

LARGE, AIRY, SINGLE AND DOUBLE rooms to let in one of the pleasantest parts of the city; newly furnished and refitted; hot and cold water; running water in three rooms. Terms reasonable. 65 Mansfield street.

Flats to Let.

TO LET,

FLATS,

WOOD AVENUE—All modern conveniences. Rent **$20.00** and **$25.00.**

Apply **W. L. MALTBY,**

309 St. James Street.

Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT EDward A. Murphy, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, Traveller, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next Session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Susan Margaret Murphy, of the same place, on the ground of adultery. Dated at Merrickville, Ontario, this twenty-eighth day of March, A.D., 1904. A. E. BAKER, Solicitor for Applicant.

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED, A PROTESTANT TEACHER, holding elementary diploma; term, eight months. Apply to ROBERT ELLIOTT, Secretary-Treasurer, East Clifton, Que.

Pupils Wanted.

WANTED, PUPILS FOR FRENCH LESson, by experienced lady graduate from Paris; references. Address PARIS, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED — PIANO PUPILS BY A teacher holding three certificates from London College of Music, England; also, pupil of Ada E. Denman, organist of St. Giles. Terms, $1.25 a month. Apply 2 Rivard street.

PUPILS WANTED—WANTED, FRENCH lessons in private families, given by graduate from France; grammar, literature, conversation, etc. Post-Office Box 2188.

Property.

LOT FOR SALE AT ST. LAMBERT, 50 x 100; good location; a bargain. Apply 1238 City Hall avenue, Montreal.

FARM FOR SALE, BEAUTIFULLY SITUated on the Chateauguay River, near Ste. Martine and Howick; about 88 arpents; all under cultivation; water front and rear. ALEXANDER MACDOUGALL, 7 Place Royale.

PROPERTY FOR SALE — $1,200.00 WILL buy a nice site on Lake St. Louis, beautifully situated on the shores of the lake. Ten minutes' walk from the depot. Address, GEORGE MORSE, Bellevue, Que.

FOR SALE, MOST ATTRACTIVE AND artistic residence, 19 Essex avenue, overlooking Western square, built by an architect for his own occupation; beautifully finished inside, and in good order; three stories and basement, containing 10 rooms, kitchen and offices. Would be sold with or without furniture, much of which is old oak. A low price to an immediate purchaser. For permits to view and particulars apply Mr. TAYLOR, architect, 80 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

LARGE MODERN RESIDENCE, FOR Sale, near the corner of Sherbrooke and St. Denis street, on the brow of the hill; 22,000 feet of land. House contains 17 rooms. A rare chance to acquire a homestead. A fine, comfortable property, with 22,000 feet of land. House is well built, almost new, and bright, has a good view over the city, and facing St. Denis street; contains drawing-room, library, dining-room and ten bedrooms; conservatory, with fine garden sloping toward south-west, and three spare building lots to the east of the property, which would be sold separately at $2,000 each. The house is heated by Daisy furnace, and has modern, open plumbing, cement basement, is well appointed, convenient, and may be acquired on easy terms. Only $11,000 for fine house and garden without side lots. Luxurious place for a small outlay. JAMES WALLACE, Agent, 672 Craig street.

Congregational Churches.

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

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH — corner of Mance and Milton streets—Rev. Horace G. Rice, B.A., B.D., pastor. Sunday, Sept. 11, 1904. The pastor will preach at both services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational)—Guy street, above St. Antoine. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor, the Rev. E. H. Tippett. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday evening at 8 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8 p.m.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Stanley streets. The Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor, will preach at both services. In the morning, memorial service for the late Mrs. E. H. Lay. Evening subject: 'Repented Refusals and Hallow Compliances.'

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Congregational) cor. Clarke and Western aves., Westmount. Morning service at 11. Subject of sermon: 'Why are we called Christian?' Evening service at 7. Subject: 'An Optimistic Outlook.' The pastor, the Rev. Wm. Munroe, will conduct both services. Strangers always welcome at all services of the church.

Baptist Churches.

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

BERRI STREET BAPTIST MISSION, 798 Berri street, two doors below Duluth ave. —Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Service of song, 6.45 p.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m. John W. Ede, superintendent.

NORTH BAPTIST MISSION — Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Prayer and praise service on Thursday at 8 p.m. Friends and strangers welcome.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy streets. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. J. L. Gilmour, B.D., pastor, will preach at both services. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Young People's Society C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer-meeting on 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 service at 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Western and Olivier avenues. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor, the Rev. Frank S. Weston. B.Y.P.U., Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, St. Catherine and City Councillors streets. Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D., pastor. Public worship 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., morning sessions being discontinued. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Seats free. Everybody welcome.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Methodist Churches.

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

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION (Colored) Preaching at 8 p.m. All welcome. Rev. Robert Brown, pastor.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Canning and Coursol streets.—Pastor preacher at both services. 11 a.m., and 7 p.m.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. C. E. Manning, pastor. Sunday services: Morning at 11 o'clock; evening at 7 o'clock. The pastor will prach at both services. Strangers welcome.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH, on Marlborough street, near Notre Dame. The Rev. J. Armstrong, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Geo. S. Schagel, pastor. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Wednesday prayer meeting at 8 p.m. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Monday, E. L. of C. E., at 8 p.m. Wednesday, prayer meeting at 8 p.m. Rev. Melvin Taylor, pastor.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH—Divine service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Rev. Goold Henderson, pastor. S.S., 3 p.m. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, on Monday evening at 8. Wednesday, prayer meeting at 8. Friday, Junior Endeavor Society at 4.15 p.m.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Fairmount avenue and Mance streets, Montreal Annex. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Wednesday, prayer meeting at 8 p.m. The Rev. Thos. Brown, pastor.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy streets. The Rev. Thos. Griffith, Ph.D., pastor. The pastor will preach to-morrow morning at 11, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Public service on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

ST. HENRI METHODIST CHURCH, cor. St. Antoine street and Metcalfe avenue. Pastor, the Rev. Burton B. Brown. Services: Morning at 11; evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Y. P.'s Society on Monday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Wednesday at 4.15 p.m. A cordial invitation to all the services.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Lagauchetiere and Plessis streets. Sunday, Sept. 11. Minister, the Rev. W. H. Stevens. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school and Bible class 2.45 p.m. E.L. of C.E., Monday at 8 p.m. Week-night service on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially invited to all services.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Berri and Mount Royal ave. Rev. W. S. Lennon, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. E.L. of C. E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Young Men's Association on Tuesday evening, and Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner St. Charles Borromee st. Rev. E. C. Bland, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach. Subject in the morning: 'The Church in Corinth, Divisions.' Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Monday, Epworth League at 8 o'clock. Wednesday, prayer meeting at 8 o'clock. Thursday, pastor's class at 3 o'clock.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street, centre. The Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A., pastor; Rev. T. A. Halpenny, assistant pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and J p.m. The Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A., will preach at both services. Morning theme: 'The God of Nature and of Grace.' Evening theme: 'Angel Ministeries.' Special quarterly collections will be received at these services. Sunday-school and Bible-class, 3 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Epworth League on Suuday evening after pulpit service. Society classes on Sunday at 10 a.m. Ladies' class on Monday at 3 p.m.

Church of England.

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CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fairmount school, Fairmount ave.—Morning prayer at 11; preacher, the rector; evening prayer at 7 p.m.; preacher, G. Rodgers.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH (Church of England)—Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Strangers welcomed. Rev. H. J. Jekill, B.A., rector.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, Notre Dame street east. 15th Sunday after Trinity. Morning service at 11 a.m.. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher, the rector, the Rev. Canon Renaud.

ST. THOMAS MISSION, No. 309 Delorimier avenue. 3 p.m., Sunday-school. Mr. W. W. Chipman, superintendent. 7 p.m., evening service. J. Bullick, Lay Reader.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Corner of Champlain and Dorchester streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All seats free. Rector, the Rev. W. W. Craig, M.A. Morning preacher, the rector; evening preacher, the rector.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, corner St. Denis and Marie Anne streets. Seats free.—The Rev. M. Day Baldwin, rector. Holy Communion at 9 a.m. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the rector. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Carruthers.

ANGLICAN MISSION, St. Denis Boulevard.— Rev. Herbert Symonds, Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral, incumbent; Mr. E. E. Dawson, student, assistant. Morning service at 11; Sunday-school at 3; evening service at 7. Seats free. All made welcome.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Church of England.

TRINITY CHURCH, corner of St. Denis and Viger square. Rev. John Macpherson Almond, M.A., rector. Holy Communion at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Sunday school and confirmation and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services and shown to seats.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Vinet streets. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector; the Rev. J. S. Ereaux, assistant. Morning service at 11 o'clock; preacher, the Rev. Mr. Ereaux. Evening service at 7 o'clock; preacher, the rector. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon. Preacher, the Rev W. W. Craig, M.A. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All Preacher, the rector. All seats free and one in Christ Jesus.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, Weredale Park, Dorchester street and Atwater ave. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. C. Carruthers. Preacher at 7 p.m. the Rev. Day Baldwin. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 o'clock. The Very Rev. Dean Evans, D.D., D.C.L.; Rev. Principal Rexford, LL.D.; Rev. C. Carruthers.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE corner Bishop and St. Catherine streets. Rev. Canon Ellegood, M.A., D.C.L., rector. Rev. H. A. Brooke, M.A., assistant. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Matins at 11 a.m. Sunday-school opening at 3 p.m. Evenson at 7 p.m. Preachers: Morning, the rector; evenson, the Rev. H. A. Brooke. Strangers welcome at all services and shown to seats. Seats free after 7.05 p.m.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE'S MISSION, 236 St. Antoine street.—Sunday school at 9.20 o'clock; Bible class at 3.15 p.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Strangers made welcome. Seats free. E. T. Cocker, Lay Reader.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.— The Venerable Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal; Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., vicar of Christ Church Cathedral; the Rev. T. S. Boyle, B.D., curate. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, Mr. Boyle. 7 p.m, Cathedral service Preacher, Mr. Boyle. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service. Sunday-school and Bible-classes in Synod Hall at 3 p.m.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, corner of St. Urbain and Prince Arthur streets. The Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. The Rev. Sydney S. Orpwood, assistant. Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity. Morning service at 11 a.m. with sermon. Evening service at 7 p.m., with sermon. The Rev. G. Osborne Troop will preach both times. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

Rt.-Rev. Jas. Carmichael, D.D., Coadjutor Bishop of Montreal, rector.

Rev. H. P. Plumptre, M.A., first assistant minister.

Rev. J. A. Elliott, B.A., second assistant minister.

Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.

11.05 a.m.—Morning prayer. Preacher, Bishop Carmichael.

3 p.m.—Sunday school.

7.05—Evening prayer. Preacher, Bishop Carmichael.

THE LONDON SOCIETY for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews. Mr. P. J. Neugewirtz, missionary in charge. Public service for Jews and Christians every Sunday at the Mission house, 374 Lagauchetiere street, from 7 to 9.15 p.m. Meeting for Jews every Saturday at 4 p.m. Bible-class for Jews every evening at 8 o'clock. The reading room is open for Jews every evening from 6 to 9 o'clock. A prayer-meeting on behalf of Israel will be held every Tuesday from 4 to 5 p.m. All are heartily invited.

Undenominational.

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

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

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

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

THE EVANGELISTIC HALL, 2424 St. Catherine street. — Christians meet on Lord's Day morning at 11 a.m. for breaking of bread, and 7 p.m., for Bible study.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL—Dominion square—Young Men's Meeting on Saturday at 8 p.m. Bible-class, Sunday, 4 p.m.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, Sept. 11, at 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D.

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.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 896 Dorchester street—Union prayer meting, open to ladies, every Thursday morning from 10.30 to 11 o'clock. Business meeting for members every Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Y.W.C.A. Circle of the King's Daughters, second and fourth Thursdays of every month at 8 p.m. Service and Bible reading every Thursday evening from 7 to 7.30 o'clock. All young women are cordially invited to each and all of these services.

SALVATION ARMY—Public services will be held in the S.A. Temple, 24 Alexander street, on Sundays, at 7 and 11 a.m.; and at 3 and 7.30 p.m. Also on Monday Thursday and Saturday at 8 p.m. A public holiness meeting is held on Friday nights. Adjutant Kendall and wife in command. At Point St. Charles, corner Wellington and Bourgeois streets, public meetings are held on Sunday at 3 and 7.30 p.m. Also each week night except Tuesday, at 8 o'clock. Ensign White and wife in command. Gospel services in French at No. 477 St. Lawrence street, on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday nights at 8 o'clock. Ensign Cabrit in charge.

Lutheran Churches.

GERMAN LUTHERAN, ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, 129 St. Dominique street. Service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Sunday-school at 10 a.m. E. Jeslinsky, pastor.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

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

OUTREMONT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —Services at 7 p.m. in the Town Hall.

MOUNT ROYAL VALE—Mr. G. S. Mitchell will preach at 7 p.m.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Pastor, the Rev. John Mackay, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

MELVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount Park. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. W. McC. Thomson will preach at both services.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount, cor. Stanton street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. J. J. Wright, missionary in Yukon, will preach at the morning service.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 2565 Notre Dame street. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Pastor, the Rev. J. L. George, M.A.

ST. MARK'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Haymarket square, corner of William and Dalhousie streets. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. Mr. Stuart. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Chinese school after evening service.

MONTREAL ANNEX, Pres. Church.— Corner Mance street and Bernard avenue. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Seats free. All cordially invited. Rev. D. J. Graham, pastor.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, Presbyterian, Atwater avenue, near St. Antoine street—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting. Pastor, the Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, B.A., 309 Clarke avenue.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH, near the Windsor Hall. Seats free. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Chinese school at 8.15. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Service preparatory to Communion on Friday evening at 8.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester street —The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor. —The Rev. C. Doudiet will officiate at both services. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles st., Point St. Charles. Rev. C. A. Doudiet, missionary. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 6.30 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Sewing class on Friday at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services and shown to seats.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Drummond and Dorchester sts. Pastor, the Rev. Robert Johnston. D.D. pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services to-morrow.

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

CHALMERS CHURCH, corner of St. Lawrence and Prince Arthur streets. Divine service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. The pastor will preach to-morrow at both services. Chinese S. S. at 9.45 a.m., English Sunday school 3 p.m. A cordial invitation to all. Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor.

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau avenue and Logan street. Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach morning and evening. Sunday school and pastor's class for young men at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor Society on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome. Seats free.

INSPECTOR STREET CHAPEL, Presbyterian — Services on Sunday, Sept. 11, will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.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 cordially welcomed and shown to seats. Evangelist John Currie, pastor.

KNOX CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets—Rev. Jas. Fleck, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. School for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and 8.15 p.m. Y.P.S. C.E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. The Rev. J. J. Wright, missionary from the Yukon, will tell the story of his work at White Horse to-morrow at the evening service.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH, Presbyterian— St. Catherine street—Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., the pastor, will conduct divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject of evening discourse: 'The Dignity of Labor,' Ps. civ., 23. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Mid-week meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Adjourned meeting of Young People's Association on Monday at 8.15 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

Point St. Charles Churches.

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

GRACE CHURCH, Wellington street, Point St. Charles. Morning preacher, the Ven. Archdeacon Ker. Evening preacher, the Rev. Fred. Lewis Whitly.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, Presbyterian. Corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Rev. E. A. Mackenzie, B.A., B.D., pastor.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.

THE BRITISH LIBRARY

CHURCH NOTICES.

Point St. Charles Churches.

POINT ST.CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Pastor,the Rev. W. R. Harvey. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7. Preacher at both services, the Rev. E. Munson Hill, D.D.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner Conway and Menai streets. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Week night service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All welcome. Rev. J. Myles Crombie.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Liverpool streets. The Rev. J. R. Webb, pastor. Residence, 7 Rushbrooke street. Sunday, Sept. 11. 11 a.m., sermon by the pastor. 3 p.m., Sunday-shool and Bible-classes. 7 p.m., sermon by the pastor. Strangers welcomed. All seats free.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH.—Class meetings at 9.30 a.m. and 10 a.m. Preaching service, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Senior E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Class meeting on Thursday at 8 p.m. Junior E. L. of C. E., on Friday at 7 p.m. Young Men's Brotherhood on Friday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially invited to all of the above services. Rev. J. E. Mavety, pastor.

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

Avis de Culte Public.

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

L'ORATOIRE (eglise baptiste), 14 rue Mance—Le dimanche, à 11 h. et 7 h.; le jeudi à 7.30. A. L. Therrien, pasteur, No. 102 Mance street.

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point St. Charles. Services le dimanche matin à 11 heures. Assemblee de prieres le jeudi à 8 heures, p.m. C. A. Doudiet, pasteur. Residence, 76 Coursol street.

EGLISE METHODISTE, au coin des rues Craig et Ste. Elizabeth—Le dimanche à 11 h. et à 7 h.; le mercredi, à 8 h. Ecole du dimanche, 10 h. Rev. Ed. de Gruchy, pasteur, 1 rue Ste. Elizabeth.

EGLISE METHODISTE FRANCAISE, rue Delisle (pres du coin de l'Avenue Atwater). Service le dimanche, à 11 heures at à 7 heures. Ecole du dimanche à 10 heures. Reunion de prieres le mercredi à 8 heures. Rev. W. L. Halpenny, pasteur.

EGLISE ST. JEAN, coin des rues Ste. Catherine et Cadieux. Culte le dimanche à 11 a.m. et à 7 p.m. Reunion de prieres le mercredi à 8 p.m. Ecole du dimanche et class biblique à 3 p.m. Calvin E. Amaron, D.D., pasteur, 237 rue St. Charles Borromee.

Property.

FOR SALE, CHEAP

That centrally situated property, 77b and 77a Craig street, at present occupied by the Timmis Noble Co.

Size of lot, 60 x 90 ft., with lane in rear and entrance on St. James street. Apply to

The TIMMIS NOBLE CO

EDMONTON This is the place to buy Property for **BIG PROFITS**

Call for pamphlet and full particulars

R. P. INGLIS & CO.,

110 Temple Building.

St. Catherine St Valuable Site For Sale.

A choice piece of land, near t corner. Being at a transfer point this lot has a special value and is a good purchase to-day. Call for particulars.

H. L. Putnam,

1st Floor, Temple Building

Fine Residence Dorchester Street For Sale.

The handsome residence of the late Rev. Dr. Mackay, near Guy street, is offered for sale. House has special features, is handsomely decorated. Three bathrooms. Modern plumbing, etc.. Price, $10,250.

H. L. Putnam,

1st Floor, Temple Building

Residence & Grounds For Sale

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

A fully equipped modern detached residence in fine order throughout; beautifully situated above Sherbrooke street, and ready for immediate occupation. Excellent stable and coach-house.

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON CO.

205 St. James Street.

OLD NEWSPAPERS,

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

Property.

OWN EDMONTON REAL ESTATE.

The Commercial Centre of the Western portion of the Great North-West Wheat Belt.

The Investment Opportunity of To-day.

In the Mackenzie River Basin or the western portion of the wheat belt of which extensive territory Edmonton is the wholesale distributing point, the soil consists of a layer of from one to three feet of black vegetable mould with little or no mixture of sand or gravel. The climate is clear, equable and healthful. The country is being rapidly filled up with a splendid class of settlers, well-to-do farmers from the Western States and from England and Eastern Canada, who know how to develop the extraordinarily rich natural resources of the country. Already Edmonton has a market population of sixty thousand people. The produce they grow, the coal they mine (this country has more coal in sight than any country on earth), the lumber they manufacture (the country is also well wooded), must be sold in Edmonton.

While Edmonton must, in turn, sell these settlers their clothes, groceries, farm implements, necessities and luxuries.

Edmonton has now a population of nearly nine thousand people. It has its own waterworks and electric light system, a street railway system in construction now, in full operation next year. Branches of the Bank of Montreal, Bank of Commerce, Merchants Bank, Imperial Bank, Bank of Nova Scotia, and Union Bank are already established. A branch of the Bank of Hochelaga will be established this fall. Edmonton is the western basis of operation of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and has an excellent daily passenger and daily fast freight service with the main line of the C. P. R. at Calgary. A gas and oil company are about to commence active operations in Edmonton.

YOU CAN OWN A TOWN LOT IN EDMONTON AND PAY FOR IT ON EASY TERMS.

The lots we have for sale comprise part of the Groat estate, and they are situated in the western portion of the town, in what is known as the 'fashionable west end,' about one mile from the business centre of Edmonton.

They are ideally located. Some of them lie along the heights of the River Saskatchewan, which is navigable for 500 miles for small steamers; others adjoin Ross Park.

We will send you free a town map of Edmonton showing the exact location of these lots, each lot being plainly numbered. We will also send free full information as to prices and our system of payments, which make it possible for any person earning $8 a week or more to own a town lot in Edmonton.

THE INVESTMENT IS SAFE.

As an indication of the great value of these lots we may say that the people of Edmonton themselves are rapidly buying them up. The President of the Board of Trade, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, the Principal of the High School, the Chairman of the Board of Works and the City Auditor have all invested in one or more lots, and will build there next spring. Mr. Groat, who formerly owned the entire holding, bought several lots from us, and has erected himself a very fine $10,000 residence. Already lots bought in the first subdivision have been re-sold at an advance of from 50 to 250 percent.

Give the matter careful consideration, and when your mind is fully made up write us to-day.

Address, R. P. INGLIS & CO.,
Suite 113, Temple Building,
185 St. James St., Montreal.

THE OCEAN DAILY

We have had printed from the original plates, without advertising matter of any kind, an edition of the

Cunard Bulletin

the great ocean daily newspaper, containing news transmitted over 2,000 miles by

MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.

These are sold on board the steamer at 5 cents per copy, or 30 cents the set of six. Our edition contains the six numbers (16 pages) bound in one. We will mail a copy FREE on receipt of request, with stamps for postage.

MUNROE & MUNROE,

MANAGERS FOR THE MAROONI UNDERWRITERS,

Canada Life Building, Montreal.
Broad Exchange Building, New York.
Knickerbocker Trust Building, New York.
State Mutual Building, Boston.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

1. The valuable property, **No.1080 DORCHESTER STREET,** known as **"ROSE PRE,"** comprising over 82,000 feet of land, with the large cut stone front building thereon, and including about 63 feet frontage on Dorchester Street, near St. Matthew Street. A fine site for dwelling houses, flats, or an apartment house.

2. The northerly part of lot official No. 922, Parish of Lachine, near Dominion Station; about four arpents wide by five arpents deep. Total area about twenty arpents. Good frontage on Grand Trunk Railway.

The above properties will be sold by Fraser Bros., Auctioneers, at the rooms of

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON COMPANY,

Merchants Bank Building, 205 St. James Street.

WEDNESDAY, September 14th,

At Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

BUSINESS MEN.

Get your invoices printed at the 'Witness' Printing House,

BAD FIRE IN MEXICO.

Mexico City, Sept. 9.—A great fire is raging in the city of Progresso, on the coast of Yucatan. The loss is estimated at over a million dollars. Three railway trains with fire extinguishing apparatus have been sent from Merida.

Advertisements.

Electrotyping Plant FOR SALE.

A chance to secure valuable Machinery at a great bargain.

Address — "ELECTROTYPER," P.O.B. 2234, Montreal.

ENGINE FOR SALE.

A Brown Engine (Thomson & Williams, makers, Stratford, Ont.), in constant use but being displaced by a larger plant, will be sold just now at a bargain, 70 to 100 Horse Power.

Can be seen in operation.
Cylinder, 15 inches diameter.
Stroke 34 in.
Revolutions, 80 per minute.
Fly Wheel, 10 feet diameter.
Driving Wheel, 5 ft. diameter, 14 in face. Address
"Witness" Office, Montreal

Property

HOUSES AND BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

By JOHN MORRIS & CO.

4th Floor, Temple Bldg. Phone Main 3115

$7,500—St. Denis street Stone House 2 flats, 33 feet front.

$5,000—St. Denis street Stone Front Cottage, near Duluth. Rent, $30.

$9,000—St. Hubert street, Cut Stone-Front House, fine stabling, deep lot.

$5,000—Laval avenue, Stone-Front Cottage; possession this fall if required by buyer. Rented for $33 per month.

$3,750—Laval avenue, Stone-Front and Solid Brick Extension; very well built; a bargain; $1,500 cash; balance, 5 percent.

$6,500—Berri street, 3 Flats, Bricked Tenements. Rental, $684 per annum. Good, safe investment. Lot, 29x125.

$5,000 — Claremont avenue—Stone-Front Cottage, concrete basement, very cheap.

$6,000—Argyle avenue, Westmount, well built Stone-Front Cottage, 2 flats, finished in cottonwood.

$7,500—Mansfield street, near Dorchester street, 4 story Cut Stone-Front House, wide and large rooms; $5,500 can remain at 5 percent.

$18,000—Dorchester street Residence For Sale; vicinity Windsor Hotel, suitable for a doctor or private hospital, 20 rooms, and on a corner.

$6,000—St. Famille street, 3 story House, well rented; possession next May.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

Five lots on Hope ave, off 1226 Dorchester street; each 21x90; an offer of about city valuation would buy these. These are well situated, and good to hold on speculation, or to build 2 flats, tenements.

Two good building lots on Greene ave, below Dorchester street, each 25x101. Good paying investment in building flats or double tenements.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

5 Choice Lots For Sale, together, each about 21x90 to a lane in rear. These are good speculative lots, and can be bought at a low price; 2 flats tenements could be built on these lots to pay well.

4 Lots, St. Catherine street, each about 26x66 each.

3 Lots, Ontario street, below C.P.R. Works, 25x120 each, one of them a corner lot.

2 Lots, St. Denis street, each 25x100, and 2 Lots, same street, 25x95 each; build stores on this street and you will make the safest investment in Montreal.

Money to Loan on First Mortgage.

KESWICK RIDGE BURNING.

WHOLE COUNTRYSIDE MOURNING OVER THE SAD AFFAIR.

(From a Correspondent.)

Keswick Ridge, N.B., Sept. 6.—One of the saddest accidents that ever occurred in this part of the country took place in Douglas, on the St. John River, near Fredericton, N.B., about four o'clock on Sunday morning, Sept. 4, when the home of Mr. Alfred Jewett, with all it contained was destroyed by fire. Mr. and Mrs. Jewett alone barely escaped with their lives. But their three children, (all the living children they had), Zella, aged sixteen; Wesley, aged thirteen, and Ethel, aged nine years, perished in the flames with the home. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Clark, of Caverhill, N.B., and their grown up daughter, who were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jewett, also perished in the fire. Mrs. Clark was a sister of Mrs. Jewett.

This awful calamity has not only shocked and saddened the community in which it occurred, but also communities miles away. The bereaved parents have the heartfelt sympathy of all.

Mr. Jewett was badly burned in attempting to enter the burning building to save his children. He was driven back by the flames. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jewett are prostrated and are very ill.

The origin of the fire is not known, but is supposed to have been caused by fire in some way getting under the boards near the chimney on the lower floor.

The remains of Mr. Jewett's three children were placed in a casket and buried in the Pickard cemetery, near McKeen's Corner, Keswick Ridge, on Sept. 5, the Rev. C. Moore officiating. The remains of Mr. and Mrs. Clark and daughter were buried the same day in the cemetery at Scotch Settlement, the Rev. Mr. Heine officiating.

FELL FORTY-SIX FEET.

Pilot Mound, Ont., Sept. 8.—E. Colbart was killed yesterday by falling from a scaffold, forty-six feet high, while working on an elevator at Purves Station on the Mowbray branch of the C. P. R. He was twenty-six years of age, unmarried, and came from Ottawa, Ont.

DR. LORIMER DEAD.

Boston, Sept. 8.—Private messages received in this city to-day from Aix-les-Bains, France, announced the death of the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, formerly pastor of Tremont Temple here. The cause of death was not indicated, but it is known that Dr. Lorimer, who, about two years ago, took a New York pastorate, had been in ill-health for some time.

Dr. Lorimer was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1838. He had been twice pastor of Tremont Temple, his entire service here covering about twenty-one years. He also had held a pastorate in Chicago, and at the present time was in charge of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, New York city. A widow and several children survive.

MEXICAN LEGATION AT PEKIN.

Pekin, Sept. 9.—Mexico will shortly establish a legation at Pekin. Don Carlos Lera, now Mexican Minister to Japan, will also be Minister to China. The Charge d'Affaires here during Don Lero's absence will be Don Mauricio Wolheim, secretary of the legation, who has already arrived in this city. The establishment of a Mexican legation here is not connected with any special object, but is for general purposes, mainly to promote mercantile agencies.

SOLD EXCURSION TICKETS.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 9.—William Irmel, a farmer, near Souris, and wife, were charged before the court yesterday by the C. P. R. with offering for sale, and subsequently selling, the return portion of a reduced rate ticket from Pontiac, Illinois to Souris, Man. They were each fined $20 and costs and had to refund the amount obtained for the ticket.

BUILDERS, TAKE NOTICE.

FOR SALE, BUILDING LOTS

In all parts of the City and Suburbs at the Lowest Price,

SPECIAL—Boulevard St. Paul, 60 x 150, only $350, worth $700.

on Beaulieu and Hamilton Streets, high and dry land, beautiful view. Our office on the ground.

Also in Rosemount, on 3rd and 4th Ave., near Masson Street, at $150, only $10 cash. Our office on the ground.

HOUSES FOR SALE that paid 10, 12 and 14 percent.

COMMERCIAL HOUSES OF ALL KINDS.

CHARRUAU & DAOUST,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

47 ST. VINCENT. Tel. Main 2471.

GROUND FLOOR AND SHOW WINDOWS,

WITH HEAT AND POWER IF DESIRED.

For Store, Warehouse or Factory,

About 1900 feet of floor space besides basement.

Craig, near Corner of St. Peter.

For particulars, address FACTORY MANAGER, P.O. Box. 2234.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

N.Y. Central trains leave Windsor Station as follows:

For Malone, Utica, Albany and New York 9.00 a.m. daily except Sunday, 7.30 p.m. daily.

For Valleyfield and intermediate points 10.30 a.m. and 4.25 p.m. and 5.10 p.m. daily except Sunday, 9.45 a.m. Sunday only.

Arrive as follows

From New York, Albany, Utica and Malone 9.05 a.m. daily, 10.10 p.m. daily except Sunday.

From Valleyfield and intermediate points 10.40 a.m. 1.25 p.m. daily except Sunday, 4.35 p.m. daily except Saturday, 7.45 p.m. daily except Sunday, 9.30 p.m. Sunday only.

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

Corrected to Sept. 7th, 1904.

For Toronto, Hamilton, †9.30 a.m., 2.10 p.m. daily, For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., †8.30, 12.30 p.m. daily, p.m. (Saturdays only), †4.30 p.m., 7.10 p.m. daily except Saturday, 7.45 p.m. daily.

For Boston, Portland, etc., †9.00 a.m., 7.45 p.m. daily.

For Sherbrooke, †8.30 a.m., †4.30 p.m., 7.45 p.m. daily except Saturday.

For St. John, N.B. and Halifax, N.S., 7.30 p.m. daily except Saturdays excepted.

For Newport, etc., †9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., 7.45 p.m. daily.

For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, 7.30 p.m. (except Saturdays and Sundays, Saturdays 1.30 p.m.

For Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Hamilton Toronto, †9.30 a.m., 10.30 p.m. daily.

For Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, 10.10 p.m. daily.

For Ottawa, †8.45 a.m., 9.40 a.m. daily, †4.30 p.m., 9.40 p.m daily, 10.10 p.m. daily.

For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 9.40 a.m., 10.30 p.m. daily.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 8.15 a.m. daily, 8.05 a.m. (except Monday), †11.55 a.m. and †9.15 p.m., †9.15 p.m.

From Boston, 8.15 a.m. daily, and †9.15 p.m.

From Sherbrooke, 8.05 a.m. except Monday, 11.35 a.m. and †7.05 p.m.

From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., 8.05 a.m. daily except Monday.

From Toronto and West, 7.35 a.m. daily, and †4.15 p.m. daily.

From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie and Ottawa, 8.05 a.m.

From Vancouver 7.00 a.m. daily, 6.30 p.m. daily

From Ottawa, 7.05 a.m., 8 a.m. daily, †11.45 a.m., 6.30 p.m. daily, †7.00 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station

For Quebec, †8.45 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m. daily

For Joliette and St. Gabriel, †8.45 a.m., †5.00 p.m.

For Ottawa, †8.20 a.m., †6.45 p.m.

For St. Eustache, †4.30 p.m.

For St. Jerome, †9 a.m. (1.45 p.m. Sat only) †4.30 p.m. 6.25 p.m., except Saturdays and Sundays.

For St. Agathe, †9 a.m., (4) 1.25 p.m., 4.30 p.m. 5.30 p.m. Fridays, 6.20 p.m. instead of 6.30 p.m.

For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations †8.20 a.m., †9a.m., †4.30 p.m., †5.30 p.m. †6.45 p.m. (6.25 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday) 1.45 p.m. Sat.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m. daily, †2.45 p.m. and †6.45 p.m., Ottawa †11.30 a.m. †2.45 p.m. 8.4 Jerome, †8.30 a.m., †9.50 a.m., †5.55 p.m. 8.4 Lin †8.30 a.m., St. Eustache, †9.25 a.m., †6.55 p.m. Jolliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, †8.50 a.m. and †6.35 p.m.

†Week days. (4) Saturday.

WM. F. EGG, City Pass. Agent, 129 St. James street.

Telephone, Main, 3732.
Telephone, Main 3733.

G.T.R. Trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows:

Corrected to August 28th, 1904.

