Twenty Pages.

DAILY WITNESS

Last Edition.

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FROM THE OLD TO NEW.

St. Lawrence Hall to be Converted to Greatness.

REMINISCENCES OF THE DAYS OF THE BRITISH GRENADIERS.

St. Lawrence Hall is doomed. It is razed to the ground. Upon its site is to be erected a vast modern hostelry fourteen stories high.

St. James street was occupied with yards and stabling the St. Lawrence Hall epitomized the life and spirit of the time.

The Hall began its career in the early fifties. It comprised then a portion of the Craig estate, and was a great deal smaller than it is to-day. The original building only extended back to the present office.

The portion reaching to the corner of St. Francois Xavier street was added later, while the thought of extending back to Craig would have been considered madness. It speedily became the rendezvous of notable persons. Governors had their headquarters. Militia officers as the years went on congregated there. Politicians held their caucuses in the old-fashioned parlors. And it became famous for social gatherings during the fifties, were noted for their brilliancy, enthusiasm and not always for sobriety. These live still who remember festivities lasting till the small hours reproachfully in at the windows.

In memory he sees one of the guests at a table and hears him recite 'Tam o' Shanter'; another with a bunch of heather stuck in his breast for heather; another who gives a tumultuous rendering of the 'Rigs o' barley'; while a fourth is fast asleep.

As the Hall grew in popularity it became the resort of the best class of Americans from the South. This was before the war, when the planters were wealthy and could afford to spend money.

About this time—or perhaps a little before it—the Queen's first visit to Canada and had made tartan all the rage, the old stait business men could be seen on St. James street, going to their offices, in bright tartan coats—a spectacle quite overwhelming to the modern mind. The ladies took to tartan shawls, and the southern ladies, who came as visitors, were wont to buy up these tartan shawls from the Messrs. Mussen in large numbers, at prices ranging from two pounds each.

Where the Barron Block now stands was Tattersalls, a horse dealing yard. Public meetings were then held in Tattersalls, there being no hall in the city large enough to hold any considerable number of citizens; and it was in Tattersalls that the citizens assembled to protest, after the Gavazzi riots, that there should be a second lecture delivered. The lack of accommodation was severely felt in those early days, and the St. Andrew's Society had its meetings and annual gatherings in the St. Lawrence Hall.

With the opening of the St. Lawrence Hall a new life and movement came in to St. James street. Land which was not worth a dollar a foot, went up in value; new buildings were projected and the family life of the street, long doomed by encroaching modernity, felt it had received a mortal blow. One by one the old residents disappeared beyond the mountain. Big business interests grew and flourished upon a street which, in the early days, was the residential street par excellence.

The Bank of Montreal was altered; and the post office took the place of the Bonsecours du Peuple. By the attractions of the Hall, people from all parts of the country were found on St. James street, whose physical features underwent a change. Mr. Hogan added another block of the Corse estate, and opened a medical hall. Then Fortification lane was bridged and another property acquired which reached to Craig street. Internal expansions and improvements were also made from time to time. But the Hall of to-day is in the main a patchwork, which never was the day after to-morrow.

Those who regret the days when around the old Hall, the happy life was lived to the echoes along the corridor, the fiddles in the parlor, the refrain of the tumultuous song.

The officers of the regular garrison lived at the Donegana Hotel, which stood upon the present site of the Grand Hotel; but when they were out during the Trent excitement, Lawrence Hall witnessed a return to that free life to which they were nearly always addicted.

The officers of the Scotch Fusiliers and the Grenadier Guards were as gallant a set of men as ever wore Her Majesty's uniform. They had volunteered

THE PRINCESS HELENE.

THE PRINCE OF NAPLES.

for active service; they desired nothing better than to take the field at a moment's notice. Most of them, indeed, were sprigs of nobility, with whom a dare-devil courage is the first consideration. They made the Hall their headquarters. There they gave balls and parties; there they tripped it lightly, to the sound of music, with the youth and beauty which, alas, is now but dust; there they drank deeply, and cut up the devil generally.

Lord Dunmore, of the Scotch Fusiliers, was an awful wag.

It is midnight. There is a cry of 'fire' in the St. Lawrence Hall. The guests, ladies and gentlemen, tumble out of their beds in a terrible alarm. Their clothing is scanty; they run against one another in the corridors.

Mr. Hogan rushes upstairs, and finds Lord Dunmore rushing hither and thither, crying 'fire' at the top of his voice.

'Where is the fire, my lord?' asks Mr. Hogan.

'Why, there isn't any fire at all, you know.'

'And what on earth do you mean, my lord, by crying fire?'

'Just a lark, you know. Isn't it great fun to see the fright of our friends'—pointing to the flying guests—'in their scanty clothing?'

Mr. Hogan had to be severe with His Lordship—had, in fine, to suggest other quarters.

Lord Dunmore went to Union avenue. Wet or dry, summer or winter, His Lordship had his piper play before his door at the break of day every morning.

The neighbors remonstrated. His Lordship smiled. The piper skirled on the pipes. At last the landlord talked seriously to His Lordship; he said the practice must be given over, or the place must be vacated.

'What is the house worth, anyway?' demanded His Lordship, using an adjective to characterize the house which would be quite shocking to later times.

The landlord asked a stiff price, you may be sure.

'Well, get the deeds drawn up, bring them to me, and I will give you what you ask.'

And His Lordship bought the house, and the piper skirled, and the neighbors had to bear the affliction with such composure as might be commanded.

A sad dog, truly; but gallant, a high spirit, a heart warm with kindly feeling, only obstinate when thwarted, not brooking contradiction.

And there was the Duke of Athol, also of the Fusiliers, a companion to Lord Dunmore. He was the Marquis of Tullibardine then and as gay a roysterer as any of them, often going home in the morning as daylight was breaking in the east.

'Ah, those were the times,' said an old survivor, with a smack of the lips that said 'You have nothing now. You are dull as dishwater.'

It is quite true. We now put roysterers in the patrol waggon. And we have quite another name for them in the charge sheet at the police court.

But all through that early period we hear the click of the sword, and note the swaggering young fellows in their dandified uniforms, and see them, in their mess room on Craig street, drinking far into the night. The same era was that of the invasion of the city by wealthy refugees from the Southern States whose manners, stately but free, captivated Montreal society and did much to spread a pro-Southern feeling among Montreal society people. The St. Lawrence Hall was a great centre for these people.

One day, however, all this went out like the snuffing of a candle. And to the military, and to the southern nabobs, succeeded what may be called the civil regime. The scarlet coat and the sword ceased to dominate and the generously proportioned wide-awake was known no more.

The politician succeeded the swash-buckler. The Hall became, with the consummation of Confederation, the resort of all the notable provincial politicians. The political caucus became the cynosure of regard.

Incoming ministers learned their destiny in private corners, cabinets were formed in stuffy little rooms. If unsentient things could feel and speak, piquant things might be disclosed by the old walls which are so shortly to be pulled down. The intrigue has been developed in the private room; the new line of policy has been formulated behind closed doors; the office-seeker has haunted the corridor that he might at last catch the ear of the powerful minister; the heeler has bullied the man of honor into accepting a programme of expediency rather than a programme of righteousness.

It was in the Hall that the citizens presented loyal addresses to the new Governors-General, when they first took office, it was there that local opinion found expression in large gatherings.

The citizens of Montreal can well remember how often they sought to deliver themselves from the absolute sway of the St. Lawrence Hall. Every few years some one would move in the matter and as often there would come out well founded rumors about the immediate rebuilding of the St. Lawrence Hall. When as a result the new hotel project died away then the rumors died away, too. The St. Lawrence Hall lost nothing by the opening of the Windsor. It has at all events been a better hotel ever since.

MR. TARTE IN THE WEST.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 24.—The Hon. Mr. Tarte, Dominion Minister of Public Works, accompanied by Mrs. Tarte and daughter, Mr. Bourassa, M.P. for Labelle, and Mr. Morrison, M.P. for New Westminster, reached Winnipeg yesterday afternoon had a cordial informal welcome from the city Liberals, the Hon. Joseph Martin, Mr. Andrew Strong and others being on hand to greet the honorable minister. Last night Mr. Tarte met a number of newspaper men and friends at the Manitoba Hotel. At two o'clock this afternoon the minister will meet a joint committee of the Council and Board of Trade to discuss public works required, chiefly the St. Andrew's Rapids. There will be a public reception at Government House from 3.30 to 5.30 p.m. On Monday it is expected the minister and party will drive to St. Andrew's to view the rapids, and in the evening a banquet, for which elaborate preparations are being made, will be tendered to him. Mr. Tarte will proceed west to the Pacific coast on Tuesday or Wednesday.

WESTERN GRAIN STANDARDS.

Winnipeg, Oct. 23.—The Grain Standards Board has fixed all the standards for the year, and the Montreal and Toronto members departed for home to-day. They have adopted a new commercial grade of wheat to be known as extra Manitoba hard, which is without blemish and weighs over sixty-three pounds.

GABARUS BAY.

ITS CLAIMS AS THE SEAPORT OF THE FAST SHORT LINE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In view of the constant restlessness of the Government of Canada, and her chief cities and boards of commerce on the subject of the Atlantic railway terminus of the proposed short line, I would like to address a not, with the hope, possibly, of stirring up the people of Ontario in the business, as I believe the matter concerns them a good deal more than Quebec or the Lower Provinces.

Mr. Little of Montreal some time ago wrote some sensible letters on the Labrador railway. They carried conviction with them. I was a summer in Labrador, and travelled a good extent of the coast. The harbors there are among the best in the world. In course of time this scheme will be carried out. And this line would pay almost from the time of its inception. It is a line that is much needed, and capitalists should take hold of it on the score of a sure investment.

The Hudson's Bay line is also practicable, but it would not be so satisfactory. It could not be utilized, so far as the ocean passage is concerned, but a few months in the year. But then during that time the traffic would be so great that it, too, would pay.

The other great lines now used, viz., by Portland, St. John, Halifax and Montreal, to my mind are strongly objectionable as long, foggy, rocky, circuitous and foreign. The continued use of them is an indirect tax on the Dominion, and especially on Ontario and the North-West, in whatever light we view the subject, and even humiliating, so far as going by way of the United States is concerned.

The desideratum is a short line, by the ocean especially, though the land part of it would be a little lengthened. The characteristics of the ocean are the same, pretty much, whatever line is adopted.

The best chart of available lines is that 'constructed and drawn by J. Johnston, geographer,' for the benefit of the Dominion Government, I understand. The red, or selected line, crossing the ocean, starts from Louisburg, and passing between the Grand Bank of Newfoundland and Newfoundland, terminates in Milford Haven, on the other side of the water, the length of voyage being 2,055 miles, and at twenty miles an hour, taking, not altogether four and a half days. What blessed brevity of time for those afflicted with seasickness!

But for Louisburg I would substitute Gabarus Harbor, for the reason, as stated to me by an eminent engineer, 'Why advocate Louisburg Harbor, Gabarus Harbor is better.' And Mr. Obalski, government engineer of Quebec, who has seen both harbors, would, I think, say the same thing. Dredged out, or with a breakwater, Gabarus is undoubtedly best.

Louisburg is famed, and much resorted to, and as there is a railway there, now carrying coal and passengers, its merits and demerits are better known. But Gabarus is isolated, and not much resorted to, except by shipping, and during times when Louisburg is not accessible on account of ice or stress of weather or head winds, or fog;' or when Sydney is not at all accessible on account of ice for weeks together, perhaps, in spring. On such occasions both home and foreign vessels, large and small, anchor out in the bay in Gabarus in perfect security. Louisburg, Fourché and the headlands generally are subject to fog all summer. But Gabarus is generally free from fog, summer and winter, both inside and away out to sea—except on some rare occasions, how frequent, or how rare, I cannot say, only I am sure, more rarely than any other part of the coast.

A scientific mind can form this judgment from its shape and position. It is a harbor stretching east and west, about four and three-quarter miles long by three and one-quarter miles wide, is covered from the north and west winds by an unbroken chain of hills of two or three hundred feet high in average, and like the long-stretched bays in Labrador, while their headlands are cold and foggy in the summer time, the bays themselves are clear and sunshiny, generally, and mild, even hot, excessively hot, occasionally. It is not hot in Gabarus, but mild and genial, both summer and winter, on account of its immunity from fog and ocean ice, and clear sky.

I have seen harbors enough on both sides of the Atlantic, and I have never seen one so capable of being made supremely good as that of Gabarus. Not a shoal, nor ledge, nor rock is to be found in it, but dotted out of the way to the side and standing clear out of water Harbor Rock, which has never been known to do any injury there. The soundings may be seen satisfactorily, in the old French charts and in Captain Orlabar's survey. The only reason the French did not select it for their capital was the want of a breakwater, and the absence of the use of a dredge to open out the beautiful Barrasin or Lewis Lake at the end of the bay. But all this should be done now; and the offensive stumbling-block of a non-suitable terminus will be removed, with its reproach out of the way of the general government and Canadian commonwealth.

Canada must come to this short line in the end, and the sooner the wiser and better. I cast Louisburg and every other place aside, and I do say, that the 69 miles of railway from Gabarus to Hawksbury should at once be built, and the Strait of Canso bridged, and, the missing link thus supplied, Canada would have the only satisfactory short line and the only satisfactory terminus to and on the Atlantic, and to Great Britain, terminating in Milford Haven. To avoid this mathematical and divinely ordered line, which is sure to carry eventually, is greatly to befool the empire and Canada, and the army and navy and all concerned. Our present circuitous line through Cape Breton will not suit. It is not 'The Line.'

DONALD SUTHERLAND,
Presbyterian Minister.

Gabarus, C.B., Oct., 1896.

AIR BRAKES FOR G. T. R. FREIGHTS

Toronto, Oct. 24.—The Westinghouse Air Brake Company has received an order from the Grand Trunk Railway for brake equipment for ten thousand cars and four hundred engines and it is the railway company's intention to equip in the near future all their freight trains with the appliance. Mr. J. W. Shannon, a brake expert from the Westinghouse Company, is making a trip over the road giving lectures on the operating system.

A ROYAL WEDDING.

THE PRINCE OF NAPLES AND PRINCESS HELENE OF MONTENEGRO MARRIED THIS MORNING.

Rome, Oct. 24.—The civil and religious ceremonies uniting in marriage Prince Victor Emanuel, Prince of Naples and Crown Prince of Italy, to Princess Helene, third daughter of Prince Nicholas, ruler of Montenegro, were performed this forenoon. The civil marriage took place at the Quirinal at ten o'clock in the presence of the King and Queen of Italy, the members of the reigning family of Montenegro who had come with Princess Helene to witness the ceremony; the president of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, the members of the ministry and a number of court dignitaries. The civil function was performed by the Marquis Di Rudini, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, in his capacity as crown attorney. After the performance of the civil ceremony the Prince and Princess, King Humbert and Queen Margherita and the Royal and other guests entered state carriages and were driven to the Church of Santa Maria Della Angeli where the religious ceremony was performed at eleven o'clock. The wedding procession from the Quirinal to the church was preceded by an escort of cuirassiers, and military bands stationed along the route played appropriate music as the cortege passed. The streets were beautifully decorated with flags, banners, bunting and a profusion of flowers, and lined with people who gave vent to their enthusiasm by almost incessantly cheering as the procession passed on its way to the church and again on its return to the Quirinal.

CANADIAN FOREIGN TRADE.

RETURNS FOR SEPTEMBER SHOW A GRATIFYING INCREASE.

Ottawa, Oct. 24.—The trade returns for the month of September show imports of $11,330,000, compared with $9,843,000 in September of last year, an increase of $1,487,000. The duty collected amounted to $1,810,000 as against $1,817,000 last year. The exports for the month were valued at $12,626,000, compared with $10,497,000 in the same month last year. In the imports, the item of $1,637,000 is included for coin and bullion, and in the exports the same item represents $784,000. It is to be hoped that the new Comptroller of Customs will give instructions to eliminate coin and bullion from the trade returns. They do not represent trade, and are not included in the trade returns of other countries.

For the first quarter of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, Canada's total foreign trade amounted to $71,326,000, as compared with $64,799,000 for the same period last year, or an increase of nearly $7,000,000. The imports entered for consumption amounted to $32,684,000, as compared with $29,426,000 in 1895. The exports were valued at $38,642,000, against $35,373,000 for the same period in 1895. These returns show a gratifying increase in both imports and exports. The duty collected amounted to $5,210,000, an increase over the same period last year of only $65,000, showing that the increase of imports must have been almost altogether confined to free goods, and this is significant as indicating increased activity in manufacturing establishments, although some of the increase would naturally be in the item of anthracite coal.

FIVE HOUSES DESTROYED.

A disastrous conflagration at Notre Dame de Grace broke out last night about midnight on the premises of Mr. Trottier, a baker, opposite the Ville Marie Convent. In a very sort time the houses of Mr. Savage, carriage builder; Mrs. Savage, a widow; the Council House and Mr. Roch Descarries's workshop and house, as well as Mr. Trottier's establishment, were burned to the ground.

Assistance was sent from the city and also from St. Henry, but the firemen could do nothing, there being absolutely no water. Mr. Descarries's house was the only one insured.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Ont., Oct. 24, 11 a.m. — The following are the minimum temperatures:—Qu'Appelle, 24; Winnipeg, 22; Parry Sound, 30; Toronto, 34; Ottawa, 28; Montreal, 36; Quebec, 40; Halifax, 34. Probabilities for the next 24 hours—Fresh to strong north-west to west winds; generally fair and decidedly cool to-day and Sunday.