6.40 a.m.—Chambly.
6.45 a.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Waterloo.
7.00 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Massena Springs.
7.31 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Pt. New York via D&H
8.00 a.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke, Portland.
8.40 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and O. A. & P. S. Ry.
9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Buffalo.
9.01 a.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
9.30 a.m.—Brockville-Kingston, Toronto, Valleyfield.
10.15 a.m.—New York via D. & H.
1.35 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington, White River Jct.
4.10 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield.
4.15 p.m.—Brockville and intermediate stations.
4.15 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Island Pond and Quebec.
4.20 p.m.—Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Hemmingford.
4.45 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point.
5.01 p.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.
5.16 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe.
5.40 p.m.—Chambly.
6.20 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans.
6.40 p.m.—New York via D. & H.
8.00 p.m.—Brockville, Kingston, Toronto
8.01 p.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke and Portland.
8.10 p.m.—New York via D. & H.
8.40 p.m.—Boston, Springfield and New York, via C.V.R.
10.30 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station:

7.00 a.m.—Toronto.
7.15 a.m.—New York via D. & H.
7.20 a.m.—Portland and Quebec.
7.25 a.m.—New York, Boston and C.V.R
7.30 a.m.—Chicago, Detroit and Toronto.
8.20 a.m.—Chambly.
8.35 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe
8.45 a.m.—Rouse's Point.
8.55 a.m.—Fort Covington, Hemmingford.
8.51 a.m.—Waterloo, Farnham and C.V.R. points
11.20 a.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
11.55 a.m.—Brockville.
1.00 p.m.—Island Pond, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
1.01 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, White River Jct.
2.35 p.m.—New York via D. & H.
4.30 p.m.—Massena Springs.
6.00 p.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto.
6.38 p.m.—Ottawa via C. A. R.
6.35 p.m.—Waterloo, Farnham
6.50 p.m.—Quebec, Portland.
7.15 p.m.—Toronto.
7.31 p.m.—Chambly.
8.10 p.m.—Boston via C.V.R.
8.20 p.m.—New York via D. and H.
9.35 p.m.—Ottawa via C. A. R.
10.15 p.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.

Suburban Train Service.

For Lachine—5.00 a.m., 6.25, 7.20, 7.45, 8.40, 9.30 a.m. daily, 1.30 p.m. daily, 1.35 Sat. only, 3.15 Sat. only, 4.10, 4.15, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 8.00, 9.00 daily, 11.25 p.m. daily (Vaudreuil only), 11.25 p.m. daily.

For Lachine wharf, 6.30, 8.01 a.m., 12.10 noon, 1.30 Sat. only, 5.00, 6.21 p.m.

For Ste. Anne's and Vaudreuil—6.25, 7.45, 8.40, 9.30 a.m. daily, 1.30 p.m. daily, 1.35 Sat. only, 3.15 Sat. only, 4.10, 4.15, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 8.00, 9.00 daily, 11.25 p.m. daily (Vaudreuil only), 11.25 p.m. daily.

For Dorval—5.00 a.m., 6.25, 7.20, 7.35, 7.45, 8.40, 9.35 daily, 12.10 noon, 1.30 ex. Sat., 1.35 Sat. only, 3.15 Sat. only, 3.45, 4.15, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 8.00, 9.00 daily, 11.25 p.m. daily.

For St. Paul—5.40, 6.20, 8.46 a.m., 12.15, 5.17, 6.22 p.m.

For St. Lambert—5.45, 6.40, 6.45, 6.55, 7.00, 7.21, 8.30, 9.01, 10.15, 12.11, 1.21 Sat. only, 1.35, 1.45 Sat. only, 2.25 ex. Sat. and Sun., 4.15, 4.20, 4.45, 5.01, 5.14, 5.40, 6.20, 6.30, 6.40, 8.00, 8.10, 8.40, 10.31 p.m. Fri. only.

City Ticket Office, 137 St. James St., (W. H Clancy, Agent), and Bonaventure station.

Intercolonial Trains leave Bonaventure Depot as follows:

For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Montmagny, Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, Rivière du Loup, Campbellton, Little Metis and intermediate stations, 7.40 a.m. daily except Sunday.

For St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, Rivière du Loup, Campbellton, Moncton, Pictou, Little Metis, Campbellton, Montreal, St. John, Truro, Sydney and Halifax, 10.00 p.m. daily except Saturday.

For Quebec, Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, Rivière du Loup, Campbellton, Moncton, Pictou, Halifax and Little Metis, 7.45 p.m. daily except Sunday.

For Quebec, Campbellton, Moncton, Pictou, Halifax, 7.30 p.m. daily except Sunday.

For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Campbellton and intermediate stations, 11.45 p.m. daily except Sunday.

For St. Lambert, Beloeil, St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Nicolet and intermediate stations, 4.40 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Depot as follows:

From Halifax, Sydney, Truro, St. John, Moncton, Campbellton, Little Metis, Cacouna, Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Montmagny, Levis, Drummondville, daily except Monday at 6.40 p.m.

From Campbellton, Little Metis, Cacouna, Riviere du Loup, Murray Bay, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations at 10.05 a.m. except Sunday.

From Little Metis, Campbellton, Riviere du Loup, Murray Bay and Levis, except Sunday.

From Halifax, St. John, Moncton, Campbellton, Quebec, 7.45 a.m. Monday.

From Nicolet, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, Beloeil, St. Lambert and intermediate stations at 10.30 a.m. daily except Sunday.

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

The Great Northern Railway of Canada. Trains leave corner Mercan and St. Catherine Sts.

For L'Assomption, Repentigny, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand Mere and Quebec, 8.50 a.m.

For Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand Mere, New Glasgow, Lachute and Hawkesbury, 5.30 p.m.

For Montfort Junction, close connections with trains leaving Montreal 3.30 p.m. and on Sundays, at 1.25 p.m.

Trains arrive as Follows:

From New Glasgow, Lachute, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand Mere, etc., 9.15 a.m.

From Quebec and intermediate stations 6.00 p.m.

KEEPING WELL BETTER THAN GETTING WELL.

P. O'Connor.)

...been horrified by finding ...d or Marienbad or some ...severe water cures who ...imply on their own ini... any medical advice. ...ering with one's con...

...the conclusion in recent ...ter to trust to air and ... to waters for the re... ...sical system. Since I ...t I find so much im... ...health that I no longer ...do, for the water cure. ...every man must judge ...man has too profound ...sures of the table it is ...y for him to go to one ...where the system seems ...ably complete washout.

...be of moderate appetite ...keep himself well under ...when temptation is great, ...reason for going to Hom... ...of Marienbad. He had ...good mountain air, play golf ...of doors.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE WOMEN.

...nese woman had become a ...ssioned to keep the sev... ...but could never remem... ...time. So after much diffi... ...upon her own plan. Six ...were laid on a shelf, and ...when she arose she took ... The day when the shelf ...es the Sabbath and work ... On Monday all six sticks ...pain, and so the fourth com... ...kept.

...isked, 'What is the most ...ing you have seen in Ja...' ...d reply without hesita... ...the faces of the Christian ...n Japan, especially those who ...been trained in Christian schools.' ...expression in their faces re... ...and a purpose in life ...in the majority of faces ...well, with a fair degree ...from the face alone, what ...done for women through ...putting its seal of nobility ...otherwise but a Vanity Fair.

Advertisements.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Tender for Works at North Sydney

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside, "Tender for Works, North Sydney," will be received up to and including THURSDAY, the 22nd Day of September for the construction of a Freight Shed and a Loading Platform, and the Moving of the Present Freight and Engine Sheds at North Sydney, N.S.

Plan and specification may be seen at the Station Master's Office, North Sydney, N.S., and at the office of the Chief Engineer, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

A compliance with the conditions of the specifications must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 7th September, 1904.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR STATION BUILDINGS.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Station at Woodburn," "Tender for Station at Lorne," "Tender for Station at Union," "Tender for Station at Assametquaghan," "Tender for Station at Villeroy Junction," as the case may be, will be received up to and including

THURSDAY, the 22nd Day of September, 1904,

for the construction of a Station Building at each of Lorne, and Union, N.S., and Assametquaghan and Villeroy Junction, P.Q.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Station Masters' Office at Truro, and Campbellton, N.B., at Riviere du Loup, Levis and Diamond, P.Q., and at the office of the Engineer of Maintenance, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

A compliance with the conditions of the specifications must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 7th September, 1904.

HIGH SPEED ENGINE FOR SALE.

A 60 h.p. Laurie High Speed Engine in very good condition. will be sold at a bargain, as she is being displaced by a larger engine.

Can be seen in operation.

Cylinder 16 inches diameter.

Stroke 16 inches.

Revolutions, 250 per minute.

Fly Wheel, 4 ft. 6 in. diameter.

Driving Wheel, 3 ft. diameter, 13 in face.

Apply to

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal.

SPORTING GOODS.

Fishing Tackle, Baseball Goods Rifles, Ammunition, Etc.

T. COSTEN & CO.

1874 Notre Dame Street.

Tel. ... 285

Horseshoeing and Blacksmithing.

ALEXANDER LINDSAY,

HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH,

(Rear 25 St. Maurice Street, ... St. Henry street.)

Horses Good Work and Low Prices.

Advertisements.

Department of Railways and Canals, Canada.

CHAMBLY CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed 'Tender for Landing Wharf and Shed,' at St. Johns, P.Q., will be received at this office until 16 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 15th September, 1904.

Specifications and forms of tender can be procured at the office of the Superintending Engineer of Quebec Canals, No. 2 Place d'Armes, Montreal, on and after the 6th September, 1904.

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

By order,

L. K. JONES,

Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, September 3rd, 1904

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

Department of Railways and Canals, Canada.

ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Regulating Weir," will be received at this office until 16 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 15th September, 1904, for the Enlargement of the Regulating Weir at Old Lock 17, on the Cornwall Canal.

Plans can be seen and specifications and forms of tender obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, and at the Engineer's office, Cornwall, on and after this date.

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

By order,

L. K. JONES, Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 3rd September, 1904.

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

A SESSION OF THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH (Crown side), holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, will be held in the COURT HOUSE, in the CITY OF MONTREAL, on SATURDAY, THE TENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence, I give PUBLIC NOTICE to all who intend to proceed against any prisoners now in the Common Gaol of the said District, and all others, that they must be present then and there; and I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must be present then and there, with their Records, Rolls, Indictments and other Documents, in order to do those things which belong to them in their respective capacities.

J. R. THIBAUDEAU, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Montreal, 23rd August, 1904.

Rutland Railroad

Windsor Street Station

Trains Leave as Follows:

9.35 a.m.—DAY EXPRESS, arriving Burlington 12.25 a.m., Troy 5.00 p.m., Albany 5.25 p.m., New York 9.20 p.m., Boston 8 p.m., Worcester 7.32 p.m.

7.10 p.m.—NIGHT EXPRESS, arriving Burlington 10.10 p.m., Troy 2.50 a.m., New York 7.20 a.m., Boston 7.00 a.m., Worcester 6.28 a.m.

Pullman Sleeping and Parlor cars on through trains.

Secure accommodations and tickets at 141 St. James street, and Windsor Station.

T. M. FALLON, City Passenger and Ticket Agent

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

Depot—Cor. Moreau and St. Catherine Sts.

Telephone East 2141.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

WEEK DAYS

8.50 A.M.

Arrive L'Assomption, 9.44 a.m.; L'Epiphanie, 9.50 a.m.; Joliette, 10.20 a.m.; Grand'Mere, 1.00 p.m.; Shawinigan Falls, 1.15 p.m.; Quebec, 8.20 p.m.

5.35 P.M.

For L'Epiphanie, L'Assomption, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand'Mere, Ste. Julienne, New Glasgow, St. Jerome, St. Canut, Hawkesbury

SUNDAYS.

9.00 A.M.

For St. Paul l'Ermite, L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Joliette.

Trains arrive Montreal at 9.15 a.m., and 6.00 p.m., on week days, and at 8.30 p.m. on Sundays.

BLACK DIAMOND LINE

REGULAR FREIGHT and PASSENGER SAILINGS for

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., SYDNEY & NORTH SYDNEY, C.B. ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.

For all particulars apply to

General Offices, 112 St. James Street. Tel. Main 4491.

Summer Resorts.

CASPE BASIN,

The Favorite Spot for Health and Sport. CHARMING RESORT FOR SPORTSMEN AND PLEASURE SEEKERS.

The vicinity affords beautiful scenery, fine sea-bathing and unexcelled fishing. Guests have the privilege of salmon and trout fishing in connection with the house. Salmon and Trout Fishing Par Excellence.

BAKER'S HOTEL, (Opened June 1st)

so long and favorably known, offers first-class accommodation for tourists, with all the comforts of home.

Before making your plans for your summer outing, be sure to write for terms and other information to

BAKER'S HOTEL, Gaspe, Que.

Ocean Wave House,

(300 from sea. High elevation.)

Rye North Beach, New Hampshire.

For BOOKLET and Rates address H. E. PUTNAM

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

EXCURSIONS

Sept. 22, 23, 24, 1904.

Valid to return until October 10, 1904.

RATES FROM MONTREAL

DETROIT, MICH - $15.00

CLEVELAND, Ohio.....$17.50
BAY CITY, MICH.....$17.25
SAGINAW, Mich.....$17.15
COLUMBUS, Ohio.....$20.00
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.....$19.10

CHICAGO, ILL. - $18.00

CINCINNATI, Ohio.....$22.30
ST. PAUL or MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.....$41.00
DAYTON, Ohio.....$20.60
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.....$22.20

Proportionate rates from all stations in Canada.

REDUCED RATES

One way Second Class Tickets will be on sale commencing Sept. 15th and continuing daily until and including October 15th, 1904, from

$48.90—Montreal to Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., and Portland, Ore.

$46.40—Montreal to Spokane, Wash., Nelson, Rossland, Midway, B.C.

$45.90—Montreal to Missoula, Mont., Salt Lake, Utah, Helena, Butte and Anaconda.

Proportionately low rates to other points

SPECIAL SUNDAY SERVICE.

LEAVE MONTREAL

For St. Johns, Iberville, Farnham, Cowansville, Sutton, Mansonville and Newport.

(Windsor Street) 9.00 a.m. Sundays, returning arrive Montreal 9.15 p.m.

For Lake of Two Mountains, Ste. Annes, Vaudreuil, Caledonia Springs, Plantagenet.

(Windsor Street). 10.00 a.m. Sundays, returning arrive Montreal 9.45 p.m.

For Laurentian Mountains, Ste. Agathe, Labelle and Nominingue.

(Place Viger) 9.15 a.m. Sundays, returning arrive Montreal 9.10 p.m. Seven hours at Ste. Agathe, four hours at Labelle.

St. Jerome.

(Place Viger) 9.35 a.m. Sundays, returning arrive Montreal 8.50 p.m.

For Lake Maskinonge, Joliette, St. Gabriel de Brandon and Three Rivers.

(Place Viger) 8.50 a.m. Sundays, returning arrive Montreal 9.30 p.m.

For Lanoraie and Intermediate Stations.

(Place Viger) 8.50 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. Sundays, returning arrive Montreal 8.00 p.m. and 9.30 p.m.

EXHIBITIONS

OTTAWA and RETURN

Sept. 19, 21, 23.....$2.60
Sept. 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 24.....3.50

Return Limit—Sept. 26, 1904.

QUEBEC and RETURN

Sept. 10.....$4.00

Return Limit—Sept. 12, 1904.

Special Saturday Trains leaving Windsor Station at 12.30 noon, and returning from Vaudreuil at 2.40 p.m. have been discontinued.

Saturday 1.30 p.m. train for Pointe Fortune and intermediate stations will continue to run as at present.

Trains leaving Windsor Station at 1.00 p.m. for Hudson Heights, and, returning, leaving Hudson Heights at 2.15 p.m., have been discontinued for this season.

The Brome Lake Saturday train leaving Montreal 1.40 p.m. for Sherbrooke, and, returning, leaving Sherbrooke Mondays at 6.00 a.m. has been withdrawn for the season.

Through Sleeping Car Service between Montreal and St. Andrews has been discontinued.

Parlor and Sleeping Car Service Montreal and Portland.

Through Parlor Car leaves Windsor Station daily except Sunday at 9.00 a.m., and through Sleeper daily, except Saturday, at 7.45 p.m. Through Parlor and Sleeping Car service between Montreal and Old Orchard has been discontinued.

TICKET OFFICE, 129 St. James Street (Next Post Office.)

OLD NEWSPAPERS,

suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale at the 'Witness' Office, in lb-lb. packages at $1 per 100 lbs.



DOMINION LINE STEAMSHIPS.

WEEKLY SAILINGS TO LIVERPOOL.

From MONTREAL.

†SOUTHWARK..Sept. 10 †CANADA.....Oct. 8
†KENSINGTON..Sept. 17 †SOUTHWARK..Oct. 15
*DOMINION.....Sept. 24 †KENSINGTON, Oct. 22
†VANCOUVER...Oct. 1 *DOMINION.....Oct. 29

Montreal to Avonmouth (Bristol).

*ENGLISHMAN, Sept. 17 *MANXMAN.....Oct. 15
†TUROOMAN....Oct. 1 ENGLISHMAN..Oct. 29

*Cold storage.
†Cool air and cold storage.
Steamers sail at daylight.

MODERATE RATES.

Ask Agents for particulars of moderate rate service: To Liverpool, $35.00; To London, $37.50 and upwards, according to steamer and berth.

For all particulars as to passage and freight apply to Local Agent, or to

THE DOMINION LINE.

17 St. Sacrament street, Montreal.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE GLASGOW SERVICE.

Donaldson Bros., Glasgow.

THOMSON LINE LONDON SERVICE.

DONALDSON LINE TO GLASGOW.

SS. KASTALIA (cold storage).....Sept. 8
SS. SALACIA (cold storage).....Sept. 15
SS. MARINA (cold storage).....Sept. 22
SS. PARTHENIA (cold storage).....Sept. 29

THOMSON LINE TO LONDON.

SS. IONA (cold storage and cool air).....Sept. 10
SS. FREMONA.....Sept. 17
SS. DEVONA (cold storage and cool air).Sept. 24
SS. KILDONA (cold storage and cool air)..Oct. 1

THOMSON LINE TO LEITH.

SS. DEVONA.....Sept. 24
SS. BELLONA.....Oct. 6

THOMSON LINE TO ABERDEEN.

SS. ESCALONA.....Oct. 24

LORD LINE TO CARDIFF.

SS. LORD LANSDOWNE.....Oct. 6

Wm. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, 25 St. Sacrament street, MONTREAL.

&

D. O. WOOD, Western Agent, Room 311 Board of Trade, TORONTO.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., (LIMITED.)

Proposed Sailings

MANCHESTER LINERS, Limited,

CANADA AND MANCHESTER.

From Manchester. From Montreal
Aug. 26....*Manchester City.....Sept. 17
.....Manchester Importer.....Sept. 24
Sept. 11....*Manchester Commerce.....Oct. 1

Above steamers have first-class accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

CANADA-SOUTH AFRICA JOINT SERVICE

Montreal to Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban.

*Oriana, from Montreal.....Sept. 18
*Wyandotte from Montreal.....Oct. 18

*Fitted with cold storage.

For further particulars apply to

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited, Agents, 44 St. Francois Xavier st., Montreal, P.Q.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.

SUMMER SAILINGS.

MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL.

From Liverpool Steamer. From Montreal,
Tues., Sept. 6..Lake Champlain..Thurs., Sept. 22
Tues., Sept. 20..Lake Erie.....Thurs., Oct. 6
Tues. Sept. 27..Lake Manitoba..Thurs., Oct. 13
Tues. Oct. 11..Lake Champlain..Thurs., Oct. 27

Steamers sail from Montreal at daybreak, passengers embarking the evening previous.

REDUCTION IN RATES.

First Cabin to Liverpool, $47.50 and $50.00 and upward, according to steamer and accommodation. Round trip tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, to Liverpool, $30.00; to London, $32.50.

Third Class to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast Londonderry and Queenstown $15. To Hamburg Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, $17; to Gothenberg Copenhagen, etc., $20. Stockholm, Hango, etc., $23

From Liverpool or Londonderry to Quebec, $15; from London, $17. To and from all other points at equally low rates.

Apply to

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES,

Board of Trade Building, St. Sacrament Stree Montreal.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited)

RIVER AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes.

THE WELL and favorably known SS. 'CAMPANA,' 1,700 tons, lighted by electricity, and with all modern comforts, leaves Montreal on Mondays, at 2 p.m., 29th August; 12th and 26th September; 10th and 24th October and 7th November, for Pictou, N.S., calling at Quebec, Gaspe, Mal Bay, Perce, Cape Cove, Grand River, Summerside, P.E.I., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.

The finest trip of the season for health and comfort.

ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.

For freight, passage and staterooms, apply to

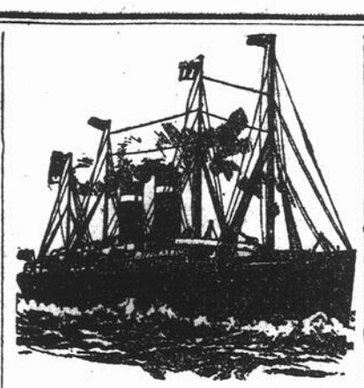
J. G. BROCK & CO., Agents, 211 Commissioners street, City.

BOILER FOR SALE.

Gilbert Boiler, 12 feet by 4½, allowed 80 pounds pressure by the Montreal Boiler Inspector, to be sold at a bargain, as it is being replaced by higher pressure.

Can be seen in operation.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Cor. Craig and St. Peter streets, Montreal.



ALLAN LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA MOVILLE.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

From Liverpool / From Montreal. / From Quebec

Aug. 13 IONIAN ..... Sept 2, 6 a.m., 5 p.m.
Aug. 23 BAVARIAN..... Sept. 9, 4.30 a.m. 2.30 p.m.
Sept. 1 PARISIAN..... Sept. 16, 6 a.m 5 p.m.
Sept. 8 TUNISIAN..... Sept. 23, 5 a.m. 2.30 p.m.

Tunisian and Bavarian are the largest and fastest steamers on the Canadian route, 10,576 tons. Twin screws. Tunisian's record 6 days, 2 hours.

Midship saloons, spacious promenade decks, electric lights throughout.

FIRST CLASS, Bavarian, Tunisian, $60. Ionian and Parisian, $50 and upward. Ten percent reductions for round trip tickets.

SECOND CLASS, Liverpool or Londonderry, Bavarian, Tunisian, or Ionian, $35. Parisian, $33.00. Return tickets at reduced rates.

THIRD CLASS, Liverpool, London or Glasgow, $15, Paris, $23.

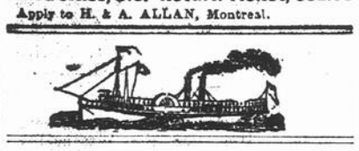
GLASGOW DIRECT.

Moderate Rate Service.

SICILIAN.....Thurs., Sept. 8, 4 a.m.
PRETORIAN.....Thurs., Sept. 15, 4 a.m.
CORINTHIAN.....Thurs., Sept. 29.

Cabin, $40. Second Cabin, $27.50
Third Class, $15. Return Ticket, $32.50

Apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.



OTTAWA RIVER NAV. Co.

Passenger Steamers running daily except Sunday.

TO OTTAWA—First-class, $2.50. Return, $4.00.

Daily Excursion to Carillon by steamer Sovereign. Home by the Rapids, $1.00. Take 8 a.m. G.T.R. for Lachine to connect with steamer.

AFTERNOON EXCURSIONS. Up by train down by steamer Sovereign, Shooting the Rapids.

TO ST. ANNES—G.T.R. 1.30 p.m. Saturdays, 2.15 p.m. Round trip 80c.

TO LACHINE—G.T.R. 4.15 p.m. Round trip 50c.

Ticket Offices—Grand Trunk Station, Windsor Hotel, and 4 offices on St. James St., viz.: Nos. 128, 137, 143 and 178. Windsor Station for Hudson.

Head Office, 165 Common St.

TELEPHONE MAIN 1029.

The Ottawa River Navigation Co.

CARILLON MARKET LINE.

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS AND SHIPPERS.

Whereas WEDNESDAY, the 14th SEPT., is Fete du Calvaire, the Steamer "Princess" will leave Montreal at 1 p.m. on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 13th September, instead of Wednesday as usual.

R. W. SHEPHERD, Managing Director.

RICHELIEU & ONTARIO NAV. Co. "NIAGARA TO THE SEA."

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SEPT. 22, 23, 24, 1904.

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PORT HURON, MICH., - $14.85
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BAY CITY, Mich.....17.25
SAGINAW, Mich.....17.15
COLUMBUS, Ohio.....20.00
GRAND RAPIDS Mich.....19.10

CHICAGO, ILL., - - - $18.00

CINCINNATI, Ohio.....22.30
ST. PAUL or MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., all rail.....41.00
ST. PAUL or MINNEAPOLIS (via Upper Lakes and S. St. Marie).....44.50
DAYTON, Ohio.....20.60
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.....22.20
CLEVELAND, Ohio (via Buffalo and boat).....13.85
CLEVELAND, Ohio (via Detroit and boat).....17.50
CLEVELAND, Ohio (via Detroit and L. S. & M. S. Ry.).....19.50
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From Sept. 15th to Oct. 15th, 1904, low one way fares from MONTREAL to

SEATTLE, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, PORTLAND.....$48.90
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COLORADO SPRINGS, DENVER, PUEBLO, SALT LAKE.....$45.50
SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES.....$49.00

EXHIBITIONS.

OTTAWA and RETURN

Sept. 19, 21, 23.....$2.60
Sept. 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 24.....3.50

Return Limit—Sept. 26, 1904.

PLATTSBURG and RETURN

Going p.m. trains Sept. 12, on all trains Sept. 13 to 16 inclusive....$2.75

Return Limit—Sept. 17, 1904.

WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS

Excursion Tickets on Sale daily.

TOURIST SLEEPING CAR FOR ST. LOUIS, MO.

Leaves Montreal 10.30 p.m. Thursdays, arrives St. Louis Saturdays 7.43 a.m.

Berth Rate, $3.00 each way.

HIGHGATE SPRINGS, VT.

Passengers going to Highgate Springs on Saturday or Sunday a.m. train can return to Montreal on Sunday night, leaving Highgate Springs at 8.28 p.m.

Extra Train Saturdays for Vaudreuil

EVERY SATURDAY, until further notice, an extra train will leave Bonaventure Station at 12:30 noon, arriving Vaudreuil 1.10 p.m., stopping at Dorval, Lakeside, Pt. Claire, Beaconsfield, Beaurepaire and St. Anne's.

SUNDAY LOCAL TRAINS From and to MONTREAL.

(For additional train service see Company's Time Tables)

FOR VAUDREUIL and Int. Stations—Leave Montreal 9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 7.00 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 11.25 p.m. Returning arrive Montreal 11.00 p.m. (from Vaudreuil only 6.00 p.m.) 6.30 p.m., 7.15 p.m.

FOR LACHINE and Int. Stations to Vaudreuil—Leave Montreal 9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 7.00 p.m. Returning arrive Montreal 6.30 p.m., 7.15 p.m., 11.00 p.m.

FOR RICHMOND and Int. Stations—Leave Montreal 8.01 a.m. Returning arrive Montreal 6.50 p.m.

FOR BROCKVILLE and intermediate points—Leave Montreal 9.30 a.m. Returning arrive Montreal 7.15 p.m.

CITY TICKET OFFICES, 137 St. James Street. Telephones Main 460 and 461, or Bonaventure Station.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

CANADA'S FAMOUS FAST FLYER 7.30 p.m.

THE OCEAN LIMITED

leaves Montreal daily except Saturday for the Maritime Provinces, making through connections to Prince Edward Island.

SEASIDE SPECIAL

leaving Montreal at 7.45 p.m., makes the last trip from Montreal SATURDAY, Sept. 17th, returning from Little Metis, Cacouna, Riviere du Loup, on Monday, Sept. 19th.

Trains leave Bonaventure Station.

CITY TICKET OFFICE:

143 St. James Street and Bonaventure Station

WATER ANALYSIS

Health Department Recommends Appropriation for the Purpose.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED TO BY-LAW ON REPORTING OF BIRTHS.

At the meeting of the Hygiene and Statistical Committee yesterday afternoon, it was decided to recommend the City Council to appropriate three thousand dollars for the analysis of the city water. In response to enquiries offers to do the work had been received by the department as follows: Prof. Ruttan, of McGill University, would make the analysis for $1,000; Dr. J. Bernier, of Laval University, would do the work for $1,000; Mr. Milton L. Hersey, city analyst, for $500, and Dr. J. E. Laberge, also in the employ of the city, did not ask anything.

As two of those who were willing to make the analysis were civic officials, Ald. Couture did not think that the city should entertain the offers of others.

Ald. Ames was of the opinion that the citizens would not be as well satisfied if the work were done by civic officials as they would if independent analysts were employed.

Should the appropriation asked for be granted, the analysis will be made by the four experts named, who will present a joint report.

The samples will be drawn from St. Lawrence and Ottawa waters, the intake, the aqueduct, the two reservoirs, taps in private houses, etc.

The draft bylaw prohibiting the exposure of foodstuffs out of doors for display or sale was read and approved and will be presented to council on Monday for approval. It was suggested by Ald. Nelson that ice dealers should be compelled to deliver ice inside customers' premises or at least on the door step, and not on the sidewalk. This subject will be considered again at a future meeting.

An amendment to the by-law concerning the reporting of births was approved, and the council will be asked to ratify the same.

Section 1 of the amendment ordains that the persons required to give information for the registration of a child are: The father and mother; and in default of these, the occupier of the house in which the child is born, or each person present at the birth, and the person having charge of the child. Every report of a birth is to be made, either verbally or in writing, at the office of the medical officer of health within thirty days after such birth, and giving, as far as possible, the particulars called for in a prescribed form of certificate.

Section 2 provides that in registering the birth of an illegitimate child, it is forbidden to inscribe the name of the father and mother without their consent.

Section 4 states that all information necessary for registration purposes furnished to the Health Department will be held to be strictly private by the health authorities, and will be utilized for no other purpose than the preparation of health statistics.

Section 4 is the penalty clause common to all the city's by-laws.

In connection with this by-law, the chairman remarked that in order to accommodate the working classes, who could not go during the week, the Health Department would be open on Sundays, from one to five o'clock in the afternoon, for the reception of declarations of births.

Tenders were awarded for the supply of winter caps and boots for the two officers and twenty-eight men of the sanitary police. The contract for caps went to Messrs. Trudel & Graham, officers' at $9 and men's at $3.20. Mr. T. Hickey wil get the contract for boots, officers', $4, and men's $3, provided he can give men's boots of equal quality to those now worn by the ordinary police in winter.

INDECENT PICTURES.

ATTENTION OF THE POLICE DIRECTED TO SHOP WINDOWS.

A letter from a citizen, received at the 'Witness' office, deplores the inactivity of the police in suppressing the display in shop windows of indecent posters and pictures.

Chief Legault when asked if any efforts were being made to suppress this evil, replied:

'People do not appreciate the difficulty one has to contend with in confiscating posters, calendars, etc.,' which to some people may seem suggestive. What to one person may appear as utterly indecent, may to another be entirely devoid of any element of risque. I have here a heterogeneous mass of stuff gathered up by my men. (Here the Chief exhibited a large package of theatre posters, calendars, and other advertising material which ranged in moral rectitude a considerable number of degrees.)

'I have appointed two men specially to look out for pernicious pictures, and every man on the force is expected to keep his eyes open and report at once to me the existence of any periodical or picture or device which may offend a fairly sensitive mind. And I can tell you the men have infinite difficulty in determining what is of sufficiently suggestive a character to be suppressed. For instance, there have for some time been before the public two pictures representing two well-known household articles. Now here is the curious part. Those pictures are not indecent, and I do not think that in a normally balanced and healthy mind they would arouse any unworthy thoughts—but—and here's the rub—there is a legend under each picture, which without being salacious or racy per se, still gives to the picture that tout ensemble to which a very delicate mind may take exception. But from the broad point of public order and morality we are not warranted in seizing either of the pictures referred to.

'I have here,' continued the Chief, 'a lot of calendars which an enterprising (?) West End grocer got out last Christmas, to be distributed among his customers. What do you think of them?'

The calendars were utterly bad, senseless, and though masquerading under the name of art, were utterly repulsive and gross.

'Now,' continued the Chief, 'in a case like this, where the evil is flagrant, and there is no necessity for splitting hairs as to the spacific gravity (sic) of the viciousness displayed, my men act speedily and the evil is soon abated. Rest assured that no stone will be left unturned by this department to eliminate the really vicious in advertisements, pictures, etc., displayed in the public places of this city. But we have to be careful, we have to be careful.'

A. O. U. W. NOTES.

A special meeting of Albert Lodge, No. 72, A. O. U. W., will be held at 3663 Notre Dame street, St. Henri, on Wednesday evening next, when several of the Grand Lodge officers will be present. Mr. J. J. Ulley, grand master workman, paid an official visit to Stanley Lodge, No. 5, A. O. U. W., at its regular meeting in Richmond Hall. He was accompanied by Bros. A. T. Patterson, grand recorder; W. J. Pendleton, D.D.G.M.W., and R. Lynch, of the Grand Lodge executive, together with Bros. F. W. Atkinson, M. W. of Federation Lodge; J. Deschamps, of Albert Lodge, and J. Thomson, of Anchor Lodge. The recorder, Bro. A. S. Ross, made his report of the recent Grand Lodge session, and after addresses by the Grand Lodge officers, the members and visitors were entertained socially. At the regular meeting of Rushbrooke Lodge, No. 3, A.O.U.W., held in May Hall, 597 Wellington street, Bro. George Black, M.W., presented his report of the Grand Lodge session, which caused considerable discussion. Addresses were also delivered by the Grand Lodge officers and others, who included Bros. John Hyde, of Clarence Lodge; John Hughes, of Clarence Lodge; A. T. Patterson, grand recorder; W. C. Starke, grand outside watchman; and W. J. Pendleton and W. Macklaier, D.D.G.M.W.