Oct. 24, 1896.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day 29.48; yesterday 29.77; to-day, temperature, max. 52; min. 38; yesterday, max. 48; min. 40.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

BORROWES.—At 1066 St. James street, on Oct. 20, 1896, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Borrowes. 23

LETT.—On the 12th inst., the wife of the Rev. F. G. Lett, of a daughter. 23

MACFARLANE—At Gottingen, Germany, on the 5th Oct., the wife of W. D. Macfarlane, of a son. 29

MARRIED.

CRAIG—BENTLEY.—On the 21st inst., by the Rev. D. Winter, William A. Craig to Louisa A. Bentley, both of Ottawa. 23

HALL—McLEA—On Wednesday, Oct. 21st, 1896, at the residence of the bride's father, 41 Victoria street, by the Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Dr. Barclay, Joseph Newman Hall, of Belfast, Ireland, to Jeanie Catherine, daughter of John R. McLea, of Montreal.

PAYNE—RADMORE.—On the 21st inst., by the Rev. D. Winter, Sydney A. Payne, of Eardley, P.Q., to Annie M. Radmore, of Hull, P.Q. 23

ROSS—REID.—On Oct. 21, 1896, at the residence of the bride's parents, Tullochgorum, by the Rev. D. W. Morison, B.A., William Bryson Ross to Maggie Emma, daughter of Mr. James Reid. 23

WEBSTER—BORBRIDGE—On the 21st instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, 156 Metcalfe avenue, Westmount, by the Rev. A. M. Phillips, Louisa J., eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Webster, to Charles S. Borbridge, of Ottawa, son of the late Wm. Borbridge.

WHITE—HEWS.—On Tuesday evening, Oct. 6, 1896, by the Rev. Robert Emmitt, in the Episcopal Church, of Papineauville, John A. White, of the Gore of Lochaber, to Miss Ellen Honora Hews, fourth daughter of Thomas W. Hews, of Papineauville.

DIED.

PATTERSON—At Ramelton, Ireland, on Oct. 11, 1896, James Patterson, aged 77 years, father of the late John Patterson, of the firm of Renaud, King & Patterson. 24

PATTERSON—On Saturday, the 24th inst., at 658 St. Lawrence street, Smith Patterson, in the 69th year of his age.
Funeral from Chalmers Church on Monday, at 2.30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited.

SHORTLY—On the 18th of Oct., 1896, at Lacadie, Que., Benj. Shortly, Esq., in his 92nd year a native of the County Wexford, Ireland.
St. John's 'News' please copy. 24

TAIT.—On Oct. 18, 1896, at Bell Ewart farm, St. Louis Station, after a short illness, James Tait, aged 75 years, 3 months and 7 days.
His end was peace. 23

THOMPSON.—On Oct. 21, 1896, Bertram, Edward Standley Thompson, aged 6 years and 3 months, youngest and beloved son of John Thompson, 568 Cadieux street, of croup.
Funeral private. 23

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Wonderful Heintzman tone is found only in the genuine Heintzman & Co. Pianos. Choice assortment of the latest designs on sale at C. W. Lindsay's new warerooms, 2366 St. Catherine street. Moderate prices; easy terms when required.

The Bell Boudoir Piano.—A dainty and elegant instrument, made in rosewood finish and walnut case, with ivory keys, finest polish, beautiful carving and overstrung scale, dulciana pedal, raised carved panels and all appointments of a first-class piano. To be seen at the warerooms of Willis & Co., 1824 Notre Dame street, near McGill. 20

THOMAS LIGGET

Is showing a very extensive range of Household Furniture in a large range of new designs,

Drawing Room, Dining Room, Library and Bedroom Suites.

CARPETS.

Careful buyers claim that the one place above all others to get quality, effect and value in Carpets is

Thomas Ligget's

1884 Notre Dame st.,
Glenora Building.

24

WATCH CHAINS.

Men's Solid Gold Chains	$11.00	to $35.00
Men's Gold Filled Chains	2.00	to 10.00
Ladies' Long Gold Chains	9.50	to 25.00
Ladies' Long Gold Filled Chains	2.00	to 7.50

WATCH GUARDS.

Solid Silver and Rolled Gold Mountings, 35c to 75c.

D. BEATTY,

Watchmaker and Jeweller.
137 St. Peter st, opposite 'Witness' Office.

Watches, Clocks and Jewellery Repaired. Watches Cleaned, Repaired and Warranted for one year, $1.00. Main Spring and Cleaning, $1.50.

24

The S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.

Our Annex.—The correct place to buy Men's or Boys' White Shirts and Underwear, is at the S. Carsley Co., Ltd., Annex on St. James street, next door to the Molsons Bank.

ABOUT WINTER DRESS GOODS

On MONDAY we offer three cases of the latest novelties in Winter Dress Goods, wide handsome goods from 75c to $1.50 per yard.
THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

NEW WINTER JACKETS AND CAPES.

On Monday, several cases of New Winter Capes and Jackets will be shown, prices from $10.00 to $30.00; very choice garments, and grand value.
THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.

ABOUT HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Linens have always been one of our specialties, for best value and the most reliable makes of Irish, Scotch, English and Belgium Linen Damasks, Napkins, Table Cloths, Towels or Sheetings, come direct to
THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

LADIES' WINTER JACKET PRICES.

Ladies' Beaver Cloth Jackets, $3.19.
Ladies' Cheviot Cloth Jackets, $3.98.
Ladies' Tweed Jackets, $5.50.
Ladies' Covert Cloth Jackets, $11.50.
Ladies' Jacket Novelties, up to $35.50.
THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

CHILDREN'S ULSTER PRICES.

Children's Serge and Beaver, $1.75.
Children's Ulsters, $3.65.
Misses' Ulsters with Cape, $5.25.
Misses' Ulsters, with Cape, $6.40.
Misses' Ulsters up to $15.50.
THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

LADIES' GOLF CAPE PRICES.

Ladies' Circular Capes, $2.50.
Ladies' Golf Capes, $2.98.
Ladies' Circular Capes, $7.50.
Ladies' Circular Capes, $12.00.
Ladies' Fur-Lined Capes, $17.75.
THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.

LADIES' SKIRT PRICES.

Ladies' Black Dress Skirts, $1.69.
Ladies' Cloth Dress Skirts, $2.35.
Ladies' Cord Dress Skirts, $3.85.
Ladies' Crepon Dress Skirts, $9.00.
THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.

COLORED DRESS GOODS PRICES.

Colored Serge Dress Goods, 16½c.
Colored Serge Dress Goods, 20c.
Colored Cheviot Dress Goods, 23c.
Scotch Plaid Dress Goods, 25c.
French Boucle Dress Goods, 40c.
Scotch Tweed Dress Goods, 57c.
French Boucle Dress Goods, 75c.
French Silk and Wool Goods, $1.00.
French Illuminated Repps, $1.10.
Silk and Wool Dress Goods, $1.25.
Silk and Wool Dress Goods, $1.50.
Silk and Wool Dress Goods, $1.75.
THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

BLACK DRESS GOODS PRICES

Black Ladies' Cloth, 16½c.
Black Figured Dress Goods, 29c.
Black Worsted Dress Goods, 40c.
Black Repp Dress Goods, 57c.
Black Boucle Dress Goods, 75c.
THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.

SILK PRICES.

Colored Shot Silk, 29c.
Colored Stripe Silks, 40c.
Black and White Silks, 55c.
Shot Silks, 75c.
Figured Shot Silks, 87c.
THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.

LINEN TOWEL PRICES.

Linen Towels, Checked, 3½c each.
White Bath Towels, 6½c each.
Colored Bath Towels, 9½c each.
Linen Damask Towels, 16c each.
Linen Huckaback Towels, 23c each.
THE S. CARSLEY CO. LTD.

TOWELLING PRICES.

Huckaback Towelling, 3½c yard.
Linen Glass Towelling, 5c yard.
Turkish Roller Towelling, 8c yard.
Linen Dish Towelling, 8c yard.
Linen Huckaback Towelling, 11½c yard.
THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.

DAMASK PRICES.

Linen Table Damask, 17c yard.
Linen Table Damask, 23c yard.
Linen Table Damask, 40c yard.
Linen Table Damask, 47c yard.
Linen Table Damask, 62c yard.
THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

FLANNEL PRICES.

All-Wool Red Flannel, 11c yard.
All-Wool Grey Flannel, 12c yard.
All-Wool Quaker Flannel, 24c yard.
All-Wool Homespun Flannel, 25c yard.
All-Wool Heavy Sheeting, 25c yard.
THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

The S. Carsley Co.

LIMITED.
1765 to 1783 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

ABOUT FURS

Several lots of
FUR NECK RUFFS,
FUR CAPES,
FUR JACKETS,
will be offered extra cheap on MONDAY, at
THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

Our Annex.

Our new annex on St. James street, next door to the Molsons Bank, is now open for business. The premises are not in anything like proper order and will not be for another two weeks.

But Gentlemen

requiring White Shirts, Underwear or other Furnishing Goods will find the Best Assortment and the Best value.

At the S. Carsley Co., Ltd., Annex.

The Last Of it All. The finish of our quick clearing carpet sale is now at hand. Lively selling during the past few months has proved the high grade of our stock. Now comes the chance to buy the worthy remainder of a worthy stock even lower than our recent retiring prices.

AUCTION,

OCT. 26th and 27th.

Hicks & Co. will finish the sale on these two dates, at 2.30 each afternoon as advertised. We have good assortments of Brussels, Wiltons, Rugs, Made up Squares, Furniture Coverings, Cloths, Plushes, Poles, Stair Rods; also the Fixtures, Shelving, Counters, Gasaliers, Stoves, Carpet Machine, Sewing Machine, Safe, Desk, Tools of the Trade, etc., etc.

Prompt coming and early bidding will put house furnishing in reach of all.

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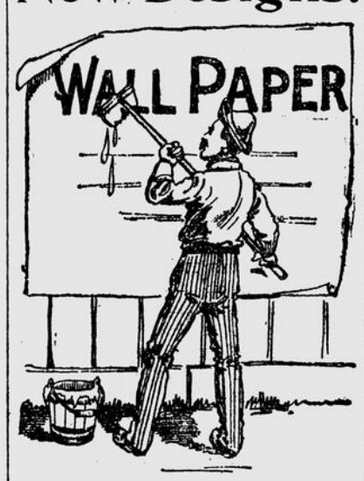

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The Undertaker,
HAS REMOVED TO
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GENERAL BAZAAR.

1 Lot Boys' Merino Drawers, 15c.
1 Lot Ladies' Colored Cashmere Gloves, 10c.
1 Lot Women's Merino Stockings, 10c.
1 Lot Children's Merino Stockings, two pairs, 15c.
1 Lot Men's Wool Shirts and Drawers, 40c each.
1 Lot Men's Scotch Drawers, 65c each.
1 Lot Remnants White Canton, 8c yard, worth 15c.
1 Lot Shaker Flannel, 7c, worth 10c.
1 Lot Halifax Tweed, 35c, worth 45c.

SAMPLES
GENTS' NATURAL WOOL UNDER VESTS
White Quilts, large, 85c.
White Quilts, large, $1.00.
Lace Curtains, 3½ long, $1.00 pair.
GEORGE H. ROWELL,
1597 Notre Dame Street,
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THE
UNDERTAKERS,
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Advertisement.

Open To-night till 9.30 o'clock.

MANTLES!

Thousands of New Garments at less than wholesale prices to select from!

Our Stock embraces all the latest styles and designs imported direct from all the great European centres of fashion.

No lady should buy a Fall or Winter Mantle before visiting us!

Gloves

Up-to-Date.

NEW COLORINGS,
NEW STITCHINGS,
NEW IDEAS.

Ladies' 4-Button Kid Gloves,

at 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 pair.

Ladies' Suede Gloves,

from 4-Button to 24-Button lengths; prices for 4-Button $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75.

Suede Evening Gloves from $1.50 pair up.

Ladies' Driving Gloves (Dent's), from $1 pair.

Ladies' Wool Gloves.

Everything new and pretty for Fall and Winter Wear.

MEN'S GLOVES.

Dent's Walking or Driving Kid Gloves at $1.00, $1.25, $1.35, $1.50 up to $2.25 pair.

50 doz. Mock Buck Gloves for Men, wool-lined; to clear at $1.00 pair; regular price, $1.50.

Men's Lined Gloves, all kinds and styles; prices from 75c up.

Men's Reindeer Gloves, from $2.25 pair.

Men's Wool Gloves, all sizes and prices.

Children's Gloves and Mitts

in Wool or Lined Kid at Rock Bottom Prices.

Children's Double Wool Mitts, from 17c.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

2343 St. Catherine St.,
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TERMS CASH. **Telephone No. 3833.**

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS'

ADVERTISEMENT.

Mantle Department.

MORE NEW MANTLES.

We are opening up to-day a supplementary shipment, our first supply being almost exhausted. For style and value our Garments are taking the lead.

Nice Jackets.	**New Golf Capes.**
At $3.75.	**New Velvet Capes.**
At $3.50.	**New Empire Jackets.**
At $4.50.	**New Mantle Cloths.**

Boys' Clothing.

Our Opening Season in Juvenile and Boys' Ready-Made Clothing.

Our stock is new, carefully selected. We have pleasure in inviting the attention of all purchasers to the style and value we are offering.

Boys' Navy Serge Reefers, fit from four to nine years, $2.25.

Boys' Blue Pilot and Nap Reefers, special heavy lined, $2.50 to $5.50.

Boys' Blue Beaver Reefers, first class garment, interlined with Fibre Chamois, equal to custom-made, $6 to $7.50.

Boys' Freize Overcoats, with storm collars, $3.50 to $7.50.

Boys' Blanket Coats, with hood, scarlet trimmed, best value in the market, $5.00.

Boys' Serge Sailor Suits, beautifully trimmed, at four special prices, $2.50, $3.75, $4.50, $5.00.

Boys' Two-Garment Suits, in Tweeds and Serges, $2 to $5.75.

Boys' Three-Garment Suits, $4.00 to $8.

Youths' Long Trouser Suits, in Tweeds and Serges, $6 to $11.75.

Youths' Heavy Freize Overcoats, in all the latest styles and colorings, $6 to $12.

Mail Orders receive prompt attention.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS,

THE DRY GOODS WAREHOUSE.
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YOU SHOULD SEE
OUR LINE OF
Plenished Copper-Lined
Fiber Bath Tubs.

TILES
For All Purposes.

THE G. R. LOCKER CO.,
1749 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Dry Goods Points For Next Week's Considering

First, consider the last purchase you made here. Was there any fault to find with the quality, the price, or the service? If you've never bought here, Monday morning, at nine o'clock, will be a good time to begin. You won't have to go far to find bigger stores, but you must travel far to find such choice selection, high quality and reasonable prices in dry goods. We choose the newest and best of every line. Everyone finds their choice here if the newest and best is what they want, not at we-get-rich-quick prices, but at we-want-you-satisfied prices. There's a good deal of difference between these two ways of doing business.

JAPANESE SILKS 39c Yard. Silk selling has been lively here this week. A little price and a big lot of beautiful Japanese Silks are what did it. It's a line of genuine 50c silk, 24in. wide, just what you want for blouses or fancy work of all kinds. We are selling them at 39c a yard.
Silk Table Covers, with embroidery and drawn work, worth $1.50 for $1.00. Mantel Drapes from $1.00 to $3.25.

CASHMERE GLOVES. Some Ladies fancy Cashmere and Ringwood gloves in the newest designs. They are warm and look well. We have some odd lines selling as low as 10c a pair.

CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS. Warm heavy wool stockings for the children. This is a new line we have just received. All sizes. Prices are where it makes it easy to get stocking comfort for the coming winter. Prices vary according to size.

IMPERATRICE UNDERWEAR. Imperatrice Scotch Wool Underwear is, without doubt, the best on the market for Ladies and Children. That's why we sell it. We have it in Vests, Drawers and Combinations. These goods are unshrinkable, warm, non-irritating and perfectly absorbent. We are selling a full sized Vest with long sleeves for 98c.

WRAPPER FLANNELETTES. We have some nice Soft Flannelettes that would make up beautifully for wrappers. They are very prettily figured in light and dark shades. They are selling at 20c a yard;

SILENCE CLOTH. For putting under Table Cloths. Thick, soft cloth which prevents noise of dishes or scorching of table. 54 inches wide. We are selling it at 35c. Very suitable for ironing tables, too. One line of heavier material at 59c a yard.

HAYCOCK & DUDGEON,

2401-03 St. Catherine Street.

WORDS FROM THE PRIMATE OF CANADA AND THE BISHOP OF HURON.

The address of the Primate to the Students and Clergy, and very copious extracts from the sermon of the Bishop of Huron, at the recent opening of the Montreal Diocesan College, will be published in the next number of the 'College Magazine.'

Subscription, 50c per annum.
Single Copies, 10c.

Address THOS. B. HOLLAND, Business Manager, 'Diocesan College Magazine.'

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CENTS FOR SALE

Apply at the 'Witness' Office.

BIBLE HOUSE,

2175 ST. CATHERINE STREET,
Phillips Square.

THE MONTREAL AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY is now receiving by steamers, a new stock of Fine Bibles and Testaments from London, Oxford and Glasgow.
Will be sold at lowest rates.
New Testaments, 3 cents each.
Ruby Bibles, 15 cents and upwards.

24

ELECTROTYPING DONE IN

the very best Style and with despatch at 'Witness' Office.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 24

MR. GALE'S MEETING.

THE EVANGELIST SPEAKS OF GOD'S LOVE TO MAN.