W. A. A. A. BAZAAR.

At the big bazaar, which is to be held in Victoria Hall, for the Westmount Amateur Athletic Association, on Oct. 6, 7 and 8, a number of the booths will be decorated in the colors of the various athletic associations. The flower booths will be in the colors of the M. A. A. A.; the candy booth, McGill; the doll table, Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club; fancy work, Shamrock Association; stocks and handkerchiefs, National Association; the art department, the Westmount A.A.A.; the booth conducted by the W.A.A.A., in the High School colors. The patrons will be the Mayor of Westmount, and the presidents of the different athletic associations.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bickerdike Webster, 520 St. James street, have just celebrated their golden wedding. Their marriage took place in Belleville, Ont., in 1854, Mrs. Webster, whose name was Catharine Wiley, belonging to a United Empire Loyalist family. The pair are in excellent health and have been gently dealt with by the years that have passed over their heads. Descendants to the number of ten children and thirty-six grandchildren, including their eldest son, Mr. Thomas Webster, of Philadelphia, and his family, assembled to celebrate the event.

CANADIAN TRADE.

CHICAGO CONSULATE OFFERS SERVICES TO ADVERTISE WARES.

Ottawa, Sept. 9.—The Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce has been forwarding lists of Canadian exporters to British consuls abroad and is in receipt to-day of a letter from Mr. Finn, consul at Chicago, in which that gentleman says:—'I take this opportunity to point out to you that this consulate is always ready to do anything in its power to assist the commerce of any part of the British Empire, but that we are given little information from Canada and few Canadians even ask any information from us, while we are flooded with inquiries from American firms willing to send goods into Canada. I would suggest that you regard this consulate as one of your agencies and make all possible use of my staff and of their knowledge of the trade and capabilities of this consular district and recommend Canadian merchants, manufacturers and others to call upon us when visiting Chicago so that we may be kept in touch.'

PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACT.

Ottawa, Sept. 9.—It is understood that contracts have been awarded as follows for Dominion public works: Messrs. Harquail Bros., of Campbellton, N.B., to erect a post-office at that place; Mr. James Reid, of Halifax, to erect a post-office at Sydney Mines, Cape Breton; Mr. Arthur Tremblay to erect a wharf at Chambord, on Lake St. John, and Mr. Charles Page, of Three Rivers, to erect a wharf at St. Jean des Chaillons, in Lotbiniere county.

SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS.

Brantford, Ont., Sept. 9.—Ernest Gartung, the alleged defaulting C. O. F. organizer, was arrested here last night. Investigation brings the amount of his alleged embezzlements up to $3,000.

ONTARIO DIVISION COURT FEES.

Toronto, Sept. 9.—Increased jurisdiction for division courts and larger fees for the clerks were asked by resolution at the annual meeting of the Division Court Clerks' Association of Ontario held here yesterday. The request for increased jurisdiction includes an extension of from $200 to $500 in the case of signed documents, from $100 to $300 in open accounts, and from $60 to $150 in torts. Mr. Benjamin Allan, Owen Sound, was re-elected president of the association.

CIVIC INSURANCE.

THE HAMEL CASE IS BRIEFLY REPORTED ON.

A commencement was made yesterday by the Finance Committee towards civic insurance, the sum of $800 having been set aside as the city's share towards recouping any loss that may be incurred by the burning down of insured city property.

The city recently effected the insurance of its property with certain companies represented in Montreal to the amount of about half a million dollars. A few days ago the Scottish Union & National Insurance Company withdrew from the combination of insuring companies, cancelled its policies, and returned a proportion of the premium. The city decided to protest the cancellation. Mr. Robb, city treasurer, yesterday reported that he had sent a protest to the company named, and had had the tender of the returned premium notarially served, but Mr. Kavanagh, the representative of the company, had refused it. The Mount Royal Company, Mr. Robb added, had sent in a letter in which they intimated that the withdrawal of the Scottish Company must not affect their portion of the assumed risk.

It was agreed, after a brief discussion of the conditions, that the city should step in and take the place of the Scottish Union & National Company. It is calculated that the $800 set aside will cover the city's share of any loss that may occur. The amount looks small, but as the city has only to assume one-fifth of any loss, it is considered enough for the present. It is not expected that any single fire, with the fire-fighting equipment now available, could do more than $3,000 worth of damage, in which case the city's share of the loss would be $600. The companies interested will be notified accordingly.

The city treasurer, Mr. Robb, read a report on the recent experiment of collecting water taxes in the police stations. The result was quite satisfactory, he said, for the first attempt, though, rather curiously, the working people did not take as much advantage of the plan as it was thought they would. The largest sums, for instance, were collected, not in the working districts, but in the residential locality near the corner of St. Catherine and Guy streets. However, the people of Point St. Charles, as those living near the corner of Beaudry and Ontario streets, apparently found the privilege convenient. But it was remarkable that the working people in the east and west ends of the city seemed to prefer making the trip to the City Hall and paying there, perhaps from the influence of long habit. Mr. Robb was quite satisfied with the general result, as in seven days the sum of $29,000 had been collected in these sub-stations, and it was suggested that the plan should be continued next year.

Mr. Robb also made a short report on the Hamel case, remarking that there was very little to say. The city had furnished the funds, provisionally, for Mr. Carpenter's trip to Cuba and other expenses in connection with the case. The chief of detectives had made a verbal report, but it was not considered in the interests of justice to make known what steps were being taken nor what had been done towards bringing the ex-cashier of the city back for trial. So far it had been found impossible to get hold of Hamel owing to the lack of an extradition treaty.

A discussion followed on the subject of who was to pay this expense, which is understood to have now reached the sum of $1,100. It was intimated that an understanding had been arranged on this point between the city attorneys and the Bank of Montreal. The question of proceeding with the action against the bank for the recovery of the $10,000 involved in the alleged defalcation was debated, and the opinion expressed that, the holidays being over, it would be wise to go ahead with the case as soon as convenient. The city attorneys will be asked to prepare a report on the case for the meeting of the City Council next Monday.

The work of getting out the assessment acounts was also mentioned and arrangements made for having the work done. The sum of $900 was voted to pay for the work. It must be done by City Hall clerks, in the building after regular hours and under the supervision of the chairman or secretary of the assessors. One hundred dollars will go to the one who superintends the work, and eight hundred dollars will be divided among the clerks in proportion to the work done by each.

A report will be sent to council asking authority to sell the expropriated property on St. Lambert Hill and at the corner of St. Lawrence and Prince Arthur streets. The sale will take place, if authorized, on Sept. 28.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

Leeds, Sept. 9.—The Trades Union Congress at its session to-day unanimously adopted a resolution emphatically protesting against the government's action in sanctioning the South African labor ordinance as opposed to the best interests of British workmen at home and abroad, as sanctioning conditions of labor unfit for human beings and as contrary to the anti-slavery traditions of the British Empire.

MR. REDMOND TO VISIT TORONTO.

Toronto, Sept. 9.—Mr. John Redmond, the leader of the Irish parliamentary party in Great Britain, has agreed to deliver an address here during the week of Sept. 26. The local branch of the United Irish League will tender him a reception. Among others expected to be present and to speak at the Redmond meeting is the Hon. Edward Blake.

YUKON MAIL SERVICE.

Ottawa, Sept. 9.—Winter mail regulations go into effect on Oct. 1 as regards the postal service in the Yukon north of White Horse. The last boat on which all classes of mail matter may be sent north leaves Vancouver on Oct. 1.

DEATH OF MRS. WILLIAM PORTEOUS.

There passed away last night at 156 Elgin street, Mrs. William Porteous, in her eighty-first year. The deceased lady had not been in good health for the past three months, and she bore her suffering with Christian fortitude. Mrs. Porteous was a daughter of the late Mr. James Forrest, of Edinburgh, and is survived by the following children: Messrs. James Porteous, of the Grand Trunk Railway; A. T. Porteous, of Cornwall; J. H. Porteous, of the New York Life Assurance, Honolulu; George H. Porteous, news editor, Montreal 'Daily Witness'; A. C. Porteous, Sun Life Assurance Company, Montreal; Mrs. Alex. Hughes, of Morrisburg, Ont.; Mrs. William Furgenor, of Cornwall, and Mrs. W. F. Lowell, of Canton, N.Y. The remains will leave Bonaventure station at 4.15 this afternoon for Cornwall, where the interment will take place. The family has the sympathy of a large circle of friends in their sorrow.

TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.

A meeting of district officers and members of the Royal Templar Order in this city was held on Thursday at the residence of Mr. J. Best, Mitcheson street, to arrange a plan for aggressive temperance work in Montreal during the fall and winter months. It was announced that the services of Bro. Geo. M. Elliott, Dominion superintendent of agents, had been secured for two weeks from Oct. 9 to 23. During his visit meetings will be held in various parts of the city in the interests of organized temperance effort and an endeavor will be made to interest temperance people in general, and young people in particular, in practical work against the liquor traffic. Addresses will be delivered and attractive programmes will be prepared. A competent and energetic committee was appointed to arrange for suitable places in which to hold gospel temperance meetings during the winter, once a month or as often as they may be able to secure speakers and provide programmes. The effort is being carried on under the auspices of the three city councils of the order. An adjourned meeting will be held next Thursday evening at the residence of the district councillor.

PAYING WATER TAXES.

Thursday was the last day on which the first payment of water rates should have been paid by those who purposed paying the tax in two instalments. Since Sept. 1 the receipts for personal, business and water taxes at the City Hall have been as follows: Friday, Sept. 2, $15,617; Sept. 3, $3,545; Sept. 6, $11,613; Sept. 7, $10,490; Sept. 8, $10,290.

Those who have not made the half-payment are liable, at any time to have the water turned off. The second payment will be due on Nov. 8, but may be paid at any time before that date. Since Aug. 23 last about twenty-four thousand entries of accounts paid have been made in the city treasurer's office. A large staff of clerks is now engaged entering, checking and tabulating the credits. After this is done persons who have not called at the City Hall may expect a visit from a collector any day, and no response will mean no water.

DEATH OF MR. GIROUX.

Mr. S. M. Giroux, the well-known hairdresser, and secretary of the Barbers' Association, died suddenly of cerebral hemorrhage, on Thursday, at the age of 56 years. Mr. Giroux leaves two sons, Mr. Hercule Giroux, general manager of the Thomas May Company, Limited, and Mr. Berceus Giroux, manager of the Whyte Packing Company. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2.30 p.m., from his residence, 98 St. Denis street.

GUNNING FATALITY.

Carleton Place, Ont., Sept. 9.—Thomas Willoughby, a C. P. R. conductor, lost his life last night. It appears that Mr. Willoughby, with another railway conductor, S. Alexander, went up the Mississippi river during the day to shoot some ducks. They were landing at McCreary's Creek, a favorite spot, when Mr. Willoughby slipped off a log, and the gun, striking the log, was discharged, the shot passing through the unfortunate man's head and making a ghastly wound. Death was instantaneous.

STREET RAILWAY EXTENSION.

The new high level line of the Montreal Street Railway at Westmount will be formally opened on Tuesday. The Guy, Beaver Hall and Delorimier cars will run over the new line, over which it is expected a ten-minute schedule will be maintained. The company is also double-tracking its line from Dufferin street to the terminus of Mount Royal, in Delorimier.

ALLEGED BICYCLE THIEF.

Adelard Barrette, alias Chamberland, nineteen years old, who said he lived at 'any old place,' was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective Viens on the charge of stealing bicycles. The detective found Barrette in a restaurant on St. Dominique street, trying to sell a wheel. It is alleged that Barrette since his discharge from jail on Aug. 23 has stolen several wheels, including one from in front of the City Hall yesterday morning. The accused apepared before Mr. Lafontaine yesterday, pleaded not guilty, and was remanded for enquete.

PASTOR RETURNS.

The Rev. G. Colborne Heine, pastor of Chalmers Church, and Mrs. Heine returned on Thursday from L'Orignal, where they spent a part of the summer vacation. A few weeks ago Mr. and Mrs. Heine went to Murray Bay, where Mr. Heine became ill, necessitating a trip inland. He has returned much improved in health, and will preach at both services in Chalmers Church to-morrow.

SERVICE POSTPONED.

The memorial service for the late Mr. Joseph Richards which was to have taken place in Olivet Baptist Church to-morrow night has been postponed until Sunday, Sept. 18.

JAPAN AS COLONIZER.

OPIUM LICENSING IN FORMOSA.

In his report on the trade of North Formosa for 1903 Mr. Consul Playfair says that during the year the value of the opium imported fell from £153,822 to £116,819, a decline of £37,000. He adds the following interesting particulars of the methods adopted by the Japanese to suppress the addition to this pernicious drug:

'The authorities are doing their best to put down the opium habit, and appear to be meeting with a fair measure of success. No one but the government is allowed to deal with opium in any way, save those who are licensed. Only those proved to be addicted to opium are given permission to buy and smoke it. Exceptionally heavy penalties are inflicted on those detected in importing, selling, or smoking the drug without permission.

'Regulations for the application of the Opium Law were first promulgated in 1897, but have frequently been revised since. These regulations show that the government makes three quantities. Agents and dealers in opium have to be non-smokers and persons of good character. They are licensed, as are the smokers, and the latter must always produce their licenses when purchasing opium, of which, however, only a certain quantity can be bought. The price is fixed by government, and the selling agent who supplies the retailer is only allowed a profit of one and a half per cent. He pays three yen a year for his license, and has to report monthly the quantity and value of the opium he has sold since the last report. The retailer also has to pay three yen per annum for his license, and has to keep a careful account of his transactions and report to the police.

'The regulations control the agent, dealer, and smoker so completely that, if well administered, evasion is almost impossible. Nevertheless, it is asserted that a large amount of smuggling is carried on. On the promulgation of the law it was translated and well circulated amongst the islanders. Officials acquainted with the vernacular went from village to village, gathered together the chief natives, and, pointing out to them the great injury done to mind and body by indulgence in the habit, at the same time expounded the law. Moreover, the native authorities generously assisted natives in the study of the Japanese language in order to qualify them as interpreters. Text books on the subject were circulated for the benefit of children, and opium was made a special branch of study in schools.

'The attempt to control the opium habit caused at the outset many disturbances, which might easily have ripened into rebellion but for the policy of the administration. The authorities found great difficulty in ascertaining the number of smokers, as people refused to give information, and it was not until late in 1900 that it was believed that all the opium smokers in Formosa were registered. Since that date it is reckoned that the number of smokers has decreased by about a thousand a month.

'There are, as stated above, three grades of opium made at the government factory, all of which those who can afford to buy a first-class ticket (red) at three yen per month may purchase and use. The second-class smoker pays one yen fifty sen per month for a green ticket, entitling him to buy the second and third grades of opium, while the third-class smoker pays twenty sen monthly for a yellow ticket, conferring the right to indulge in the commonest quality only. The use of opium in Formosa is steadily declining, the result not only of law but also of public opinion.'—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London, Aug. 9, 1904.

THE HISTORY OF THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD.

'The Irish Times.')

In an exceedingly handsome volume Col. Sir Reginald Hennell, D.S.O., Lieutenant of the King's Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard, traces the history and rise of a corps, the members of which for centuries have been placed in the most intimate and most confidential relations with the Sovereigns of England. Bodyguards, as a matter of actual fact, are as old almost as the hills, and in olden days every monarch, prince, chief, or noble had surrounding him a band charged with is personal safety. England, first under Saxon, and then under Norman rule, was so different from other countries, and in those unsettled and lawless times the Sovereign would have been neglecting his own interests had he not immediately upon his accession called into existence an armed body, the first duty of which was the protection of the Head of the State.

The earliest bodyguard in England of which anything definite is known was established in 1017, and from that hour until the year 1485 in one shape or another it played its part in the stirring history of the period. It was possibly by the merest accident that the English Royal bodyguards became converted from the personal protectors of the Sovereign—and these of none too reputable a character in many instances—into a State establishment—from a body of men whose duty did not, it is to be feared, cease with the safety of the King, into a corps whose sphere of work was strictly defined, and into whose ranks the best and bravest of the land have since eagerly sought for admission. From the Wars of the Roses must be dated the decadence of the old order of personal bodyguard. The victory of Richmond on Bosworth Field and his assumption of the Crown as Henry VII. of England were events of the highest importance so far as the bodyguard was concerned. It was formed into a permanent corps and as the 'Yeomen of the Guard of our Lord the King,' or as the fifteenth-century warrants describe it, 'Valecti garde domini Regis,' it was given a title and a constitution which have descended to us in the twentieth century.

Sir Richard Hennell, an old Bombay army man, tells us that when in 1895 he was appointed by Queen Victoria to be Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant of the Royal Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard, he turned to the old records to make himself acquainted with the history of the corps. He found, however, that with the exception of one old order book containing [illegible] few documents of the [illegible] century, and a brief [illegible] plete statement of [illegible] pointments during that [illegible] teenth,' he could lay his hands [illegible] records of any sort. [illegible] of St. James's Palace [illegible] had his quarters was [illegible] in 1809 valuable documents [illegible] Sir Richard Hennell, [illegible] some attempt should be [illegible] up a continuous history [illegible] teered to make the necessa[illegible] Some idea of the work [illegible] be accomplished before [illegible] der review could be issue[illegible] thered from the statement [illegible] was begun by obtaining [illegible] state calendars and [illegible] of the Kings and Queens [illegible] land from the year 1[illegible] ent day. It took years [illegible] task, and even now, [illegible] these annals can hardly [illegible] complete, there being [illegible] filled in. Coincident with [illegible] tabulating of all the appointments [illegible] tains and officers from [illegible] the Guard by Henry VII [illegible] lowed researches into all [illegible] accounts from the fifteenth [illegible] quent centuries for the [illegible] equipment and pay of the Guard.

Thus Sir Reginald Hennell [illegible] his task and completed the [illegible] the volume which he had in [illegible] the history had 'to be clothed [illegible] of the life and brilliancy of [illegible] society, and historical events [illegible] our sovereigns with their [illegible] took the leading part. Consequently [illegible] history had to be consulted [illegible] records tapped for materials [illegible] events showing our kings [illegible] winning their spurs on the [illegible] tle, and our Queens as [illegible] might of the Empire over [illegible] reigned so well.'

Of the magnitude of the work [illegible] the author can have the [illegible] ception and it is only [illegible] Reginald Hennell should [illegible] most credit for his [illegible] something more than a [illegible] appointments and [illegible] changes in the Yeomen [illegible] during four centuries. [illegible] the Guard is the history [illegible] of the reigning monarch, and very often that of the nation as well. Here [illegible] no dry-as-dust compilation [illegible] figures. We are shown [illegible] hidden away in parchments and [illegible] ily documents can be treated [illegible] terest the average intelligent man. We realize that the Yeoman of the Guard of to-day is something more than a figure dressed in a mediæval costume that is, in fact, one who has served his country in the field with honor and [illegible] and that as such he has the first claim to be allowed to serve near the person of his sovereign. When one glances through the roll of those who have been connected with the Yeomen of the Guard one utters the fervent prayer that the modern passion for reform may never be allowed to approach Valeti Garde Domini Regis.

AN ECHO OF FASHODA.

COLONEL MARCHAND'S INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

Colonel Marchand has given to the 'Figaro' the following story of his interview with Viscount Kitchener at Fashoda: 'After the usual [illegible] aries Lord Kitchener said, "I am Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, [illegible] mandant of the Sublime Porte in the name of the Khedive. I have come to take possession again of the territories which belong to the Khedive."

The Colonel replied, "I am Marchand, and I have come at the command of the French Government."

Viscount Kitchener again said, "I am the Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, on half of His Highness the Khedive, the Sublime Porte, who has re-conquered these lands, and I have come to hoist here the Egyptian flag."

The Colonel then said that Egypt had abandoned the territories and had renounced all rights of sovereignty over them.

'What are your intentions?' Kitchener asked.

'I await instructions from my government.'

'It is long since you had news from France, is it not?'

'Some months, but my orders are to wait here.'

Viscount Kitchener then asked to place boats at the Colonel's disposal to permit of his returning [illegible] the Nile.

'I thank you,' replied [illegible] chand, 'but I cannot accept [illegible] I await orders.'

'I must hoist the Khedive's flag at Fashoda,' said the Sirdar.

'I intend hoisting my flag in the village,' said Colonel Marchand.

'I mean over the fort.'

'That I cannot permit,' replied the Colonel, 'since the Egyptian flag is there.'

'But my instructions are to hoist the Khedive's flag.'

'To that I must [illegible]

'Are you aware that this may lead to [illegible] between France and England?'

'I bowed [illegible] Colonel, and [illegible] pale.

'Supremacy [illegible] said the Sirdar. 'Military supremacy. I interrupted, 'can be established only by war.'

'You are right, nevertheless, I must hoist the Khedive's flag over [illegible] Do you object?'

'Impossible. [illegible] village.'

'I think, Major [illegible] Sirdar, 'that official conversation is over.'

'As you please,' [illegible]

'Then,' said [illegible] recovering his humor, 'let us have a whiskey and soda.'

'And we took a whiskey and [illegible]

Dr. Walter [illegible] Flood has been appointed surgeon to the Dominion Government steamer [illegible] which is to sail for Hudson's Bay in charge of Capt. Bernier next week.

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

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MONTREAL SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 10, 1904.

CRIMPS.

How They Hold Sailors and Ship Owners in Bondage.

NEW YORK THE WORST PORT FOR SAILORS—GOOD WORK OF ATLANTIC COAST SEAMEN'S UNION.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

As an extension to its work at 399 Water street the Seamen's Christian Association is planning to establish a boarding house for sailors some time during the coming year. The basis of a fund for this has been secured, the object of which is another step in the attempt to break up the present sailors' boarding-house system in New York.

In spite of legislative obstacles placed in its way over a long period of years, the system is still in full sway, and has given this city the reputation among seafaring men as the most crimp-ridden port in the world. Sailors' boarding-houses as they exist in New York are not simply places where men get bad food and lodging in return for good money. As such they are to be found in all ports. Here they are organized into a body known as the Sailors' Boarding-House Keepers' Association, a power which absolutely controls the shipping of men on tramp steamers and those sailing ships, and is cleverly manipulated so as to prey upon the ignorance and opportunism of the sailor without technically violating the laws made to protect him.

In order to avoid difficulties with the Federal law providing a fine of $500 or six months' imprisonment, or both, for accepting money from a seaman for getting him a berth aboard ship, the sailors' boarding-house system in New York includes two sets of men, the boarding-house 'master' and the shipping master. The first gets his money out of the sailor under the guise of board and clothing, and the second, acting as an agent for the first, makes his profit out of the vessel's owners in the form of commission for supplying the crew. Sailors are not so delicate in characterizing the operations, and call the boarding-house 'master's' charges 'shipping fees' and the levies made on the owners 'blood money.'

The crimps keep their hold on the sailor in two ways—they extend him credit and they get him a job. Practically no sailor ever makes up his mind to undertake a voyage on the class of vessels controlled by the boarding-houses until he is penniless. If he should it would make no difference. No mate will give him a job, because it is a rule of the shipping 'masters' that they shall furnish all of the crew or none, and no ship's captain wants to get at outs with them. The boarding-house is the sailor's only recourse, whether he likes it or not. He enters it with the understanding that he is to take out frequently as much as two weeks' board, even if he is given a vess at once, and is not in the house more than two hours. For this he is charged seven dollars a week, or more than twice what he could get better accommodations for somewhere else.

WHAT THE ADVANCE NOTE IS.

How does the boarding-house 'master' get his? In the easiest way in the world. Out of what is known by law as a seaman, but what in the forecastle is called a 'advance note.' The law gives the seaman, except those in the coasting trade, the privilege of drawing one month's advance wages. This is not given in cash, but is given in the form of an order payable by the vessel's agents, and is made in order to avoid loss by desertion, as it is not until the ship has left port that the sailor is paid. As the average sailor is without credit, this means that it is no good at all except through his 'boss' or boarding-house keeper. It is as good as cash to the latter, provided he succeeds in shipping the man aboard.

The note's advance, according to the rate paid on deep-water ships, is usually about twenty dollars. The note is given to the boarding-house keeper, and the latter counts on keeping most of it. The law says that unless paid over to a relative, advance wages may only be given up in payment for food and clothing, so that what the boarding-house 'master' can't figure out a way is obliged to list as clothes. Clothes furnished by New York boarding-houses are notorious usually consisting of a cheap straw mattress, or 'bedding and breakfast,' some tobacco, a little soap; possibly a leaky pair of sea boots and a few drinks before going aboard.

The actual servitude of a sailor the moment he gets in the clutches of a boarding-house can scarcely be realized by one who has not experienced it. The boarding-house 'master' does not give up the clothes, either what he furnishes or his own outfit, when he goes aboard ship. He holds them until the last sailing time in order to insure his not getting away, and keeps him under constant surveillance until he is well out on blue water. On sailing days, when the bulk of the crew is usually not until the last moment, he is usually taken from her loading berth in the Lower Bay before the pilot is put aboard, as an extra precaution to prevent escape at the last moment. When the boarding-house 'master' gets the word from the captain to 'get his men up at the consul's office at once,' puts them in a tug, and gets them half-muddled aboard a vessel I never seen, bound on a voyage, quite possibly they know it. Unless a man submits he is apt to get either no job or no food, or both.

MONEY OVER CAPTAINS.

It is hard to see how the boarding-house has its grip on the sailor, but it is a source of wonder that it is able to extend much the same tyranny over the captain, too. For each vessel pay from two to three dollars a man, according to the scarcity of material, for getting together a crew? This is due to two causes; first, because the boarding houses have every ship's captain to a certain extent at their mercy, and, second, because a large number of captains undoubtedly share in the profits of the traffic. Sailors believe that what is true of an Indian is also true of a skipper, and that there is no good captain except a dead one. This is an extreme view, like most views of the forecastle respecting the cabin, but there is every reason to suppose that captains would offer more resistance to the system than they do if it were not for the fact that they were feathering their own nests out of it.

Aside from this, however, the boarding houses have a power against a recalcitrant captain which is enough to make any man cautious how he offends them. If a captain kicks over the traces and gets a crew of his own when men are plenty the boarding houses will remember it, and his ship, or any other vessel under the same owners, will be laid up for months or compelled to pay through the nose to get a crew some time when men are scarce. Or, if they choose, the boarding houses will send a 'runner' aboard, who, with drink and promises of better places, will frequently get the crew to desert in a body. Not long ago a shipping 'master' in this port went aboard a vessel to see about supplying the crew. The captain ordered him off.

'I'll get off,' said the shipping 'master,' after he recovered from surprise at the presumption, 'but I'll come back before night and put you off, too.'

He returned to his office, got in communication with the owner by telegraph, bought the ship, and was back again in a couple of hours.

'Now,' he said to the captain, 'you can pack your bag and go.'

The boarding house system, as explained, controls the shipping on tramp steamers and foreign-going sailing vessels, but it has been substantially put out of business in the coasting trade, and seriously crippled on the transatlantic steamship lines. On the coast the crimp has been worsted partly through the law prohibiting advance money in that trade, and partly through the work of the Atlantic Coast Seaman's Union, an organization within the International Seamen's Union of America. The prohibition respecting advance has made the boarding house system unsafe and unprofitable for coasting vessels, while the main function of the three branches of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union in New York is to act as employment agencies for their members. A charge of seventy cents a month in dues is made, but as this is a membership fee for the general work of the organization it does not fall under the ban of the law.

NO CLOSED SHOP ON STEAMERS.

The union does not demand the closed shop on vessels which it supplies with men. In fact, it believes that to associate its members with sailors who are not in it is the best way of spreading its doctrines and increasing its members.

'When men are not in the union,' its organizers say, 'it is because they don't understand about it. When a ship goes out with a crew of union and non-union men we usually get some new members at the end of the voyage.'

On the transatlantic steamships the boarding houses have been put in the background because many of the larger companies make a practice of engaging their men direct, or of securing them through the free shipping office of the Seamen's Christian Association. The importance of the latter work has been increasing greatly of late, 1,010 men having been placed through Henry A. Roberts, the shipping agent, from April 1 up to Saturday of last week.

This organization does not limit its efforts to the transatlantic lines, but has as yet made little headway against the combination which controls the crews put aboard tramp steamers and deep-water sailing vessels. It is supported by contributions, and is therefore able to offer the combined advantages of free service both to the men and the ship owners. As a rule the latter contribute towards its support when they make any considerable use of it, but this is not conditional. At the present time the organization has a regular arrangement to supply men for vacancies in the White Star and Atlantic Transport Lines, besides doing more or less for the Cunard Line and several other companies. The American Line is supplied with men by a special agent, who is paid $1,000 a year for the trouble.

The maintenance of a good boarding house run on proper lines is the natural corollary of a free shipping agency, but presents a great many difficulties. The Sailors' Home already seeks to fill this demand, but offers slight facilities compared with the need. A properly conducted boarding house must always be at a certain disadvantage, because in order to charge reasonable rates and deal fairly with its patrons it must be conducted on business lines, and the sailor mind has become so constituted by years of boarding house experience that he would rather be robbed of $25 when he is drunk than pay out $5 for a legitimate bill when he is sober. The existing boarding houses, by securing unwarranted profits on certain individuals, can afford to take chances of losses with others and to run their places in a free and easy way which undeniably has certain attractions.

ARSENIC IN BEER.

(London 'Globe.')

From the 'arsenic in beer' investigations it appears that arsenic in beer comes from impure glucose, and also from malt roasted by coal or coke more or less arsenical. M. Bordas has therefore been led to study certain aliments roasted by coal or coke, for example, chicory. He finds that young children might be harmed by the proportion of arsenic they contain. His results were brought before the Academy of Sciences, Paris.

PARALYZED BY FEAR.

PHILADELPHIA MAN TELLS OF HIS EXPERIENCES ON THE 'GENERAL SLOCUM.'

Every one has the hidden notion that in case of a panic he would act with coolness and discretion. Mr. Frank D. Sill, a Philadelphia gentleman, now visiting in Coffeyville, Kan., says he had that idea of himself; that he could not understand how men lost their heads or became stupefied in the face of some appalling danger. But he knows better now. He was in the great 'Slocum' disaster, and he understands what it means to be paralyzed by fear. To the Coffeyville 'Journal' he said:—

'I had gone out on the boat for a day's outing with Mr. Narden, a New York merchant. The fire started. I never saw such a sight. Terror was the only expression in the people's eyes. They seemed to want to get anywhere just so it was away from that terrible fire. Then, suddenly the deck fell in and I saw dozens of women and children go down into what seemed to be the mouth of a huge furnace.

'Narden and I were standing close together near the side of the boat. I never was before possessed of such a feeling as I experienced then. I did not feel any fright, or any desire to flee, for a moment. I seemed to be staring numbly at the sight of those women and children being roasted to death. I could not move, and the thing that stands out in my recollection stronger than anything else was the vague wonder I felt if the boat would burn clear to the water.

'I was aroused from this stupid lethargy by a pull at my arm, and the next thing I knew Narden had dragged me over the side of the boat and jumped into the water with me. The cold water in a measure righted me, and I began to think of saving myself. I swam with all my strength towards a big boat I saw approaching, and the next moment I was hauled into it. It contained two dead children and a half-drowned man. Narden and I were both rowed to the shore, where we lost no time in getting away from the terrible scene. We could do nothing then. It was too late.

'I have often been asked whether or not I had an opportunity to save some of the unfortunates in the boat. I did have an opportunity once if I had been in condition to do so. A child and its mother ran past me screaming for help. But I was so dazed by horror that I could do nothing except to vaguely call after them. I saw them run to the side of the vessel and then jump over. I don't know whether or not they were saved.'—Kansas City (Mo.), 'Journal.'

LADY FRANCES BALFOUR ON THE FREE CHURCH SITUATION.

('Scotsman,' Aug. 30.)