The last meeting of the week in connection with the union evangelistic services was held last night in the Methodist Church, a very large congregation being in attendance. The preacher spoke from the words, 'Behold, now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation.' 'Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh.' He said: The message of friends, is a message of love. God so loved us that he sent his Son into the world, that the world through him might be saved. His love is as high as the heavens, and as deep as the lowest place on earth. So high and so deep that it reaches every man be he rich or poor. In this message God tells us that 'now' is the accepted time, that 'to-day' is the day of salvation. The hearts you and me to be ready. How many of you probably will tell me that you believe what the bible teaches, that there is time enough yet. You do not think that Christ will come to-morrow, or next week or next year. But my brother, he will come, and he will come in such a day and in such an hour as ye think not. God's love is sometimes compared to the love of a father or of a sister, a wife or a mother. Mr. Gale told of the almost unexampled love of the wife of John G. Woolley, who, although her husband had become an outcast, followed him into the lowest haunts of sin, and stood faithfully by him, sometimes without food or shelter, until she brought him home and to Christ. But, continued Mr. Gale, the pictures I have drawn are faint in comparison to God's love. Tell me that I do not believe this love. It is because I do believe this love that I come and present him to you. If you will allow the voice of your conscience, of your memory, or the bible to speak they will tell you you ought to become a Christian. 'What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul.' And sometimes, friends, through the voice of the grave and fearful tribulation God speaks. Unnatural as it may seem God comes in this way in order that you may be saved and because you will not yield in any other way. It may be that in your home the same trial has come and that to-night you can hear the voice of your little one from heaven calling, 'Father, come home.'

In conclusion, Mr. Gale said, 'It may be the voice of conscience, or of memory, or of the bible or of the grave. It may be a father, a wife or a child. But that voice is assuredly calling to-night. The voice of God's love, through me, is also calling, "Come home, come home."'

Mr. Gale will conduct a prayer and praise meeting in St. Matthew's Church at ten o'clock on Sunday morning, preaching in the same church at 11 a.m. on 'Amusements,' and again at 7 p.m. on the 'Unpardonable sin.' In the Centenary Methodist Church he will hold a mass meeting for Sunday-school children of the united churches at 3 p.m. and at 8 p.m. in the same church will hold a meeting for men only. In the afternoon in O'Brien Hall, at four o'clock, he will speak on the subject of 'Assurance.'

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The first monthly meeting of the Natural History Society for the season will be held in the society's rooms, 32 University street, on Monday evening at eight o'clock. There will be communicated two papers of popular interest, one by the president, the Rev. Dr. Campbell, reporting and exhibiting additional specimens of the flora of Montreal, some forty in number, some of which are rare and have never been reported before from the district. The other paper is to be read by the curator of the museum, Mr. J. B. Williams, who is to exhibit some very interesting specimens of birds and reptiles procured by him for the museum while recently in England. These meetings are open to the public.

THE MERCIER DEMONSTRATION.

At a meeting of the Club National held yesterday evening, arrangements were completed for the pilgrimage to late Premier Mercier's grave on Nov. 1. It was decided to extend an invitation to all the friends of the deceased politician to meet at Cote des Neiges cemetery and place flowers on their late leader's grave. There will be no procession.

SERVICE OF SONG.

A service of song will be held to-morrow (Sunday) evening at the Olivet Baptist Church, at which the following music will be rendered: Opening sentence 'O pray for the peace of Jerusalem' (Reed); anthem, 'Hark, hark my soul' (Shelley); quartette, 'Lo, the day of rest declineth' (Pflueger); anthem, 'Crown him with many crowns' (Schnecker); offertory solo, 'Offertorie' (King Hall).

A PLEASING ENTERTAINMENT.

An enjoyable elocutionary and musical entertainment took place last evening in the Y. M. C. A. hall under the auspices of the Montreal School of Elocution. Those who took part were Miss Maude Henley, elocutionist, who has recently come to Montreal, and is on the staff of the school; Miss Barker, Miss Campbell, Mr. Mueller, Mr. Dyer and Mr. Willett. The programme was gone through in a pleasing manner and the performance reflected credit on all concerned.

HEATHER FOR HALLOWE'EN.

Through the kindness of Sir Donald A. Smith, hon. president of the Caledonian Society, there will be heather fresh from the hills of Glencoe, at the Hallowe'en concert in the Windsor Hall on Oct. 30.

THE NEXT LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

The 'Campagnard du Sud,' a Conservative organ, predicts that Mr. Tarte will be the next Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.

CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS.

CORONER'S JURY BLAMES A DRIVER FOR THE DEATH OF MADAME NORMOYNE.

ON THE BODY OF WM. DOW.

The coroner's jury at an inquest this morning arrived at the conclusion that the death of Madame Normoyne, which occurred at the General Hospital on Thursday, was due to the carelessness of Wm. O'Connor. Madame Normoyne was run down by a vehicle in charge of Wm. O'Connor, and died from the injuries received. A warrant will be issued for O'Connor's arrest.

An inquest was also held this morning touching the death of Wm. Dow, who was killed on Wednesday by an electric car, at the corner of St. Catherine and Iberville streets. The jury decided that no one was to blame for the accident.

SIFTON FOR BRANDON.

The Hon. Clifford Sifton, whose picture we reproduce from the Toronto 'Globe,' addressed at Souris, Man., and was much appreciated by his listeners. The meeting at Souris was composed of Liberals and McCarthyites and was presided over by Mr. Frank Fowler, of Wawanesa. There were no less than four nominations, the Hon. Clifford Sifton, Mr. C. W. Spiers, Mr. A. S. Fraser, and Mr.

HON. MR. SIFTON.

J. L. Young. The nominees, except Mr. Sifton himself, were united in expressing themselves in favor of Mr. Sifton standing as the candidate. Mr. Sifton thereupon made a masterly exposition of his principles, after which a permanent committee was appointed to look after the election.

The Hon. Clifford Sifton is a barrister-at-law by profession. He began his political career by being returned to the Manitoba Legislature at the general election of 1888. He became Attorney-General in Mr. Greenway's Cabinet in 1891, a portfolio which he had since held. His father's family came from Tipperary, Ireland, and settled in the County of Middlesex, where Mr. Sifton was born in 1861. He was educated at Victoria University, and married, in 1884, Elizabeth Ursula, daughter of Mr. H. T. Burrows, of Ottawa. Mr. Sifton took a prominent part in the Haldimand election when Dr. Schultz wiped up the McCarthyite candidate, whose interests Mr. Sifton was to manage. The principal plank of the McCarthyite's platform was opposition to the coercion of Manitoba.

ASSAULTED ON THE STREET.

AN EARLY MORNING OCCURRENCE ON VITRE STREET.

A PROSPECTIVE WITNESS STRIPPED AND ROBBED.

Between two o'clock this morning and three, Mr. Trottier, of 389 Dorchester street, was left lying in an unconscious condition on Vitre street, having been brutally assaulted and robbed. Trottier was on his way home when three men met him at the corner of Vitre and St. Elizabeth streets, without any provocation knocked him senseless to the ground. Twenty minutes afterwards he regained consciousness, to find that the assailants had decamped with his watch and chain, overcoat, and about a few dollars. He then crawled home, and an examination showed that he had been severely kicked as to necessitate his confinement. About three o'clock Belanger was informed that a man was lying in an intoxicated condition in an alley on Chenneville street. On proceeding there he found a man asleep, with his head wrapped up in an overcoat, which fact looked suspicious. The officer took his prisoner to No. 5 police station, and there the man described himself as Fred. Gannon, a laborer, of Montreal. The coat was examined, and among several papers was discovered the address—389 Dorchester street. An investigation showed that Gannon was one of the three who assaulted and robbed Trottier. Owing to Trottier being unable to appear against the prisoner in the Police Court this morning Gannon was remanded for eight days.

A VETERAN OF THE CRIMINAL SIDE.

MR. WILLIAM FRASER CELEBRATES HIS FORTY-THIRD YEAR OF SERVICE.

Thursday a veteran official of the Court House, Mr. William Fraser, reached the forty-third anniversary of the day on which he entered the service of the Crown. He is in his eighty-third year. Though his hair and beard are white, he has all the vigor of a man thirty years younger, and is one of the most energetic officials under the direction of Mr. Sicotte, Clerk of the Crown.

Mr. Fraser is a native of Inverness, a royal borough in the Highlands, and came to Canada in 1853, being appointed Court House messenger the same year, by the administration of Sir Allan McNab. Chief Justice Lafontaine was then leader of the Bench of the then Province of Lower Canada. Not one of the Law Lords who then presided in any of the Courts of Canada are now living, and Mr. Fraser has, as it were, seen many generations of legal lights fade away. He is full of reminiscences of days gone

MR. WILLIAM FRASER.

past, and of the great trials, the records of which are now but musty folios in the inmost recesses of the vault of the Court House. The Orange trials, the Ste. Anne ballot box stuffing trial, the St. Albans raiders, the Lamirande extradition case, the McGee murder, all celebrated cases in their time, and ancient history to even the older living lawyers of the present, are in his memory as fresh as when they happened. In all these years Mr. Fraser has held the highest respect of his fellow-officials, and all who came in contact with him. His many friends congratulate him and wish him many happy returns of the day.

DESTITUTION IN LABRADOR.

St. Johns, Nfld., Oct. 24.—The revenue cruiser 'Hope' has returned from her summer's work in Labrador. Mr. Burgess reports great destitution in Labrador, and says that hundreds of persons will starve unless assistance is promptly forwarded to them.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Shirt Comfort.

Comfort in a White Shirt means a great deal. Our One Dollar Shirt is perfect fitting—that means comfort: It's well made, of good material—that means long wear. We would like to introduce you to this comfortable Shirt. Call and we will.

JOHN AITKEN & CO., 1757 Notre Dame St.

CANADIAN ARTILLERYMEN.

HONOR COL. COLE WITH A SPLENDID BANQUET.

A banquet was tendered to Lieut.-Col. F. Minden Cole, commandant of the Shoeburyness team, 1896, by the active and retired officers of the 2nd Regiment Canadian Artillery, at the Windsor Hotel last evening, as a mark of appreciation of his efforts and the honors which he and his representative team won at Shoeburyness during the past summer. The room was most tastefully and artistically decorated with bunting. The red and blue of the artillery was displayed in profusion. At each end and in the centre of the room, stars of bayonets were placed in an effective manner. The table decoration and arrangement was a credit to the Windsor Hotel, the board being prettily arranged with palms and foliage plants, while in the centre was to be seen the much-admired trophy, the Queen's prize, along with the Londonderry cup, and other of the regiment's trophies. On the cover of the menu card was an excellent likeness of Col. Cole, a cut of the Queen's prize and a scene at Shoeburyness, exhibiting the sixty-four pounder guns on naval slides.

The dinner was of the best, and was accompanied by beautiful and familiar strains of music, rendered by Ratto Bros'. orchestra.

Those present were:—Major Ogilvy, chairman; Captain F. W. Hibbard, vice-chairman. On Major Ogilvy's right sat Lieut.-Col. Cole, the Hon. C. A. Geoffrion, Q.C., and Lieut.-Col. Ferrier; on the left were the Hon. Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, Lieut.-Col. Irwin, R.A., Assistant Adjutant-General, and Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D.A.G.; Col. Strathy, Capt. E. Howard, Major Roy, Lieut.-Col. Mattice, Capt. Myles, Lieut.-Col. Butler, Lieut.-Col. Starke, Major Wickstead, Lieut.-Col. Prevost, the Rev. Dr. Barclay, Dr. Adami, Capt. G. W. Hamilton, Dr. C. H. Martin, Dr. F. G. Finley, Major McLean, Capt. W. H. Featherston, Major Donaldson, Major E. A. Baynes, Mr. A. W. Cole, Capt. W. A. Collins, Mr. J. D. Purvis, Lieut. Motherwell, Mr. E. C. Cole, Major King, Mr. E. M. Renouf, Mr. G. P. England, Mr. E. A. Carsley, Mr. J. H. C. Ogilvy, R.C.A., Quebec; Capt. C. Lane, Mr. R. Davidson, Capt. Wilson, 90th Winnipeg; Capt. Barton, E.R., Capt. J. H. Wynne, J. N. Elder, M.D., Major W. C. Crotter, Lieut.-Col. Oswald, Lieut. Cowley.

After the toast of the Queen and the Governor-General had been proposed by Major Ogilvy and carried with musical honors, he proposed the health of the guest in a brief speech. He spoke of the difficulties which had unfortunately been encountered before a competent team could be put in the field. After alluding to the cordial reception which the Canadians had been favored with during their sojourn in the Mother Country he closed with a few excellent remarks in reference to Lieut.-Col. Starke and his team at Bisley.

Col. Cole was enthusiastically cheered on rising to reply to the toast which received a hearty reception. In a lengthy and eloquent speech he reviewed his trip giving a graphic description of the way in which they were received in England and th difficulties they had to contend with in connection with their drill book and also the moving gun targets. Further, he pointed out with much regret the great difficulty which was experienced in the sending of a team to Shoeburyness. Not as regards collecting the team but the financial matters. The government granted them two thousand dollars and with the help of private subscriptions sufficient funds were ultimately secured to enable them to send a team, the members of which he was proud to say had proved themselves staunch Canadians and had done credit to Canada. He next reviewed the teams and their successes since 1881, at the same time referring in the highest terms of praise, and amid much applause to Lieut.-Col. Oswald, the pioneer in the matter. In conclusion he sincerely trusted that the government would increase their grant towards the team for Shoeburyness.

The 'Army and Navy' was proposed by Mr. Campbell Lane in an amusing speech and Lieut.-Col. Irwin, R.A., replied in a few fitting remarks. At the conclusion of his address he said he was pleased to see that England had taken into her head to supply her army with the newest guns. The recent visit to England of the Canadians had done an immense amount of good, as the report of the commandant of the camp showed unstinted praise for the plucky Canadians. Lieut.-Col. Oswald ably proposed the 'Government and Parliament' and in a few appropriate remarks Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, responded. His speech was frequently interrupted by applause. He was proud to be present on such an occasion and he congratulated Col. Cole and his team on the great success which attended their efforts. With reference to military matters he hoped the corner had been turned and they would now receive more attention. In connection with the government's policy in artillery matters, it would be his pride to endeavor to have placed in the estimates a sufficient sum to ensure bringing the English artillerymen to this country to contest with Canadians.

The other toasts on the list were 'The Mayor and Corporation of Montreal,' 'The Staff,' 'Sister Corps,' 'Press,' and 'The Ladies,' all ably proposed and responded to. Major Baynes and Lieut. Cowley rendered a song and the enjoyable proceedings closed with the National Anthem.

A TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

MR. J. C. WILSON MAKES A MOVE TOWARD PROVIDING ONE FOR MONTREAL.

The free evening drawing and industrial classes under the control of the Council of Arts and Manufactures, will open for the season on Tuesday, Nov. 3. The classes are all held in the Monument National building, St. Lawrence street, with the exception of the plumbing class, which is held in the old St. Gabriel Street Church, corner of St. James and St. Gabriel streets. Numerous applications for admission have already been received, and from present indications, the classes will be more numerously attended than in any previous season.

The following subjects will be taught: Freehond, mechanical and architectural drawing, lithography, modelling and wood carving, stair building and building construction, pattern making, for boot and shoe makers; plumbing. An additional class in mechanical drawing also, is held at No. 183 Congregation street, Point St. Charles. There will also be a ladies' dress cutting and making class in connection with the Montreal school, which will be held in the forenoon, from ten o'clock to twelve o'clock.

There is a strong probability that before very long Montreal may be endowed with a technical or trade school, in the true sense of the term. Mr. J. C. Wilson, a member of the Council of Arts and Manufactures, has been so impressed with the importance of the work, that he has offered to donate the sum of five thousand dollars towards the construction of a technical institute in Montreal, on condition that the government will contribute a similar amount. Others are also interested in the movement, and it is possible that by next year the school may be provided with premises of its own, and that day, as well as evening classes, will be held.

At the opening on Nov. 3, the prizes won during the past session will be distributed, and the scope and work of the classes will be explained by the different teachers.

WHAT 'CATHOLIC SCHOOL' MEANS.

The 'Semaine Religieuse' publishes an article on the school question in which it holds that Catholic schools alone will make of children the honest and virtuous citizens which their parents want them to be. 'But,' it says, 'we mean a Catholic school in every respect; Catholic in teachers, who profess their faith as well by example as by words; Catholic in the teaching, which not only gives an important place to catechism, but receives its inspiration therefrom in every lesson; Catholic in the training of the children to the practice of all their religious duties, prayer, attendance to mass and the reception of sacraments; Catholic in the very walls of the building which must have been blessed by the Church.'

Further on the article again says:—'If, in order to form men, schools are invented in which religion is not always practically present, such an insult both to human liberty and to reason, may become, after a few generations have been subjected to such a programme, the sentence and death blow of the fatherland.'

A PECULIAR ACTION OF DAMAGES.

An action involving a charge of a serious nature has been entered in the Superior Court by the tutor to a young girl, who claims $500 damages from a Montrealer. The allegation is that, after entertaining the young girl in a local restaurant, the defendant took her on board a yacht, which carried them to the Boucherville Islands and then to the Sorel Islands. There is a further complaint that the young girl having been taken into the water, subsequently suffered from exposure, being unable to change her clothes, and when sent back to Montreal, after about a week, had to go into the hospital. For all those reasons, a sum of $500 damages is now claimed.

GULF REPORT.

L'Islet—Cloudy; raining; north-east wind; inward at 7.30 a.m., two steamers.

River du Loup—Cloudy; raining; inward at 7.30 a.m., barque in tow.

Father Point—Cloudy; raining; south wind; inward yesterday at 9.30 p.m., Iona; 10 p.m., Ottoman.

Fame Point—Cloudy; south-east wind.

Cape Rosier—Cloudy; south wind; outward yesterday at 9 p.m., Campana.

Cape Despair—Cloudy; south wind; outward yesterday at 5 p.m., steamer with two scows.

North Shore—Heavy rain; south-eas wind.

Seven Islands—Inward at 7 a.m., Otter.

Anticosti—Cloudy; south-east wind.

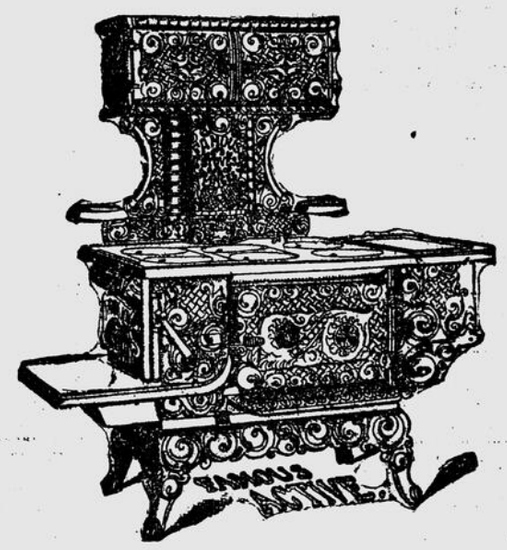
Heath Point—Inward at 7.30 a.m., Sardinian.

Low Point—Clear; west wind; outward yesterday at noon, Cape Breton; outward at 6 a.m., Kingswell; inward yesterday, Cacouna; to-day, Turret Bay.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAMOUS ACTIVE RANGE.

Always Entirely Satisfactory.



Perfect oven. Easily controlled. Reliable.

Famous Active Range, 44 styles and sizes.
Famous Active Cook, 6 styles and sizes.

There is no uncertainty about the working of either a Famous Active Range or Cook Stove. The great care taken in their manufacture, and the best of workmanship and materials, are necessary to enable them to pass the close inspection to which they are put before leaving works.

GUARANTEE ON HEARTH PAN.

R. & W. KERR, 1895 Notre Dame Street.

WASHING! WASHING! WASHING!

Send your parcels to the

TROY LAUNDRY.

It has better facilities to do your work promptly and perfectly than any other Laundry in the city.

GIVE IT A TRIAL NOW.

The Troy's delivery system cannot be beaten. Ring up 666.

Headquarters—10 to 12 Inspector St.
Central Office—690 Craig St., near 'Witness' Office.

...LATEST STYLES IN...

Furs...

Capes, Collars and Jackets in all the fashionable furs, at moderate prices.

HASLEY BROTHERS,

2252 St. Catherine Street, opp. Victoria St.

Fur Jackets remodelled, cleaned and dyed; also Caps, Capes, etc.

LOCAL STOCKS.

It was an active Saturday market, with prices taking an upward tendency.

The sales were:—50 Cable at 146⅝, 100 at 146½, 25 at 146⅞, 100 at 147, 25 at 147⅜, 105 Gas at 178¼, 650 Montreal Street Railway xd at 215, 110 Toronto Street Railway at 70, 100 Postal at 79⅝, 1 Electric at 110; 20 Western Loan & Trust at 94.

OPENING THE NEW BUILDING.

The new Bethlehem Congregational Church, situated at the corner of Western and Clarke avenues, Westmount, will be formally opened to-morrow with three public services at 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. respectively. The Rev. E. M. Hill will preach in the morning, the Rev. E. C. Evans, D.D., in the afternoon, and the Rev. Professor Warriner at the evening service. The choir will render a specially selected programme of sacred music. The church building has just been completed and surpasses in beauty and convenience the expectations of the most sanguine of its builders.

A concert will be given at St. Jude's Church, corner of Coursol and Vinet streets, on Tuesday evening next, Oct. 27, in aid of the choir fund. The programme has been carefully selected and is a good one.

A LARGE INCREASE.

Return of traffic earnings on the Grand Trunk Railway for week ending, Oct. 21, 1896.

	1896.	1895.
Passenger train earnings	$118,022	$117,238
Freight train earnings	319,031	279,768
Total	$437,053	$397,006

Increase, $40,047.

R. WILSON SMITH,
INVESTMENT BROKER.
Government, Municipal and Railway Securities Bought and Sold. First-class Securities Suitable for Trust Funds always on hand.
1724 NOTRE DAME STREET, Montreal.

63 Victoria Square. Tel. 835.

IF YOUR HANDS OR LIPS ARE CHAPPED, YOUR SKIN ROUGH
Telephone No. 4094 for a Tube of
JELLY OF CUCUMBER AND ROSES.
Prompt Delivery.
JOHN LEWIS, Chemist.
20

A FATHER'S CLAIM.

Mr. Ulric Marcil has entered an action claiming $200 damages from the Dominion Ice Company on account of the death of his two and a half years old child, who was run over by one of defendant's carts, at the corner of Berri street and Duluth avenue.

Weekly Calendar.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24.

QUAKER TEA

And Sale of Work,

Given by the Young Ladies of Mountain Street Methodist church, in FEDERATION HALL, 2451 St Catherine street.

TO-DAY, (Saturday) Oct. 24,

From 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

ADMISSION, 10c.

24

ART ASSOCIATION, Phillips Square.

ARCHITECTURAL and ARTS and CRAFTS EXHIBITION,

Including a Loan Collection of Antiques.

OPEN DAILY. ADMISSION, 25c.

And on TUESDAY and FRIDAY Evenings from 8 to 10 o'clock. Admission, 25c.

Young Men's Meeting,

SATURDAY NIGHT, at 8 o'clock. C. K. CALHOUN, Leader. A short address, song service and testimonies.

"AN OLD STORY RETOLD"

At the Young Men's Bible Study.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

D. A. BUDGE, Leader. Just the place to spend a profitable hour.

Young Men cordially invited to all these services.

Young Men's Christian Association,
Dominion Square.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF CANADA.

Hall: 2269 ST. CATHERINE ST.

The Firemen's Widows and Orphans' Fund

FREE LECTURE

(Followed by a Silver Collection.)

'Inebriety as a Disease.'

By Mrs. MARIE WALSHE,
(Dorothy Dare.)

Sunday Afternoon, 25th inst., 2.45 o'clock.

Preceded by Piano Recital of Sacred Music and Solos. 24

SUNDAY, Oct. 25.

McGill Y.M.C.A.

Rev. Prof. J. CLARK MURRAY, LL.D., will deliver an address before the Young Men's Christian Association of McGill University, on SUNDAY, Oct. 25.

The subject will be the 'Temptation of Christ.'

All students and friends are cordially invited. 23

BETHLEHEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

Corner Western and Clarke avenues, Westmount.

Rev. Robert Hopkin, Pastor.

OPENING DAY, SUNDAY, OCT. 25, 1896.

Public Worship at 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7 p.m., when the following will preach:—

Morning, Rev. E. M. HILL, M.A.
Afternoon, Rev. E. C. EVANS, D.D.
Evening—Rev. W. H. WARRINER, B.A., B.D.

Special Music.

SOCIAL GATHERING

On Tuesday Evening, October 27, at which there will be music, addresses and refreshments.

The public are heartily invited to all. COME!

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S

Harvest Thanksgiving Services.

TO-MORROW, October 25.

11 a.m.—Rev. CHAS. R. COOK.
7 p.m. Rev. Ach'd H. GRACE.

Special Sunday-School Services at 3 p.m. Special music with Orchestral Accompaniments at all the services. 25

EMMANUEL CHURCH.

A.M. First Love—How Lost and How Regained?

P.M.—What is the Bible?

EVERYBODY WELCOME!

Rev. E. C. EVANS, D.D., Pastor.

24

EVENING SERVICE

Emmanuel Church.

ORGAN AND VIOLIN VOLUNTARY.

DOXOLOGY.
SOLO, 'Hosannah in the Highest.' .. .. LIBBIE BEACH KNOX.
HYMN, 'Come Holy Ghost in Love.'
ANTHEM, 'Love Divine.'
HYMN, 'Jesu, Lover of My Soul.'
HYMN, 'How Precious is the Book Divine.'
VOLUNTARY, 'Raff's Cavatina.'
ORGAN and VIOLIN.

Mr. HERBERT PATTON, Organist and Choirmaster.

POINT ST. CHARLES
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
Congregation street.

Union Morning Service in St. Matthew's.

Subject—'Christians and Amusements.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

All who wish admission to hear

EVANGELIST GALE.

Must Rally in O'Brien Hall at 3 p.m.

GREAT MASS MEETING
O'Brien Hall, at 4 p.m.

Everybody welcome.

24

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH,
Cor. Osborne and Mountain streets.

October 25.

Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

The Rev. E. W. DADSON, D.D., the pastor, will preach at both services.

Sunday-school and Bible Classes at three p.m.

Strangers cordially invited and shown to seats.

24

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26.

THE PRIMARY UNION

Meets every MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, in the Y.M.C.A. Building, Mr. G. H. ARCHIBALD, leader. All Sunday-school teachers are welcome.

Mrs. S. C. MATTHEWS,
Secretary.

25

Weekly Calendar.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26.

A CONVENTION

For the DEEPENING OF SPIRITUAL LIFE,

Will be held in Stanley Street Church (near the Windsor Hall), as follows:—

Monday, 26th Oct.—'The Personal Consciousness of Sin.' Rev. T. S. McWilliams, Mr. D. A. Budge.

Tuesday, 27th Oct.—'Victory Over Sin.' Rev. Dr. Evans, Rev. Dr. Dadson.

Wednesday, 28th Oct.—'Life in Christ Jesus.' Rev. Charles B. Ross, Rev. Principal Rexford.

Thursday, 29th Oct.—'The Power of the Holy Ghost for Christian Service.' Sir J. W. Dawson, Rev. Prof. Werriner.

Friday, 30th Oct.—'The Duty of Christians to the World.' (a) 'At Home,' Rev. Dr. Antliff. (b) 'Abroad,' Rev. Eph. Scott.

Meetings will commence at 8 p.m.

Sacred Solos will be rendered by Miss Thurston, Miss Lena Cameron, and Mr. Ritchie Bell.

Christians of all denominations are cordially invited to attend. Special prayer is requested for the divine blessing upon these meetings. 22

GRACE BAPTIST CHURCH,
WESTMOUNT.

Addresses by

MR. J. HIXON IRVING,

Of Leamington, England.

at 8 o'clock,

Every Evening from MONDAY, 26th, to FRIDAY, 30th, inclusive.

A HEARTY WELCOME TO ALL.

AGAINST THE **EARLY CLOSING BY-LAW.**

A meeting of all the branches of Commerce, and of proprietors, will be held in the City Hall, on MONDAY, at 11 a.m., to present resolutions to His Worship the Mayor of Montreal. 24

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH,
Corner Vinet and Coursol streets.

CONCERT

IN AID OF THE

ORGAN FUND

TUESDAY, October 27th, 1896, at 8 p.m.

The following will take part:

MISS GROSS.
MISS LILLIE BEACH KNOX
MISS JENNIE HOYLE,
MISS DOWLING,
MISS BEAMAN,
MISS A. JENKING,
MR. JOHN R. WILKES,
MR. WM. J. A. HAMILTON,
MR. PERCY MOORE,
PROF. PARKER,
DR. DIXON,
MR. D. RITCHIE,
MR. CATHCART WALLACE,
MR. HERBERT PATTON.

Also Glees by the Choir.

ADMISSION 25c.

CHALMERS CHURCH CHOIR

Sacred Concert

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 27, 1896, at 8.15 o'clock.

—PROGRAMME.—

1.—Opening Service, 'Holy, Holy, Holy,'.. Hymn No. 1.
2.—Anthem, 'The Glory of the Lord,' .. .. Sir John Goss
CHOIR.
3.—Soprano Solo, 'The Holy City,'..Adams
MISS BAIN.
4.—Male Quartette, 'Hymn to Spring,'..Abt.
Messrs. HEINE, ROBERTS, WILSON AND BAKER.
5.—Duett, Flute and Violincello Serenade.. Titti
Messrs. BAKER and MURPHY.
6.—Anthem, 'Hark, Hark, my Soul,' .. .. H. R. Shelley
Soloists, Misses SINCLAIR and GUTHRIE.
7.—Solo, 'Abide With Me.'.....Torrington
REV. G. C. HEINE.
8.—Soprano Solo, 'Forever with the Lord,' Gounod
LIBBIE BEACH KNOX.
9.—Offertory, Flute and Organ .. ..
10.—Anthem, 'Rejoice in the Lord, ye Righteous' .. ..Barber
Soloists, Miss CHATWIN, Messrs. WILSON and RIEPERT.
11.—Violin Solo, 'Largo,' .. ..Handel
Miss JENNIE HOYLE.
12.—Contralto Solo, 'The New Kingdom,'.. Tours
MRS. MARTIN.
13.—Duett, Piano and Organ ..Mendelssohn
Messrs. FRASER and PATTON.
14.—Soprano Solo. Selected .. ..
LIBBIE BEACH KNOX.
15.—Baritone Solo, 'I heard the voice of Jesus Say,' .. ..Harriss
MR. HERBERT PATTON.
16.—Anthem, 'He watching over Israel.'.. Mendelssohn
THE CHOIR.
17.—Closing Hymn, 'Forever with the Lord.'

Choir Master, Mr. HUBERT A. BAKER.
Organist, Mr. JAMES MUIR.
Accompanist, Mr. HERBERT PATTON.
Silver Collection.

The Knabe Concert Grand Piano used on this occasion has been kindly loaned by Messrs. Willis & Co., 1824 Notre Dame st. 24

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28.

COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

The Annual Ploughing Match under the direction of the above-named society will take place on the premises of Mr. Daniel Drummond, jr., at Petite Cote, near this city, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-eighth instant. Intending competitors must positively enter their names with the undersigned at his office, New York Life Building, Place d'Armes, previous to the day of the match, and such competitors must also be upon the ground not later than a quarter past seven a.m. that day in order that lots may be drawn at eight o'clock precisely, as it has been decided that the ploughmen must complete their work within a given time.

By order,

H. BRODIE, Sec.-Treasurer.

Oct. 16, 1896.

Weekly Calendar.

THURSDAY, OCT. 29.

Laurentian Council
Royal Arcanum

Grand Concert,

WINDSOR HALL.

THURSDAY Evening, Oct. 29, 8.15 o'clock.

PROGRAMME.

Quartette, 'The Kerry Dance,'.....Wild
ARION MALE QUARTETTE.
Contralto Solo, 'My heart hath thy sweet voice,' .. .. St. Saens
Miss SADIE DOWLING.
Violin Solo—
(a) 'Romance Russe' .. ..David
(b) 'Gavotte.' .. ..Hermann
HERR CARL WALTHER.
Recitation, Scene from 'She Stoops to Conquer,' .. ..Goldsmith
Miss MARION HENLEY (Montreal School of Elocution.)
Song, 'Song of Thanksgiving,'.....Alliston
Miss HOLLINSHEAD.
Instrumental Selection .. ..
TROUBADOUR MANDOLIN and GUITAR CLUB.
Address, The Royal Arcanum' .. ..
HON. JOHN E. POUND, Supreme Regent.
Song, 'The Turnkey' .. ..De Koven
Mr. JOHN WILKES.
Recitation, 'Le Notaire Publique,' .. .. .. Drummond
DR. W. H. DRUMMOND.
Song, 'Gleaners' Slumber Song,'..Walthew
Miss HOLLINSHEAD.
Recitation, 'That Objectionable Hat,' .. .. Anstey
Miss MARION HENLEY.
Song, 'Queen of the Earth,' .....Pinsuti
Mr. GEORGE H. McLEOD.
Violin Solo, 'Adagio,' .. ..Chopin
HERR CARL WALTHER.

All Seats Reserved. 25 cents.

Plan at Shaw's Music Store, 2274 St. Catherine street. 24

"Scottish Life and Character,"

(A LECTURE)

—BY—

REV. PROFESSOR ROSS, M.A., B.D,

—IN—

MELVILLE CHURCH, WESTMOUNT,

On THURSDAY, October 29th, 1896,

Admission, 25 cents. 17

CONCERT.

Under the patronage of His Worship the Mayor.

For the benefit of the Firemen's Widows and Orphans' Fund a Concert will be held in the VICS' ARMORY HALL,

THURSDAY Evening, Oct. 29, 1896,

under the auspices of the Canadian Order of Foresters.

Doors open 7.30 p.m. Tickets, 25c.

The Piano used on this occasion is kindly loaned by Messrs. Willis & Co. 21

FUTURE MEETINGS.

CALEDONIAN CHOIR.

The first practice of the season will be held in St. Andrew's Home,

TUESDAY, NOV. 3rd, at 8 p.m.

All parties wishing to join the choir are requested to meet the Conductor.

J. T. MITCHELL, Hon. Sec.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF

THE CANADA SHIPPING CO., Limited,

Are requested to attend a meeting, to be held at the office of the Beaver Line, No. 18 Hospital street, in the City of Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, the fourth day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, to take into consideration a proposed transfer from the Trustees for the Bond-holders and the Liquidators of the Canada Shipping Co., Limited, of the property and assets of the said, The Canada Shipping Company, Limited, including that mortgaged in favor of the Bond-holders, to new trustees to be named at such meeting, such new trustees to hold the same in accordance with a draft of deed of transfer to be submitted for approval at the meeting, the new trustees to be authorized also to transfer said property and assets to a new company, for the incorporation of which application has been made under the name of the Beaver Line, Limited, or such other name as may be allowed, the transfer to be in lieu of the payment in cash of shares and bonds in said proposed new Company, and for the purpose of considering the claims of one or more of the Bond-holders, and deciding upon what course may appear expedient to the meeting in regard to the same, and for such other business as may come up before the meeting.