Lady Frances Balfour contributes to the 'National Review' for September an interesting article on the case of the Free Church of Scotland. She points out that Englishmen gave up trying to understand ecclesiasticism in Scotland until interest and cupidity were aroused by learning the value of the property involved in the recent dispute, and wondering what 'a handful of ignorant crofters' would make of the gold mine given into their hands. The doctrines of the Free Church, she says, as laid down by Dr. Chalmers in his address, which the Lord Chancellor spoke of as 'The Charter' of the Free Church, were briefly these: The duty of the civil magistrate to maintain and support an establishment of religion in accordance with God's Word, and the Church was pledged to the doctrine of the Westminster Confession as her doctrine and the doctrine of her office-bearers. These, Lady Frances Balfour says, were the undoubted doctrines of the Free Church, and they were embodied in their trust deeds, by which they held their property under the law of the land. In joining with a body which denied these principles no one could touch them till they tried to leave their principles outside the Union, and take in with them their property. As a church they were advised they had the right of adopting even the belief of Mahomet, but, as a body of trustees, it has been declared they must in so doing relinquish the property bequeathed to a church with certain definite beliefs. 'Caesar' has not touched their spiritual independence, but Caesar has rendered unto the Free Church the things which belong to it. Principal Rainy, on the one hand, and the leaders of the United Presbyterians on the other, went into the Union with their eyes open. Again and again they were advised by the best legal opinion that if they effected the Union, the property could be claimed by any who remained true to the constitution of the Church. In their own words, they determined 'to risk it.' They had learnt the belief that 'God was with the big battalions.' The remnant that remained outside were poor and few. They were easily crushed and closured when they lifted their voices in the Assembly at the time of the Union. Their obscurity seemed complete. Safety, the majority thought, lay in their being too poor to take their case to the courts. Ceasar was called in to coerce them in the far Hebrides. Police went to force the doors of churches congregations had barred against the ministers who had gone into the Union—churches which some of these Highland Presbyterians had built with their own hands and given of their poor substance to maintain. The police were 'driven to the shore,' and 'Caesar' had to send gunboats to 'establish' the United Free Church claim to manse and church. Undaunted, the Free Church carried its cause into the Court of Sessions in Edinburgh. Those who listened to the hearing of the case in that court deemed it had no fair hearing. Beaten in one court—from Edinburgh to Westminster, free from all local coloring and prejudice, came the 'old constitutional guard' resolute in the integrity of their belief. Principal Rainy made no offer to these men in his hour of triumph. Only when the House of Lords had heard the appeal the first time, when death had prevented judgment being given, when the case was to be reheard, and the United Church knew its claim on the property was likely to be disallowed, then, and not till then, did Principal Rainy offer the Free Church a bribe of fifty thousand pounds to forego their principles and their claim on the property of the trust. The bribe was not even to be taken out of those funds. It was to be collected from a charitable public. Scotland sickened at the spectacle so unworthy of the high traditions of the Disruption Church, and no one doubted that the constitutional body would return the answer given to Simon the Sorcerer, 'Thy money perish with thee.' It is not easy to see what spiritual advantage the United Church sought in its Union. It was merely a name. Each in entering into the compact asserted afresh its peculiar tenets, the United Presbyterians gaining a body who, if not actually calling themselves Voluntaries, showed themselves willing to aid and abet Disestablishment tenets and tactics. On theological points the bulk were content to differ. It was as if the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches called themselves 'The United Roman Catholic Church,' and agreed to drop such contentious doctrines as transubstantiation and the supremacy of the Pope. Principal Rainy, who must be regarded as the leader who has effected this Union, and thus accomplished the disendowment of the Free Church, has been described as 'The evil genius of Scottish Presbyterianism.' To say this is only once again to quote Lord Shattesbury. At heart he has always been a sincere Voluntary and Disestablisher. In 1886 he worked hard and successfully in defeating in parliament what is known as 'The Finlay Bill,' an act introduced by the member for the Inverness Burghs in the days when private members in parliament still retained their powers, and when parliament had not become the obsequious handmaid of the government of the day. That bill was the 'Declaration of Rights,' in substance the same bill as that which the government by rejecting in 1843 precipitated the disruption in the Church. All constitutional parties, bond or free, saw the healing that lay under the cover of that bill, presented and ably pressed in parliament. Dr. Rainy taught members how to make successful war upon it, and it failed to pass, not without having elicited from Scotland a hearty approval of its object. Dr. Rainy took alarm, and from that hour has led more vigorously than ever in the van of the Liberationist Association. No one can doubt that had the judgment of the Lords given him the trust funds he and his party would have felt free to proceed yet further on the road to disestablishment. It was he who, more than any other, persuaded Mr. Gladstone to try his hand at a disestablishment plank in his platform of the elections of 1885. The dominant conservative and constitutional elements in Scottish religious life were roused in no common degree in that year, and disestablishers learnt that at the polls which has made them lie very low in Scotland since the Conservative reaction thus began. What of the present chaos, and what of the night? It lies as yet in obscurity. Both parties have now experienced what it is to lose all for 'a principle,' for the United Church claims that principle took it into the Union. On the constitutional party lies the administration of the trust; from them must come the overtures which may heal these unhappy schisms. It is a day when Presbyterians see visions and dream of a great united church—a vision in which the state, recognizing the errors of its past interference, is willing to give that 'declaration of right' which the spiritual independence of the church courts claim and have always exercised.

EYE STRAIN IN SCHOOLS.

IT IS OFTEN SHOWN IN HEADACHES OF THE PUPILS.

Forty percent of defective eyes, on the average, in the 1,200 pupils examined in the Columbus, Ohio, high schools—such is the report of Dr. Timberman, in the Ohio Sanitary Bulletin. In one school of 184 pupils, 103 had defective eyes, a percentage of 56. Three things concerning this report, says 'American Medicine,' must be remembered:—1. The test was one of simple vision, without a mydriatic, and 'if there was any doubt we gave the benefit of the doubt to the normal eye always.' 2. The reflexes and morbid results of eyestrain are often worse when the accommodation can temporarily overcome the visual defect in ametropia. 3. No attention was given in the tests, either to local ocular disease or to the more important reflexes of eyestrain to the nervous and assimilated systems. Taking these facts into consideration, there should be careful weighing of the lessons to be derived from Dr. Timberman's statistics. And still more serious thinking over the testimony of Dr. Chapman, who in the discussion said:—

'The school children are being crowded until they are sick—they become sick from worry and overwork. I have had many children come to my office. They have had headaches all the time. Their parents say they get up with headaches. They go to bed with headaches. And they conclude that the stomach of the child is out of order and they send it to me, and ask me to give it something that will relieve it from this stomach trouble. There are a number of physicians here and I need but call your attention to the fact and ask you how many times have you looked at the child and said: "There is something the matter with your eyes."'

Those who sneer at and belittle the role of eyestrain are callous dullards and either ignorance or cruelty in a medical man are inexcusable. When combined, politeness hesitates to use the proper word in speaking of them.

CENTENARIANISM.

HOW IT HAS INCREASED IN RECENT TIMES.

('American Medicine.')

Our readers cannot have failed to notice that of latter years there has been increased fertility in the production, or at least in the record, of cases of genuine centenarians. A century ago, the authenticity of the record—and even the physical possibility of the existence—of a human centenarian was questioned by the skeptical. There can be very little doubt that a large proportion of the centenarian specimens were in former ages invented by the manufacturers of the folk lore and fairy tales—in those good old days when the registration of births and baptismal records were not so carefully carried out, and so securely preserved, as they have been of recent years. But, although the annual supply of cases may seem to have diminished, the record of a certain (limited) number has within recent years been placed in a position which is, historically and scientifically, impregnable. About three years ago there appeared in the pages of an English medical contemporary, a short notice of the death of Mrs. Hanbury, of Richmond, Surrey, at the venerable age of one hundred and eight years and four months. The publication of that article had the desirable effect of eliciting from T. E. Young—one of the highest authorities on this subject—a communication which appeared in the following issue, in which he informed his readers that since the publication of his well known book on the subject (in 1899), he had obtained incontrovertible evidence of the existence of twenty-two other cases. And, indeed, all the evidence now before the scientific world goes to show that the span of average human life is lengthening; so that we may hug ourselves with the consoling consideration in this century of hurry and worry—universally prevailing and everywhere increasing. The additional physical comforts, the sanitary improvements, and the almost universal diffusion of some of the fundamental maxims of hygiene, have hitherto more than compensated for the excess of wear and tear produced by the increased velocity which is now so necessary in the race for material success, and for the complicated consequences of the increased competition which the growing population and gradual elevation of the standard of skilled labor, mental as well as physical, have created in every profession and occupation of life. Accordingly, it would appear that the ground is gradually sliding from beneath the feet of the ignoble army of pessimists.

The hopes inspired by the rapid progress of the principles and practice of hygiene and of the knowledge of the precise causation and intimate nature of disease, during the past half century, have led some enthusiastic scientists, especially the elect members of that order who have not yet arrived at the prosaic age of forty, to express with considerable confidence the prophetic forecast, that, before the end of the twentieth century, the genesis of every one of the disease-producing microbes will have been brought under complete control. If not then actually wiped off the face of the earth, their entrance into, and their subsequent development and reproduction in, the tissues of the human body will have been effectively provided against. The gigantic strides which have been continuously made during the whole of the past century in all departments of scientific advancement do, most assuredly, give some reasonable grounds for such an outlook. And we are, in consequence, invited to hope that thenceforward the office of the physician will be no longer required to include the cure of disease. He will only require to maintain the efficiency of his scouts and outposts, so as to insure timely warning of every approaching invasion of microscopic enemies, if any happen to be still left. And all his other energies may be devoted to the provision of means for the lengthening of the span of human life, and the further development and expansion of the physical and mental powers of man!

Almost coincident with the death of Mrs. Hanbury occurred that of another—socially and historically more celebrated—lady centenarian, the Dowager Lady Carew, a native of the County Waterford, where she first saw the light in 1793—'the year of the French' of the gossiping Irish annalist. Since that period Irish journals have been pretty constant in their supply of centenarian records. Indeed, it is worthy of notice that the Emerald Isle, notwithstanding the drawbacks offered by its much abused climate, has always taken a leading position in furnishing materials for the records of centenarianism. Some older records are, of course, tinted with an unmistakable coloring of romance. Scientific critics of the twentieth century will receive with skeptical discount the hearsay evidence of Sir Walter Raleigh—the founder of our own State of Virginia—regarding the age attained by the famous Countess of Desmond, even in the curtailed edition which appeared in the later doggerel:—

Who lived to the age of a hundred and ten
And died from a fall from a cherry tree then!

—and still more gravely examine the puerile credulity of the famous Lord Chancellor Bacon, who treats with respect the testimony that she 'lived till she was seven score years old; that she did Dentire twice or thrice; Casting her old Teeth, and others Comming in their Place.' But there seems, however, to have been no reasonable ground for doubting that she really did survive to an age well beyond the limits of her century. About two years ago the following letter appeared in 'The Irish Times':—In to-day's "Irish Times," in "Passing Events," I see mentioned the death of Miss Mary Ann DeFoe, her great-great-grandfather having been born in 1661—five generations, covering a period of 241 years. I think I can go one better. My great-great-grandfather was born about the same time, 1661 or 1662. He raised troops in England and fought at the battle of the Boyne. My great-grandfather was born in the nineties of the same century. I have a book in which is his signature over the date 1711. My grandfather was born in 1745, my father in 1795, and myself in the sixties, being still on the right side of forty. My grandfather, who died in 1840, when a very young lad, remembered his grandfather, then a very old man; so there are plenty of people still alive here who saw a man that saw a man who fought at the battle of the Boyne. I have here in my possession some of James II.'s table linen, taken after the same battle.'

The influence of the heredity in the genesis of long life is well known to all observant persons. A case in point is mentioned by 'The Lancet,' of June 4, 1904. A man had just died in the Blackburn workhouse at the undoubted age of one hundred and five. His mother also lived to one hundred and five, and his sister 'was killed' at one hundred and two. This man had been 'a snuff taker and habitual smoker, and "was not averse to a glass of beer."' It is, indeed, a very remarkable fact that, notwithstanding all the outcries which have been raised against certain habits by philanthropists, as destructive of health and life, not one of them is entirely corroborated by the records of centenarianism. Persons of almost all habits and occupations—even some of the most insanitary and most dangerous—will be found enrolled on the same list. The North American Indian, who lived a life of continuous exposure, in unchanging filth of personal habit, and the modern chemist, who spent all his more active hours in a close laboratory, necessarily inhaling the foul gases of his myriad experiments, have both lived to the age of one hundred and three. The list includes philosophers and criminals, soldiers and sneaks, teetotallers and drunkards, globe-trotters and denizens of a single room (or cell), nobles and servants, millionnaires and paupers. The annals of longevity inform us that "Lady" Lawson, who died at the age of one hundred and sixteen, never practiced ablutions of any kind, or hardly in any degree, because, as she alleged, those people who washed themselves were always taking cold or laying the foundation of some dreadful disorder.' And, moreover, that 'her apartment was only occasionally swept out, but never washed; the windows were so encrusted with dirt that they hardly admitted a ray of light.' In presence of such facts, dogmatists sanitary should surely be somewhat more modest!

AIR BRAKES.

HOW THEY ARE MADE AND HOW THEY ARE APPLIED ON TRAINS.

Every one has heard of the air brake and references to it are sure to be made when the subject of protection against railway accidents is under discussion, but like many inventions in common use it is more or less of a mystery for which a explanation is demanded from time to time.

The modern air brake consists of twelve parts, among which are the air pump, which compresses the air; a main reservoir, in which the air is stored; the engineer's brake valve, regulating the flow of air; the train pipe, which connects the brake valve with the triple valves under each car; the quick-action triple valve, controlling the flow of air to and from the auxiliary reservoir, which is supplied from main reservoir, and the brake cylinder piston rod, which is forced outward, thereby applying the brakes.

The theory of the air brake is the equilization of pressures. When the brakes are not in action the pressure on the train pipe is made such as to prevent an escape of air from the auxiliary reservoir. When the engineer desires to make an application of brakes he turns his brake valve so that there is a moderate reduction of the pressure in the train pipe. This causes the greater pressure in the auxiliary reservoir to force into the brake cylinder, forcing the piston out and applying the brakes.

When it is desired to release the brakes the engineer turns his valve in the opposite direction, permitting the air to flow from the main reservoir, located on the engine, into the train pipe. When the pressure thus restored in the train pipe is increased above the pressure in the auxiliary reservoir certain valves are moved, communication is thereby restored between train pipe and auxiliary reservoir, the piston is forced to its normal position, the air escapes from the brake cylinder, and the auxiliary reservoir is recharged through the train pipe.

When the train breaks in two or a hose-pipe connection is broken it has the effect of a sudden and material reduction of the pressure in the train pipe, the same as though the engineer had made an emergency application. The sudden reduction of pressure also opens supplementary valves, which increases the pressure upon the brake cylinder about 20 percent. The brake shoes are attached to rods which are in turn attached to the piston in such manner than when the air from the auxiliary reservoir forces the latter out a pulling force is exerted upon the brakes.—Chicago 'Record-Herald.'

How are children so often able without injury to swallow such sharp things as pins, needles, tacks and bits of glass? The secret as disclosed by Dr. Albert Exner, of Vienna, lies in the fact that, when a pointed or sharp-edged body comes in contact with the lining of the stomach or intestine, the part touched contracts and puckers so as to thicken itself in that place. At the same time it withdraws itself in such a manner as to form a little pocket, and gradually twists the object around so as to turn the edge or point away, pushing the thing along.

LITERARY REVIEW.

Some unusual aspects of different countries are collected in the September 'Century,' which is called a 'round-the-world' number. Short stories illustrate life in Natal and China, an account of Antarctic experiences is given by Mr. Borchgrevink, who was the first to land on what is supposed to be the mainland stretching to the South Pole. Ballooning as a popular sport in Paris is the subject of one article, and another treats of the Emperor of Surakarta, known as 'the nail of the universe.' Huge beds of fossils recently discovered in Wyoming, are described by Professor H. F. Osborn. These fossils are the bones of giant reptiles, long extinct. A peculiarity of this find is that heads are much scarcer than tails. The tail was a powerful and well-developed portion of the dinosaur, but its skull was often very small and fragile. Some of these animals, with the long tail and a correspondingly long neck, measured between sixty and seventy feet. The genus died out rather suddenly, scientists aver, but they agree on no reason for it. Infinitely modern in comparison, are the old manuscripts in the Coptic monasteries of Egypt. A trip to these storehouses of unread literature is described by Mrs. Lewis, who, with her sister, Mrs. Gibson, went in search of hidden treasures of learning. Having with much difficulty obtained permission to visit a certain monastery, they found that the only entrance was through a trapdoor in a high wall, to which each person was pulled up separately by means of a rope and windlass. However, they persevered. The Coptic church, claiming St. Mark as its founder, has a hundred and seventy fasts in the year. Mrs. Lewis comments on this regulation:—

The Coptic fasts do not mean abstinence from food, but only from fish, meat, milk, eggs and butter. Vegetable oil is allowed. In many families no food at all is taken before three o'clock in the afternoon. This prolonged interference with the economy of nutrition has had its effect on the race. Some there are who trace to it the lack of spirit which the Copts have shown in their resistance, or rather non-resistance, to political oppression. But it tells physically also. I am confident that comparison between the weight, height and chest measurements of the Coptic and Moslem fellaheen in any given district of Egypt would tell immensely in favor of the latter.

A consequence is that Copts are found in all civil employments which do not require any bodily activity, such as clerkships. If you take a Coptic dragoman on a land journey, he almost invariably engages a Syrian waiter, as if aware of the deficiencies of his own people. The shopkeeping industry in Egypt is in the hands of the Greeks, many of whom are descendants of those who settled there in the days of the Pharaohs.

One of the two foreigners who managed to attend the canonization of Saint Seraphim, tells of the practices of the Russians, who assembled to do honor to this peasant saint. There were present hundreds of thousands of peasants, but professional men (except the clergy) business men, and factory hands, were noticeably absent.

One great writer did attend for the sake of literary material; but, in spite of his nearly sixty years, he preferred to don a sheepskin, shoulder a pack, and tramp and camp with the peasants in the woods, rather than announce himself to the police; and his friends think he showed sound judgment.

The royal family were there as a matter of course and took part in the service of canonization at which only a couple of thousand people could be present. The crowd had to be held somewhat in check for the Czar's procession.

The muzhiks are proverbially patient, but many who had tired of the wonder-working waters wanted to see the resting-place of the saint without waiting until the court party had left, and there was considerable murmuring. They regarded Seraphim as their saint, in the first place, and did not quite comprehend what the officials and the police and Cossacks had to do with the matter. Besides, the Russian peasant has not entirely got over the notion that Christian and 'krestianin' (peasant) were once synonymous, and that true believers wear their hair parted in the middle and their shirts outside. It may be recalled in this connection that many American negroes used to doubt whether any white people went to heaven.

To me, the life outside the walls was the more interesting. The mere number of the pilgrims was fascinating. They fairly swarmed in the forest for miles around. The human mass increased with proximity to the 'via sacra', upon which the crowds seemed always moving toward, never from, the charmed spots. Each of the twenty-odd springs on this road was held to be consecrated in a special way. Here was the cross that Seraphim hewed and erected with his own hands, with a well bubbling at its foot. Fervent worshippers were prostrating themselves and kissing the ground. Eager hands were plying a spade to loosen the soil from the hillside in order that all might be able to carry away a few grains. Some furtively tried to splinter bits off the cross. Access to the well was always readily granted to the sick and infirm, and when they drank, the surrounding thousands crossed themselves as one man.

LITERARY NOTES.

In a character study of Stanley contributed lately to 'Scribner's,' Mr. A. J. Mounteney Jephson thus speaks of his late chief:—His faults were never of a mean or petty kind, and were easily forgiven when one saw the true greatness and nobility of his nature beyond. That untiring energy and indomitable resolve to overcome all difficulties; that apparently ruthless determination to sweep away all opposition; his seeming hardness and callousness in working to achieve what he had undertaken, if he felt that the end was a good one; the curiously hard and unsympathetic attitude he had toward failure of any kind, no matter how blameless the failure might be—all these and many others are not qualities that are usually found in gentle and amiable natures, and they do not as a rule attract sympathy and affection. But they saved the whole expedition from annihilation many a time; they dragged us out of difficulties which would have overcome an ordinary man; they drew us through places where there seemed to be only death before us, and they gained for him the absolute trust and confidence of all those who followed him.

In the early part of the expedition we—Stanley's four officers, Captain Stairs, Captain Nelson, Dr. Parke and myself—did not entirely understand his character, and at first the things that he did seemed to us sometimes to be hard and unnecessary. But as the months went by our estimate of his character changed, for we saw how absolutely right and necessary all that he had done had been, and we realized that sometimes it was very necessary to do hard things for the safety and preservation of an expedition like ours.

Stanley has often been accused of cruelty, but I can only say that during the three years we four officers were with him in Africa we never once saw him do a cruel or wanton thing, or anything of which our conscience disapproved.

Mr. Henry James is soon to pay a visit to America. It is an odd thing that, although he has lived for so many years on the other side of the Atlantic and has grown to be such a thorough cosmopolitan, he grows more and more American in his appearance. Mr. James has just finished a new novel entitled 'The Golden Bowl,' which will be published in the autumn. The title is certainly an attractive one, but Mr. James is usually happy in his titles. Nothing is more difficult, as a rule, than to invent a title which is at once attractive and indicative in some degree of the nature of the book to which it is given. It is strange that in addition to inventing advertisements and personal paragraphs, no ingenious person has yet adopted the profession of inventing titles and supplying them to authors. If some enterprising firm would undertake to furnish authors with titles for their books it might do a thriving trade.

The 'British Weekly,' a widely read Nonconformist journal, in which Dr. Robertson Nicol, 'Claudius Clear,' and the 'Man of Kent' weekly express their views of men and things, is shortly to begin the publication of Mr. Quiller-Couch's new novel, 'The Shining Ferry.' What is the nature of the book the public is not yet informed, but its authorship makes it certain that it will be sound work and eminently worthy of being read. Mr. Quiller-Couch has made a very great advance as a writer of novels since he wrote 'Troy Town,' and thereby made his first success. If we compare the last chapters of 'St. Ives' with 'Troy Town,' we can get some glimpse of the rapid growth that Mr. Quiller-Couch has made.

In the September 'Century' will be an article by Mrs. Agnes Smith Lewis, an Englishwoman living in Cambridge, on 'Hidden Egypt.' This is the account of adventures of the writer and her sister in search for manuscripts among the Coptic monasteries of Egypt and Nitria, to which they were the first women ever admitted. At the close of the article the following appeal is made: 'Any reader of these lines who may have bought antiquities in Egypt during the last ten years is respectfully requested to see if among these there is a scrap of parchment written in Palestinian Syriac—a dialect spoken in Galilee during the life of Christ, and for 200 years after—the tongue, by the way, which "berayed" Peter.' Mrs. Lewis, according to Dr. William Hayes Ward, editor of the 'Independent,' discovered an ancient Syriac text of the four Gospels.

'Quaint Talks about Long Walks' is the pretty title of a book by Mr. Cooper, with whom we are glad to renew our acquaintance. The author tells us some of the incidents of eight long walks, the shortest of which covered two hundred miles (Filey to London), the longest seven hundred and forty-three miles (Filey to Rome). He takes a liberal view of his subject, and introduces various matters which are not very closely connected with it. But he always has something pleasant, entertaining, or profitable to say. One advantage of his mode of travelling—too little practiced nowadays—is that it gives him a chance of seeing men as well as cities. Cities are all alike, but men differ. Thus Mr. Cooper finds that the Welsh are different from other folk. It has been in Wales only that he has heard 'a rustic saying anything in praise of the beauties of nature.' The Welsh have their little defects; but this ought to be counted to them for righteousness.

Alexander Jessup, Litt. D., editor of the 'French Men of Letters' series, etc., and Hardin Craig, Ph.D., instructor in English in Princeton University, have just completed 'The Book of the English Essay,' which D. Appleton & Co. are to publish this fall. The volume will contain seventy-five complete essays, selected from the works of Bacon, Overbury, Earle, Howell, Cowley, Swift, Steele, Addison, Johnson, Goldsmith, Hunt, Hazlitt, Lamb, Irving, De Quincey, Macaulay, Carlyle, Emerson, Thackeray, Arnold, Pater and Stevenson. The volume will also contain a general introduction covering the whole field of the English essay, short introductions to each essayist, and 'A List of Representative English Essays.'

It is thought that the book of poems that the Messrs. Constable will publish for the benefit of the Potteries and Newcastle Cripples' Guild will be a remarkable literary production. There will be poems by forty-five contributors, all celebrities. The Duchess of Sutherland is editing the book.

'A Fight to a Finish,' by Major C. G. Dennison. Major Dennison is a Canadian soldier of long standing, and he expresses in this volume a good deal of feeling which, we may be sure, exists in the hearts of persons similarly situated. He criticises persons, policy and strategy pretty freely. One wide indictment he brings against the British army—that it is paralyzed by jealousy. Why, he asks in particular, did De Wet escape so often? Lord Methuen might have caught him, if he had been backed up; any of the colonials might have caught him, if they had had the chance given them. This is a specimen of his censures. We will not give any more; but we feel sure that this is a book which ought to be careiully considered by the historian.

John Lane will publish on Tuesday the fourth and last volume of Sir Arthur Helps's 'Spanish Conquest in America,' edited by M. Oppenheim.

'The Alhambra' is to be the subject of a sumptuous quarto, running to some six hundred pages, which Ma A. F. Calvert is to publish before long, with eighty colored plates and over two hundred and fifty sketches in black and white. The author has gone thoroughly into his subject, and will set forth not only impressions, but an abundance of the fruits of historical research.

The articles on municipal misgovernment and the attempt to prevent it, which appeared last year in 'McClure's Magazine,' have been republished in book form by their author, Mr. Lincoln Steffens, under the title of 'The Shame of Cities.'

In 'St. Helena,' by E. L. Jackson, will be found the main facts and incidents in the history of the island from the time, 1513, of its first human inhabitant, a Portuguese nobleman exiled there for desertion, to the departure of the Boer prisoners in 1902. The natural features are described, and a guide-book account is given of Jamestown and its immediate neighborhood, together with lists of government officials and local institutions. The following testimony of their treatment is worthy of notice: 'The kindness shown to the prisoners of war one and all by the people of the island,' they said, 'with very few exceptions, is a fact which will be long remembered and cherished by them as a bright speck in the gloomy days of captivity.' Considerable space is of course devoted to Napoleon, and to his love for children. The photographs, especially those of the scenery, are attractive, and help one to understand in a measure the affection for the 'old rock' which causes many to say, 'St. Helena has only one entrance and no exit.'

'Story of the Delhi Coronation Durbar.' By Stephen Wheeler. The eighteen months spent on the production of this worthy memorial of a great occasion have been profitably employed. The multitude and magnitude of the interests, historical, political, personal, that it possesses are beyond description. Take, for instance, the portraitures of the rulers, protected or subordinate, from Beloochistan to Travancore, who attended to do honor to their Emperor—was there ever such a gallery? Then there are the lists of 'Veterans of the Mutiny,' with the names of some thirty European, and nearly four hundred others representing scores of native regiments, from each of the great presidencies, from the Punjab, with Ghoorwas. Burmese, etc. We sometimes forget how great a part of the native army stood loyally by us. Then there are speeches, despatches, ceremonials—in fact, all the details of that most imposing and significant of spectacles. One wish we cannot help feeling—would that it had been possible to give some at least of these picturings in color! The 'gorgeous East' is not quite as gorgeous as it should be, admirable as are the photogravures and half-tone engravings which are given us here.

Mr. Kipling's poem in the 'Times' in praise of Chamberlain delights the Chamberlainites. The author's wide Imperial sentiment was expressed some years ago in his fine poem 'The Flag of England,' beginning:

'Winds of the world, give answer!
they are whimpering to and fro—
And what should they know of England who only England know?'

It would be a good idea, by the way, to give these spirited verses a place in our school readers.

The heroine of Mr. Jerome K. Jerome's forthcoming novel, 'Tommy and Co.,' is a little girl named Tommy. The other conspicuous figure in this book is an elderly London journalist.

Sir Gilbert Parker's new story, to be published in the next fortnight, is called 'A Ladder of Swords.' It is a love story of the time of Queen Elizabeth.

There has lately been placed in St. Paul's Church, Wickford, R.I., a tablet which reads thus: 'Sacred to the memory of a native of Narragansett, Gilbert Stuart, son of Gilbert and Elizabeth Anthony Stuart, born at the old snuff-mill, North Kingston, December 3, 1755; baptized at St. Paul's Church, Palm Sunday, April 11, 1756; died, after a life full of honors, at Boston, July 27, 1828. The painter of George and Martha Washington, of Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, of George III. of England and of his son, afterwards George IV., his incomparable portraits have given him a chief place in the history of American art. Erected by public subscription A. D. 1904.' The list of subscribers contains many well-known Boston and Rhode Island names.

Mr. Clark Russell promises for the autumn, in 'The Yarn of Old Harbor Town,' a novel of the early nineteenth century, with a kidnapping affair and other picturesque incidents.

Mr. Andrew Lang is making steady progress in the writing of his 'History of Scotland.' The third volume is soon to be published, and it is expected the fourth, completing the work, will not long be delayed.

The Oxford Clarendon Press is undertaking an 'Oxford Modern French Series,' edited by Léon Delbos, M.A., with an eye to 'students who have advanced some little way in their knowledge of the French language,' and do not need elementary annotation. Hence the notes will deal mainly with points of literary or historical interest. Next month the first eight volumes will appear, Lamartine, Balzac, Hugo, Sandeau, Chateaubriand, A. Karr, Gozlan, and Tocqueville (extracts from his journeys).

A GREAT ADVENTURER.

(Manchester 'Guardian.')

Born two years after Shakespeare, of good Herefordshire stock, Richard Boyle was another thrice fortunate child of his spacious time. He certainly inherited his share of that impulsive Elizabethan energy for which we have yet to invent the perfect term. His Cambridge days over, he was admitted to the Middle Temple, and at 20 it seemed that he might remain indefinitely an obscure London lawyer. But then his mother's death made him free of his world, and he took his future into his own hands. He drew a deeper breath

Advertisements.

IN MODERN DAYS.

THE WAYS OF DOING THINGS HAVE GREATLY CHANGED.

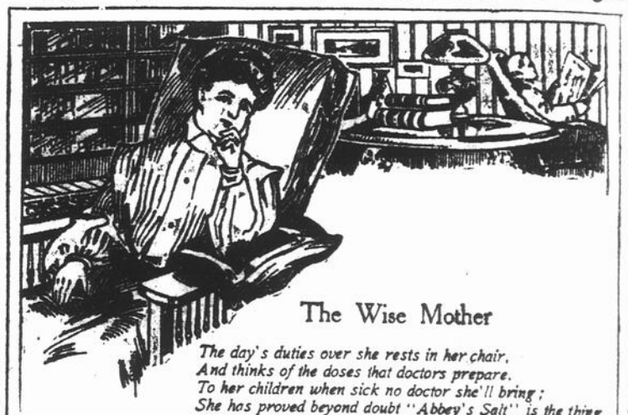
No Branch of Science Has Made Greater Advancement Than That of Medicine --Thousands of Lives Prolonged by Modern Discoveries.

'Few things have developed as rapidly during the past quarter of a century as the science of medicine,' said a well-known practitioner recently. 'And undoubtedly the most striking phase in its progress is in the treatment of the blood. In the old days it was thought that opening a vein and letting the blood out was a cure for most diseases. The utter fallacy of that theory was discovered after a while. Then the symptoms of the disease were treated and the blood disregarded. That also has been shown to be a wrong practice, for, though driven away for a time, the symptoms always return if the cause is not removed, and the disease is worse than before. It is the root of the disease that must be attacked, and the most important development of modern medical science has been in discovering that, in most diseases, this lies in the condition of the blood. If the blood is thin and poor, the nerves and vital organs cannot receive their proper nourishment, the system becomes run down and in a condition to invite disease. Build up the blood, restore the worn-out nerves and you remove the cause. When the cause is gone the disease will vanish.'

An instance of the truth of this is given by Miss A. M. Tuckey, Oxdrift, Ont., who says:—'I do not know what would have become of me had it not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. My blood seemed to have turned to water, and I was troubled with dizziness, headaches and general prostration. I tried several medicines but instead of getting better I was gradually but surely growing worse. I became so weak I could no longer work, and it was while in this condition I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After using the pills for a few weeks I began to gain strength; my appetite returned, the headaches and dizziness vanished, and before long I was enjoying as good health as ever I had done in my life. I cannot thank you enough for the good the pills have done me, and I hope they will long continue to help other sufferers.'

Indigestion, neuralgia, heart trouble, anaemia, kidney and liver complaints, rheumatism, the functional ailments of women, and a host of other troubles are all a disease of the blood, and that is why they are always cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which actually make new, rich, red blood, thus reaching the root of the disease and driving it from the system. The great success of this medicine has induced some unscrupulous dealers to offer pink colored imitations. You can protect yourself against these by seeing that the full name 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People' is printed on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all medicine dealers or may be had direct from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.

Advertisements.



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The day's duties over she rests in her chair,
And thinks of the doses that doctors prepare.
To her children when sick no doctor she'll bring;
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ABBEY'S SALT is especially suited to children. It is made from fruit juices—contains no calomel, or other powerful drugs—and is pleasant to take. It is a tonic laxative— NOT a purge or violent cathartic. It may be taken every morning by children, as well as grown folk, without fear of ill-effects.

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GOLD MEDAL,
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DR. BARNARDO says :—
"We have already used Neave's Food in two of our Homes (Babies' Castle and the Village Home), and I have no hesitation in saying it has proved very satisfactory."—
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of ambition, resolved—as he put it—to travel into foreign kingdoms,' and defined his own region in three terms —'Learning, knowledge, and experience.' The foreign kingdom which he chose for his arena was, or seemed, remote as the Klondike of to-day. So Miss Townshend suggests, and so we agree, since it was Ireland, and the Ireland of Spenser and Sir Walter Raleigh and Spenser's outlaws, the Dempseys, the Ketins, the Kellyes, or such like. On his arrival in Ireland he must have been rather superb, this enlarger young English lawyer, although he had only some twenty odd pounds in actual money to buy him opportunity. We are asked to picture him as 'something of a fop,' fashionably dressed 'in a new suit of Milan fustian laced and slashed with taffety, . . . on his wrist a gold bracelet worth ten pounds,' two priceless rings on his fingers.