HENRY LYMAN,
ROBERT MACKAY,
H. F. MURRAY, Trustees.
GEORGE HYDE,

Liquidators in Canada of the Canada Shipping Co., Limited.

Montreal, October 22, 1896.

THE BOSTON QUINTETTE CLUB.

THE WELL KNOWN CLUB RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM.

The Boston Quintette Club which is simply another name for the old Mendelssohn Quintette Club, is too well known in Montreal to need any introduction and may be always sure of a ready welcome. On Thursday evening when they appeared in the Y.M.C.A. hall they were received with much enthusiasm. The members consist of Messrs G. Quintano, violinist; R. Heoch, second violin; Thos. Ryan, clarionette; Paul Henneberg, flute; and L. Blumenberg, violincello. Accompanying the quintette was Madam Alma Powell, who has a very fine voice, sweet and well cultivated. The quintette will give another concert here next Thursday evening, and it is expected they will be greeted by a large audience.

MR. BLAKE SAILS FOR ENGLAND.

Toronto, Oct. 24.—The Hon. Edward Blake sailed from New York to-day for England on the SS. 'Lucania.'

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, $3.00, Weekly Witness, $1.00; with reductions to clubs; Northern Messenger, 30c; 10 copies to one address, $2.25; 20, $4.40; 50, $10.50; 100, $20.

For Great Britain add $1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 28c on Northern Messenger; $3.60 on Daily Witness.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

DAILY WITNESS.

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

WEEKLY WITNESS.

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

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

N Moon 6 F Quar 13 **October** F. Moon 21 L. Quar. 29

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1896.

Gabarus harbor, pronounced locally Gabaroose, to the south-west of Louisburg, in Cape Breton, has an eloquent advocate of its claim as being by far the best Atlantic seaport of the Dominion for the terminal of the great through railway route of Canada and the port for the fast Atlantic service. Louisburg has been condemned because its harbor is not capacious enough. Gabarus has a roadstead as big as that of Halifax. The question is as to the expense of the engineering works necessary to render it deep enough and safe.

The description of the condition of the Canadian lobster canneries and of the operatives employed in the factories on the coast of New Brunswick is a very startling and alarming one. It appears that the conditions are so insanitary as to be a menace to the health and morals of the men and women employed in them, and to result in bad packing and consequent spoiling of much of the valuable product of the fast disappearing lobster fisheries. The industry seems to be prosecuted under much the same system as the seal and cod fisheries of Newfoundland. Wealthy firms supply the fishermen with dear goods on the store system early in the season, and thus obtain a hold upon them and their produce which enables them to make large profits, while the fishermen and packers live miserably. The fishermen are taxed by the government, and it is demanded in their interests that the government shall in return for the revenue thus received regulate the conditions under which fisheries shall be carried on and canneries be established and run.

It will delight Montrealers to learn that the old St. Lawrence Hall building is to be pulled down and that a magnificent new structure of twelve and fourteen stories is to take its place. There is no site in any city better suited in point of arrangement for a hotel, having streets on three sides of it and a street running through it. Having a different level on Craig street from what it has on St. James will afford many advantages if ingeniously used. It would seem that the very latest and most tasteful ideas were going to prevail in its construction. The putting of the kitchens and dining-rooms up in the sky will rid the whole building of the smells of cooking and of food and will afford the most airy possible of eating and sitting rooms, with views of rare beauty and grandeur on all sides. It will probably be a mistake if the Craig street front remains a back door as it is now. The great Pacific station hotel will face on Craig street, with its back on Notre Dame. It would surely be better for each to face on both streets.

APPLE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATIONS

While apples are and have been by no means cheap in Montreal, they have been going to waste by the hundreds of bushels within a short distance of the city. From sixty to ninety cents to two dollars a barrel for summer and as high as two dollars and a half a barrel for winter apples are the ordinary prices here to-day, while in towns and villages within sixty or seventy miles by rail only five to ten cents a bushel is offered to the farmers for fruit delivered at the station. Those who have sent their apples to town on sale by commission have received returns to the amount of four or six or nine cents in postage stamps; in one case a farmer was asked to remit eleven cents, the commission merchant claiming that amount as the balance of his commission. Farmers will not, of course, take the trouble to gather, pack and bring to market apples which do not bring in prices which will pay for the empty barrel if it be a new one, not to speak of compensating for the trouble. Those who have calculated closely on the value of fruit for various purposes say that apples are worth twenty-five cents a bushel for food for animals. Apple-fed pork is, it is claimed, the most palatable of all hog meat. Sheep are very fond of apples, and where open orchards border on pasture lands the sheep are seen gathered under the trees feeding upon the apples, apparently preferring them to the sweet grass of the sunny meadow. Still, when apples are in demand at comparatively high prices in the city, it is a waste to feed them to live stock, especially when there is an abundance of hay, roots, pumpkins and cornstalk fodder for the cattle.

Three or four years ago the fruit-growers of California found themselves exactly in the position the farmers of Canada find themselves in to-day in regard to fruit. They had immense crops of fine fruits, which could only be picked and packed at a loss or at bare cost at the prices offered by the agents of the fruit dealers. Yet the prices of California fruit in the eastern markets were positively high. The fruit-growers were threatened with ruin, the industry became greatly depressed, and the value of groves became almost nil. Under these circumstances the California fruit-growers formed associations for the shipment and sale of their own fruit. They appointed agents from among themselves, who came east and arranged for the sale of the fruit; shipping agents also from among themselves who arranged rates of freight with the railways. They, in fact, took the sale and shipment of their fruit entirely into their own hands, closing out the middlemen, who seemed to find the business a profitable one for themselves, while they made it a ruinous one for the growers. Fruit-growing, though somewhat overdone in California, has by this means been set on its feet again, and the growers, if they are not becoming rich, are at least engaged in a profitable industry, which is no longer threatened with ruin. Something of this kind might be tried by Canadian farmers. Neighbors might form themselves into clubs and appoint a paid business secretary, who would learn the quantity and kind of apples each farmer was likely to have for sale and arrange the sale. For such clubs barrels and boxes in which to pack the fruit would be got more cheaply in the wholesale way required. A great deal of practical information could be obtained and discussed in regard to the economy of careful picking and of select packing and as to the best markets for the several varieties, as well as the best time in the fall or winter for selling different kinds. Gradually, too, the better cultivation of the most profitable varieties would come under consideration and into practice. The government might well appoint a fruit commissioner, who would do for fruit-growing and selling what Mr. Robertson, the dairy commissioner, has done for the butter and cheese industry. But the main reliance of the farmers must be upon their own activity and enterprise.

UNHOLY ALCHEMY.

The man who announces that he has discovered how to change [illegible] ounces of silver into three [illegible] gold is certainly a chemist [illegible] standing. If he were not [illegible] covery would not be cons[illegible] handing round by the p[illegible] that there never has been [illegible] the history of chemistry w[illegible] have not been in progress [illegible] plish this end. It was in [illegible] search for 'the philoso[illegible] which would turn base [illegible] gold that the science of [illegible] had its origin. When [illegible] actually does begin to [illegible] into gold, which one would [illegible] would hurry to do, the w[illegible] show more interest in his [illegible] than it can be got to do no[illegible] time it is edifying to cons[illegible] would be the effects of su[illegible] vention. These would be [illegible] we must add, horrible. Dr. Emmens, at least according to an [illegible] statement, assumes that [illegible] increase the value of [illegible] three times what it [illegible] It is presumable that he means in proportion to the buying power of gold, and not to gold itself, for gold would inevitably depreciate until it met the price of silver and the two would remain in a comparatively stable relation to each other, which would vary only by reason of whatever reductions might take place in the cost of transmutation. The silver question would no more be settled, but at what cost? The silver owners, who are at the bottom of all the ferment, would attain their full end, and there would be no more need of discussing the bimetallic theory, as it would then be obvious that nothing was to be gained by the monetization of silver. It would, of course, become necessary to change the nominal coinage relations of the two metals. Silver, which is now in current use at about sixteen ounces of silver to one of gold—that is, at about double its real value—would immediately cease to be exchangeable at its present face value, as it would then be a loss to exchange it for gold even at two to one. In fact silver would cease to be of any use for its present purpose of small change. On the other hand, gold would cease to be what it is now, and would become little else than a medium of small change.

We cannot agree with Dr. Emmens in his reported belief that the principal effect would be the increasing of the price of silver. The principal effect would be the depreciation of gold and the consequent upsetting of all the commerce of the world to a far worse degree than would result from the proposed monetization of silver in the United States. In fact, it is appalling to think what a cyclone would wreck the whole mercantile world. That this would be the case is obvious. Silver is at present over thirty times as abundant as gold. Dr. Emmens has not told us, and of course cannot tell us precisely what his process of transmutation would practically cost. He says that supposing silver to become three times its present value, there would still be a profit of three dollars for every ounce of silver thus employed. At least, such is the statement of the newspaper paragraph which we copy, and it is nonsense. As it is the cost of production which determines the value of each of these metals, their relative value would necessarily assimilate and wipe out any appreciable profit. Suppose the cost of transmutation to use up one-twelfth of the value of the silver, then instead of four ounces of silver making three of gold, three ounces of silver would make two of gold. Suppose, then, every three ounces of silver to become two of gold, then instead of thirty ounces of silver to every one of gold, we should have twenty ounces of gold in addition to every ounce of gold we have now. Gold would suddenly become worth less than a twentieth part of what it is now worth; all commodities now valued in money would become worth over twenty times as much money as they are now worth, and all things payable in money could be paid at a twentieth part of what it would now cost to pay them. A property now worth say sixty thousand dollars would become worth twelve hundred

dollars, while the mort- say fifty thousand dol- worth only fifty thou- new five-cent dollars.

can see, the invention long sought by what black art, and for supposed to sell the enemy of mankind, most satanic gift to of bringing with it it would bring with untold mischief and be like the apples of looked like gold and The magic which are visions of untold result only in untold

Our readers need not, expect this deluge. Such when they do come about slow of development. We ated elsewhere that while mens adheres to his porten- nouncement that he can turn gold he declares that he does not hope to be able a cost that would make ture profitable. In other would cost more as yet to into gold than gold is

WORTH TRYING.

been a work going on in now for over twelve uplifting of the neglect- shape of free evening art The promoters of them say night schools, guilds, aid evening homes, and such with reading rooms, games and entertainments, proved temporarily suc- have soon yielded in at- the cigarette and the the industrial art class to grow with steadily in- interest. We could, and no of our readers could, tell in which night manual train- have not proved thus suc- But it is possible that those tempted them have something from those who have uni- ceeded in making them a traction. The work done modelling or drawing shape or another, whether pencil and brush on paper, with lling tools on soft clay, or with or mallet and chisel on tough Attracted by the noise of mmering or invited by a compan- the boys drop in, vicious, brutal dirty, especially on wet nights. They are free to use the blackboards try their hands at what they can and are by degrees chained down regular work. They are fascin- by an attempt to draw both of a figure alike with a chalk in hand, or something similarly ng.

are deeply philosophical, who are thus teaching the of work. They believe that of good and bad are to be got things. Justice and veracity the laws which govern things, the man that does not learn to himself to those laws has a course in life before him. 'If ever to get true morality as true intellectuality into the it will be by making the pu- gnize the rightness of things.' find some part of this a little dental we can at least well and the close relation be- the intelligent use of the and the development of the how each hand, being in lation with one-half of the s desirable that both hands employed under the gov- of the will, and that each demands upon the mind, understand how the ef- ace true forms and to do has an effect on the One can judge much s moral nature by the ss with which he or a figure.

apart, these Philadel- ave now carried on their ng enough in connec- eral churches to draw to its effect on the have followed those place on their regis- they could, and their hat they have almost o vicious life. This e statement, in view it is the most neglect- ed that are most sought by these workers, and is worthy of careful study by all educationists. Every one has probably heard of experiments more or less resembling this. A lady in Edinburgh who delighted in beaten brass work thought to do some good in connection with her pastime. She had no difficulty in getting pupils from among the street boys; her only difficulty was to keep the number of ardent disciples within her own and her friends' powers of teaching. She did not expect to have the boys do any fine work, but she was agreeably surprised to find that the work was good enough to sell and even to take its place in the art exhibitions of that critical metropolis. It is probable that this is the right end at which to begin all education. The Philadelphia experiment is said to be inexpensive. A beginning may be made for two hundred and fifty dollars. We presume the chief difficulty lies in getting teachers with the varied gifts needed for such a task.

LET THE LAW DECIDE

THE COTE DES NEIGES ROAD DIFFICULTY—SO DECLARES THE M. S. R.

THE AMOUNT GIVEN TO THE WIDOW AND ORPHANS.

When the City Council opened yesterday afternoon the Mayor said it gave him much pleasure in announcing that the sum of twelve thousand dollars had been subscribed towards the fund of the widows of the firemen who were killed last week.

He went on to explain that personally he had received, in cash, from citizens, a little over two thousand dollars; the City Council had decided to give, if the legislature allowed it, the sum of three thousand dollars, while the aldermen had given twenty-five dollars each; from the boxes placed about the city by Mr. Sclater the sum of five hundred dollars had been realized; the Notre Dame church had sent a hundred and ninety, the Theatre Francais had sent a hundred dollars, while the newspapers had collected four thousand dollars. All these sums were included in the twelve thousand dollars referred to.

He wanted to say that he thought the public had responded generously to the call which had been made. The action of Mr. Sclater was especially worthy of mention.

In order to give the three widows an income of four hundred dollars a year it would be necessary, however, that three thousand dollars more should be added to the twelve thousand.

Speaking of the Firemen's Benevolent Fund he said that at present it was not in a stable condition and the city should take steps to strengthen it. He was in favor of the city asking the legislature to allow it to make a loan of ten thousand dollars, to be given to this fund. No doubt the citizens would add something to this fund, too.

So far there were three aldermen deputed to look after the money already collected. He thought it would be a good thing if two or three citizens were added to this committee; it was a little difficult to decide just how it should be invested, etc.

In reply to a question His Worship said that he understood the money collected was not for the Firemen's Benevolent Fund, but for the three widows.

Ald. Rainville was in favor of the legislature being asked to allow the city to donate a sum to the Benevolent Fund, which would put it in a better condition. He also thought it would be a good thing to make the firemen pay more than a dollar a year towards it; they should pay four or five dollars a year. This was the only way of putting the fund in a permanently sound condition.

The following important letter from the Montreal Street Railway Company regarding the Cote des Neiges road line, was then read:—

Oct. 20, 1896.

L. O. David, Esq., City Clerk, City Hall:—

Sir,—I am in receipt of yours of the 13th October, sending copy of extract from minutes of Council embodying resolution in regard to what you call 'the Cote des Neiges route.'

The company knows of no such route in its by-law. We are at present constructing a route from Centre street, via Shearer street, Seigneurs street and Guy street, to Sherbrooke street. This route is a change, or modification, of route 14, which change was assented to by Council on the 13th July, in accordance with the representations which I made on behalf of this company, by letter dated 21st April, 1896, addressed to yourself, exercising the privilege conferred on the company by Article 12 of our agreement with the city (last part).

As to building the line beyond Sherbrooke street, the company is advised that it is not at present under any obligation to do so, and considers that it has good and sufficient reasons for objecting to build this line now; but if the city is of the contrary opinion, the company is prepared to abide by the decision of a competent court, and will facilitate an early and final decision in the matter by every means in its power.

I notice the statement, in the latter part of the resolution, 'that the City Surveyor be authorized to prohibit connections with any existing lines,' in derogation of the resolution of Council of 13th July, above quoted, and this company will govern itself accordingly, reserving its rights as to damages—for interference and infringement of contract.

I am, sir, yours truly,
GRANVILLE C. CUNNINGHAM,
Manager and Chief Engineer.

This wonderful document greatly incensed Ald. Connaughton, and springing to his feet, he moved, seconded by Ald. Kinsella:—'That in view of the persistent attempts on the part of the Montreal Street Railway to avoid the obligations with the city—under reserve of all the rights of the latter—the city will grant no further concessions to the said company until the route already ordered be completed on Cote des Neiges Road to the city limits.'

He was told the motion was out of order, but he retorted by claiming that it was perfectly in order and that the Street Railway Company would find it could not defy the city any longer.

Quite a warm scene now ensued, and, finally, Ald. Connaughton decided to withdraw the motion on account of the contention that it was out of order.

Ald. McBride, seconded by Ald. Costigan, then moved that the letter be referred to the City Attorney, with instructions to enforce the by-law calling upon the company to construct this line.

'That motion is of no effect,' said Ald. Prefontaine. He further explained that nothing could be done till Dec. 1; the time set in the by-law for the company to complete this route.

Ald. Savignac said that he understood that the company was willing to submit the matter to arbitration. They pretended that the bill was a dangerous one, so he was of opinion that the Council should not be too hasty in this matter.

Nevertheless the motion was carried unanimously.

Ald. Connaughton moved that the City Council ask permission from the Legislature, for the Street Railway Company to cross the canal bridge at Seigneurs street. The motion was carried.

Ald. McBride, seconded by Ald. Costigan, moved that the City Attorney and City Clerk be instructed to prepare a by-law prohibiting heavy vehicles going faster than a walk on passing any of our city hospitals. The motion was carried unanimously.