His own good looks lent a countenance to these pretty clothes. He had energy, as we have said; certainly he had address, and youth was on his side. Best of all, he was ready for hard work, were it only as a lawyer's clerk. Work he did for the conveyancers and lawyers, and it was not long before his talents and his quite unjuvenile prudences opened a door giving on the long Irish official corridor. He was appointed deputy to the Exchequer General of Ireland, and there began that curious privilege of the Crown tenure and that hourly legal diversion of forfeited estates and lapsed titles and wardships which was to serve him in excellent stead in his future masterful traffic in Irish lands. 'I was but a young-man and a private gentleman,' he said modestly, almost plaintively, long afterwards, 'when it pleased the Almighty by his divine providence, to move, as I may say justly, by the hand that lead me into Ireland.'

His sagacity was too marked, too far beyond his years. It alarmed his colleagues, it offended his superiors. He did the most characteristic thing—took notes and made a private collection of official malversations and subtractions and other little deceits he came to know too much, it was clear. And he was put in prison by the Irish deputy on a charge of embezzling funds, and this was only the first of a series of such awkward diplomatic moves. If he had not stolen documents he had stolen a horse; if he had not stolen a horse, he was in the pay of the King of Spain. He was denounced to Queen Elizabeth, his career, being just begun, seemed at an end. But while he was out of prison his genius of occasion and his luck did not desert him. He contrived to woo and win a wife and an estate in Apsley, whose estate, it seemed, was against him also, he had prevented from escheating to the Crown upon her brother's suicide. He married her in 1595, but in a year she was dead, and her little baby beside her. Surrendering then to his bail on his return to Dublin, he was committed again to prison, and again found himself free, and was turning his face homewards to England when the Munster Rebellion of 1598 broke out in its fury. In that terror, as we know, Edmund Spenser's castle of Kilcolman and his household goods perished, and he and his wife barely escaped the flames. Richard Boyle's lands, his young wife's legacy, went by the same tragic overtaking.

Spenser died, a spent man, in poverty and want. 'Even Boyle's courage failed,' writes his biographer. 'It seemed vain to fight longer against fortune.' There seemed nothing for it but to go back to the Temple and become a legal drudge, when the star of Essex, then at its zenith, darted a beam his way. Essex had his eye on Ireland, and Boyle could be his exact intelligencer. Then came another reverse. Wallop, his old enemy, struck at him again; again he went to prison, and this time must stand his trial before Elizabeth, and she had everything to gain by his loss. His papers had been impounded, his witnesses were not at hand; it was a perilous moment. What was he to do? Many of the counts he could only meet by a plain denial. But it was now that, with Elizabeth for his arbitrator. His Elizabethan spunk and his wit saved him. He made his plain denial so boldly that all must hear, and added a significant rider thereto in saying he could reveal embezzlements by Wallop that would benefit the Queen by £40,000. So the lawyer in him backed up the man of spirit. Nothing more positively shows the temper that brought fire to his intelligence and made him what he was than his final speech at this trial, given in the Betham MSS., and quoted in Ware's 'History of Ireland':—

'If ever,' he ended, 'I had corruptly received of Harry Chamberlain any horse, let me be hanged. And if ever I compounded to make a benefit by granting any of Her Majesty's lands, I am content to be hanged, drawn and quartered.'

That was the note to take Elizabeth—the same that sounds in the old play where the stout sea captain is told he can be hung and retorts, ''Tis in our powers, then, to be hanged, and scorn ye.' Elizabeth responded to the prisoner's adjuration by a right royal oath. 'By God's death!' she began, and in a few pithy sentences declared that 'this young man' had only meant 'to do us service;' and as for Master Wallop, Master Wallop was unworthy, and should be treasurer no longer. Instead of him George Carew was appointed, and under Carew, Boyle, having escaped the rope, he invoked and kissed the Queen's hand, was appointed Clerk of the Council of Munster. Surely one of the strangest cases on record of a man who won by misfortune. For had he originally stayed in London, as Miss Townshend reminds us, he might have run the common lawyer's rig there; failing in London, he went to Ireland. Had the Munster Rebellion not driven him back, he might have become a comfortable country gentleman. Had Wallop not still pursued him, he had not appealed to the Queen. And had he not been diverted from Essex to George Carew, he had not escaped the crash of Essex's fall.

We have had the romance, and now to business. The next stages are all summed up in the title of the book which tells Carew's Irish experiences—'Pacata Hibernia.' Munster was to be soothed and tamed, re-peopled and re-Anglicised, and Carew was the man to do it, and Boyle, his clerk, and on occasion his Mercury, for on one errand to London he left Shandon Castle one Monday at two a.m., and, wind and horse favoring, supped with Cecil at his house in the Strand on Tuesday evening. There were still suspicions against our hero, but he swam over them as lightly as he crossed the Channel. With his marriage to his second wife, Katherine Fanton, the emergence of the new Munster, and his lucky deal with Sir Walter Raleigh by which he acquired 12,000 acres of Irish land for one thousand pounds, we see the adventurer turned into the artificer. He made bargains with extraordinary profit to himself. He bought out the Warden and Fellows of the College of Youghal, and made it into a noble residence with stately quadrangles, and terraced the sheltering hil behind with gardens, 'extream pleasant.' His titles marched with his fortunes; we see him Sir Richard, Lord Boyle and Baron of Youghal, and then, four years later, Lord Viscount of Dungarvan and Earl of Cork. He fostered and built towns, took care of his timber, set going furnaces and ironworks, mined and smelted lead, copper, silver, and maintained a small fleet of trading vessels. Moreover, he loved music and did not disdain the Irish harp, and was provident enough to use a harper, Donal Duff O'Cahill, in an emergency as a banker's and money-lender's messenger. And as he dealt in money and commodities so he dealt in men and women. He was a tireless arranger of marriages of convenience. When we see him Lord Justice we see him with a train of titled sons-in-law. He had successfully attached Lord Barrymore, Lord Kildare, 'the Fairy Earl' (so called from his fairy-like stature), George Goring, and Lord Digby to four daughters; and we soon hear of a diplomatic marriage afoot betwixt his own son Dungarvan and Wentworth's niece Elizabeth Clifford. This leads us to the verge of the second crisis of the great Earl of Cork's stirring history—his long duel with Wentworth, only ended, after many hard passages and mortifications, by the death of his opponent on the scaffold. But his star was 'a crossed star.' He died a disappointed man on hearing of that strange Munster Treaty which King James suddenly flung between the two parties there at war. A terrible blow to the English settlers in Munster, it was the great Earl's death-blow. If this seems a disconsolate end, let us turn for consolation to his will, and read there of all the castles and towns, the manors, lands, tenements and hereditaments, the edifices, orchards, gardens, hopyards—yes, even Irish rivers, woods, waters, and fishings, this golden merchant and great earl was able to recount in its provisions. And let us not forget his 'new scarlet bed' devised to one, his 'best jewell,' called Walter Raleigh's stone,' to another, his travelling coach to a third, and his 'new cloak suite and cassock of hair colored figured satten laced with gold lace' to a fourth. A great adventurer and a great artificer of fortune, he played for very high stakes, and if he died in an adverse moment his compensations en route were truly magnificent.

Miss Townshend has given us a well-drawn, consistent portrait—an idealized portrait to our thinking, but from her point of view a perfectly warrantable one.

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.'

'And many a wanderer from the dusty town
Grown weary of its heavy ways,
Wistful from off the hot white road looks down,
And longs for vanished days;
When youth and laughter, hope and joys to be,
In each heart sang their song,
Ah, nevermore such songs can come to thee,
The crowded streets among.'

The holidays are over. This is the refrain alike from the business man, the careworn housekeeper, and the little child about to return to school.

It is indeed, the most important season of the year to many of the world's workers, for only then do they realize Nature's mighty power, and are brought in touch with the real beauty of field and stream. For no one can leave the city behind and reach out to the shores of the unfathomable sea, or climb to mountain top, without feeling the littleness of the human atom, as when one stands beside a giant tree, and feels how dwarfed the height of man.

In the silences of Nature there is healing; the sighing of the wind among the pines on the heights carries strength, and so the holidays are anticipated with longing, and finished with regret.

All the rest of the year, absorbed in some mechanical occupation, profession, or study, perhaps in the daily round of the domestic problem, there is a risk of forgetting, or closing our eyes to those larger works of Nature.

But the holidays are over. Quiet will brood over many a peaceful valley; the seashore will be deserted; the mountains, in gloomy grandeur, with their mysteries untold, will no longer know the foot of the tourist; the footpaths will become grass grown; the silences return.

Happy are they who feel an added vigor for the summer outing; who have gained strength to go forward in the battle of life, when so often in our weakness we feel like yielding to defeat, for lack of the power to rest. Strength to go forward in duty's path, to help the weak, the suffering, and the sorrowful, will be a happy result, if it follows the tonic given by the summer holiday.

THE LONDON EAST END FLOWER SHOW.

A newspaper has been sent to me telling of the flower show at the People's Palace, where the Horticultural Society has five hundred children enrolled among its members, and paying one penny each, which entitles them to plants and seeds.

There is, of course, great competition the prizes being in money and medals, and this year it has been made memorable by a visit from the Queen, and so the East End has suddenly become famous.

The writer of the article tells of visiting one of the intended exhibitors, and among the factory walls found a dainty garden, where blossomed chrysanthemums, geraniums and fuchsias. The working man who owned it could show over fifty prize tickets obtained at these shows, and gave all his leisure to his back yard. He has fought against hard conditions to keep his flowers blooming, and said that every year the conditions were more discouragaing, flanked by the high walls, that Nature had not a chance, for the plants often get blighted, and flowers fade before their time.

How sad it is to realize that amid such surroundings, human flowers must live and breathe. Little wonder that so many of them are dwarfed and stunted in their growth, blighted often by the adverse circumstances.

The Horticultural Society in our own city has done much to develop a taste for and love of gardening, with but little appreciation, and they work faithfully to give encouragement to the youth of the city in the cultivation of flowers. But there are many difficulties in the way, and it needs a wider co-operation to produce the best and most educative results.

A QUESTION LETTER.

'Witness' Reader.—As you give no name I cannot return the leaves of catalogue enclosed in your letter, but the roses you mention are all familiar to me. Jacqueminot and Margaret Dickson live with slight protection in this garden. Our method is to cover with earth late in the autumn, especially the lower end of the branches.

The Polyantha roses are as likely to bloom in the window garden as any other varieties, but unless specially cared for by syringing and keeping in sunshine, roses are sometimes a disappointment to the amateur.

The best lily for outdoor growing is Lilium Candidum, and by this time they should be in the ground. Cover with leaves and branches late in autumn.

There is such a wide margin for tulip planting that it is difficult to say what a 'small bed' may contain. Why not purchase a hundred mixed varieties, as it is the first venture, and plant three inches apart in rows. They will multiply themselves if let alone, next summer.

ASPARAGUS, &c.

Q.C.R.—Good results are often obtained by fall planting, but spring is doubtless best. Set out good two-year-old plants in wide open furrows in rich soil. Plant six inches deep, three feet apart in the row, with rows five feet apart.

The furrows will be filled up by cultivation during the summer, until the surface becomes quite level. Heavy dressings of manure are needed every season, and in autumn all the top growth is to be cut off and burned.

As regards black currant bushes, it is not a good plan to divide large old plants. They will take longer to recover than young plants will take to grow. If the large bushes must be removed there is no better time than the present, and if carefully handled they may bear transplanting without injury.

Currants delight in a cool moist soil and your bushes probably need pruning. As the fruit is borne on the old wood leave five or six of the best fruiting stalks, and cut out the rest when transplanting.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Mr. A. S.—Plant in rows from two and a half to three feet apart, placing the plants about a foot apart in the row. Set them just deep enough to cover all the roots, without covering the crown, and firm the earth around each plant.

As to the little plants on each runner it is always allowed that the first produced is strongest and best for planting, but those formed later are equally as good when they arrive at the same size a little later.

It has been asserted that the first plants are the only ones that should be used, but this theory is not carried out by facts. If, however, only a few plants are wanted it is a good plan to pinch off runners. There is no difference in the plants propagated for if the variety growing is imperfectly flowered the young plants will be the same, and if the variety is perfect the runners may be depended upon. If your variety is imperfect you can plant some of the perfect sorts beside them for the purpose of fertilizing them.

VALUE OF PLANTAIN.

Mrs. R. writes that in spite of all she can do the plantains will remain in the grass of the lawn and asks if it is true that this plant has special medicinal virtues.

To eradicate the plantain it is necessary to keep the tops cut close to the ground. Constant cutting discourages its growth. It is said to be valuable as a medicine, if the seed is thoroughly dried, run through a coffee mill and made into a tea after being boiled for five minutes. This remedy is for nervous headaches, as it gives relief in half an hour, according to old medical authorities. For bruises, sprains and swellings, the leaves if laid on the place will cool and heal, and a tea made of plantain and hops is of value in inward inflammation.

The leaves are certainly healing in cases of slight flesh wounds, and although we do not favor it on our lawns it has a way of appearing quite placid and cheerful in our midst, as if sure of a welcome.

HARDY PERENNIALS.

Alberta.—This is the best season of the year to plant perennials, even in your cold climate. One reason is that we often have dry hot weather in early spring before the plants are well established, and it is generally a season of haste to get planting done before this sets in.

But if the best results are expected with the hardy herbaceous plants, they must be put into the ground before severe frost, or else there is a chance of the roots being disturbed by the freezing and thawing during the winter. This can be prevented by mulching the ground with stable manure, that will prove a benefit in spring growth. Hardy roses, Peonies, Iris and Herbaceous Phlox take kindly to late September planting.

Besides these advantages the soil is in the best condition for working in the autumn, and it is a season of comparative leisure for planning and planting. As to giving the names of such perennials as blossom in September and October it depends a little on the locality.

There are a number of hardy lilies that are at their best in September and Funkias are full of bloom.

The Japanese Anemones flower late, and the fall Asters are beautiful and hardy.

A good yellow flower is Helenium Autumnale, and there are many shades of Phlox from white to crimson with many shades of violet and purple. A fine blue flower is Platycodon and it lives in adverse situations, while Veronica Spicata is a mass of pleasing spikes.

Gallardias and Rudbeckia give the golden tinge, and among shrubs the Hydrangea Paniculata and Rosa Rugosa keep up their bloom through this month, and have withstood the severest winters.

There are many other plants, but the experience of the past season makes one chary of recommending them for a cold climate.

THAT ITALIAN TREASON CASE.

(Rome Correspondence of the London 'Telegraph.')

The arrest of Captain Ercolessi and his wife at Messina for high treason, which originally seemed of small importance, is now acquiring great prominence, as the case reveals a complete organization on the part of both the great neighboring powers to obtain possession of Italy's military plans. According to what is asserted, the War Office has proof that the two powers implicated, namely, France and Austria, even changed their military arrangements, according to the information received about Italian military preparations in Sicily, where the traitor carried on his work. Fortunately, it seems that Ercolessi was arrested before he had succeeded in selling what would have been the real cardinal points of the defence of Sicily.

FEEDING THE HARVEST HANDS.

(C. M. Harger, in 'Scribner's.'))

Harvest is not an unmixed pleasure to the western household. By the time its duties have been apportioned, the housewife doubts if the comfort of an extra dress the coming winter will offset the presence of a hungry horde of workers. But it is not a choice; it is a necessity. In preparation for this event, Mrs. Mangold had been buying sacks of flour, slabs of bacon, pails of fish, pecks of beans, dozens of packages of breakfast food and boxes of canned tomatoes. The country paper's 'Maple Hill Mutterings' had announced: 'Miss Susan Kittredge wil help Mrs. Mangold through harvest.' Susan taught a country school in Flora township last winter, but she was not above helping her neighbors in a time like this.

A long table had been built of sawhorses and boards, and was placed on the screened porch. The rustle of honeysuckle and Virginia creeper, and the soughing of a tall cottonwood made pleasant music; softened by vine and leaf was the midday glare. A red tablecloth added a dash of color to the picture. To the eyes of the hungry company that tramped up from the wheat field it was exceedingly good to look at.

'Wash basin an' soap on the bench there,' announced the motherly presiding genius of the kitchen. The splattering of the clean-up process commenced.

The doctor had his team to care for and was last to come to the table. But the others did not wait for him. They were already seated, a blue-shirted, coatless, starving gathering.

'Don't be bashful,' was the farmer's orders.

They attacked the heaps of bread and the dishes of pickles as if to annihilate the entire board. The generous plates that came down from Father Mangold's end of the table were cleaned with little regard for the niceties of polite society.

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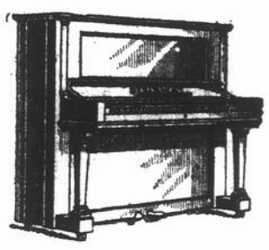
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The Boys' Page.

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Photographs may be mounted or unmounted. The name and address of the maker on the back of each, and a statement whether entered for junior or senior competition.

Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible, mat surface paper not being suitable for reproduction. Care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Send as many photographs as you wish, but do not send any photograph of which you do not keep a copy, as we cannot return those sent.

Photographs may be mailed any time before Oct. 15, addressed to the Competition Editor, 'Witness' office, Montreal.

Look out all your films, get them developed at once and choose the jolliest and brightest of the pictures you have got of your own or some one else's wee ones.

That it is just impossible to keep the babies out of the picture is evident from the vacation snaps which have come, and are coming, in. When the wee ones are in the humor for a game nothing is more fun than to use up whole rolls of film in getting all sorts of unexpected effects. To carefully pose a baby girl and snap an eager face and extended hands and then when the film is developed to find that a sudden thought had acted more quickly than the quickest of snaps and presented a clear picture of a sturdy little back is one experience. To take a careless snap at a merry dancing sprite beside a garden walk and find a lonely, pathetic little figure with tumbled curls turned into a saintly halo and the garden walk into what seems a wide stream of shining water is another. How often we have all developed films to find only a little hand or the corner of a little dress, or a confused mixture of pussy and petticoats where we proudly looked for 'the best one I have ever got of the baby.' How often we have worked until wee ones and big were hot and cross, and gained nothing thereby. How often, just as we were ready to snap, a fond mother or friend, has said the word or made the motion which warned the wee subjects that they were being 'taken' and changed the charming pose into stiffness and as nearly ugliness as childhood can be forced into.

This is the trying part, but there are surprises as delightful as unexpected when chance snaps turn out to be real pictures with the very spirit of childhood caught for us to keep and enjoy when the baby charm vanishes and the hobble de hoy stage makes us long for the time when arms and legs will be subdued and grown up.

True Heroism, a Talk With the Boys.

(The last magazine article written by G. A. Henty.)

There is hardly a boy who does not in his heart of hearts wish that he could be a hero, and not a few girls have sighed at the real thought that they possess even less chance than their brothers of proving that they, too, were opportunity given, could show themselves capable of doing great deeds. It may be admitted at once that to only a small proportion of boys, and to a very small proportion indeed of girls, is it given to gain fame in the world. But there are vast numbers of both, and perhaps more girls than boys, who possess the true spirit of heroism. Remember Longfellow's noble words:

'Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.'

Believe that this is so, boys; remember that each of you has it in his power to influence others for good or evil, to leave a track behind you that will act as a guide to others to firm ground or to a quagmire in which they may be overwhelmed.

HEROISM MEANS TRUTHFULNESS.

True heroism consists in doing what is right, come what may. In war, this may mean giving your life for another; in peace, it often means sacrificing money, honor, position, for what is honest and right. The first qualification toward heroism is absolute truthfulness. Come what may, be the consequences light or serious, a true hero boy or girl will never tell a lie. Lying is the mother of cunning, of meanness, and most other vices. Every boy and girl should feel in his or her own heart that a lie is the most contemptible, the most cowardly sin that they can commit; and of all forms of lying, the worst is the cowardly one of lying to escape punishment. If a boy does wrong—and the best of us may get into mischief or do wrong at times—it may be that the whole course of life will be influenced by the answer he gives when questioned concerning it.

The coward will lie to screen himself; but the boy who has a shadow of heroism feeling about him will boldly confess to his share in the affair and take his punishment. Then he can look the world in the face again; he has paid the penalty, he has no need to be ashamed of himself, while those who have lied are regarded with contempt by their fellows, and suffer a lasting feeling of shame and fear on their own part that the truth may come to light some time or other. I consider, of all virtues, absolute truthfulness stands first and forms the foundation of heroism.

AND UNSELFISHNESS.

Next to truthfulness comes unselfishness. There is noble unselfishness in the soldier who will rush out from shelter and risk death in carrying in a wounded comrade. So equally, though in a less striking degree, is the unselfishness of the boy who will set aside his own pleasures for the sake of others. Every one admires the girl who is content to stay at home to take the burden off the shoulders of a weakly mother, by aiding her willingly and cheerfully in her housework, and by relieving her of the care of the little ones. And we admire equally the unselfishnes of the boy who, instead of thinking of nothing but his games and amusements when he is once free from school, will occasionally devote a half-holiday to the amusement of the little ones, who will repay him a hundredfold for the pleasure that he has given up, by their affection and love for him.

AND SELF-SACRIFICE.

Truthfulness and usefulness go far to make up true heroes among boys and girls. As they grow up there are fresh opportunities of showing heroism. Comparatively few are able to choose the exact position in life that they fancy they would prefer. It is heroism to accept the life that falls to them, cheerfully and contentedly, making up their minds to do their best in that position to which it has pleased God to call them, striving earnestly and always to do their best to give satisfaction to their employers and to use their leisure hours sensibly and rationally. Undoubtedly there are as many real heroes among girls and women as among boys. Throughout life girls and women have to bear many burdens. How many true heroines are to be found among women! Patient, brave women, who hide their troubles from the world, make the best of things, and carry a cheerful face even when their hearts are breaking. These are the great heroines of life. They work and suffer in obscurity; no one honors them for their patience; their little deeds of kindness and self-sacrifice are done quietly, and no one supposes they are heroines. In sick rooms at home, in hospitals, in out-of-the-way slums, women are doing heroic work, and you boys should honor them for it. No comparison can be made between these heroines of private life and the men who perform heroic deeds in battle. One is done in the heat of the moment; it is laudable and praiseworthy, but it is to a certain extent the outcome of the virtue of a race. Soldiers have in them the blood of a hundred fighting ancestors. They have in them also the remnants of a time when all men fought for their lives, when their position was little beyond that of the beasts of the field.

TO BE A HERO YOU MUST BE A TRUE CHRISTIAN.

It is in boyhood and girlhood that true heroism must be felt if it is ever to be attained in riper years. Boys are apt to make heroes of those who are strongest and most skilful in games and to despise those who are unable from ill-health or constitutional weakness to bear their full share in any sports. They do not reflect that the skill and prowess of their champions are largely the result of good health and physique, and that the shrinking, delicate boy may be as true a hero as the captain of their football or cricket team.

Above all, perhaps they admire the boy who won't peach. I think that this kind of bravery is often carried to an excess. I consider that schoolmaster who insists that a boy who has bravely owned up to his own share in a piece of mischief should tell the names of his comrades, very much to blame. The boy has shown his readiness to take his full share in the punishment; he should not be asked for more, still less should he be punished for refusing to peach on his more cowardly associates. But certainly he ought not to bear the punishment due to them; and when the fault that has been committed is a disgraceful one, and the boy is asked if he knows who has committed it, I think that refusing to answer is not an act of heroism, and that he is more than justified in giving the name of the boy who has brought disgrace on the school. I know very well how strict is the code of honor among boys on such matters, but I think that when carried to an excess it is a mistaken one. Boys have the honor of their school at heart as much as their masters have, and it would be far more creditable to them to denounce a boy who had smirched that honor than to shield him.

To sum up, then, heroism is largely based upon two qualities—truthfulness and unselfishness, a readiness to put one's own pleasure aside for that of others, to be courteous to all, kind to those younger than yourself, helpful to your parents, even if that helpfulness demands some slight sacrifice of your own pleasure. You must remember that these two qualities are true signs of Christian heroism. If one is to be a true Christian, one must be a Christian hero.—'Churchman.'

DON'T SET DOWN.

I don't set down,
En fol' my han's,
Waitin' fer de music
Of de good-time ban's;
But I rise up airly
W'en de black night go,
En I lights in de furrer,
En I hoes my row.
—Waif.

A Boy on a Fox Ranch in Alaska.

(N. Y. 'Times.')

Claire Millmore Rhodes of Seattle is not yet thirteen years old, but he has already spent one season on an Alaskan ranch and is just about to start for Perry Island for his second season there.

Ranching in Alaska may have a queer sound, but it's an accurate phrase, for all that, and the ranch to which young Rhodes is going is a far more profitable venture than many a poor chap has found the gold fields of that forbidding but fascinating country. They raise foxes on the ranch on Perry Island, and though the life is lonely and the work hard the ranch pays well and the foxes thrive and multiply and produce high-grade fur.

Perry Island lies off the southern coast of Alaska in Prince William Sound and is about eighteen hundred miles from Seattle, and its isolation from the mainland is one of its recommendations as a fox ranch, for it protects the Reynards from the depredations of the natives, and also keeps off many of the natural foes of the fox which would otherwise raise sad havoc. As it is, the eagle is about the only wild creature that does much damage to the annual fur crop of Mr. Tom Stamy, who came all the way from Texas to find gold in Alaska and, not finding it, contents himself with breeding foxes for the fur market.

It's a lonely life Mr. Stamy leads the better part of the year. He makes four or five visits to Valdez, fifty miles away on the mainland, and once a year the revenue cutter 'Perry,' from which the insular ranch takes its name, calls to collect the hundred dollars rent that goes to the government. Otherwise, save for the society of the silent Aleut, to one of whom some forgotten adventurer once gave the curiously inappropriate name of Fred Allen, the Texan sees not a living soul but the Seattle boy the whole year round.

In the Aleuts scientists find evidences of Asian origin and even the layman would easily detect their resemblance to Oriental peoples. It is an interesting fact, in these days when Russia and Japan are at each other's throats, that in the Aleuts are traces of both these warring peoples. These odd and silent natives, who inhabit the southern coast of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, which stretch so many hundreds of miles out into the stormy Pacific, look very much like the lower order of Japanese. On the other hand, all of them are members of the Greek Catholic Church, which has survived the days when the influence of Russia was predominant in Alaska.

During the long Summer days the Seattle boy and the Aleut spend most of their time in fishing for food to give the foxes.

'Nearly every day,' said Claire, 'we go out fishing for cod, rock cod, halibut, flounder, sea bass, and herring, and sometimes we get some dogfish, though the foxes won't eat anything of this fish but his liver unless they're terribly hungry. Once we got caught in a storm and were blown off the shore and didn't get back for six days. Tom was awfully scared about us, but we got back all right.

'Later in the summer the salmon come along and then it's great fun, but it's hard work, too. You get 'em all in a big seine, and they weigh from three to seven pounds apiece. One day Fred and me caught fourteen hundred of 'em with two hauls. We pack 'em in salt or whale oil to feed the foxes through the long winters. They'd starve if it wasn't for that.

'It took me a long time to get used to the long summer days we have up there. Along toward July we don't have any real darkness at all. It's broad daylight up to about 11 o'clock of what ought to be night, and then comes a kind of twilight for two or three hours, and then, the first thing you know, the sun comes up. I didn't feel much like going to bed at first in the daylight, but after a hard day's fishing I soon got over that, I tell you.

'There isn't a great deal of sunshine in Alaska, but I managed to get pretty well tanned, and one thing I learned was not to mind the rain. When it rains in Alaska you wear a camo-linka—I guess that's the way to spell it—that's the way it sounds anyway. The Aleuts make the camo-linkas and they're made about the shape of a nightshirt. They're made out of the thin skin that lines the stomach of the hair seal or the bear. Sometimes they use canvas soaked in linseed oil, but it ain't nearly so good as the other kind.

'You've got to have a camo-linka if you got out in a bydarki. What's a bydarki? Why, it's the regular canoe the Aleuts make. They make it out of the hair seal's skin, on a wooden frame. They don't use any nails in it at all. Instead, they sew the hide on the frame with a tough tendon they get mostly from porpoises. These canoes are about twelve feet long and very light. The top is all covered over, except for a round hole where the natives sit to paddle.

'I bet 'twould surprise you to see the heavy sea an Aleut will go in in one of these light canoes. Sometimes they capsize, but they always seem to be able to right 'em again. I never heard of an Aleut being drowned in one of 'em.

'They're awfully clever the way they manage 'em, except for one thing. They always paddle on both sides, first a stroke on one side and then a stroke on the other. That's the way they steer the things. I asked Fred why they did it that way instead of the way our rivermen do down here, all on one side of the canoe without taking the paddle out of the water at all. He said he didn't know. His people had always paddled that way. Maybe our way wouldn't work up there in the heavy seas the bydarki has to face, but it seems to me they lose time taking the paddle out of the water all the time, and distance, too.

'It isn't all hard work on Perry Island by any means, and it's lots of fun to see the foxes scampering about all over the place. They're funny fellows and more like dogs than any wild animal I ever saw. For instance, if you throw a piece of fish to a fox and he ain't hungry, he doesn't just smell it and leave it alone. No, sir-ee. He carefully picks it up and scuttles quietly away, looking back over his shoulder to see if anybody is following him. If you can keep sight of him without his seeing you, you'll see that he carefully buries the fish in some out of the way place. He doesn't forget where he buries it, either. I've seen 'em digging fish up that I knew they'd hid.

'But you've got to keep out of sight if you want to see what he does with it. Mr. Fox is mighty suspicious. Once after I'd watched one big fox hide away a herring I went and dug it up after he'd gone away. Then I hid up and waited. By and by, back came Mr. Fox again—I knew 'twas the same one, because he had a little tuft of gray hair on one shoulder.

'Well, he sneaked up to the place where he'd hid the herring, looking around all the time to see if any other foxes were around, and when he saw his fish was gone, you never saw such a disgusted fox in your life. First he just sat down and stared at the empty hole. You could see him thinking. Then he began to get mad. First he showed his teeth, then he snarled away kind of quiet like to himself, and finally he began to walk up and down swishing his tail.

'About this time along came another fox, and walked up just as innocent as could be, not expecting anything in particular. Well, the other one just sailed into that fellow for all he was worth—knocked him clean off his legs, rolled him over and over, snarling and snapping, and there was the finest scrap you ever saw right then and there. It was too good to stop, but I did stop it. Somehow I didn't think it was quite square to let that poor innocent fox get licked for something he didn't do.

'Mr. Fox is a natural born thief. He'd rather steal than not. These fellows up on Perry Island get pretty tame sometimes from being fed so much, and I've often known 'em to come into the house even when nobody was there. They never get as tame as a dog and don't like to have you touch 'em, but if you don't pay any attention to 'em they'll run all round you.

'Tom Stamy's got an Aleut to do his cooking. This fellow's name is Mike—I don't know why, but that's what he calls himself, and if it's good enough for him it's good enough for us. Well, Mike was peeling potatoes in the kitchen one day with an old case knife, and happened to let his hand hang loose at his side for a minute while he looked out of the window. Well, sir, just then a big dog fox that had been nosing around that kitchen grabs that knife out of Mike's hand and makes off with it at a gallop. We never did get it back.

'Now, what earthly use could he have for that old knife? He just wanted to steal something — that's all. Mops, brooms, soap, dishrags, towels, old shoes, tin pans—anything loose they could lay their teeth to they'd steal. But what particularly pleased them was to get something bright and shiny—like a tin pan that Mike had just scoured up. They'd watch hours to get a chance to steal one of those. What they did with 'em I don't know. We never could find out.

'No-o-o, I don't think I'll be a fox rancher when I grow up, but I'm glad I'm going back to Perry Island this summer.'

HOW MEN COOK IN CAMP.

Various echoes from the camp reach me. Frequently I am consulted about the cooking, and am asked to furnish recipes. One year my fisherman aspired to flannel cakes. There was no reason, he said, why they should not add this dainty to their fare, especially since it was so easily made. He wrote out the directions—flour, eggs, milk, soda—carefully. The sequel I heard later.

Toward the end of the week, when the campers were a little tired of the fishing and probably of each other, they decided that the time had come for the flannel cakes. It was about three o'clock in the afternoon, and they started at once to get them ready. One man went for milk to the farmhouse on the hill, and while waiting my fisherman measured out the flour into an eight-quart bucket. Instead of the two quarts called for in the recipe, he took four, to be sure to have enough. As they did not have eight eggs he took five, and—think of this, ye cooks!—broke them right into the flour, and proceeded to stir the mixture until the milk arrived. He then added the milk and other ingredients, and kept a man stirring all the rest of the day to get out the lumps, which it is unnecessary to add, could not have been stirred out in an eternity. They tell me there was a man on the road coming or going for milk for two hours, and that when they finally desisted from beating the mixture, there was as much of the batter on the outside of the bucket and on the gallant cooks themselves as in the bucket. Then they baked the batter in an iron pan and had supper, and were thankful to find themselves alive the next morning. Verily, cooks are born, not made.

At another time a kinsman aspired to make an omelet, another very simple thing. He took his directions from Mrs. Rorer, learned them by heart, and kept repeating them over and over. 'Give seven beats of the fork.' They tell me he said it at last in his sleep. The opinion, however, was unanimous that he must have given eight beats or spoiled it some other way, but all agreed nobody had been in any danger of dying from the effects, for nobody had been able to eat it. They had better success with Saratoga potatoes, and, I judge, learned to cook several things pretty well—trout, coffee, ham, potatoes, eggs. Many times during the long winter, when the blissful summer days seem very far off, they pine for a cup of the coffee they made while camping.—'Forest and Stream.'

WHEN JOHNNY GOES TO SCHOOL.