An important document was then read from the Finance Committee. It was a resolution passed at a recent meeting of the committee—in favor of the city asking the Legislature to be allowed to borrow several millions, to spend upon underground conduits.

The document was referred to the Board of Chairmen to cogitate over.

Ald. Dupuis wanted to know if the Council would take any action on the notices it had given the employees at the City Hall, that their services would not be required after Jan. 1.

The Mayor replied that some action would be taken when the time arrived, and that all those whose services were needed by the city would be retained; those, however, who were not required would not be re-engaged.

Quite a discussion now arose over the enforcement of the early closing by-law.

Ald. Marsolais did not think it was being properly observed, and made a motion that the Chief of Police be instructed to rigorously enforce it.

Both Ald. Jacques and Connaughton thought the by-law was not being observed in the impartial manner it should be.

The Mayor, and two or three other members, were of the opinion that the city should not take any further steps in the matter until the civil courts had decided whether or not the by-law was legal. 'I must say,' said the Mayor, 'that there are quite a number of tradesmen who object to be taken by the throat and told they must not do business after certain hours.'

Ald. Marsolais's motion was then laid on the table till the next meeting.

A report was read from the Road Committee in favor of allowing the Pintsch Patent Lighting Company to lay pipes in Aqueduct and Guy streets, under certain conditions.

Ald. Prefontaine explained that this company furnished a gas produced from gasoline and which is used to light up Pullman sleeping cars, etc. It was in use in Europe and in the United States, and the G.T.R. and C.P.R. of Canada now want to adapt it to their cars. The company undertook to construct works on Lusignan street, and tendered sufficient guarantee. The pipes were to be laid to the C.P.R. and G.T.R. workshops.

Ald. Connaughton thought the company should pay something for the privilege of laying its pipes in the streets; but the privilege was granted without any charge.

A report from the Road Committee asking for a large sum of money for the construction of sewers, of which Ald. Rainville, chairman of the Finance Committee, is in favor of granting, brought up the question, again of the existence of the $375,000, which Ald. Rainville contends the city has to its credit in the bank; but which the Mayor vigorously combats.

Ald. Rainville was still of the opinion that the amount could be used, but as there had been so many objections raised he was willing to allow the spending of the amount to remain over till the legislature met and the city got its new appropriations.

Ald. Prefontaine urged that the amount should be used at once; many poor people were suffering from not having proper sewers in their houses; the matter was a most serious one. He was sure the aldermen would not get into trouble if they used the $375,000.

Two opinions from the city attorneys were then read, one saying the amount could be legally used, the other contending that it could not.

Some of the aldermen were of the opinion that the law department needed a little examination when a unanimous opinion could not be got from it. How were the aldermen to know how to act under such circumstances?

Ald. Stevenson and other members remarked that they did not feel like losing their seats by ordering money to be spent which might not be legally available. It was always wise to be on the safe side. If the lawyers could not agree about the spending of the amount it would not be a wise thing for the aldermen to decide it should be spent.

Once more the Mayor came out strongly against the sum being spent and showed that the borrowing power, from which the amount it was said would have to be drawn, had been exhausted long ago. Any alderman who voted in favor of spending any such sum would certainly imperil his seat.

Here the matter dropped and the council adjourned till Monday next, without coming to any decision.

WESTERN FREIGHT RATES.

Chicago, Oct. 24.—The managers of the western lines yesterday concluded their work of reorganizing the Western Freight Association, on the lines of the South-Western Traffic Association. Chairman Midgley was elected commissioner without opposition. New tariffs, restoring rates to the former figures, will be put in effect as soon as possible under the inter-state commerce law.

WHAT NEXT?

That silver can be profitably transmuted into gold is the amazing claim of a metallurgist of established reputation, Dr. S. H. Emmens, the inventor of 'emmensite,' the explosive which has been adopted in the United States Army and Navy. He says that from six ounces of silver he has already made four ounces of gold. He writes thus: 'The metal we have made from silver . . . . is gold to all intents and purposes . . . . It not only answers every test of the government mints, but it also has every quality required by the gold of commerce, having the same color, weight and strength.' This claim would be scoffed at, as a vision of the ancient alchemists, were it not made by a man of proved credit as a scientific authority. One ounce of silver, he asserts, can be made to yield, through molecular changes, that can easily be produced, three-quarters of an ounce of gold. Supposing the demand for silver so enhanced thereby as to raise that metal to three times its present value, he reckons on a profit of at least three dollars on every ounce of silver thus employed. Well may one ask, What next?—'Christian World,' Sept. 3, 1896.

CANADIAN MAIL SERVICE.

CONTRACT WITH THE ALLAN SS. COMPANY RENEWED.

Ottawa, Oct. 24.—An order-in-Council has been passed renewing the contract with the Allans for the carriage of the Atlantic mails, from December 1896, until December, 1897, for a subsidy of $126,000.

A minute in Council has been passed authorizing the payment of the subsidy voted by Parliament for the mail service between Port Mulgrave and Arichat, and Canso; Port Mulgrave and Guysboro, and between Port Mulgrave and Port Hood, to the owners of the 'John L. Cann,' which vessel has been performing the service since April, but it is stipulated that the owners are to run that vessel and another, and provide a daily service, as in the past the service has not been satisfactory to that portion of the country. The amount of subsidy appropriated is $8,000 per annum.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Ottawa, Oct. 24.—Orders have been given by the Department of Militia to issue a call for tenders for the supplies to the permanent force throughout the Dominion, at Quebec, St. John, Kingston, Toronto, Winnipeg, London and other points. These contracts are annual, and amount to a very large sum.

Mr. A. Campbell, M.P., Toronto, had an interview with the Minister of Customs yesterday, with reference to the correct ruling of the Departments as to the duty on hoops and staves for flour barrels. There seems to be a difference of opinion between the different collectors of Customs as to the construction to be placed upon a ruling of the Department made by Mr. Wallace when he was Comptroller. The same ruling would apply to hoops and staves for beer barrels. Mr. Paterson promised to take the matter into consideration and give a decision in a few days.

IN SEARCH OF RECRUITS FOR CUBA

Chatham, Ont., Oct. 24.—Victor De Gami, a native Cuban, who holds ranks in the insurgent army, is here. He has come to Canada in search of recruits from the colored people, ostensibly to work as plantation laborers, but really for service in the Cuban army. A bounty of two hundred dollars is offered to each recruit, besides big wages while in the service. De Gami expects to secure in Canada twelve hundred recruits of good physique and mettle who will fight for the cause of Cuban liberty.

HONEY FOR THE NORTH-WEST.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 24.—Mr. A. D. Allen of Marlbank, one of the honey kings of Ontario, has shipped a carload, 8,000 pounds, to Mr. George Sailsbury of Napinka, Manitoba. The product is sent forward as an experiment, and if successful, other shipments will follow.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SECRET OF A BEAUTIFUL SKIN IS FOUND IN CUTICURA SOAP

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st, London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

NOT ONLY

Is a Superior Beverage enjoyed, but the

CALEDONIA SPRINGS WATERS

Benefit all who drink them. Sold by best hotels, clubs, grocers and GURD & CO., 43 Jurors street.

22

DEVELOPING, Printing, Toning and MOUNTING for Amateur Photographers, at lowest rates. 2400 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

NORTH ONTARIO PROTEST.

Toronto, Oct. 24.—In the North Ontario election petition Major J. A. McGillivray and Mr. Duncan Graham, his opponent, have been examined before Mr. Bruce, the special examiner. The special examination of Mr. McGillivray was largely directed to the circumstances of the alleged substituted ballots and apart from this very little was discovered. In the examination of Mr. Graham he said that it was a habit of his to treat his friends and he admitted having treated a crowd on two occasions.

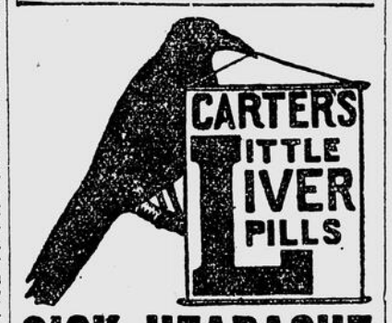
R. M. C. GRADUATES ABROAD.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 24.—Two graduates of the Royal Military College have been advanced in the Imperial service. Capt. G. B. Laurie has been appointed adjutant of the Fourth Volunteer Battalion, Devonshire regiment, at Barnstable, Eng., and Capt. G. D. Luard, made adjutant of the Third Militia Battalion at Hamilton, Scotland.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Mr. Gladstone says:—'Music is of enormous advantage both to the listener and performer.' The G. O. M. knows what he is talking about, so if you have not a piano in your house, don't fail to see P. E. Layton & Bro., in this matter. Warerooms 148 Peel street, opposite Hamlillton's.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



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Positively cured by these Little Pills.

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

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PROF. SAMUEL S. GRANT,

1st. honors pupil of Dr. Bucklin, M.A. M.D.

HEADQUARTERS for OCULIST'S PRESCRIPTIONS, LENSES GROUND EXACT, FRAMES ACCURATELY FITTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGES. STORE CLOSES AT 6 P.M.

HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, 72 Beaver Hall, cor. Dorchester street.

For $1.50.

JUST OPENED,

NEW COLORED Chamber Sets,

6 PIECES,

Fine English Ware.

SPLENDID VALUE.

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Size 8 x 13, a week on a page (including Sundays), contains Almanac, Postal and other Canadian information. The only large diary published at the price.

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CURLY BIRCH,

MAHOGANY,

QUARTERED OAK,

ARE FOUR OF THE PRETTIEST WOODS MADE INTO FURNITURE, AND IF YOU BUY YOUR FURNITURE IN ANY OF THEM YOU ARE SURE TO BE IN STYLE. WE HAVE FLAT UPON FLAT FILLED WITH THE MOST BEAUTIFUL GOODS. HERE YOU WILL SEE THE MASSIVE QUARTERED OAK SIDEBOARD, WITH TABLE AND CHAIRS TO MATCH; CHAMBER SUITS IN WALNUT, QUARTER CUT OAK AND CURLY BIRCH; PARLOR SUITS, FANCY DIVANS AND ODD CHAIRS IN BIRD-EYE MAPLE, MAHOGANY AND CURLY BIRCH, UPHOLSTERED IN FINEST SILK, NEWEST SHADES.

YOU HAD BETTER CALL

ON US AND SEE WHAT WE CAN OFFER YOU IN THE WAY OF GOODS. PRICES AND EASY TERMS.

THE AMERICAN WRINGER CO.
Successor to Metropolitan Mfg. Co.,
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T. A. EMMANS, Manager.

When in Doubt about anything the best policy is to Investigate the matter thoroughly. If you do so regarding our goods, we gain a customer for The Cook's Friend BAKING POWDER.

Second to None ON THE CONTINENT

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The Choicest Quality of Oatmeal, Rolled Oats, Rolled Wheat and other Breakfast Cereals for families.

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Auction Sales.

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IMPORTANT CARPET SALE.

Instructed by Messrs. JAMES BAYLIS & SON, Who are retiring from business.

We will offer at auction, in lots to suit, their entire stock of CARPETS, RUGS, SQUARES, POLES and UPHOLSTERINGS,

TOGETHER WITH ALL THE Fine Hardwood Carpet and Rug Fixtures, Walnut Top Counters and Shelving, Furniture, Gasaliers, Stoves, Carpet Sewing Machines, Trucks, Implements and Tools of Trade.

AND INCLUDING Office Desk, Fine Large Edwards Safe, and a number of Pictures.

SALE AT THE CARPET WAREHOUSE, 1837 Notre Dame street,

On MONDAY, 26th & TUESDAY, 27th inst., at 2.30 each afternoon.

Fixtures will be sold at 3 o'clock Tuesday.

Don't miss this rare furnishing chance at your own prices. No reserve. Terms cash. Goods now on view on the premises.

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

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PRELIMINARY NOTICE!

Auction Sale of Unclaimed Goods.

We are instructed by Mr. R. S. WHITE, Collector of Customs of Montreal, to hold a sale at the Examining Warehouse, corner of McGill and Common streets,

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 3rd and 4th December Next,

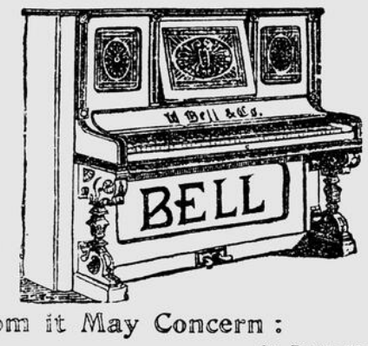
of Unclaimed Goods and Goods over five years in Bond.

Full particulars of the Sale will appear later, and Catalogues of the goods can be obtained from us before day of sale.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FROM DISTANT NOVA SCOTIA!



To Whom it May Concern :

St. Paul's Manse, Truro, N.S.
Oct. 1st, 1896.

Messrs. Willis & Co. have asked me to express an opinion upon a piano which I purchased from their firm some years ago. I am not in the habit of giving testimonials such as this, but the excellence of the instrument is my only excuse for not adhering to my usual course. The instrument has given us the best satisfaction, and no words but those of unqualified recommendation could be given by anyone who has used one of the above pianos.

Its tone is at once strong and sweet, and it has retained these at little cost of tuning. My instrument has been exposed to considerable moving about from the house to the church, etc., and the exposure to weather and damp has not perceptibly damaged either tone or appearance.

Though unsolicited, I would like to add my testimony to the financial dealings that I have had with the firm. I have found them even better than their contract.

I have much pleasure in commending both the firm and their instruments to the general public. Yours sincerely, REV. A. LOGAN GEGGIE.

KNABE, BELL AND WILLIAMS PIANOS.
SOLE AGENTS :

WILLIS & CO., 1824 NOTRE DAME ST., near McGill.

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(Prepared) **NATURAL PALMS** (Prepared)

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Prepared from the choicest productions of the Tropics, retain original appearance and flexibility, none of the attention and watering required by growing plants—cannot be distinguished from them and beyond comparison with the artificial article—cost less and more durable than either—specially adapted to modern practical needs at Low prices.

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Stores and Show Rooms,
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Millinery Openings, etc.

A. T. WILEY & CO.,
—TWO STORES—
2341 St. Catherine St. and 1803 Notre Dame Street.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

(RECEIVED TOO LATE TO BE CLASSIFIED).

COME TO HEADQUARTERS FOR CORRECT fitting Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, Beaver Hall, corner Dorchester street. 24

EYEGLASSES AND SPECTACLES REPAIRED. THOS. ALLAN & CO., 2266 St. Catherine street. 24

FOR SALE, THAT BEAUTIFUL SPAN OF Black Ponies; to be seen at McVey's Stables, Cathcart street; will sell singly; an exceptional bargain. 24

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET on BATH-room flat; hot and cold water. Apply at 2087 Notre Dame street.

FOR SALE, ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA; latest Edinburgh edition (Black's); half Morocco binding; first-class condition. 16 Barron Block, 162 St. James street. Half price to prompt purchaser. 24

FOR SALE, BUILDING LOTS, 25 x 100' 6 feet on Greene avenue, Westmount; cheapest lots on the avenue. E. D. WINTLE, Real Estate Agent, 11 Hospital street. 24

FOR SALE, FIFTY PLYMOUTH ROCK June hatched Pullets, Brown Egg Strain; March hatch Plymouth Rock and Silver Wyandotte Cockerels. ROYAL POULTRY FARM, Montreal. 24

HEADQUARTERS FOR GOLD SPECTACLES and Eye-Glasses. Finest in the Dominion. HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, Beaver Hall, cor. Dorchester st. 24

LARGEST STOCK OF LENSES AND FRAMES for Oculist's Prescriptions. HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, Beaver Hall, corner Dorchester street. 24

OUR STORES CLOSE AT SIX O'CLOCK sharp. Best hours 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, Beaver Hall, corner Dorchester street. 24

OCULIST'S PRESCRIPTIONS Executed exact. Frames accurately fitted. Strict attention to details. HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, Beaver Hall, corner of Dorchester street. 24

TO LET, HOUSE, 61 MARIN AVENUE, near St. Antoine, six rooms, upper flat; rent, $7. Apply to 694 St. Antoine st. 24

TO LET, TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, with use of kitchen if required; home comforts; terms low. 32 Adeline street, off Mountain.

WANTED, PARTNER, WITH $500 TO $1,000, in lucrative, strictly cash business; no risk. Investigate at 16 Barron Block, 162 St. James street. A. M. CHARBONNEAU. 24

WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, family washing; 35c to 40c per dozen. Apply to LAUNDRESS, 31 St. Andre street.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT; MUST be good plain cook. 42 Victoria street. 24

FOR SALE, CHURCH PEW CUSHION, 6 feet long, curled hair; fine collection of house plants and automatic musical clock. Address T. 84, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BY MARRIED COUPLE, Comfortable furnished lodgings, of not less than three rooms, with use of kitchen, or arrangement for serving meals in rooms; references required. Address, stating terms, to P.O. Box 633, city. 24

WANTED, TRADESMEN'S BOOKS AND others; systematically arranged and written up; books kept by contract or otherwise; complicated accounts adjusted; balance sheets and trading accounts prepared; terms, etc., on application. Address, ACCOUNTANT, 22 St. Matthew street. 24

WANTED, BY EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, family washing, by the week or dozen; also rough dry washing, at 20c per dozen. Apply or send post-card to No. 76 Plymouth Grove. 24

FOR SALE.

Three Pure-bred Collie Pups, two male (Sable), and one female (Black and White). Apply to Mr. REID, at Henry Morgan & Co.'s.

THE LATE MR. PATTERSON.

News has just been received that Mr. James Patterson, father of the late Mr. John Patterson, of the firm of Renaud, King & Patterson, died at Ramelton, Ireland, on Oct. 11, at the age of seventy-seven years.

JOSEPH DOUTRE.

On Monday evening next, Oct. 26, Mr. Lorenzo Prince of the 'Patrie,' will lecture on 'Joseph Doutre,' in the hall of the Club Papineau, corner of St. Catherine and Maisonneuve streets.

CITY ITEMS.

Miss Hollinshead will sing in Dominion Square Methodist Church on Sunday evening the solo, 'Glory to thee my God this night,' by Gounod.

The Rev. W. T. Graham, pastor of Grace Baptist Church, Westmount, has recovered from his recent illness, and will preach at both services to-morrow.

Mr. W. K. Burr, M.A., Ph.D., will address the regular weekly meeting of the Welsh and English Mission to-morrow afternoon at 2.30 o'clock, in the East End Hall, 6 Craig street, on the subject 'How to grow beautiful,' Phil. iv., 8. Dr. Burr is an able speaker and will doubtless draw a large congregation.

Harvest thanksgiving services will be held in St. Bartholomew's Reformed Episcopal Church to-morrow (Sunday) morning and evening. The church will be appropriately decorated, and hymns suitable to the occasion will be sung. The choir will be assisted by an orchestra, and altogether a bright and hearty service may be expected. The Rev. Charles R. Cook will preach at 11 a.m., and the Rev. Archibald H. Grace at 7 p.m. A special service of the Sunday-school will be held at 3 p.m.

'96 C. E. CONVENTION ECHOES.

INTERESTING FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS GLEANED FROM THE OTTAWA RALLY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—During the past week many of the Christian Endeavor societies throughout the provinces of Ontario and Quebec have been the recipients, from their representatives, of reports of the meetings that were held at the first Interprovincial Christian Endeavor Convention held in the Dominion Capital. Though almost seven hundred delegates were present from cities, towns and villages outside of Ottawa, many societies in certain districts were unable to send delegates. Previous to this year provincial conventions were only held, but the combined gathering of societies of Quebec and Ontario proved such a success that it was deemed wise to hold a Dominion Convention in Montreal in 1899, at which all branch societies, from Newfoundland to British Columbia will be represented, and probably the largest gathering of young representative Canadians that has ever assembled in one place will be the result.

The Ottawa Convention was remarkable for manifest patriotism and loyalty to the British Crown, and unity of feeling and action. Immense throngs attended all of the meetings, and listened to eloquent and competent speakers. At the various business sessions the delegates earnestly studied and planned methods of procedure with the object of successfully rectifying certain features that frequently crop up and tend to hinder the work of the society. Some of the drawbacks were given as follows:—A lack of personal work; a want of sympathy from the church proper; the freezing effect of summer holidays upon the society; and the rapid growth of quesable socials and entertainments—the latter probably proving the greatest hindrance to the spiritual growth of both the C. E. Society and the Church at large. To overcome these drawbacks Endeavorers were urged to practice the spirit of self-sacrifice in its truest sense, to appreciate the true value of souls, and then, with an individual dependence upon Christ, work faithfully and earnestly on their behalf.

Mr. A. E. Scott, of Winnipeg, gave some very interesting and important points in his address on 'Missions.' He said that fifty years ago Japan, China, India, Africa and the Islands of the sea were closed to Christianity and the bible, but the year 1858 proved the Waterloo to these closed doors. Yet with all this progress the natural increase of the population of heathen lands far exceeded the number Christianized. There were 840,000,000 inhabitants of the world who had never heard of Christ. Thirty-five millions died in China, alone, every year. Hardly one-third of the whole population of the world had as yet heard the gospel. In civilized countries many towns and villages of only one thousand inhabitants had five ordained ministers presiding over as many churches. Canada spent $38,000,000 per annum for liquor and only $351,000 for missions. Systematic working and giving was evidently needed.

In speaking of the Christian Endeavor as an evangelizing force, the Rev. R. Johnson, of London, said that equipment and money were not needed so much as earnestness of soul and the spirit of devotion.

Other speakers showed that the Christian Endeavor Society was an influence rather than an institution, and that it was the best modern expression of the Christian religion. Its power lay in the fact that it had adopted the principles of the New Testament, the doctrine of instantaneous conversion.

The Rev. Mr. Bland said that the Christian Endeavor Society is a divine movement inspired by God to unite Christianity. It had seized upon the very essentials of Christianity, and with combined endeavor a grand future might be prophesied.

The Rev. Principal Grant, of Kingston, in his address, said that this was an age of unification. The Christian Endeavor movement had been the greatest factor in the world in bringing about a denominational unity, but continued consecrated action was necessary to attain this object. One inch of action was worth a thousand miles of resolution.

Mr. John Willis Baer of Boston, secretary of the International Christian Endeavor Union, spoke of the society as the crown of international and interdenominational fellowship. 'Here we are,' said he, 'Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, Congregationalists and others, and I can't tell for the life of me by looking at your faces, if you are a blue Presbyterian or a red-hot Methodist, and I care less—as I see shining through your eyes the deep purpose of spreading a common religion to a needy world. Yet all Christendom to-day witnesses the results of the lack of international co-operation in the fact that there sits upon the throne in Turkey the greatest assassin the ages have ever known. The shedding of this innocent blood will flow until British and American voices call a halt in a voice so united that it will be heard by every European power. God forgive the leaders in our national governments for their dilatory tactics. Down with denominational differences, party prejudices, national jingoists and political diplomats, and up with interdenominational and international co-operation.' Mr. Baer closed his address (the last of the convention) by placing emphasis on the need of deepening our spirit of consecration and the necessity for more missionary fire and enthusiasm in winning souls, which is the ultimate aim of the Christian Endeavor Society.

Probably one of the reasons why the Christian Endeavor movement is especially dear to the hearts of young Canadians, is because its founder, the Rev. Dr. Clark, is a Canadian by birth, having been born in Aylmer, Que., which place was visited last Friday by thousands of Endeavorers, who marched in a body to Dr. Clark's former home, where they held an enthusiastic patriotic meeting, which was addressed by the Rev. Principal Grant, D.D., of Kingston, and Mr. J. W. Baer of Boston.

A MONTREAL DELEGATE.

Oct. 16, 1896.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Quebec, Oct. 24.—The Provincial Council of Agriculture held its annual meeting at the Province buildings here yesterday, when the president, Sir H. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, declined re-election on the ground that his time was now too fully occupied to permit of his attending further to the duties of the office. Senator Landry was accordingly elected to replace him, with Mr. McDonald, M.P.P. for Bagot, as vice-president.

PUBLIC WORKS.

As the result of the Militia Minister's visit to Quebec, it is understood that the Ottawa Government will at once proceed to make the most urgent repairs to Quebec's fortifications, to the Esplanade, and to the sidewalks fronting all the Federal Government's property in the city. Another opening will also be made on the fortification wall to connect Richelieu with McMahon streets, and a piece of ground alongside the site of the Y.M.C.A. building will be granted to erect a conservatory of music.

NOTES.

The widow of the late John Power, ship-laborer, who was killed some time ago while working on board the ship 'Minnehaha,' has taken an action for $5,000 damages against the Ship Smiths' Association, on the ground that the death of her husband was caused by defective tackles.

Bishop Cameron of Antigonish is in Quebec a guest at the Archbishop's Palace.

In the Police Court Dr. Dubé, the physician accused of having caused the death of a boy at St. Sylvester by poisoning him, elected to take a speedy trial, and pleaded guilty to a charge of manslaughter. He also asked that witnesses for the defence might be heard in extenuation, which was granted.

Both the Quebec and Union Banks declare six percent dividends this morning.

The Hon. A. R. Angers arrived from Montreal yesterday, and returned last night, having been retained by the Provincial Government to appear on its behalf as counsel, with the Hon. J. S. Hall, before the Privy Council in the appeal from the judgment of the Supreme Court regarding the Indian lands in the matter of the arbitration between the Dominion and Ontario and Quebec. Messrs. Angers and Hall will leave for London at the beginning of next week.

A fire broke out last night in the cellar of the Parliament House, in a room in which some painters had been at work, but was discovered and put out before any damage of consequence was done.

THE VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Sir Julian Pauncefote yesterday sent a bundle of papers from the embassay to Mr. Olney, including the long sought list of bona fide colonists who had settled in the disputed territory previous to Jan. 1, 1887, together with a description of their holdings and the character of the improvements they had made. The settlements constituted substantially the only point of difference between Lord Salisbury and Secretary Olney when the summer vacation interrupted the negotiations and the forthcoming conferences are to be practically confined to this point. It is stated that the revised suggestion upon which Great Britain looks to a speedy conclusion of the negotiations deals with a plan to affirm the titles of individuals to the property they have acquired in case the contemplated boundary tribunal decides to change the political dominion of the settled district by awarding the territory now occupied by British subjects to Venezuelan sovereignty. The earlier suggestion of Great Britain that in case of an adverse decision of her claims she should have the right to purchase those settled districts is stated to have been firmly declined by Venezuela with the concurrence of the United States.

FOUND DEAD IN THE STREET.

London, Ont., Oct. 24.—The body of Mrs. John Kelly, a prominent member of the Zion (colored) Methodist Church, was found in Regent street near Adelaide about five o'clock yesterday morning. The deceased lady left her home on Thursday morning to collect money for the church but did not return home at night. She was subject to heart trouble, which is supposed to have caused her death. Her face and dress were covered with hoar frost, showing that the body had lain all night where it was found.

EARTHQUAKE IN PERU.

New York, Oct. 24.—A special to the 'Herald' from Lima, Peru, says there was a severe earthquake shock in Arequipa yesterday morning. Railway traffic was seriously impeded by damage to the roadbeds caused by the disturbance.

MISS SLACK'S MEETINGS.

Miss Agnes Slack, hon. secretary of the World's W. C. T. U., a sketch of whom is in our Home Department of this week, will preach on Sunday, Nov. 1, in Mountain Street Methodist Church. On Friday evening, Oct. 30, she will address a mass meeting, probably in the American Presbyterian Church.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon adopted a resolution calling on the railway companies not to make winter rates operative until Nov. 20.

FOUR CHILDREN SCALDED.

ONE FATAL RESULT.

By the falling of some stovepipes into a boiler of hot water, which splashed over their persons, the three daughters of Mr. Gagnon of Turcot Village, were on Thursday evening seriously scalded. Marguerite, aged six, and Marie Louise, aged ten, are patients in the Notre Dame Hospital. After the burns of the third daughter, Justina, aged two, were dressed at the hospital she was allowed to be taken home.

On the evening previous the infant daughter of Mr. Elie, 346 Jacques Cartier street, fell into a tub of boiling water, from which her mother had temporarily withdrawn her attention, thinking that the child was in the yard. The little girl died yesterday, after suffering great pain. Coroner McMahon gave a permit for burial.

THE LATE CANON HENDERSON.

A LARGE FUNERAL YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

The funeral of the late Rev. Dr. Henderson, the revered principal of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College, took place yesterday afternoon. The cortège left the Principal's late residence at three o'clock, proceeding to Christ Church Cathedral in the following order:—Students of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College, professors of the colleges, clergy, juniors leading; hearse and pall-bearers, mourners, governors of the college, the public. At the cathedral door the procession halted and formed a double line, through which the coffin, covered with beautiful flowers and wreaths, was carried. When all were in, the large cathedral was two-thirds filled. The pulpit and reading desk were draped in black. The funeral service was read by the Lord Bishop of Montreal; Archdeacon Lindsay read the Psalms, and the Very Rev. Dean Carmichael the lesson. The Rev. Dr. Norton and the Rev. Mr. Lewis also assisted. Mr. John B. Norton, organist of the cathedral, rendered as the opening voluntary, Mendelssohn's 'Rest in the Lord.' The hymns were:—'O Jesu, Thou art standing,' and 'Now the laborer's task is o'er.' The concluding voluntary was Handel's 'Dead March in Saul.'

The chief mourners were:—Mr. W. Robert Henderson, son of the deceased, and Dr. Johnston, vice-principal of McGill University.

The pall-bearers were:—Messrs. C. Garth, A. F. Gault, A. M. Crombie, Samuel Finlay, Alex. Henderson and G. F. C. Smith.

A few of those in the procession were: Bishop Grisdale of Qu'Appelle, Ven. Archdeacon Mills, Ven. Archdeacon Evans, Rev. Prof. Steen, Rev. Prof. Waller, Canon Ellegood, Canon Dixon, Canon Rollit, Canon Empson, the Rev. Messrs. E. McManus, H. J. Evans, S. Massey, T. E. Cunningham, H. E. Horsey, Rural Dean Sanders, R. D. Irwin, H. Gomery, F. Charters, Rural Dean Renaud, C. J. James, L. V. Lariviere, H. Jekill, Prof. Scrimger, Principal Shaw, Dr. Mackay, J. G. Baylis, Dr. Antliff, N. A. F. Bourne, F. H. Graham, F. A. Taylor, Thomas Harris, James Thompson, W. J. Dart, J. Osborne Troop, J. A. Elliott, Rural Dean Robinson, W. J. Hamilton, F. A. Pratt, Arthur French, Edmund Wood, Dr. Rose, E. Bushell, James Patterson, Thomas Everett, Dr. J. Clark Murray, F. M. Dewey; also Chief Justice Tait, Dr. Malcolm Baker, Dr. Andrew MacPhail, Dr. Carmichael, Dr. Cowie, Dr. L. H. Davidson, Messrs. E. L. Bond, A. D. Taylor, H. B. Evans, J. W. Brakenridge, George Hague, H. W. Garth, Leslie H. Gault, C. E. Gault, Percy Gault, W. L. Chipman, Richard White, S. H. Ewing, W. Brock, E. H. Botterill, C. Lomas, James A. Cantlie, Joel Baker, W. Kinloch, Walter Drake, George Horne, N. R. Mudge, Robert Hamilton, A. Richards, Joseph Tomkins, A. L. Lockerby, Robert Whitehead, R. W. Macdougall, H. A. Springle, F. W. Evans, W. Robinson, C. B. Esdaile, J. V. Wright, S. C. Kite, F. Kingston, Henry Botterill, S. O. Shorey, L. O. Armstrong, James Croil, Thomas Kirby.

The following minute was adopted at the annual meeting of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College Association, held Thursday afternoon:—

'On Oct. 20, after much suffering, long and patiently borne, our revered and beloved principal, the Rev. Canon Wm. Henderson, D.D., was called from his earthly labors to enter upon that rest which remaineth for the people of God; and we, his friends and old students of the college, members of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College Association, with sad hearts, reverently and fondly tender this tribute to his memory. As we knew him in the college over which he presided so faithfully, he was devoted to all its interests, spiritual and temporal, working with an enthusiasm which never faltered, and rejoicing in all that made for the advancement and prosperity of Christ's kingdom on the earth.

'In his teaching, his judgment was safe, conservative and helpful, and his personality genial, cordial and considerate.

'In the many years that we have held more or less intimate intercourse with him, we have learned to love him as a father, to esteem him for his many noble qualities as a man, and to respect him for his high character as a Christian gentleman.

'In our great sorrow for the loss of one so dear to us and so useful in the Church, we would not forget those dear ones, his widow and children, to whom his death comes as a greater and more overshadowing grief, but commending them in our prayers to the tender comfort of the loving Heavenly Father, we offer out of our full hearts, our loving sympathy in this dark hour of their sad affliction.'

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

CELEBRATE THEIR TWENTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY.

Court St. Jude, No. 5889, Ancient Order of Foresters, celebrated the twenty-third anniversary of the court by an At Home and social in the court room, Chatham street, on Thursday. About two hundred members and their lady friends, as well as representatives of the different courts and of the Circles of the Companions of the Forest, were present. P.C.R., Bro. J. Field, was in the chair. Mr. Heath kindly acted as pianist, the following ladies and gentlemen taking part in the programme:—Mr. Brownhill, Mr. Murdoch, Mr. Hamburgh, Mr. Fox, Mr. T. Shaw, Mr. Molson, Mr. Stokes, Mr. McDowall, Mr. Scruton, Miss M. Brown, Miss Kaplansky, Mrs. Telling, Mrs. Hamburg. District Chief Ranger Bro. S. Clendinneng gave an address, and the financial report by the secretary, Bro. J. D. Butt. This court has two hundred and twenty members and $6,090.16 to its credit. The proceedings closed by singing the National Anthem.

SHIPPING AND HARBOR NEWS.

The Thomson Line SS. Hurona left port yesterday afternoon at 1.30 o'clock for London. She carried a large general cargo, also five hundred ranch cattle.

The Allan Line SS. Nestorian from Glasgow arrived at Boston at 10.15 a.m. on Friday.

The Allan Line SS. Manitoban from Montreal for Glasgow, arrived out on Friday morning with her 163 cattle and 10 horses in good order.

The Dominion Line twin screw SS. Canada, from Quebec, arrived out at 8 o'clock [illegible]

The French-Belgian [illegible] which left Quebec [illegible] Boulogne yesterday, [illegible] ment of 17 horses, 171 [illegible] in good order and [illegible] sheep, which died on the [illegible]

The SS. Lord Gough, [illegible] ly one of the Inman Line, [illegible] morrow morning for Aberdeen [illegible] large general cargo. [illegible] agents. The Lord Gough [illegible] ing at Hochelaga, will take [illegible] general cargo, about 5,000 [illegible] 120 standards of deals [illegible] oats and 1,800 tons of flour.

New York, Oct. 24.—Arrived from Hamburg.