The brindle dog has a far-away look
As he sits by the walk all alone,
Or carefully searches each corner and nook
For something that from him has flown;
He seems to be lost with nothing to do
And no one his actions to rule;
Wherever he wanders attractions are few;
For Johnny has gone to his school.

The tortoise shell cat is asleep on the hearth,
Enjoying at last a good rest;
Forever, it seems, from the day of its birth
Disturbance has been its bequest.
But now all is silent in kitchen and hall;
It chases no longer the spool,
And safe on the mantel reposes the ball;
For Johnny has gone to his school.

And mamma has time for a number of things
That she has been forced to neglect,
And out of her basket her sewing she brings
And all that she does is correct.
She even puts on her best bonnet and shawl,
Her nerves sweetly quiet and cool,
And trippingly goes for a neighborly call;
For Johnny has gone to his school.

Now up leaps the dog with a cry and a bark,
And kittie awakes from her nap,
And the long-silent house is as gay as a lark,
And everything goes with a snap;
And mamma joins in with laughter and glee,
For her heart with affection is full,
And all are as glad, yes, glad as can be,
For Johnny is home from his school.
—'Christian Endeavor World.'.

A FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

A laborer was on his way to his work the other morning as a 'through' train was about to pass a little station, where a crowd had assembled for the 'way' train, due in a few moments. A child who had strayed to the edge of the platform seemed about to lose her balance in her effort to get a good view of the oncoming engine.

Quick as a flash the workman jumped forward, tossed the child back to a place of safety, and was himself grazed by the cylinder, which rolled him over on the platform pretty roughly.

Several people hastened to his assistance, but he rose uninjured, although with a face expressive of grave concern.

'Oh!' Just my luck!' he exclaimed, drawing a colored handkerchief evidently containing luncheon, from his pocket and examining it ruefully.

'What is it?' inquired the onlookers.

'Why, the salt and pepper's all over the rhubarb pie, and the eggs—well, I kept telling her something would happen if she didn't boil 'em harder!'—'Youth's Companion.'

Puzzles.

EIGHT BEHEADINGS.

Behead an article and get a pronoun.
Behead a man who counts and get the upper number of a fraction.
Behead a cipher and get anything.
Behead no and get yes.
Behead a ship's small boat and get a tool.
Behead gravel and get a conjunction.
Behead to unfold and get a writing instrument.
Behead nothing and get a number.
The first letters of each beheaded word spell the name of a famous English poet.

TRANSPOSITIONS.

I am a word of four letters and spell five different words. My first is a bench. Transpose me and you have a point of the compass. A third transposition shows the plural of an important shrub or plant. A fourth transposition shows the third person, singular, of a verb meaning to take food. A fifth transposition shows a word meaning to satisfy.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

CONUNDRUMS.

1. B makes the old bold.
2. D makes Ben bend.
3. A bairn becomes barn by losing an i.
4. One is just overcome and the other is just come over.

WORD SQUARE.

S A F E
A C I D
F I L E
E D E N

DIAMOND.

A letter, A priest's vestment. A girl's nick name. A science. A sacred work. Before. A letter.

Indoor and Outdoor.

A SELF-TAMED MUSKRAT.

That so shy an animal as a muskrat should of his own choice become tame seems strange. Yet this happened in the home of a neighbor of mine, whose boys liked pets.

The family lived on the banks of a stream, where the water flowed swiftly free from ice, until it emptied into a pond near by. Along the shores of this pond the muskrats each season built their huts. In winter they frequently swam about in the open stream, and the boys threw apples into the water for them.

At length one rat ventured to climb up the steep bank and prowl about the house. Not being molested in his visits, one night he crawled under the floor and gnawed through into the kitchen. After that he was the pet of the family.

He took food from the boys' hands and allowed them to stroke his fur. He did not object to being taken into their laps. He preferred, however, to lie behind the stove; there he would stay for hours. The hole he gnawed was boarded up, and he was taught to come and go through the door. When he wished to come in, he scratched at the door. At night he sometimes proved troublesome. If no one answered his call, he crawled under the house and began gnawing a new hole.

A queer pet he proved. He was not nearly so quick on land as in water. When he walked across the floor, his long, scaly tail dragged noisily after him. His favorite food was apples. While eating, he 'crooched' on his haunches and held the food in his paws. When he had eaten enough, he pushed the rest into a dark corner.

In the spring he went away. What became of him they never knew.—'Christian Endeavor World.'

HOW THE FLY WALKS ON THE CEILING.

(From 'Harper's Weekly.')

Few people, probably, know what it is that enables flies to walk on the ceiling. It has been supposed that their ability to do so was due to the fact that each of their feet is a miniature air-pump. This theory was found to be unsound, and it was then explained that the feat was made possible by means of a viscous substance which exuded from the hairs on their feet.

This theory also was abandoned as being only partly accountable for the facts; and the preferred explanation is that flies are enabled to walk upside down on smooth substances by the help of capillary adhesion. An investigation has found by a series of nice calculations—such as the weighing and measuring of hairs—that a fly would be upheld by capillary attraction were it four months as heavy again as it is. Each fly is supposed to be furnished with from ten thousand to twelve thousand minute foot hairs; these exude an oily fluid, and it is because of the repulsion between a watery surface and this oily liquid that a fly finds it difficult to mount a dampened glass.

A MYSTERIOUS REFUSAL.

Late in the evening, many years ago, my Uncle Elisha Thayer was returning to his home from a village in central New York, with a sum of money in his possession.

His horse was trusty and true, and going toward home over a familiar road, but, when approaching a lonely part of the road, the horse stopped for no apparent reason, and no amount of persuasion could induce him to proceed.

When turned toward the village he proceeded with his usual willingness, but when again turned toward home he refused to go forward.

Uncle Elisha was obliged to return to the village and remain until morning.

Uncle believed that but for his horse's refusing to carry him further toward home, he would have been waylaid and perhaps murdered.—'C. E. World.'

A DOG WITH A GRUDGE.

Eureka is a small dog, very much devoted to her master. Occasionally her master takes an earlier train for New York, returning at night. On such occasions 'Reke' sits on a box at the window and watches him out of sight; and when the whistle blows for the evening train, she takes her place again to wait for his return.

One evening he did not come. On seeing another gentlemen coming from the station in the dusk, she took him for her master, and went for the door to be opened, she all the wagging her tail and manifesting joy in every known way, until she nearly reached the stranger.

When she perceived her mistake she turned with an expression of disgust and ran back, head down, offended, and looking as she felt.

When we laughed at her she drew to a corner and lay there the rest of the evening.

Since then she never has that gentleman to pass without growling at him; and once when he came to the house on business, she made such a time that she had to be put out. Evidently she thought he had insulted her.—'C. E. World.'

A DOG WHO SWAM TO SHEEP.

Shep was a black and tan Scotch collie. One day he went with the family and some friends to the creek-stream just below our camp grounds. The children were going bathing, and Shep was very fond of the water, so he swam back and forth in the stream just at the edge of the swift current, and would not allow the children to get into the swift water.

This was commented on by the older persons; but a sceptical lad said that he was not so. Then, to show he was right, he went out to the swift water and tried to get past Shep. This he could not do. Shep, however, in his efforts to keep the lad back, got out into the swift current, and was swept down the stream; but he soon returned and took up his old station, where he continued to swim guard over the children as before.—'C. E. World.'

FOURTH LEAF OF A SHAMROCK.

By Mabel S. Merrill, for Springfield 'Republican.')

...ed that the bars were down ...k pasture as he came up ...field. The bars being down ...Nora had driven home the ...t old man Amback—such ...manner of mentioning his ...milking in the tie-up. ...ill to look along the wind... ...the cattle tracks were ...Nora's housework would ...now,—and it sometimes

...man stooped to look at a ...t under a hardhack with ...concern. He had caught a ...light print blouse and a ...glimmering and fading ...down the crooked lane ...pasture. She had been to ...for the cattle, strewing it ...along by the fence ...would find it when they ...the morning. She had pick... ...lily, a bit of meadow ...little tuft of bluets which ...roots and all, but she still ...looking for something as ...ering this way and that ...

...huntin' for, Nora?' inquir... ...erting the bird's nest, but ...in a careless air.

...fairies,' answered Nora ...Don't you know it's St. ...when they all come out a ...the queen at the head all ...mortal time with jewels in her ...bells jinglin' at her rein?' ...ed at her sheepishly. He ...quite make out whether ...making fun of him or not, ...gin to entertain him with ... There was such a soft ...in her voice and such a seri... ...in her childlike gaze he was ...sometimes that she did not ...nonsense she talked. Per... ...expect to see a procession ...green jacket, red cap and ...feather, winding along the ...ered lane that led to old Am... ...Dave felt vaguely that ...he did not care for any... ...wonderful than the blue ...in the shadow of the long ...the two hands folded ...flower treasures.

...Carty would probably have ...something of the kind if he had ...Tim had plenty of the true ...Blarney, which, backed by the ...that he owned the handsom... ...in the village and had all ...practice of three towns made ...compliments generally acceptable. ...who had only a shabby farm... ...and twenty-five acres of tired-out ...land, had no blarney at all, and ...stood staring at her like any ...Yankee.

Nora was only old man Amback's ...girl, as the world viewed the situ... ...for he had found her in New ...just landed from an emigrant ...a friendless waif of 12 years, ...parents had died on their voy... ...from Ireland. In reality she was ...de of his heart and the sole joy ...bedridden old wife, for whom ...was both hands and feet. In the ...of their home she had grown ...quaint, irresistible little crea... ...with an appealing kind of beauty ...contrast to the bubbling mis... ...covered.

...suddenly discovered the bird's ...herself now, and was bending ...little croonings of delight ...almost have made the hard... ...sympathy.

...off,' she commanded, ...Dave back as he drew a step ...we're after scarin' the mo... ...we'll forsake her nest, an' ...murderers we'll be.'

...ned him to a safe distance ...ted to walk on down the ...those way lay in the op... ...searched hastily, for ...for detaining her.

...said fervently.

...an inquiring look upon ...common sense deserted ...our of need.

...'s McCarty's goin' to get ...that piece o' Hungarian ...said feebly.

...so,' answered Nora ...luck ought to go with ...

...Nora's mouth came pert... ...'swate' and 'with' was ...when she was very

...I know a sweet man ...he said.

...that!' persisted Nora. ...take lessons in the music ...is offerin' I can come ...of a mornin' and prac... ...gain. It's a wonderful ...in' he can sing like a ...entirely. He sings "Come ...that tearful like that ...bblin' wid the sorrow of ...ng at all, Dave?'

...Dave, dryly. 'I ailus ...was trouble enough in ...thout my undertakin' to ...I never did. I heard ...a huskin' in Sam Mil... ..."In the Gloaming" ...kind of a mournin' song ...he hoped somebody'd for... ...away in silence.—...it in a minute for my ...didn't offer to go, in' ...silent about it, as I ...of course, you must ...racket at a huskin'.'

...el of a man,' repeated ...and Dave scowled again, ...he had overheard Mc... ...day on the post-office ...men were discussing ... 'When I get ready ...marry that little Nora ...old man Amback's. A ...settle down some time, ...look like a house afire— ...ence of her!—there ain't ...in it in the county. Some ...marryin' beneath me,

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but I guess I can stand it for a girl like that.'

Dave was filled with a savage disgust as he recalled the words and the swagger with which they had been uttered. Nora was only a slip of a girl, and girls were always taken with fine houses and tenor voices. Dave had neither, and so he stood silent and looked at Nora like a helpless prisoner who sees his one sunbeam slipping away through a chink in the wall. The summer air, heavy with the scents of the wild flowers under the falling dew, seemed to be waiting for the words he wanted to say, but no words would come.

Nora did not seem to notice. She sprang away from him suddenly with a little exclamation, bending down to a tuft of grass beside the path. She came back disconsolately a minute later, holding in her fingers a cluster of three round green leaves, a stem of clover.

'I thought when I looked it had four leaves,' she said, holding it up, ruefully. 'It's no luck I have wid the shamrock—sure it's no shamrock at all, but it's the nearest thing ye've got to call by the name in Americky.—I wanted a four-leaved one for St. John's Eve.'

'What do you want it for?' asked Dave, glad to get away from the subject of McCarty.

'An' where was ye fetched up not to know that?' demanded Nora, with fine scorn. 'Ye gets a four-leaved shamrock and puts it in yer shoe on St. John's Eve, an' the first one ye meet is the one ye marry.'

'Not if I know it,' said Dave, with a startled face, ''twould be old Marm Hinckley in her punkin hood, jest's like as not.'

'I tried it once an' I met a pedler comin' in afther the rags and bottles,' admitted Nora, 'but of course things like them don't count.'

'Oh, the sign only comes true when it happens to be somebody you like?' said Dave. 'That's a nice way to have things fixed, but I should think you could do it jest as well without anything in yer shoe.'

'Don't be after makin' fun of the omens,' remonstrated Nora. ''Twas my aunt that tried it once scoffin' like, an' met the likeness of her lover that had died two days before, an' she not knowin' till the shape appeared to her, an' then she went to his house an' met his funeral comin' away from the gate!'

(To be Continued.)

DAILY TEXT.

September 10.

Verily, verily, I say unto you, he that heareth my word and believeth on him that sent me, hath everlasting life.—John vi. 24.

The revival which reveals to Christians their privilege and power in God, is that which also opens the sight to sinners to the movement and might of the Spirit. The keen vision of the saved alone appreciates the needs of the sinning.

BIBLE TRUTH.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

SEVEN THINGS ABOUT JESUS.

1. Incarnation. The Word was made flesh. (Jno. i., 14.) There was pre-existence, He became flesh. He was the Father's only Begotten One before He came into the world. (Jno. xvii., 5.) Then He came through a woman, came under the law. (Gal. iv., 4.) 2. Ministry. His was a mission from His Father to men. He brought the message of God's love to men. He came to give rest to the weary, toiling ones, to give life to dead ones. (Jno. iii., 16; Matt. xi., 28; Jno. v., 25-29.) 3. Death. This is perhaps the most wonderful of all things in connection with the Lord of Life, more wonderful than even His resurrection and ascension. The Lord of Glory dies for men. Our Lord had two lives, the Eternal Life in union with His Father (Jno. i., 4. 5, 26), and His fleshly or natural life. (Matt. xx., 28; Jno. x., 11-17.) 4. Resurrection. There need be nothing surprising in this, for He who created man and breathed into him life, could surely, and did, re-breathe that life into His own Son, and will reform and reanimate our dead bodies. The great value of the risen Jesus is, it is the pledge of our resurrection. (I. Thess. iv., 14.) 5. Ascension. The disciples beheld Him ascend and a cloud receive Him. (Acts i., 9.) In that heaven, both Stephen and Paul saw Him. 6. Priesthood. (Heb. v., 6, 7; xvii., 21.) His ministry did not end with His earthly life. He ever liveth to make intercession for us. (Heb. vii., 25.) 7. Universal Lord. He is Lord of all. (Acts x., 36; Rom. x., 12; Rev. xvii., 14.) He is thy God, worship thou Him.

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READABLE PARAGRAPHS

PRESIDENT POLK IN BOSTON.

(Louisville 'Herald.')

Charles J. Bateman, a descendant of President Polk, asked to tell of some anecdote concerning his distinguished ancestor, told the following story:

'It is said that when President Polk visited Boston he was impressively received at Faneuil Hall Market. The clerk walked in front of him down the length of the market, announcing in loud tones:

'"Make way, gentlemen, for the President of the United States! The President of the United States! Fellow citizens, make room!"

'The Chief Executive had stepped into one of the stalls to look at some game, when Mr. Rhodes, the secretary, turned around suddenly, and, finding himself alone, promptly changed his tone and exclaimed:

'"Bless me, where has that old idiot gone to"?'

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

A Lancashire blacksmith attended a farriery class held by the county council at Preston, England. As he entered, the clerk gave him a notebook and pencil. 'Wot's this 'ere book for?' asked the man. 'To take notes,' replied the clerk. 'Notes? Wot sort o' notes?' 'Why, anything that the lecturer says that you think important and want to remember, you make a note of in the book.' The Lancashireman looked scornful. 'Oh!' said he. 'Anything I want to remember I must make a note of in this 'ere book, must I? Then wot do you think my blooming yed's for?'

New mainspring in your watch from $1.00, guaranteed one year. R. Hemsley, Watchmaker, 255 St. James street.

P. A. B. Widener, the traction magnate in Philadelphia, has a son, Joseph, who likes to play train with the dining-room chairs. A visitor sat down on one of the chairs, and Joseph remonstrated: 'Here,' he said, 'this is a train of cars.' 'Very well,' said the visitor, 'I'll be a passenger.' But Joe didn't want this grown-up man for a passenger, and so he said: 'Where do you want to get off?' 'Chicago,' was the reply. 'All right,' said Joe. 'This is Chicago.'

We will send a competent person to estimate cost of repairing the family silverware. Phone Main 1855. R. Hemsley, 255 St. James street.

Pompous Tragedian—'When I was playing out West there was an alarm of fire in the theatre. The audience became seized with panic, and stampeded for the door, smashing the stairs to pieces.' Comedian—'Dear me! He must have been a very strong man.'

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Home Department.

Consider.

(By Christina G. Rossetti.)

Consider
The lilies of the field, whose bloom is brief—
We are as they;
Like them we fade away,
As doth a leaf.

Consider
The sparrows of the air, of small account:
Our God doth view
Whether they fall or mount,
He guards us too.

Consider
The lilies, that do neither spin nor toil
Yet are most fair—
What profits all this care.
And all this coil?

Consider
The birds, that have no barn nor harvest weeks;
God gives them food—
Much more our Father seeks
To do us good.

They Were Worth Saving.

The time was almost up. The great ocean greyhound lay at her dock with steam up, panting to start once more upon her trip across the Atlantic. Tears had been shed, partings were over, and the captain's cheery 'All aboard!' would soon be heard.

Two people still lingered on the wharf. A handsome boy of twenty-one, tall, and of athletic build, with one foot on the gang-plank, ready to dart on board, was holding in both of his the daintily gloved hands of a woman whose perfect figure, clad in a faultless gown of black, as well as her speech and manner, announced her at once to be a type of the well-bred, aristocratic New York woman. Not alone the widow's veil, but the wrapt expression of mother love and pride, as well as her earnest words and falling tears, told even a casual observer that this woman was saying good-by to her heart's idol, her boy, her all.

'Don't worry, little mother,' Donald Frew was saying; 'every fellow ought to travel, you know, and after the grind of college life I fairly long to spread myself like the green bay tree and luxuriate in climes where professors don't thrive, and where Greek roots and all their kin are unknown.'

'Be careful Donald,—promise me,—you know'—but the shout of 'All aboard!' rang out, and with a last kiss and boyish hug, Donald was gone, the gang-plank was hauled in, and the great vessel trembled, throbbed, and left her moorings.

Mrs. Frew stepped into her carriage, and with a loneliness which only a mother, who has just parted from her heart's best treasure can know, was driven to her beautiful home.

'I wonder if he got everything in,—the medicine chest, blanket, porous plasters,—I should have been so uneasy if he had not taken a supply of those, and, oh, dear, I suppose I should have put in his Bible, and said something about his "being good." But then Donald is always good, and I only hope he will not contract any of those dreadful fevers one hears so much about, and which seem to be so prevalent.'

In fact, Mrs. Frew, who would have been shocked had you thought her anything but a devoted churchwoman, and who was indeed a large contributor to several different charities, thought a great deal more of her son's temporal than she did of his spiritual welfare, and in packing his trunks had entirely overlooked the Bible.

Mrs Frew belonged to a large and fashionable church, paid liberally towards the salary of the pastor, bought tickets for all the entertainments, and rented the highest priced pew in the church. She exchanged calls with the leading women of the congregation, and always entertained the minister and his wife at dinner once a year. Here she considered her duty done.

Once she had been called upon in her home by a quiet little woman in brown, whom she had often seen on Sunday morning (Mrs. Frew never went to church on Sunday evening), and asked to join a missionary society. But she had declared very positively that she was not a believer in foreign missions, that the heathen would be taken care of some way, and that as far as she had observed they were really not capable of understanding religion as we know it, and concluded by saying, rather impatiently, 'From all I have heard, they are not worth bothering one's self about.'

The little woman in brown wasn't much of a talker, and besides, the elegance of Mrs. Frew's drawing-room quite overwhelmed her, so after an almost inarticulate sentence about it's 'not being so much whether they were worth it as whether we obey Christ's command,' she took her departure, and Mrs. Frew settled herself for an hour's work on her Battenberg embroidery, in the depths of a comfortable rocker.

Once, a part of her visitor's last sentence—'whether we obey Christ's command'—did run through her mind, but if she ever thought about the millions whose lives are lived in misery and wretchedness in other lands, she did not allow her sympathies to become aroused and promptly put aside those thoughts, considering such people too far beneath her to allow their misfortunes to disturb her peace of mind.

At first, frequent letters came from her absent son,—letters full of descriptions of places and people of interest, full of enthusiasm which foreign travel is sure to excite in one going through the experience for the first time and then for three long months there was a terrible silence, and all word from Donald ceased as utterly as though the earth or the sea had swallowed him up.

His last letter was written from Bombay, where he had met an old friend of his father's, who had been engaged in business for years. Everything was being done for the boy's pleasure, and he was soon to leave with a party for a trip into the interior. 'We may have some exciting sport while I am in the jungle, mother dear, and if I bring down a tiger you shall have his skin,' he wrote, in the old joking way that pleased her so.

Three whole months of agony passed away, in which all search came to naught. Three long, weary months in which Mrs. Frew had many hours in which to wish, with tears and heartache, that she had said something to Donald at the wharf about 'being good,' and that the Bible which she had always kept in his room, and which lay there now on his table, had been put in somewhere. What wonder was it that for the first time in her life her thoughts turned toward the dark-skinned people of India.

Somewhere there, she was ever fearing, under the palms and tropical verdure, her darling boy lay in his last long sleep. Those people being heathen—if any had been near him in his suffering, would they have helped him? Oh, if she could only have been there! If she could only have wiped away the death-dew from his forehead! Was any one, even a heathen woman, near him at the last? Question after question arose, only to be answered by the silence and her tears.

But one bright morning, before she had left her sleepless bed, a quick rap at her door hurried her to open it, and Nora, her maid, with her good natured Irish face aglow, said: 'It's a letter I knew you'd be wantin', ma'am,' as she handed a foreign looking missive to her.

THE JOY OF SERVICE.

The 'Missionary Review' relates that Mrs. Moses Smith, president of the Woman's Board of Missions in Chicago, once, in a missionary meeting in a small church in Michigan, noticed in the audience a woman whose whole appearance denoted deepest poverty. 'But,' said Mrs. Smith, 'there was a light in her faded face which fascinated me. I took occasion to speak to her. Thanking me, she confidently added: "Two years ago I learned for the first time of women's work for women, and each month since I have been able to put something into the treasury." Her bent form straightened, her head lifted, and her eyes shone, as she continued, "When I have given my gift I am conscious that I am no longer simply a part of this little town, or even of the great commonwealth—I am a part of the forces which God is using in the uplifting of the nations!" ' The narrator says she 'stood thrilled in her presence. It were useless to ask the woman if life were worth living. The secret of the Lord was hers.'

The Spirit of God is still and gentle and mild and sweet,
What time His omnipotent, glorious will guideth the worlds at his feet;
Controlling all lesser things, this turbulent heart of mine,
He keepeth us under His folded wings in a peace serene—divine.

'So shall I quiet my heart, so shall I keep it still.
So shall I hush its tremulous start at tidings of good or ill;
So shall I silence my soul with a peacefulness deep and broad,
So shall I gather divine control in the infinite quiet of God. —'Waif.'

THE GARDENER.

(By the Rev. Charles B. Mitchell.)

A young mother of my congregation wakened one Sunday morning to find her three-months-old babe, her first born, whom she had laid to sleep in apparent health, after feeding it at midnight, dead in its crib. The funeral was one of the saddest I ever attended; but as we rode to the cemetery, with the little white casket between us, this parable of comfort shaped itself in my mind:

A little girl had a plant, of which she was very fond. She had been told that if planted in a favorable soil and given the proper care, it would bear flowers of surpassing beauty. But the only place she had for it was in a sandy soil, where it received only the rays of the westering sun, and where the chill north winds blew upon it. The little plant did the best it could in its unfavorable environment. Pitiful and pathetic were its efforts to grow and bear flowers.

The little girl had an Elder Brother, with whom she expected to live at some future time. He was a gardener; and when He saw her little plant, He asked that He might take it home with Him, and put it in His own greenhouse, where it could have the morning sun and warm, nourishing air, and be tenderly cared for by the Gardener Himself.

'Why, little sister,' He said, 'you can't imagine what a beautiful plant this will grow to by the time you come to live with me.'

So the little girl let her Elder Brother take it, gladly looking to the time when He would take her to see it in all its new beauty.—Ex.

With the Children.

BEFORE SCHOOL.

'Quarter to nine! Boys and girls, do you hear?'
'One more pancake, please,' quick, mother dear.'
'Where is my dinner-pail?' 'Under the shelf.
Just in the place where you left it yourself.'
'I can't say my table!—Please find me my cap.'
'One kiss for mamma and sweet May in her lap.'
'Be good, dear!' 'I'll try! 9 times 9's 81.'
'Here's your mittens.' 'All right: Hurry up, let us run!'
With a slam of the door they are off, girls and boys,
And the mother draws breath in the lull of their noise.

AFTER SCHOOL.

'Do not waken the baby! Step softly, my dear.'
'O, mother, I've torn my new dress over here.
I am sorry! I only was climbing the wall.'
'Say, mother, my map was the nicest of all.
'And Nelly in spelling went right to the head.
'Now, please, may I go to the hill with my sled?'
'I have such a toothache.' 'The teacher's not fair.'
'Is dinner most ready? I'm just like a bear!'
Be patient, tired mother, they're growing up fast,
Such nursery whirlwinds not long do they last;
A still, lonely house would be worse than the noise.
Rejoice and be glad in your girls and your boys.
—'Waif.'

THE BEST CONFIDANTE FOR GIRLS.

A girl's first and best confidante should be her mother, and yet it is seldom that this proves to be the case. Sometimes, the repression arises from a curious shyness on the girl's part, which renders it easier for her to whisper her hopes and fears to any other ear than the one that has the best right to hear them; more often it is the natural outcome of unwon childish confidences, a relationship which has left mother and daughter, in all essential things, complete strangers to each other.

Childish impressions are ever the most lasting. The baby girl who has rushed to tell her mother every innocent secret, secure of sympathy, and certain of its safe-keeping, will just as certainly go on doing so when secrets assume another and more complicated character. The child who has her childish confidences laughed at and discussed is certain to keep her grown-up thoughts and feelings to herself.

A girl who has been taught to respect the confidence of others, learns at the same time how safe her own will be in her mother's loving care, and therein lies a very important point of the subject. In the desire for complete confidence between mother and daughter, neither should forget that a due reserve is both necessary and desirable in regard to the confidence of other people.

No girl should repeat, no mother listen to, anything which has been obviously said to the girl alone. Besides, a desire for unlimited confidences is a sign of weakness on both sides. A certain amount of reserve is the hall-mark of all strong characters.

If mothers would gain the confidences of their girls by an ever-ready and understanding sympathy, and the knowledge that the story tremblingly told will be held sacred, and that neither sisters, nor even father, will ever be the wiser, there would be fewer spoiled lives, and an appreciable difference in the number of happy marriages.

Did the majority of girls realize how impossible it is for their welfare and future happiness to be half so dear to any one as it is to their own mothers, they would be less likely to withhold their confidence from the only person in the world who has the most right to expect it.—New York 'Globe and Commercial Advertiser.'

Home Work Room.

FALL SCHOOL WEAR.

The garments now being made up for autumn school wear display no marked changes in children's styles. The lines are virtually unaltered from those of the summer, though many little improvements in cut and individual touches in trimming are encountered.

Some of the color effects, too, of the hot season have been carried over, especially the black and white checks and bolder plaids in the same combination, though, for that matter, plaids in all colors will be worn by children, with black band trimmings to give them distinction. Upon plain stuffs, wide and narrow tartan braids will also be used.

Of course, in getting up a practical school wardrobe, the fundamentals are the first things to be considered. The every-day suits for lad and lassie, stout boots, correct headgear and a wrap and rain coat, not forgetting overshoes for mud and snow, a neat umbrella and gloves of several thicknesses—these are the first requirements. And after they have been carefully chosen, for even the purchase of an umbrella requires thought, the decorative element of the trousseaux may come in.

Beginning with the wrap, which is really the first essential of a good autumn outfit, the best ready-made styles are to be recommended as having some advantages over garments made to order. For one thing, it can at once be seen if the style chosen is becoming to the child for whom it is intended. This is an extremely important point, especially for ungainly and sensitive children who are conscious of all their defects, and are made supremely wretched by any comment upon their appearance. So, for spindling maids and boys, in both suits and coats, a certain looseness of fit is suggested, with the coat-tails falling scarcely more than hip length.

Pretty and practicable autumn school coats for girls from 5 to 10 are the little reefers of serge, flannel and coatings so long worn with skirts in the same texture. These last, which are excellent for rainy-day use, are sometimes supplied with ribbon suspender straps, and made of double-faced golf cloth in a lightweight. Flannel or wash shirtwaists will be worn with them, and the skirts, which are in the majority of cases only stitched, are for the most part made with a plain apron and, pleated side breadths. With plaid gowns for the same ages, which have gamp or high bodies, the serge, gilt-buttoned reefers may match a dominant line in the dress texture. So with plaids and checks in which red or blue prevails, the little coat will often be in one of these shades, with a scarlet reefer and scarlet hat, perhaps, for black or white.

For elder girls school coats are longer, some three-quarter, some skirt lengths, and some in useful raglan or ulster length.

In gown texture, the tiny checks and larger plaids are without doubt the newest materials for any age above seven. The latest wools in them are more smooth than hairy, with some of the imported sorts almost as tightly woven as men's suiting. The black and white designs, in whatever pattern chosen, are considered very smart and eminently suited to schoolgirl wear. Narrow pipings of bright color are sometimes used. But with plainer frocks, such as the Russian blouse styles worn by the smallest girls, only a belt and tie of color are admitted—both in a flaming scarlet, maybe, and the cravat tying under a high turnover linen collar.

The high linen collars are in vogue for both children and grown-ups, and, after the somewhat negligee effects of the soft stocks, they seem stylish. But as the unstiffened collars are more comfortable, as well as less damaging to the throat, it is likely that more little frocks will be seen with the easy stocks and the neckbands than without them. Many of the more youthful toilettes are still made with gamp bodies.

Such serge, flannel, tweed and cloth gowns as are trimmed employ simple garnitures—narrow braids, ribbons and velvets, put on in the old Greek bands and graduating rows. The thinner stuffs, such as challie, cashmere, delaine, quillings and puffs, edged with black velvet and taffeta.

Children's styles are, for the most part, conventional, and as far as school clothes are concerned they seem scarcely even new. School headgear is especially familiar in silhouette—for girls will wear the flat brim shapes with single ribbon and velvet bows, and boys tweed caps and felt alpines, scarcely diverging a thread from former styles.

A new overcoat, which goes with this admirably, is double-breasted and covers the knickers entirely. It is called the Chesterfield. The most correct models in this style are of plain cloth.

In dressing the feet, a heavy and comfortably big look is the thing for children, for all of their everyday shoes have extension soles. Laced calfskin boots, in almost exactly the same common sense form, are worn by both boys and girls. Patent button boots with cloth uppers are dressier footwear.

But in settling the school question it must be remembered that style is not everything. A comfortable supply of fitting garments counts for far more. There should be sufficient changes in dresses and suits to insure neatness, and wraps of different weight to warrant comfort during the many changes peculiar to this climate. A variety of ties and other small accessories is also requisite for a good appearance, and a generous, even lavish, supply of handkerchiefs should be considered a necessity.

For the Housekeeper.

LOVE THE ONLY HOPE.

The ideas of one very good and very successful housewife are embodied in what follows:—

'Servants,' she says, 'are like children, are inarticulate, and, in consequence, not easy to understand. There is, indeed, only one way in which to understand them—the way of love. I know this sentiment savors of the old-fashioned. I know that to be old-fashioned may well prove unpardonable; therefore I apologize, while venturing to maintain the truth of what I say. And here we stumble upon a fact which is not, I think, generally appreciated. Servants resemble children in more ways than one, and, like children, are the development of their training and surroundings. Not home training and surroundings only (though these, of course, are important), but the training and surroundings of those households in which they find for themselves, during any length of time, a domicile. Are we not apt to forget how very young our servants remain up to, let us say, the age of thirty? Not young in years or, perhaps, in knowledge of life's seamy and practical side, but young in broadness, in outlook, in comprehension; so young that they are incapable of taking a wide view of things, and, therefore, until we educate them beyond such smallness, continue the victims of cramped, contracted notions, and of "kitchen etiquette." A poverty-stricken home in Ireland or Germany will not teach a girl that tactful and sympathetic comprehension which alone serves to make life, in whatever relationship, really beautiful, useful, and successful. Good, clever and reliable maids do not grow upon blackberry bushes; they have to be made, and to be made out of love and patience and sympathy and tolerance. The making may be a happy task or a weary one; it may (since maids, like mistresses, are necessarily of all sorts) prove a failure or a success, but in any case the process is a good one—for the mistress. She probably learns as much as she teaches, while the benefit is far from unequal. Servants develop late—so do many excellent things—and are none the worse for that; we must have patience while mind and character grow.—N. Y. 'Post.'

HOUSEKEEPING HELPS.

A good housekeeper is as proud of a neat and attractive kitchen as of a handsomely furnished parlor. To insure this system is as necessary as strength, for kitchen work is not drudgery unless you make it so. The woman who never has any dish-water hot, allows the rice-kettle to dry and the fire to go out when she needs it most, and does many things of that kind, makes the work much harder than it should be. Some housekeepers can find anything they want at a moment's notice, while others must make a search for the simplest article every time it is needed.

The arrangement of the shelves in the pantry and kitchen may have much to do with making the work easier. Things that are needed most should occupy the shelves that are easily reached, and all groceries put into boxes or cans that are plainly labelled. If all the materials for bread or cake baking are put close to the flour-bin it will save many a step.

A bracket lamp with a reflector that may be fastened to the wall or window-frame, costs only a few cents, and is much better than having to carry a lamp about. A clock that can be relied upon to give the correct time should occupy a conspicuous place. Hang a pair of scissors where you can be sure to have them when you need them.

Selected Recipes.

GREEN CORN TIME.

This is green corn time in all its glory. Men who eat corn off the cob every day while it is in season, just as other men eat oysters every day while they are in season, will tell you that green corn has not been so tender and succulent for several years as it is this summer. The corn 'fiend,' so to speak, like the oyster 'fiend,' or the men who know the 'only' restaurants to get corned beef and cabbage or corn pone and chicken, have their favorite places for green corn. They will tell you that no other article of food is so generally spoiled in the cooking, and sometimes supplement it with the information that nobody but a plantation negro can cook green corn right.

There is a hotel in Broadway which for years has been noted for its green corn, just as other hotels are famous for special dishes to be obtained there in greater perfection than anywhere else. The fat old darkey who gave the place its reputation for green corn more than two decades ago is dead. So is the proprietor who first brought him from South Carolina purposely to cook corn and Southern dishes. But the old darkey's son understands his father's secret of cooking corn, and nine out of ten patrons don't know that the old man is dead. Anywhere from 5,000 to 6,000 ears of corn are served every day at this hotel for luncheon—for it is in the business district and patronized most for the mid-day meal.

'I always boil green corn in soft water, without any salt, and with the husks on,' said the man who superintends the cooking of this large quantity of America's National vegetable. 'It is a woeful mistake to strip all the husks from the corn before boiling it. Still, it is cooked that way in eight out of ten private houses in New York, and in a majority of the hotels and restaurants. I never remove the husks before serving the corn, unless a request to do so comes down with the order. Patrons who like to be sure that the corn is really boiled in the husks—although a man who knows anything about corn can tell at a glance—ask to have the corn sent to the table in the husks and see them removed by the waiter.

'I go to market early every morning and buy my own corn. That is half of the game. I select short, white, close-grained ears, and will take none other. In preparing the ears for cooking I do not roughly strip off the outer husks to remove the silk lying between them and the corn. I handle it gently. After brushing and tying up the inner husks I tie them at the ends. I have ready several large cans full of boiling water—not hot water, but actually a bubbling boil. Into these I thrust the ears of corn according to [illegible]. Large ears should be boiled twenty minutes and no longer. Medium-sized ears are sufficiently cooked in fifteen minutes. From five to eight minutes is quite long enough for small ears. Some customers [illegible] the small corn every day. They want it medium or large ears.

'If the ears are ordered served [illegible] table stripped it must be done quickly, the corn wrapped in a napkin [illegible] heat. Lukewarm green corn is as bad as cold soup. Any man who [illegible] what green corn is wants it hot. No [illegible] be used in the way of condiments [illegible] ter, pepper and salt. Occasionally [illegible] me we have a customer who likes his corn in vinegar and [illegible] want to see that man [illegible] adopted to throw something at [illegible] a mistake, too, to have melted [illegible] to pour over corn, the same [illegible] named clams. The butter should [illegible] on hard and allowed to melt [illegible].

'Then, we have [illegible] for the men who dearly love corn on the ear, but who can no longer eat it that way. But they want their corn just the same. For them we boil the corn without the husks, splitting the grains through the centre with a knife for the entire length of the ear, and then scraping them off. This extracts all the inside parts without the skin. It is then seasoned with salt and pepper, and served a very hot dish.

'There are corn fiends who believe it is a sacrilege to boil green corn. A Kentuckian, or a man from Georgia, he will ask for roast corn every time. This, of course, is a "wait" order. He will have all the husks from the corn except one layer next the ear with butter, and season with pepper and salt. Five ears is the average portion for an order. These I lay [illegible] side in a flat pan—a dripping pan will do—and put as close as possible in front of a clear, hot fire. In a private house a gas oven will do, but it must be very hot. I occasionally change the ears in the pan, to turn them over, so that they will cook evenly. When sufficiently brown they must be served at once.'—N. Y. 'Times.'

Advertisements.

A WISE MOTHER.

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UNIVERSITY OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE

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FACULTIES OF ARTS AND DIVINITY.

SESSION OF 1904-05.

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Studies will be resumed Sept. 1st, but pupils may enter at once. Day and Evening. The Principal can be seen daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and 7.30 to 9 p.m. Prospectus sent. Our unrivalled method of Pitman's Shorthand ensures accurate reading, expert writing, and the highest efficiency in the briefest possible time. All our pupils secure positions. Boys and Girls of all ages are received in our Business Course and Upper and Lower Schools. The curriculum includes Shorthand, both languages; Speed Classes, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Commercial Law, English subjects, especially Spelling, Grammar, Composition, French and English Correspondence, Arithmetic, Mathematics, French Conversation, German, Latin, Piano, Individual instruction. Examinations a specialty. Address 784 St. Lawrence street. College entrance 197 Pine ave. Telephone East 2740. J. J. CONOLLY, principal.

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Residential and Day School for Girls.

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A Home School. Extensive and beautiful Grounds.

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Mrs. Muir's School,

350½ ST. ANTOINE ST.,

Will re-open WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7th.

THE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

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Conducted by

MISS SYMMERS and MISS SMITH,

Will reopen on THURSDAY, 15th September. Pupils who desire it are prepared for the University School Examinations, and for Matriculation.

After Wednesday, 7th September, Miss Symmers and Miss Smith will be at home to receive visitors on school business.

Prospectus on application.

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For the Higher Education of Young Women, with Preparatory Department for Girls under thirteen years of age.

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VICE-PRESIDENT—Principal William Peterson, C.M.G., M.A., LL.D.
PRINCIPAL—Miss Grace Fairley, M.A., Edinburgh.

The Institute will re-open TUESDAY, 13th September, at noon.

Entrance examinations for new scholars will be held at the school on Saturday, 10th September, at 10 o'clock a.m.

For Prospectus, etc., apply to the Principal, or to A. F. RIDDELL, Secretary, North British and Mercantile Building, 30 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

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Protestant Deaf Mutes and the Blind

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Secondary School, for Boys 11 to 18.
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Small classes with individual attention.

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ROSLYN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS,

425 MOUNT PLEASANT AVENUE, WESTMOUNT.

This school will be re-opened on Tuesday, 13th September, when a preparatory class will be formed. Private lessons for ladies every afternoon.

Principal—
J. PORTEOUS ARNOLD, F.E.I.S.

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Open from October 1st to June 23rd.

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Preparatory class for boys.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT BERTHIER (en haut) P.Q.

will re-open

THURSDAY, SEPT. 15, 1904.

For particulars address
Madame P. A. CLEMENTS.

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Headmaster, Mr. T. Ridler Davies, B.A., Cantab, assisted by a full staff of masters. Boys are prepared for Kingston R.M.C., the university, or for commercial life. Preparatory class for young boys

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There is excellent accommodation for a few boarders.

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STANSTEAD COLLEGE, Re-Opens Tuesday, Sept. 6 At 3 o'clock p.m.

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TERMS—Tuition in all departments moderate. Board in College furnished with all modern conveniences, $3 per week. All students who cannot be accommodated in the College can secure board in homes outside, approved by the College authorities.

—Address—
Rev. Principal C. R. FLANDERS, B.A., B.D., STANSTEAD, Que.

PROTESTANT BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

The schools under control of this Board will re-open for the session of 1904-05 as follows:—

HIGH SCHOOLS.

TUESDAY, Sept. 6th, 10 a.m., Meeting of Teachers.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7th, 9 a.m., Entrance and Supplemental Examinations.

THURSDAY, Sept. 8th, 9 a.m., Regular Opening.

The Rector will be in attendance at the school on and after Monday, August 29th, from 9 to 12 o'clock daily.

The SENIOR and PUBLIC SCHOOLS will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7th, at 9 a.m.

Principals and teachers will be in attendance at the several schools on Tuesday, September 6th, to receive new pupils and give all necessary information.

E. W. ARTHY, Sec.-Supt.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

WESTMOUNT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Schools under the control of the Board of School Commissioners, Westmount, will re-open for the session 1904-1905 on TUESDAY, September 6th, at 9 o'clock. Principals will be in attendance at the schools from 9 a.m. until noon on Monday, Sept. 5th, to enroll new pupils, and to give any information in connection with the Schools.

At the Academy there are two courses, Commercial and Classical. The former includes Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping, French Conversation and French Correspondence.

The Manual Training will be continued as heretofore.

For Academy Prospectus apply to W. B. T. Macaulay, B.A., or to

E. W. T. RADDON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

THE LACHINE ACADEMY

(Affiliated to McGill.)

will re-open on

Wednesday, September 7th.

An efficient Staff of Teachers. All Academic Grades taught. Pupils prepared for Matriculation into Arts, Law and Medicine. Careful attention given to business rules.

Applications for admission should be made at the Academy on Tuesday, 6th Sept.

C. A. JACKSON, Principal.

The Elementary School at Summerlea will re-open on same date.

115 SHUTER STREET.

The Misses BRYSON'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN will re-open on TUESDAY, SEPT. 6th. Classes in Drawing, Painting and Sewing.

MISS KYTE

Will reopen her School, 23 Plateau street, TUESDAY, Sept. 6th.

BARON de HIRSCH INSTITUTE

The DAY SCHOOL will re-open THURSDAY, September 1st, at 9 a.m.

Pupils are requested to be in attendance at that hour, the numbers in each class being limited.

D. A. ANSELL, President.
W. H. BAKER, Principal.

SAINT JOSEPH'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

Berthierville, P.Q.—1904.

Complete French and English Commercial Course.

Studies will be resumed on the 5th of September.

REV. A. CHARBONNEAU, C.S.V.,
Principal.

LAVAL UNIVERSITY IN MONTREAL.

LAW FACULTY.

Lectures will begin on the 1st of SEPTEMBER, at 9 a.m.

EUG. LAFONTAINE, Sec.

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493 DORCHESTER STREET.

RE-OPENS SEPTEMBER 1st.

Subjects—Full English and French course, including these special subjects: Shorthand, Typewriting, Music and Drawing.

McGILL UNIVERSITY,

SESSION 1904—1905.

Courses in ARTS, APPLIED SCIENCE (Architecture, Chemistry, Metallurgy, and Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Mining Engineering), LAW, and MEDICINE.

MATRICULATION Examinations and Examinations for Second Year Exhibitions and Third Year Scholarships will be held on the 12th September, 1904.

LECTURES in all the Faculties will commence on September 21st.

Particulars of Examinations and copies of Calendar, containing full information as to entrance, course of study, fees, etc., may be obtained on application to

J. A. NICHOLSON, M.A.,
Registrar.

BRANKSOME HALL

102 Bloor St. E., TORONTO.

A HIGH-CLASS RESIDENTIAL AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Under the joint management of Miss Scott, formerly Principal of the Girls' Department of the Provincial Model School, Toronto, and Miss Merrick, formerly of Kingston.

AUTUMN TERM BEGINS SEPT. 7.

For circular apply to
MISS SCOTT, Principal.

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A "Special System" taught for children from 6 to 10 years of age.

Pupils prepared for examinations. At home daily (to arrange about lessons) from 4 to 5 and 8 to 9 p.m.

69 BISHOP STREET.

W. RAPHAEL'S ART CLASSES

for Drawing and Painting, will open on the 14th of October. For particulars, apply at his studio, 2204 St. Catherine street.

MUSIC.

MISS HELEN COLLARD,

Pupils prepared for Examination—Vocal, Instrumental or Theoretical.

Studio: 26 Fort St.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

ARCHAMBAULT'S WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BILL.

(To the Editor of t he 'Witness.)

Sir,—I have read with interest your editorial in Saturday's issue, on employers' liability, criticising Mr. Archambault's 'Workmen's Compensation Bill,' and thoiugh far from accepting the Attorney-General's proposal as a perfect solution of the problem, I venture to protest against the following opinion, which must have been formed without due consideration. You say: 'Such legislation is simply unjust, and must, therefore, as all unjust legislation does, injure the public conscience and create contempt for law,' and later on you assume that Mr. Archambault's proposal is to rob the employer for the benefit of the employee.

The principle underlying such legislation is one of compromise, and it has been accepted by employers of labor in other countries as being as much in their interest as it is in the interest of their workmen. In this country the idea is as yet novel; but if we are to remain in the van of modern economic progress we must in the near future adopt some such law, which can hardly with fairness be styled 'unjust,' when it has already been adopted in Germany, England, France, Switzerlaand and nearly all the nations of Europe. Mr. Archambault's bill is a verbatim reproduction of the French 'Loi du 9 Avril, 1898,' and differs only in certain matters of detail from the English 'Workingmen's Compensation Act' of 1897. When such legislation has been enacted by the leading countries in Christendom, does it not seem a little presumptuous to characterize it as a proposal that will injure the public conscience and create contempt for law?

In this province, as our law at present stands the employer is responsible not always when he is at fault, but only when the victim of the accident can prove the fault. The principle is, however, so variously interpreted, aided, abetted, and its scope enlarged by presumptions, according to the predilection of the trial judge, that the employer is often obliged to pay for accidents which were in reality due to no fault of his. To this uncertainty is added the arbitrary method of estimating the damages, with the result that it is impossible to gauge beforehand what sum should be offered in compensation. As one instance of this I may cite the case where a young girl who lost her scalp was awarded the same amount as a woman who lost her husband. It is further to be noted that under our law the employer is liable for the total amount of damages proved including expenses of illness, and burial, entire wages lost, and in case of death a roughly estimated amount supposed to equal a capitalization of the earning capacity of the deceased. Under the proposed legislation, on the contrary, he is liable for but sixty percent of the workmen's wages, during incapacity, or should it become permanent to an amount representing the value of an annuity.

I shall not trespass on your space by criticising the bill, as it is at present drafted, further than remarking that the annuity scheme is inadvisable unless we have obligatory insurance guaranteed by the government. In England where the characteristic of Anglo-Saxon civilization is independence, there is no special guarantee, or obligatory insurance, the two parties being placed so far as possible on a footing of perfect equality. The victim is allowed only fifty percent of his wages, and the compensation is restricted to a maximum of three hundred pounds, and this appears to be more in accord with the principle of compromise than the legislation in France. These acts in effect say to the employer, in consideration of your paying a proportional compensation for all accidents, not wilfully caused by your workman, we will reduce your liability, in cases where you yourself are at fault, to the same figures. The advantages to the employer are obvious, and twofold. He is relieved of the uncertainty that now holds sway, and he is saved the enormous expense to which he is often put in defending actions, which, because of a sympathetic trial judge he is obliged to carry to appeal with no hope of recovering the outlay from his irresponsible adversary.

This legislation is also in the interests of such insurance companies as deal with employers' liability, for it will necessarily increase that business until it becomes practically universal.

Finally, it is undoubtedly in the interest of the workingman whose position today is no easy one. Accidents arise in four ways:—1. From the fault of the employer. 2. From the fault of the workman. 3. From a fortuitous event. 4. From an unknown cause. Statisticians estimate that about one-fourth of the accidents that occur in industrial establishments are due to the first cause. Now, the employer is not responsible for even this entire fourth, for the workman is at the great disadvantage of having to prove the fault. The employee is then obliged to bear all the burden of what is known as the 'risque professional,' the burden of accidents which by no stretch of imagination can be ascribed to his own fault. It is hard to imagine any satisfactory reason why the workman should shoulder the whole burden of this risk, to the entire discharge of his patron. In former times when he was the master of his surroundings, when, as Dr. Walton put it in an instructive lecture before the Junior Bar Association, 'his tools were few and simple, none of which moved except when he handled them, and no one was in a hurry,' it was quite proper that the workman should assume this risk, as the great majority of accidents would be due to his own carelessness. But times have changed, and he now finds himself in a maze of revolving wheels, clanging hammers, and swiftly-cutting knives, which, even with the utmost circumspection, it is hard to avoid. 'His employer,' continues Dr. Walton, 'may not be negligent, but at any rate, the work is being carried on for his profit. It is idle to say the workman is paid at a higher rate, because his work is dangerous. The iron law of supply and demand compels him to take such wages as he can get in the state of the market.' It seems but fair, therefore, to make the 'risque professional' one of the risks of business, and charge the expense of an injury to an employee to profit and loss as one would the damage to a machine or the destruction of a building. It is certainly not fair that the workman should bear the brunt of accidents due to no fault of his.

In our law we have fortunately never adopted the defence so popular in England, 'Common employment,' by virtue of which the workman was condemned to assume the risk of his fellow laborer's negligence. Nor have we ever copied the English mania for freedom of contract that allowed an employer to force upon his employees contracts that relieved him from responsibility even for his own negligence. Such rules were and are at variance with the principles of the civl law, and might very well be styled unjust. But England has abandoned this false position and is now far ahead of us. Her act gives ample protection to her workingmen, without weighing heavily on the employers, and, indeed, the measure was advocated and supported by the latter, among whom was a no less considerable personage than Mr. Chamberlain.

It is this legislation that Mr. Archambault proposes to copy, and though many clauses of his bill might be advantageously modified, it is to be hoped that the question will soon be taken up seriously by employers and legislators, and a satisfactory solution discovered. We are already behind some of our sister provinces, and unless we take the initiative in the matter voluntarily, we shall be forced by very shame into copying their acts. Your suggestion that insurance is the proper modern method of dealing with such problems, is met with the objection that it is an indirect means of attaining the end towards which Mr. Archambault moves directly. A 'Workmen's Compensation Act,' while it may leave insurance to the employers' choice, will effectually oblige every sensible man to protect himself in some such way.

A. RIVES HALL.

Montreal, Sept. 6, 1904.

THE SCOTTISH CHURCH CASE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your readers are indebted to you not only for cogent and lucid editorials on the merits and implications of the recent decision of the Privy Council in this case, but for the generous space given to correspondents. There are one or two points in the otherwise excellent letter of 'Elder' in last week's 'Witness' that seem misleading and call for a word of comment.

'Elder,' while undertaking to correct misconceptions, seems, himself, to quite misconceive the question at issue in saying that it was whether the ministers of the Church have the right to alter its doctrines and formularies without consulting the membership. In the Presbyterian Church, as is well known, the form of government is not congregational. The congregation is represented by its elders, one of whom is chosen by the others to represent it in Presbytery and Synod, so that any changes decided on, leading to the union of 1900, were decided on in presbytery, where the membership has an equal representation with the ministry, and decided on in the only way in which they could be decided, under the printed rules of procedure of the Free Church, before 1900. The almost certainty is that if the basis of union had been submitted to sessions, or even to congregations, the decision reached would have been approved by an overwhelming majority, as was the case in the U. P. Church. But, that even would not have affected the basis of the decision of the Lords, because by it no mere majority of any church can change its doctrinal position, without forfeiting all its funds and real estate, and even its name to a recalcitrant minority. The motion made to send the question of union to sessions was rejected, doubtless, because of the almost unanimous sentiment in favor of it, except in the congregations of the minority of ministers, who so strongly opposed it, and who for the sake of holding on to the property were willing to invoke the civil power to outlaw the union and thus, themselves, practically to abandon the spiritual independence for which the real Free Church, in 1843, sacrificed everything but their spiritual liberty. And because, according to the rules of the Church, such a step could be taken only after being approved by a majority of the presbyteries, under the terms of the Barrier Act, and it was important that every detail of procedure should be absolutely regular.

'Elder's' illustration of the Good Templars would be a good parallel if the Free Church, instead of uniting with a sister church, as Christian and Presbyterian as itself, had decided to tolerate the worship of idols under certain circumstances, which is just as conceivable, and as absurd, as the supposition of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars agreeing to sanction drinking at sheep-washings. The change in doctrine can scarcely, in fairness, be said to have been made. It came about by a natural and almost necessary process of development. It was inevitable from the beginning that a free church should see that the hope of liberty in an establishment was a delusion, and it was certain that a church with the spirit of Christ (and 'where the spirit of Christ is there is liberty') should see that the statements of doctrine in the Confession of Faith were capable of and called for improvement. But under British law it would seem that the price of spiritual liberty is the forfeiture of the civil liberty to hold property, and that to bind itself hand and foot for all time a church has only to accept a donation or bequest, by which it becomes a trustee, and ceases, to all intents and purposes to be a living church. The implications of the recent decision are very far-reaching.

I think with 'Elder' that it is well to consult the membership, but he does not tell us how that is to be provided for in our Presbyterian system without the risk of an appeal to the Lords by a minority of unprogressives who think any departure from use and wont, or the written constitution, more serious than the perpetuation of God-dishonoring division and strife. The generation that tithed the mint and anise and cummin, but neglected the weightier matters of the law will never die out while such decisions as the one under consideration are given. But the decision is the House of Lords' conception and interpretation of British liberty, and there is no appeal. Worse than that, it will form a precedent as long as the Lords are supreme in the Empire.

A PRESBYTERIAN.

THE SABBATH.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Mr. A. J. Forsyth, writing on the above subject, has stated that the day Christ was crucified the vail of the Temple was rent, the law of Moses was fulfilled and passed out of effect, the Sabbath included. Will Mr. Forsyth please read the first seventeen verses of the twentieth chapter of Exodus, then prove from Scripture that the law contained in those seventeen verses has passed out of effect (the law with regard to the Sabbath is included in the verses mentioned). Also please mention which denomination it is that teaches that doctrine.

Mr. Forsyth's letter will be found in Saturday's 'Witness,' Aug. 27.

WALTER McOUAT.

AN OBJECTIONABLE PRACTICE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—May I be permitted to use the columns of your paper to draw attention to a subject which is most objectionable to many citizens and Canadians generally? In the pages of many newspapers there has appeared for some time a picture of His Majesty King Edwurd VII., in connection with the advertisement of certain brands of whiskey. Objectionable as this has been, we had to pass it by in silence, keeping those papers as much as possible out of sight of our children, but when things have come to such a pass that it has become a practice to flaunt the King's picture upon the walls of our city and on the fences of our country roads as an advertisement for whiskey it is time for the public to be aroused, and an indignant protest made against such scandalous proceedings.

The press takes delight in publishing the fact that His Majesty is being more and more beloved the longer he reigns, the more his noble character becomes known, and it cheers the hearts of his loyal subjects to read these things. Why, then, should his name be associated with anything with so debasing an influence as whiskey, which does more than anything else to destroy our youth and degrade the manhood of our country.

N. OHMAN.

Westmount, Sept. 9, 1904.

VACCINATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Would you kindly insert in your valuable paper the following few remarks about the civic by-law No. 271, concerning vaccination of children attending school. I am not against vaccination being compulsory, but I believe, Mr. Editor, that the city should place at our disposal the proper means of complying with the above by-law. For instance, in the east end any family living, say, on Delorimier avenue, or still further, is obliged to go to the City Hall or call in a physician to have the children vaccinated, and naturally pay for these professional services. Many poor people cannot afford to go through these expenses. Formerly, in the time of Dr. Nolin, whose residence was at the corner of Craig and Panet streets, this inconvenience did not exist, but his successor, recently named, Dr. Lavigne, lives far up north on Berri street, and is not thus easily within our reach. The Board of Health should see in one way or another that such a state of things exists no longer. In fact, I may say that since Dr. Nolin's death the east end is practically without a public vaccinator. It is all very well to take every possible means against smallpox, and pass by-laws to that effect, but the civic authorities should also see that the application of the said by-laws be not rendered almost impossible for the poor and laboring classes in particular. Montreal east, especially Papineau, St. Mary and Hochelaga wards, is certainly the part of our city where the population is most dense and families most numerous. Therefore, I claim that it is urgent that a public vaccinator should have his residence in this locality, and thus be at any time at the disposal of poor mothers who cannot easily bring down their children to the City Hall or pay, however small may be the amount, for the private services of a doctor. The Hygiene Committee should immediately remedy this abnormal situation, for a great many citizens are loudly complaining about it, especially at this season of the year when all the schools in Montreal are reopening their classes and the teachers are obliged, under a severe penalty, to send back home any one unable to produce evidence of vaccination.

A CITIZEN OF THE EAST END.

Montreal, Sept. 6, 1904.

THE PROJECTED TENT MEETINGS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—About June 15 last an appeal was made to the Christian public, by the Old Brewery Mission, Welcome Hall, and Inspector Street Mission, for assistance to enable them to engage in united outdoor work by the establishment of an up-to-date tent meeting service, which has been found to accomplish so much for the cause of Christ in other large centres on this continent. The anciplated cost for equipment was four hundred dollars. The writer and his co-workers in their appeal stated that unless the total amount was subscribed, they would not incur debt, but as some preliminary expense had been entered into in confidence, which required liquidation, and having received the sanction of the donors, the appropriation was duly made.

We found that our appeal was made too late in the season, as many of our best friends (who no doubt are favorable to such a project), had removed from the city for recreation, etc., to the seaside and country, others had gone to Europe, etc., and therefore concluded to hold the matter over for another season, with a strong faith and trust that this worthy object will find hearty acceptance in the minds and hearts of the generous, whole-souled evangelic Christian people of our beloved city, when brought to their attention and consideration.

At a conference held this week of my confreres, Mr. Taylor, of the Old Brewery Mission, and Mr. Fraser, of the Welcome Hall Mission, and the writer, the treasurer's report was read and we decided to give same to the public, namely:—

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Receipts.

Miss A. M.	$3.00
Miss M.	1.00
J. N. B.	1.00
Mrs. F.	10.00
Mr. J.	5.00
Mr. S.	5.00
Mrs. S.	1.00
	$26.00

Paid Out.

Five thousand cards	$5.00
Two hundred song books	13.54
Expreseage on books	2.00
	$20.54
Balance on hand..	$5.46

There is to pay yet the platform ordered, the cost of which will be about fifteen dollars. This will leave about ten dollars to pay. Unless the public help with this payment, the burden of it will fall upon the three missions, pro rata.

As will be seen, we shall have the song books, and platform, and these will be in readiness for next year's work.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN CURRIE.

A CITY MISSIONARY'S WORK.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—If you think your readers would be at all interested in knowing how a city missionary (a Canadian by birth) spends a part of his time, I may say that for eleven months of the year I preach twice every Sunday, attend the Y. P. S. C. E. service and two Sunday-schools, in each of which I teach a class, and frequently conduct a four o'clock service at the hospital or some other institution.

Every Thursday afternoon I preach to the men in the County jail, and also assist in a service conducted in the woman's wing by the W. C. T. U. The first Wednesday in every month, and every Thursday evening, I have a service at the Florence Mission, and have charge of a church prayer meeting every Friday evening. In addition to these regular services I often attend meetings in various churches and missions of our city.

My work is almost entirely among the very poor, and consists largely of house to house visitation, and in thus carrying the Gospel to those who otherwise would never hear it, as they do not, and some of them cannot attend church. Twenty-seven days of August, the vacation month, were pleasantly spent in the country, where I attended forty-four religious meetings of one kind or another, in forty-one of which I either preached or gave an address equivalent to a sermon, and enjoyed it much more than a month of idleness.

I should be very glad to hear from any of your readers who are engaged in, or in any way interested in city missionary or jail work, as I am certain interchange of thought would be very helpful to me.

I have always had a high regard for the 'Witness,' and when there was so much excitement over the Rev. Mr. Sheldon's gigantic efforts to publish a Christian daily for one week, ventured to tell my friends that I had for years been a subscriber to and reader of a paper which, to my mind, comes much nearer that high standard.

May I close by asking your readers to pray that I may have such success in my work as it may please our gracious God to give.

S. FOSTER GRADY.

Trenton, N.J., Sept. 5, 1904.

[For the 'Witness.'

PREMONITIONS.

Two yellow leaves on the green linden tree
Lifeless and withered as withered can be,
Here in the midst of the summer's bright bloom,
Warning the earth of its forthcoming doom,
When all the verdure and flowers so gay,
Will have quite vanished and faded away.

Two silver hairs on a sunny young head,
Thro' heavy masses of golden locks spread,
Now in the blush and the fulness of youth,
Foretelling issues that age brings forsooth,
When life's sweet springtime will pass out of sight,
Leaving cold Winter and Silence and Night.

M. MARTIN.

THE MONEYED MASSES.

(New York 'Commercial.')

The official announcement that the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railway Company now number 44,950—an increase of 57 percent since May, 1902—is a significant bit of testimony in a new quarter to the fact that here in the United States the wealth of the country has a remarkable wide distribution.

A very common expression in the press, in the pulpit, on the stump, and even in the mouths of economists and publicists has always been the masses and the moneyed classes'—as if the people, as a whole or a mass, were moneyless, while the wealth and the resources of the country were held closely within the hands of a favored few. The notion was, of course, an erroneous one in large part almost from the beginning, and it has no doubt been a most mischievous one in many ways and at various times. Out of it grew that political party of a decade ago which set up plutocracy as a target to be shot to pieces by 'the people,' and in two presidential campaigns the 'gold bug'—that is almost any person who wasn't actually a pauper and insisted on the nation's maintaining an honest monetary system—was lashed and scourged and flayed from 10,000 stumps. Nowadays, however, 'the moneyed classes' is absolutely meaningless, in so far as it is employed to describe or merely to suggest that the masses of the people are in any way separated from the wealth of the country.

The people, the masses, own the money. The banks and the great industrial, railway, insurance, and other corporations are only their fiduciary agents. Time was, no doubt, when the officers of the Pennsylvania Railway Company knew most of its stockholders by name and the great majority of them personally. At the present time, to hold a stockholders' meeting in the strictest sense of the word, would be a physical impossibility, so widely distributed have become the shares that represent the vast property of the company.

Last year about 2,500,000 people in New York State had deposits in savings banks—practically one-third of the entire population—and their aggregate deposits exceeded $1,112,000,000. In the entire United States there were 7,000,000 savings bank depositors, with holdings exceeding $2,935,000,000—an average of $417.21 for each depositor, and one of the largest average of any country in the world whose statistics are available. Our total deposits exceed those in the savings banks of Germany, the next highest—by $862,000,000; while the average of them to each inhabitant nearly was exceeded by those of only three other nations, Germany, Norway and Denmark, in which the concentration or sparcity of the population accounts for it.

And what is true of the Pennsylvania shares and of the savings banks is also as true of the stock of many other larger corporations in this country. The people own them. In the United States there is only one 'moneyed class,' the masses.

Italy boasts the highest meteorological observatory in the world, on the summit of Mont Blanc, and to this is now to be added the second.

LET THEM DO THE WORK FOR YOU

If You Haven't Time to Give Your Stomach Proper Attention Use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

In these days of hurry and rush you may feel that you have not the time to give your stomach proper attention. You haven't time to chew your food properly; you haven't time to take proper out-door exercise. Let Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets do the work for you.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest the food themselves. They will rest the stomach and bring back its health. They cure, and cure naturally, all stomach ailments.

Ademard Coderre, of St. Jacques de L'Achigan, Que., says: 'I am happy to say I have been completely cured of Dyspepsia by using Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. My Dyspepsia was brought on by Inflammation of the Stomach, and I suffered with it for two years. I tried three medicines without getting relief before I began to use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. Two boxes of them cured me completely.'

Advertisements.

DON'T BURN OR PARE YOUR CORNS

You will make a sore hard to heal, and possibly develop blood poison. Ask your druggist for Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor; it has a reputation of thirty years' standing. Druggists recommend it; tens of thousands have used it, and all say Putnam's is the only effective, prompt and permanent cure for corns.

Advertisements.

PHLEGM IN THE THROAT

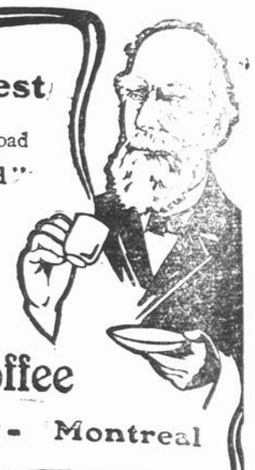
Makes a soft resting place for the germs of consumption. Catarrhozone clears out phlegm and discharge in a few minutes. You're foolish to wait; get Catarrhozone to-day; it cures quickly. Catarrhozone is pleasant, certain and never fails. Cure guaranteed with every dollar outfit of Catarrhozone. Try it.

Advertisements.

The World's Best

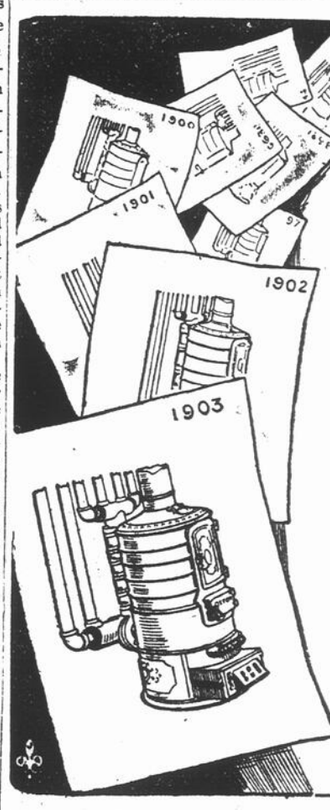
There is nothing better, abroad or at home, than "Seal Brand" Coffee. Its winelike clearness, fragrant aroma and delightful flavor, are irresistible.

In 1 and 2 pound sealed tins.



"Seal Brand" Coffee

Chase & Sanborn, - Montreal



The Oxford Hot Water Heater was the first boiler of this type. We placed it on the market after years of study and experience in house heating. It is not only the original idea, but in it that idea has been brought to the greatest perfection. In spite of all kinds of competition and imitation, the

Oxford Hot Water Heater

has continuously held its place in the front rank with an ever-increasing business. It is keeping Canadian homes at a more comfortable temperature than all other makes combined. If your dealer cannot supply you, write to us direct.

The Gurney-Massey Co. Limited

385-387 St. Paul St. Montreal

System Built Up Wonderfully.

Dizzy Spells, Stomach Troubles and General Weakness Overcome by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Dizzy spells, stomach troubles and general weakness overcome by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Mrs. Alexander [illegible], Brook, Compton Co., Que., writes: 'My system was [illegible] was troubled with dizziness, stomach and [illegible] ly get about to do my housework, and [illegible] the time. After using two boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food my condition is entirely changed, and my system wonderfully built up. I can with all confidence recommend Chase's Nerve Food to any person troubled with weak stomach or weakness of any kind.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, fifty cents a box, six boxes for $2.50, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS.

...tor has been appointed the newly-established ...nstantine, Algeria.

...ths of the nineteen ...s of China are almost ...d with gospel preach...

...with a special resolu... Y. M. C. A. Inter... in Buffalo last May. ...vangelical denomina... ...ked to co-operate in a ... effort for young men ...laymen is also to be se... in September meetings ...nd plans outlined. The ...ll be exercised as to ...secretaries feeling that no ...carping critics of the ...ld be allowed on Y. M. ...

... Hardy died recently at ... Me., at the age of eighty... ...h in more recent years ... comparatively narrow ... limitations of old age, she ...g period prominent in re... ...hanthropic circles. She ...nd made Joseph Neesima, ... protégé when he landed ... 1865 on one of Mr. Har... ...ng vessels, practically ...penniless. Their generous ...bled him to complete his ... Phillips Academy and Am... The Hardys also enter... ... King of the Sandwich Is... ...n he was in Boston.

... Lyon tells of the effort ... work among lepers in Foo ...chow and Hinghua: 'A leper ... became a Christian in our Wo... ...pital in Liang au. When her ... learned that she was a leper ... that she could not cure her, she ... was sure that she could not return ... She was an earnest Christian. ... could we turn her out to beg? Yet, ... had not the money to support her. ... the Young Woman's Christian ... Bible class of Kalamazoo, ... wrote and asked for a Bible wo... ... they might call theirs. It ... a present to us. We wrote and ... they would take our leper ... Muoi Hua, and we would place ... in the West Gate leper village to ... They entered into the plan ... the leper woman. Friends, ... and teachers all helped and ... a room in the village for her ... cleaned, a window put in ... nicely furnished, and Muoi Hua ... therein and did good work ... she died. She taught a good day-... and three women were baptized ... a year.'

TONG HUOI MU.

She was old and wrinkled and worn ... I first saw her, several years ago— ... in a dark, damp, four-walled ... a bedroom.

But her face was not darkened, for it ... illumined by the lovelight of Christ. ... she loved to hear about him. ... years ago she heard the Gospel. ... heart responded and she received ... but she was afraid to tell it in ... So she would steal away ... church. But she could not ... the Christ she had received into ... and a most marvellous change ... her, which attracted the at... ... neighbors. Her children ... at it. For, as one of her ... recently, before his mother ... Christian, she had a very ... At the least sign of fric... ... give way to most violent ... most dreadful language; ... nature, she quar... with her neighbors.

... began to learn of Christ ... to take on his nature. ... disposition chang d. Keep... ... of her new found ... sons and others could ... mystery. She went on ... a year when she ... light no longer. She ... of their censure, but ... refrain from coming out ... new belief and religion. ... testation was saying ... she and as she bowed ... audibly thanked God for ... in anger, took away ... and said she had them ... God; for she was a ... Under this, she would ... me back to the table. ... boys discussed the ... to the conclusion the ... be a very good thing as ...

THE POSTMASTER IS THANKFUL

Dodd's Kidney Pills Enabled him to Sleep in Peace.

Grand Work they are doing for Thousands of Canadians Every Year.

...umberland Co., N.B. Mr. H. J. Lee, post... ...ne of the great army ... rescued from pain ... Dodd's Kidney Pills, ... praises of the great ...

...master says: 'I want tao ...fulness for the great ...ived from the use of ... Pills. ...having to urinate too ...rise eight or ten times ... my rest was broken. ...ss swelled. Then I ... Pills and I took six ... Now I am all right ...fort to me if by mak... I can lead some other ...relief in Dodd's Kidney ...

... Pills always cure ... They also annually ...undreds of thousands of ... are bothered with earlier ...ses.

also the neighbors agreed. And she gained their respect and was spared further persecution.

She herself not only refrained from scolding, but was on the alert to advise her neighbors to desist, saying, 'I too, formerly did these things, and know all about it. I did not know any better, and then, I was just like you. Harsh words not only injure others, but yourself also. The Lord has taken away my evil nature.' This dear disciple of Christ was not able to read a word, and all she knew of the love of God was what she could hear at Church. And it was wonderful how she wrote the words in her heart's note-book. She tried to live near the Lord day by day and as she has been sick a great deal the last several years, her prayers have been most fervent that she might come nearer and nearer the Lord; and her boys said she served him with a full purpose and trusted him for all things.

Being very poor, she had little clothing. She began to worry about her burial dress, for she knew her time was near as she grew weaker every day. So, when Dr. Carleton gave her a new dress one day, all worry seemed driven away, and she was ready to go. Whenever we would take anything to her, she would say, 'Oh, I haven't anything to love you with.' (The Chinese idea of love is tangible). The hour struck twelve in her life about two months ago and that last afternoon, as weak as she was, she knelt on her bed and prayed most fervently. Her sons said, 'Mother, must you pray as much as that?' She said, 'My sons, it is most important, for I am praying that the Lord will be with me'; and presently they called out again, but she replied 'Wait a little for God has promised that to-day my soul will ascend to heaven. I have a clear understanding of it.' And they heard her say 'Amen.' After urging them to go to church and give their hearts to the Lord, she peacefully passed away to her heavenly home to be with him whom she loved. Hearing she was very ill, I hastened to the village but was five minutes too late. This dear old woman, the only Christian in that village has certainly left a testimony—'Was not this a brand plucked out of the burning?'

As I entered the room that Saturday afternoon I heard her sons weeping, one sitting at the foot of the bed and the other at the head, closing her eyelids. Soon they began to unbraid their queues for several inches, as is always the custom for a parent. Preparations were made for funeral services to be held the following afternoon—Sunday. Pupils from Miss Peters's school and from the Boys' School attended, for we wished to show all the respect we could to this dear woman who had not received help from the church, but had served the Lord because she loved him. When we arrived at the house the coffin-maker was still hammering on the boards for the coffin. This is always made in the main courtyard of the house, while the body is always placed in a little room back of the main reception room. We saw the workman as he plastered all the cracks and crevices of the boards, ashes were thrown in, then they carried the coffin into a back room and the body was placed in it. Our pastor preached a short funeral sermon, in his most eloquent manner, for God has given him great power in the use of his word.

Service over we left them to seal the coffin hermetically and wait until the following Saturday for interment. Many coffins are kept for years and years in the corridors of Chinese homes, waiting for money enough or a lucky day for burial, being so closely sealed no danger arises. As we passed along the road on the way home, our neighbor saw us and said 'My! but you people have a good heart to go to the funeral and not stay to eat.' The Chinese have funeral feasts as well as wedding dinners.

The following Saturday, Mr. Miner, who was visiting our village, went along with me to the burial service. Our pastor spoke a few comforting words at the house and then the procession started. We all wore strips of coarse white cloth which had been given to us. Then came the coffin, carried by poles on men's shoulders. Then the three sons dressed in heavy sack cloth and rice bags tied around them. On their heads, were straw wreaths and in their hands each carried a bamboo stick, one foot in length and wound with red paper. The day was extremely hot and as we walked through the paddy fields and ascended the mountain, it seemed as though we would be sun struck. A hole had been dug in the side of the hill—a cave for the coffin to be placed in, and as the coffin was deposited, the sons placed the wreaths and sticks on the ground above. The regular burial service was held and we wended our way home realizing that a light had gone out of our midst, but an influence had been exerted which will live through the ages.—Isabelle D. Longstreet, in 'Bulletin of the Methodist Episcopal Church in China.'

AN IDEAL YOUNG MAN.

(George Matheson, D.D., in 'The Christian World.')

'I have seen a son of Jesse the Bethlehemite, that is cunning in playing, and a mighty valiant man, and a man of war, and prudent in matters, and a comely person, and the Lord is with him.'—1 Sam. xvi., 18.

What a magnificent assemblage of qualities! What element is omitted that can secure success! Here is personal attractiveness, 'a comely person.' Here is business-like sagacity, 'prudent in matters.' Here is an athletic vigor, 'a valiant man of war.' Here is social accomplishment, 'cunning in playing.' Here, finally, is the spirit of religion, 'the Lord is with him.' The young man thus described is David. He is dowered from every direction—by nature, by art, by experience, by heaven. And yet, after all, the remarkable thing is not the number, nor even the variety of these qualities. What strikes me most is their seeming oppositeness. They are not the qualities which we should expect to find united. Personal attractiveness often interferes with prudence; we say, in common speech, that such a man gets his head turned. Devotion to art naturally detracts from muscular vigor; the man of the study is not apt to be the man of war. Finally, such a blaze of human glory often obscures for a time the other world and holds a veil over the face of God. Is there anything that can unite these qualities, that can make them act in harmony? Yes, there is one thing which can; it is love. Love can join all these varieties. Love can make comely; it can kindle even a plain face into glory. Love can make strong; it can put valor in the heart and power in the sinew. Love can make prudent; the wisdom of the serpent may lie in the harmlessness of the dove. Love can make artistic; it is itself the very essence of beauty, the very soul of loveliness. And love can make religious; its thirst for the beautiful is not gratified below, its artistic eye seeks a better country. In love all fulness dwells.

Strong man of God, Immortal Love, descend in thy fulness upon the spirit of youth! Bring into the heart of our young men that union of qualities which, in thine absence, are opposed! Give them the valor of the soldier—the strength that will not stoop to wrong! Give them the suavity of the courtier—the gentleness of manner which is ever comely! Give them a sense of beauty—a taste for all that is fair in literature and art, that life may to them reveal its romantic joy! Give them that with which romantic joy is often incompatible—the spirit of prudence, a power of far-seeing, a judgment calm and clear! Give them, above all, a pious soul—a reverence for what is righteous, a hope for what is holy, a trust in what is true! Forbid that they should say, 'It is unheroic to ask help from heaven.' Teach them that thy help makes heroes! Teach them that the leader of men is the leaner on thee! Teach them that there is none so brave as he who lies on thy breast, none so wise as he who bends to thy will, none so courteous as he who has sunk self at thy cross! Light them by the love of thee! Thy love alone gives an all-round manhood. It has the courage for Calvary, the wisdom for temptations' wilderness, the manner for the marriage feast, the fervor for the fields of beauty. It is grave without gloom, free without frivolity, prudent without prudishness, pious without pretension, calm, without coldness, winsome without weakness, trusty without truculence, winged with radiance and yet weighted with responsibility. Be ours thy spirit of manhood, O Lord!

WHAT I SGOING ON AT NAMKHAM.

PROFESSOR ST. JOHN, OF RANGOON BAPTIST COLLEGE.

The college vacation for the hot season in March and April afforded my family and myself an opportunity to visit Dr. Harper, at Namkham, upper Burma, and enjoy the cool climate and the delicious fruit which were abundant there. After a railway, river and mountain trip which consumed a week, we found ourselves on the border of China, in the rich Shan valley of the 'golden water.' The North Shan Mission Conference met almost upon our arrival. The deliberations were all in a tongue strange to us, but we became well aware that something had entered the lives of many who gathered here that was sadly absent in most of the villagers. The most stirring incident of these meetings was the baptism of ten converts, whose experiences were related before the visiting missionaries and native preachers of Shan land. But another significant incident should not be omitted. A young army officer attended some of these meetings, saw the baptisms, and the two excellent and nearly completed buildings, as well as the need of more; and wrote a draft for $100 for the mission.

By way of routine work we saw the school in session, as one may see at any time of the year. We saw the preachers and teachers and, at times, even school children in the preaching services at the znyat beside the bazaar which, one day out of every five, swarms with thousands of people. Sunday services and week-day Bible study were constantly carried on. The sick were met at the hospital, and served, and attended in their homes, —all this while woodmen swarmed around bringing from the mountains one, or at most two boards or posts at a time. Numbers of carpenters were also busy completing the much needed school building, and making seats for it. Coolies covered the new hospital with a solution of crude petroleum and tar, working at the regular wage of twelve cents a day. Then at Selan, the mission's only outstation, a large building was being pushed, to supply the pressing need of the approaching rainy season. A hard trip of fourteen miles, made again and again by the missionary, was the only means of securing attention to this work. The carpenters did not strike, but there were labor troubles. Most of these Chinese artisans smoke opium, and have become so emasculated by it that they complain bitterly about working in that season which they call hot, because they never have experienced hot weather. Once and again they deserted their posts and saws.

Then came disaster to a mountain village, and the new hospital received a royal dedication. A lunatic hacked three people frightfully with an axe. Their cases were desperate. The missionary climbed the steep mountain in the night, pressed the neighbors to carry the victims to the hospital, and when morning dawned a procession arrived. Then the tired missionary must cleanse the eight bad wounds, must remove the splinters of bone, must wire together the severed bones, and then sew up the great gashes. The sufferers are prominent people. Their friends visit them; the hospital, which seems such a grand building to the people, becomes a reception hall; great crowds gather every day; the convalescents express their gratitude for a great and unexpected deliverance. Thus the more adequate provision for the needs of the mission and the beneficent work of the surgeon are calling the attention of Shans, Kachins and Paloungs to the object of the mission, which the missionary never fails to talk about when a few moments of conversation is possible.—'Baptist Missionary Magazine.'

AFRICAN WOMAN GIVES UP HER FETISHES.

(Rev. P. Frederickson, in the 'Baptist Missionary Magazine.')

In Nsongololo, a village in our Kinzingi District, a woman of some influence among her people has lately been converted. She was a great fetish woman, and her faith in those foolish things was very great; she served them with her whole heart. She did all she could to hinder her own children from worshipping God. When they came home from the meeting she punished them severely, and she seemed to take great pleasure, when it was time for the school or worship, in either hindering them from going or punishing them when they came back.

About one month ago she was taken ill with sleeping sickness. Knowing that nothing could save her, but that death was sure to come soon, she became very serious. The Spirit of the Lord began to work on her soul. She then called her children together and confessed to them that she would have no more to do with the fetishes. She sent and asked the Christians to pray for her, and the whole village came together to hear what she wanted to say. 'My brethren,' she said, 'I want you to ask God to bless me; I know that I am going to die soon, and I want to go to heaven. Ask God that he may truly change my heart and take my soul home to himself.' After worship, she said to her children, 'I have been an evil woman; do not follow in my steps, but continue to worship God. Now I know that his word is truth, because he has saved my soul.' She then asked her children to promise her never to keep 'inkisis' (fetishes) but keep close to the Lord. Her testimony brought conviction to three fetish men in the crowd, who stood up and confessed conversion, and brought their fetishes to be burned.

THE NEW NORTHFIELD AND ITS PERSONALITIES.

(By Teunis S. Hamlin, D.D., in 'S. S. Times.')

By old visitors here a great change is felt this summer. It will be five years next December (the twenty-second) since Mr. Moody passed away, and we are beginning to be wonted to his absence, though really missing him more year by year. But Mrs. Moody died on the tenth of October last. A year ago her presence pervaded Northfield, and every pilgrim to the old home received her gracious welcome. She was never seen on this or any other platform; her voice was never heard in public speech; she was one of the most modest, gentle, retiring of women. But so beautiful were her person, manners, and character that she impressed herself on all who knew her, even slightly. She was a chief part of the place and of all its varied activities and interests. It is fit that her simple grave should be beside her husband's on Round Top, and that to both a well-worn path should lead, frequented by every visitor to this lovely valley.

Each year affords fresh evidence of the constructive genius of Mr. Moody. Had he been content to be only an evangelist, his voice would by this time have become only a memory, and his eloquence would soon be merely a tradition. True, many who became Christians under his ministry survive, and they would for a while hand down the story of his powerful and persuasive preaching and of his indefatigable labors with individuals. But two or three generations at most would have ended all this. But here and in Chicago stand these three great schools that are perpetually multiplying and extending his influence. And with the schools as permanencies must be classed these annual conferences, which are as full of his strong, aggressive, trusting spirit as they were when he presided in the auditorium, or, during earlier years, in Stone Hall.

It is matter of gratitude on the part of all who love Northfield that the children of Mr. and Mrs. Moody are so well fitted to carry on all this great work. William R. arranges and carries on these conferences with quiet, unobtrusive wisdom, tact, and firmness that are altogether admirable. Paul presides at Round Top each evening with the poise of a veteran. Together they safeguard all interests of the schools here and at Mount Hermon, with their eight or nine hundred pupils, being universally respected and beloved. Mr. and Mrs. Fitt (Emma Moody) devote themselves to the Institute in Chicago, which constantly prospers. In fact, so quietly and efficiently is all the work done that one scarcely realizes that it is now fully in the hands of the second generation.

The August, or Workers', conference this year is, as usual, very largely attended. During this second week, Northfield's elastic hospitality is tested to the utmost. And the appetite for addresses and sermons, for instruction and inspiration, seems insatiable. Dr. Campbell Morgan is, of course, the chief attraction among the speakers. At nine o'clock each morning the vast auditorium is thronged for his Bible class, as it is at any hour of day or night when it is known that he will speak. His manner of vigor, fervor, directness, humor, eloquence, has been so often described and now so widely seen that he is now one of the best known preachers of our day, perhaps quite the best known. It is good to observe how unspoiled he is by his phenomenal popularity; how modest, simple, approachable, and unpretending. Every utterance rings true with conviction and sincerity.

About the middle of September he goes to London to assume the pastorate of Westminster Chapel, a congregational or independent church, which takes its name from the district of the city where it stands. This deprives the Northfield Extension Movement of its head, so far as itinerant labors in the great cities throughout the country are concerned. But Westminster Chapel gives Dr. Morgan three months' vacation each year, two of which, July and August, are to be spent here at Northfield, while September he has agreed to devote to quiet rest wherever he may choose. Were it not for this happy arrangement, American Christians would find it very hard to surrender him, even to his native land. He is a loyal Briton, but too broad-minded not to have learned to love this country which has adopted him with such hearty enthusiasm, and which gladly recognizes the debt of gratitude it owes him.

Dr. Webb-Peploe, of St. Paul's, was expected for this conference, but was detained by the death of a son. His absence has caused keen disappointment, and has made the work of the conference somewhat less systematic than usual. The Rev. Mr. Webster, a Church of England rector, came the second week to take Dr. Webb-Peploe's place. He is a foremost Keswick teacher, whose work is clearly identical with that of Dr. Meyer. He is a pleasant speaker, barring the curious habit of preaching with his eyes shut, and is very helpful to many.

Among the occasional speakers none is more popular and useful than Dr. Cleland B. McAfee, newly elected pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, who is giving a course of lectures on the Decalogue at the summer term of the Mount Hermon school. Though he speaks seldom, the presence of the venerable President H. G. Weston, of Crozer Theological Seminary, is a constant benediction.

Aside from the great meetings in the auditorium, on Round Top, and at Camp Northfield, there are almost countless small gatherings in the hotel, the cottages, and the tents, where groups discuss the more public teaching, pray together, and receive probably as much good as under the eloquence of the best speakers. The number of missionaries present is very large, representing many boards and other agencies, and Missionary Day is a foremost feature of every conference. Indeed, it would be difficult to name any form of Christian service that does not get a hearing, and gather new courage, faith, and inspiration in this recognized centre of spiritual power.

Advertisements.

WATER IN YOUR BLOOD?

Lots of people have thin, watery blood. They eat plenty, but don't digest. When digestion is poor, the food isn't converted into nourishment, and the body rapidly loses strength.

To positively renew your health nothing equals Ferrozone. It excites sharp appetite, makes the stomach digest, forces the formation of life-sustaining blood. Abundant strength is sure to follow. No matter how long you have been ailing, if you need more vitality, extra energy, better nerves, use Ferrozone. It's a marvellous medical triumph, 50c per box, or six for $2.50, at all dealers, or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

Advertisements.

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Telling about Foot Elm. We have received hundred of letters from satisfied customers, who have used Foot Elm, and found it exactly as we said. The best remedy known for sweaty, tired, aching, blistered, sore, swollen, tender feet. It is also good for arm pit odors—18 powders, 25 cents. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

Advertisements.

Teach the Boy

the value of good clothes—the importance of dressing well. A lesson well learned, is seldom forgotten. In dressing your boys in

"PROGRESS" Brand Clothing

you give them object lessons in economy, value and good taste. And you teach them the greatest of all lessons—"PROGRESS." They will never forget the little man climbing the ladder.

Sold by Leading Clothiers throughout Canada.





Hugh Ross 206 St James St Merchant Tailor, MONTREAL.

An inspection is invited of our special importations for Fall. New colorings and designs. A magnificent range of FANCY VESTINGS from the best makers, entirely different to anything previously shown.

'DARTRING' TRADE MARK

Perfect Beauty

depends on the skin, and lovely skin is the reward of using

'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE'

No imitation can bear the 'Dartring'.
No imitation can be called 'Dartring'

Demand the genuine { 'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE' in collapsible tubes. 'DARTRING' LANOLINE' TOILET SOAP.

Wholesale: 67, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.



Free Silver with This Cereal

Coupons in every 15c. package are redeemed in handsome heavy plated silverware.

The food is prepared from best Canadian wheat mixed by a special process with a special product which makes it delicate to the taste and strong in its nutriment.

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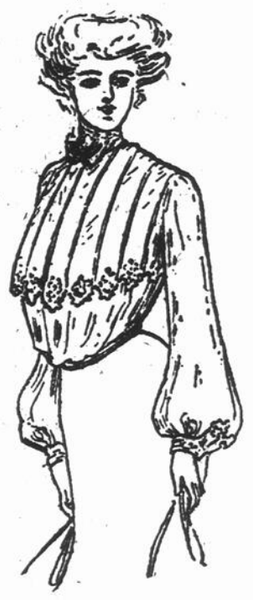
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OGILVY'S "THE MAIL ORDER STORE." **OGILVY'S** St. Catherine and Mountain Sts. **OGILVY'S** "SECOND TO NONE." **OGILVY'S** St. Catherine and Mountain Sts.

A New Model in Japanese Silk Shirt Waists.

The Japanese Silk Shirt Waist is to enjoy its full measure of favor this coming season, and already it has taken the affections of many of the fair sex. Our lucky department, the Whitewear Section, again steps to the front with a special value in just the Shirt Waists wanted. Here's a slight description of them.



Japanese Silk Shirt Waists, full front, with 12 hemstitched tucks one inch wide, back with 6 rows, sleeves with 3 rows hemstitched tucks, fancy hemstitched collar and cuffs, sizes 32 to 42. In black and white only. Regular price $4.75. Special Monday.. .. **$3.50**

Clothes for Boys.

We said so little lately about our Boys' Clothing, that we feel we owe you an apology. Fact is, though we've been so busy getting out the goods for the orders we had, that we hadn't a moment. We hope you'll excuse us, and pay us a visit Monday. Here's a few hints of things from our immense stock.

Boys' Norfolk Suits, all wool, odd lines of our regular stock
Good value at $7.50.
Special at **$3.98**

Boys' 3-piece Suits, all wool, odd lines we wish to clear.
Special value at **$4.49**

Boys' Fall Sailor Reefers, best all wool serge, splendid value at $4.50.
Special at **$3.09**

And all our very latest importations marked at prices it will pay you to investigate.

Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs

More Handkerchiefs at 9 cents. At the last sale of the embroidered linen Handkerchiefs we sold a very large quantity, and this has tempted us to make you another very special offer. It's the quantity we sell that helps us to sell at this price, so while you've the chance:—

Pure Linen Fancy Embroidered Handkerchiefs, in assorted designs. Regular value 20 cents.
Special at **9c**

Colored Handkerchiefs, floral designs, in pink, blue, yellow and red. Very pretty for cushions, kimonas and other fancy work.
Special at **12½c**

Pure Linen Handkerchief Centres, which when trimmed with lace and insertion make sweetly pretty handkerchiefs.

Size 7 x 7, Special at 7c

Size 9 x 9 inches. Special at 10c

Walking Skirts.

These lively days in our Costume Section are the result of well laid plans and most unusual efforts made to provide ladies' garments that are not only exceptional in design but unmatchable for their low prices. Monday we've arranged to sell a Special Tweed Walking Skirt which we confidently recommend in every way.

Made of a very fine tweed, in grey and brown pin head checks, new cluster pleats overlaid with tab straps, all perfectly tailored and fit guaranteed.
Special price Monday **$4.75**

Ladies' Neckwear.

These are some of the prettiest designs we've ever seen, though some of them go at less than half price. Ladies like what is dainty; so they will like this Neckwear.

Fancy Net Collars, embroidered in blue, green, cardinal. Regular price $1.10.
Special at. **49c**

White Embroidered Collars. Regular price 35 cents.
Special at. **25c**

'Buster Brown' Collars, embroidered in blue, green, red and black.
Special at. **25c**

Lace Stocks, in cream, white, and Paris. Special value at.. .. **23c**

Oriental Collars, in a large variety of colorings. Regular price $2.00.
Special at. **25c**

At the Notion Counter.

Popular articles in daily use, all worth two or three times the price we shall ask for them on Monday. Here's some of the values.

Hooks and eyes, black and white.
Special at 3 cards for 5c

Brass Safety Hooks and Eyes. Special at, per card 1c

India Tape. Three bunches for .. 5c

Toilet Pin Sheets, 200 pins on a sheet. Three sheets for 5c

Special Toilet Pins, black, white and assorted heads, 144 pins on a sheet.
Special at 10c

Our special Horn Hair Pins, per box of 1 dozen 25c

Toilet Pin Cubes, 40 pins in a cube, black, white and colored heads. Special at, 2 cubes for 5c

Specials in the Wool Dept.

Our Wool Department still keeps rapidly advancing in favor with the general public. We carry one of the largest stock sto be found anywhere.

THE NEW RUG AND MAT WOOL

will be all the rage this fall and winter. We have a large variety of colors, and also canvas, needles, gauges, etc., necessary for working. Every lady wants it for making fancy mats and rugs.

ASK TO SEE THE NEW RUG AND MAT WOOL.

Super Scotch Fingerings,
Super Scotch Wheeling Yarns,
Berlin Wools,
Andalusian Wool.
Ostrich Wool, Ice Wool,
Angora Wool, etc.

The Original Orkney Shetland Floss, full weight, per lb. **$1.00**

Odd Shades in Wheeling, $1.10 for 50c

Ditto, for Golf Stockings and Bicycling, $1.10, for 75c

Odd Shades in shetland and Andalusian Wool. Regular price $1.10 per lb.
Offered at, per lb. 50c

TELEPHONE ORDERS.



The comfort and convenience of ordering goods by 'phone ought to make this a popular feature of the store service. If you know what you want notify us by 'phone and see how quickly the goods will be delivered.

Radiant Ribbons.

Pretty enough to come miles to see—low priced enough to make it a mistake to miss them. Of course you'll find the newest, best, and biggest variety here, and their freshness of colorings and weave will recommend them for every use to which ribbons can be applied.

Fancy Open Work Ribbon, 5 inches wide, in old rose, pink, yellow, green and white. Regular price 30c.
Special at **25c**

Fancy Tinsel Ribbons, 7 inches wide, in brown, gold, navy blue and white.
Regular price $1.20.
Special at **49c**

Taffeta and Duchesse Satin Ribbon, in the new emerald green shade, 4½ to 6 inches wide.
Special, per yard, from .. .. 25c to 40c

Sashes, with fancy fringed ends, in black, white, cream, pink and rose.
Regular price $2.50.
Special at, each **$1.69**

Black Velvet Ribbon, with white and black fagotting, 1½ to 3 inches wide.

The regular 25c vaule for 19c
The regular 30c value for 23c
The regular 40c value for 29c
The regular 50c value for 39c

Hosiery of Special Merit.

Here's Hosiery of special merit, at prices that are remarkably low. You will do well to see our lovely range of new things in hosiery before you buy your fall supply elsewhere.

Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, seamless feet, 35c a pair, or
3 pairs for **$1.00**

Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, (embroidered), sky, gold, cardinal and white. Per pair **50c**

Ladies' Colored Shot Spun Black Cashmere Hose, green, cardinal, sky, and white.
Per pair **$1.50**

Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, Natural cashmere feet.
Per pair **75c**

Ladies' Out Size, 1-1 Ribbed Elastic Top Black Cashmere Hose **75c**

Specially Low-Priced Men's Furnishings.

Stylish things for gentlemen as well as for ladies. We have proper facilities for getting things right, and we make it a rule to sell at dry goods prices. Wish you would step in and see all there is to see in Men's Furnishings. No obligation to buy any of these unless you want to.

Still a few slightly soiled Full Dress Shirts left. Best quality, pure linen, all sizes in stock. Regular value $1.50.
Special at. **69c**



Men's Handkerchiefs, with colored border and white or colored centre. Pretty patterns and colors. Regular value 33c. Special at **15c**

Men's Plaid Derby Ties, in pure silk, light and dark effects, suitable for men or boys.
Special value at .. .. 25c and 50c

Special line of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Ties in silk, satin and cotton. Flowing end and Derby style. Light and dark colors. Regular prices 25c and 50c.
Extra special at 10c, or .. .. 4 for 25c

Men's Soft Front Shirts, made of English Percale and Corded Madras. Splendid assortment of patterns, colors guaranteed not to fade. All sizes. Regular price $1.00.
Special at. **39c**

The Best in Dress Goods



NO MATTER what the fashion books say is the most fashionable, we were there before the fashion books were written.

Ordinary effects, pleasing fancies, odd conceits, extreme novelties spring into life with the enthusiasm of fall. Months ago the designs were in process of evolution—being brought out, worked out, improved upon by the master minds in the art of Dress Goods making. You seldom know who they are, don't even care. Your interest centres in getting something nobody else has, and paying little enough for it.

It's no half-hearted collection. Try how we will we fail to find a single weakness in the stock. Complete in every particular, a decided improvement on any past—perfectly adapted to the needs and conditions of the most varied constituency. We feel assured of appreciation and subsequent trade. This is how prices run:

Basket weave woven spot, in all latest shades. Ogilvy's price 75c

Spot Amazon Cloth, all shades.
Ogilvy's price.. .. .. **$1.10**

Tweed Suitings, in light and dark colorings. Ogilvy's price 75c

56 inches wide Tweed Suitings, in all colorings. Ogilvy's price **$1.25**

56 inches wide Flake Zibeline Tweed.
Ogilvy's price **$1.25**

All Wool Flake Zibeline Cloth, in the new shades of navy, green, cardinal, brown and reseda. Special at 65c

Fancy Scotch Tweed Effects. Special at 65c

Fancy Flake Tweed Effects. Special at 75c

Panama Canvas Weave Cloth in brown, red, navy, cardinal, green and royal. Special at 75c

The Dry Goods business is an easy business and it isn't, depends on the management.

We're not satisfied with merely changing stocks with the seasons. There must be constant newness—late styles, quick chances, worthy goods, all of them, and cost reduced as much as possible.

Big Special in Silk Petticoats.

The Whitewear Section is again to the front with its far-famed bargains. This time it's Ladies' Petticoats, and if you only knew the trouble we have gone to, to enable us to offer these specials, you would at once hasten to see them. That's why we advertise them—so that you'll come and see, for the goods will almost sell themselves.

Black Taffeta Silk Petticoats, in 4 styles. Some have the new circular flounces, with frills and tucking over a dust ruffle; others have 2 accordian-pleated frills on deep flounce, and a dust ruffle. All are made with the dip front, ensuring a perfect fit over the hips and corset.
Regular price $9.50.
Special at **$5.75**

Ladies' Silk Moirette Underskirts, with full flare tucked flounce and the new Parisian circular cut flounce, sizes 40, 42, 44, colcrs black and navy.
Special at **$3.25**

Ladies' Gloves the Very Best Values.

Is there anything cheap about Gloves that cost less than they ought to, and crack the very first time you try them on? That, however, is the result of any a woman's so-called economical purchase. Don't try that pinching. Better pay what's reasonable and buy what's right. No excuses to make for our prices. But care has been taken to keep them low and put quality in the foreground.

'Fownes' Driving and Walking Gloves, for ladies, 1-dome fastener, sizes 5¾ to 7, new fall shade of tan.
Special value **$1.25**

'Pewny's' French Kid Gloves, in shades of tan, mode, brown, grey and white, 2-dome fasteners, fancy twist point backs, sizes 5¾ to 7. Regular price $1.25.
Special at. **89c**

'Pewny's' Suede Kid Gloves, in champagne, mode, ficelle, grey, white and black, fancy stitched backs, 2-dome fasteners.
Regular price $1.25.
Special at. **89c**

St. Catherine Street **The OGILVY Store,** Mountain Street