A WRECKED SCHOONER WITH

Charlottetown, P.E.I., Oct. [illegible] Maggie Alice arrived at St. Peter's to-day and reported [illegible] a small schooner dismasted [illegible] water. A drowned man and [illegible] liquor and tobacco were [illegible] The corpse was buried at sea [illegible] of the Maggie Alice.

TRANS-ATLANTIC PASSENGER [illegible]

ING.

London, Oct. 23.—The Principal transatlantic steamship [illegible] meeting at the office of the [illegible] which resulted in the drafting [illegible] ment relating to the control [illegible] selves of the transatlantic [illegible] ness. There was no suggestion [illegible] teration of fares or freight [illegible] the managers present signed [illegible] ment, but every one of them [illegible] state the object of the [illegible] clearly than mentioned above. [illegible] gers of the Netherlands-American [illegible] ship Line say that the slower [illegible] lines are desirous of having [illegible] with the managers of the faster [illegible] lines in order to allow the [illegible] panies to lower their steerage [illegible] duce the faster lines to increase [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Saturday, Oct. [illegible]

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Cable advices to the Board of Trade this morning are as follows:—London, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1896.—Cargoes off coast [illegible] maize, nothing doing. Cargoes on passage wheat firm, maize rather firmer. Liverpool spot wheat, quiet; spot maize [illegible]

Futures, wheat flat, 6s 3½d Oct.; [illegible] maize dull, 3s 2½d Oct., Nov., [illegible] 3s 2d Jan., Feb., Mar. Minneapolis [illegible] bakers flour, 22s 6d.

WHEAT IN WINNIPEG.

Toronto, Oct. 24.—The 'Globe's' Winnipeg special says holders of wheat in the country are beginning to let go at their limited prices to save themselves in case of a sudden drop, although scarcely [illegible] are farmers selling all. The contributions their part that wheat will go up to [illegible] figures, therefore, is only partially [illegible] A quantity of No. 1 hard wheat [illegible] the exchange to-day at seventy-five cents and a little above afloat, which is ten [illegible] lower than a few lots sold last week, and this figure is about five cents higher than No. 1 hard at Duluth. A great many of the merchants here think that Manitoba No. 1 hard will be down at Duluth prices before many days.

WHEAT IN LIVERPOOL LOWER

Liverpool, Oct. 24.— Wheat opened ½d higher this morning in sympathy with the movement of the market in America, but weakened immediately afterwards. Shipping orders at the best period of the market were more plentiful than was anticipated. Heavier shipments overburdened holders and dealers anxious to liquidate them rushed to sell. Values fell rapidly, closing 2¼d down.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

In Chicago this morning wheat opened at 70⅞c to 70c Dec.; corn opened at 24c bid; oats opened at 18½c bid Dec.; pork opened at $7.80 Jan.; lard opened at $4.42 Jan.; short ribs opened at $3.87 Jan.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Oct. 24. — Hogs — To-day's estimated receipts, 30,000; yesterday's receipts, according to official returns, 24,592; shipments, 5,669; left over, 6,000; light mixed, $3.30 to $3.65; mixed packing, $3.25 to $3.65; heavy shipping, $3.15 to $3.60; rough grades, $3.10 to $3.25. Estimated receipts of cattle were 600, including 400 Texans; markets quiet and unchanged. Estimated sheep, 500; strong.

LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Liverpool, Oct. 24, 1896.—Spring wheat, 6s 7d to 6s 8d; No. 1 Cal., 7s 2d to 7s 2½d; corn, 3s 3½d; peas, 5s 1d; pork, 57s 6d; lard, 23s 6d; tallow, 21s 3d; bacon, heavy, 25s to 31s; light, 30s; cheese, white, 48s; colored, 50s.

CONSOLS.

London, Oct. 24. 12.30 p.m. — Consols—Money, 108 3-16; account, 108 5-16.

THE FREIGHT RATE QUESTION.

The Three Rivers Board of Trade supports the Montreal Board in its effort to procure the continuance of the summer freight rates in the Grand Trunk Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway until the close of navigation. The following resolution was adopted by the Council of the Three Rivers Board of Trade on Wednesday:—'That this Board heartily endorses the protest of the Montreal Board of Trade against the raising of freight by the railway companies on and after the 2nd proximo, and believes that no such change should be effected before the ordinary close of navigation.'

TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES

New York, Oct. 23.—'Bradstreet's' to-morrow will say: — General trade [illegible] along conservative lines, buyers preferring to defer business [illegible] the elections. Traders are [illegible] as to the outlook for business [illegible] the year and next spring. The [illegible] wheat prices after an advance of [illegible] natural result of a desire to [illegible] profits. Total exports of wheat, [illegible] ed as wheat, from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal this week [illegible] not quite so large as last week or the [illegible] preceding weeks, but are heavier than [illegible] corresponding weeks in the [illegible] years, amounting to 3,823,000 bushels, compared with 4,156,000 bushels last week, 2,658,000 bushels in the corresponding week one year ago, 3,353,000 bushels two years ago, 3,327,000 bushels three years ago, and 4,078,000 bushels in the third week of Oct., 1892.

Total bank clearings in the United States for the week increased, amounting to $1,047,000,000, about 5 percent more than last week, and 10 percent less than in the third week of Oct., 1895.

There are 292 business failures reported throughout the United States this week, which is 13 more than last week, and 33 more than in the corresponding week last year.

A LOCAL UNION.

...COUNTY CHRISTIAN EN-
...ORS ORGANIZE AT
INVERNESS.

...S ADOPTED AND OFFICERS
ELECTED.

...ct. 24.—On the invita-
...Christian Endeavor Society
...a number of delegates from
...ieties of the county met
...rchan Church, Inverness,
...local union.
...constitution was adopted,
...the basis of the union:—
...—This union shall be call-
...County Christian Endeavor
...Object—The object of the un-
...stimulate the interest in so-
...tian Endeavor in Megantic
...nity, to increase the mutual
...and to make them more use-
...vice of God.
...—Members—Any society of
...deavor connected with an evan-
...church in Megantic County and
...whose constitution in its aims
...er meeting obligations conforms
...in spirit to the Model Constitu-
...join this union by notifying the
...and upon the approval of the
...committee.
...V.—Officers—The officers shall be
...t, vice-president, secretary and
...and shall be selected from active
...and to serve one year, remaining
...il their successors are elected.
...esidents of the Christian Endea-
...ies forming this union shall be
...nts of this union. The presi-
...presidents, secretary and trea-
...constitute an executive committee
...vide for the general interests of
...
...V.—Look-out Committee—A Look-
...ittee shall be appointed, whose
...be to organize new societies
...ossible, to bring new societies
...ion, and introduce them to the
...to encourage the weaker so-
...portunity offers.
...VI.—Meetings—This society shall
...gs at such times and places as
...ermined by the executive com-
...president may call special meet-
...executive committee when he
...necessary.
...VII.—Duties of Officers—The duties
...nt, vice-presidents, secretary
...shall be the duties usually
...to these offices.
...VIII.—Finance—The expenses of
...shall be met by the free-will of-
...the societies, and no tax or as-
...shall be levied upon the members.
...IX.—Amendments—This constitu-
...be amended by a two-thirds vote
...tive members present at any
...ting, the amendment having
...d in writing, and notice having
...en at least two weeks before
...
...wing officers were duly elect-
...nt, Mr. William Hume, Leeds
...-president, Mr. Jas. A. Mc-
...Cleriey; secretary, Mr. M. A.
...Millfield; treasurer, Mrs. Wm.
...
...committee was appointed as
...Mr. Jno. Parker and Mrs. Jig-
...s Village; Mr. Robt. J. Mc-
...W. Longmore, Lysander; Mr.
...and Miss Eunice Mooney,
...Wm. Marshall and Mrs. A.
...Cleriey; the Rev. J. Suther-
...n, McCammon, Inverness;
...and Miss Orr, St. Sylvester.
...s are the names of the so-
...the union, with their pre-
...ches. Presbyterian, Mr.
...Nelson Union, Mr. Wm.
...Union, the Rev. Geo. Mos-
...ter Union, Mr. Jas. Wood-
...Union, Miss K. E. Mc-
...y Presbyterian, Mr. Jno.

...ER BITTEN BADLY.

...itizen of the town of
...ell, resorted recently to
...posing the uselessness
...e force. He had on sev-
...ntered their apathy to
...ities, but without satis-
...e desperate, he resolved
...before the Home Secre-
...mpany his complaint
...roof.
...ded to the police sta-
...e guardians of the law
...fully removed all the
...and the place, includ-
...n's helmet. These
...patched to the office
...tary. That dignitary
...quite appreciate the
...of the prominent citi-
...ell from, was serving

POOR JOHN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Just a few lines to commend and if possible to emphasize your brave editorial on the 'Yellow Men's Claims.' Amidst so much opposition verbal, fistic and political, it is quite timely. If, as is said, nothing is settled till settled aright, we are not yet in the right way of the settlement of this question. The attempts to show the degradation of the Chinese—though in these they are much misrepresented, and many of them become degraded on this side because they are not properly looked after—only the more proclaim their need of our uplifting influences, and this from a defensive standpoint, as well as aggressive for their good.

As you say, their faults in our eyes are their virtues or good qualities. Why may they not be utilized? In California we saw the opportunity and requirement for them. Would we had a broadminded statesman to take hold of the question. Could not Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere and Li Hung Chang devise a scheme, for China should not be left out, since our increasingly important trade interests should lead us to cultivate China's good will; and the time is not far distant when many Canadians may be glad to aid in the development of the vast resources of that great country—sufficient to employ the labors of its millions were the capital but provided. However, for the present a little more encouragement for those here to become 'settlers' would not be amiss.

Discrimination against the Chinese is naturally unpleasant to them; but they are producers in various way, and our acceptance of them upon registration ought to ensure them fair play, which is not the case in our city at the present time. They have to date paid into the Ottawa treasury over $800,000 since the capitation tax was imposed in 1886, while according to the report up to June, 1895, 7,237 of these had taken out certificates of leave of the 15,000 or so that had come in. It will also be remembered that this immigration is from a British port, Hong Kong, and under the British flag, without any responsibility on China's part. 'PHILOCHINESIS.'

Oct. 19, 1896.

OTTAWA, THE WASHINGTON OF THE NORTH.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The proposal may be examined with profit. Though not a politician of the 'looking to Washington' type, yet a glance in that direction may not be unprofitable. In your editorial of Oct. 17 you state a fact of importance in the following words: 'Among other reasons for preferring it (Montreal) to Ottawa was the fact that in a small place the atmosphere is created by the government, and statesmen are out of touch with the people.' To any observant man fortunate enough to live outside of Ottawa the statement of your editorial is corroborated by his experience for years past. The opinion to a resident of Ottawa was not to be questioned that all political questions must be decided in the interests of the Capital. The country existed for the city of Ottawa and nothing less than a probability that a certain course would lead to a change in the government was worthy their notice. But this they came at last to regard as an impossible contingency. Now the political atmosphere has been disturbed and we trust that in time it will be purified, but we do not wish the creation of the same conditions under the new government.

Ottawa wishes to be the 'Washington of the north.' Washington is a beautiful city and a beautifully kept city, and nature has provided that Ottawa may in time be a beautiful city, too. But many thousands of dollars must be expended before this can be realized. Should the taxpayers of Ottawa, already burdened, be crushed under the additional taxes necessary to accomplish the commendable effort to make our Capital city in some sense worthy of the distinction she now bears in name as the Capital of our magnificent country? I think not; and believe that the sense of justice pervading Canadians will sustain me in this opinion. How is it done in Washington? When a million dollars are needed for city improvements the Federal Government pays one-half and the District of Columbia, including Washington, the other. But another condition is annexed which is of great good to the country at large and that is this, the people in the district and city cannot exercise the federal franchise. This is a great good and would be in Ottawa. No government could then expect partisan conduct as a payment for civil office. Several advantages would follow this plan, notably among them these two: The city could be made worthy of the position it holds as Capital of the Dominion; and, secondly, the political atmosphere of the city could be so sterilized that the mischievous and offensive partisanship on the part of the civil servants, which has injured our legislative action in the past, and still works in secret where it dares to do so, and is now a disturbing element in our political life, would be removed.

PROGRESS.

A DARING DERVISH LEADER.

The day for Bayards is not yet gone when one man single-handed will charge a regiment. This has actually been the case in the Soudan campaign. The Dervish leader Abdullah in the course of the fight before Berji found that his troops were making but an indifferent stand before the trained Egyptian forces under their British leaders. In order to inspire them with courage he rode by himself straight at a regiment of Egyptian cavalry composed of Soudanese, who are the finest fighters in the Egyptian army. The troopers, nothing loth, rode out from their ranks to meet him singly. The accompanying cut is taken from 'Black and White' from a sketch furnished by their special artist in the Soudan, Mr. Charles M. Sheldon.

THE DERVISH ABDULLAH DEFYING THE EGYPTIAN FORCE.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

New York trains, via Adirondack Mountains, leave Windsor street depot at 8.15 a.m., daily, except Sunday, and 4.25 p.m. daily. Returning, leave New York 8.30 a.m. (Empire State Express) daily, except Sunday, and 6 p.m. daily. Dinner in dining car on six o'clock train.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Tea Cup Test

It is well enough to talk about the good qualities of a tea, but after all it is what is shown by brewing that is the final test. The number of cups of good tea that can be brewed from a single pound has as much relation to economy as the price per pound. From a pound of Ram Lal's Pure Indian Tea, 200 cups of tea can be made. Beside, the strength there is the quality of the brew, and in this above all others stands

Ram Lal's TEA

24

QUEBEC BANK,

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three percent upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at its banking house in this city, and at its branches, on and after TUESDAY, the first day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

THOMAS McDOUGALL,
General Manager.

Quebec, 20th October, 1896. 24

Entertainments Given.

VOCALIST AND INSTRUMENTALIST, STEREOPTICAN LECTURES, &c.

CHARLES COOMBES, THE VENTRILOquist and General Entertainer. Punch and Judy, Marionettes. Shadowgraphy, etc., provided for bazaars, concerts, parties, etc. City Agent, Shaw's Music Store. Telephone 4414. 16

Rooms and Board.

TO LET, A NICE FRONT ROOM, WELL furnished, hot and cold water, bath, etc. Apply at 80a Bleury street. 24

ROOMS, TWO NICELY FURNISHED rooms, double and single, with board; warm house, Auer light, etc. 37 Mackay street.

TO LET, TWO LARGE FRONT ROOMS, and small ones, furnished or unfurnished, at JOHN EGGER'S, 85 Bleury street. 24

GOOD ROOMS TO LET, FURNISHED, for Gentlemen. 2438 St. Catherine street, between Stanley and Drummond streets. 23

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS on parlor flat; private family; nice locality. 246 St. Martin street. 23

GOOD ROOMS AND BOARD. Apply for information at ROOM 5 or 10, 224 University street. 23

ROOM AND BOARD WITH ENGLISH family for one of quiet habits; central. 21 St. Edward street. 22

NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM FOR LADY or Gentleman, or Married Couple; with or without board; private family. 206 Prince Arthur street. 2

Miscellaneous.

AUSTRALIA—TO PRESIDENTS OF SOcieties, the clergy and others—A Colonist of many years' experience is willing to give an address 'Under the Southern Cross.' Interesting and instructive. Terms moderate. They to take the 'doors.' Address F.A. 735 'Witness' Office.

PERSONAL.—KENSINGTON MILLINERY Parlors. Miss MORRIS, 2438 St. Catherine street. 23

NOTICE is hereby given that the Trafalgar Institute will apply at the next Session of the Legislature of Quebec for an Act authorizing the Institute to sell, or otherwise dispose of, or to hypothecate, their property, comprising the whole or greater part of official lot No. 169 of the Town of Cote des Neiges, and also to approve of an arrangement between the Institute and Dame M. E. Robertson et vir et al in regard to a common roadway between their respective properties at the aforesaid locality, and for other purposes. Montreal, 28th Sept., 1896. HALL, CROSS, BROWN & SHARP, Solicitors for Applicants. 7

PERSONAL—BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS 1856 Notre Dame. Beautiful Sets of Teeth for Ten Dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. Painless extracting a specialty. All charges moderate.

Bargains.

FOR SALE, SINGING CANARIES. A choice selected stock of Andresburg Rollers and trained Hartz Mountain Canaries, imported direct from Germany, under our own supervision, and we guarantee every bird we sell. If you want a Good Singer call early and get first choice at J. J. ULLEY & SON, 564 Craig street.

FOR SALE, LADIES' MANTLES AND Jackets; imported samples, at manufacturers' prices; also fancy wool hosiery and gloves. Room 15, 30 Hospital street. 24

FOR SALE, ABOUT 100 BLACK MINORca and B.P. Rocks; all prize stock; a rare chance for beginner. Will be sold in trios or single birds to suit. Apply to R. S. KELLIE, commission agent, 599 Wellington street. 24

FOR SALE, A FEW CHOICE SINGING Canaries, Belgian and German, cheap. Apply 73 Alexander street. 23

FOR SALE, THE LARGEST COLLECTION of Lantern Slides in the city. L. A. 36, 'Witness' Office. 21

BOARD OF TRADE CERTIFICATE FOR Sale. Address B. 79, 'Witness' Office.

FOR SALE, THREE COLLIE PUPS, well-bred; to be seen at 75 St. Monique st., at any time up to 10 p.m. 20

FOR SALE, A COMPLETE HIGHLAND Dress; excellent material; almost new. Will be given at a great sacrifice. Address R. H. 40, 'Witness' Office. 19

FOR SALE, A "RYAN" Medium Size, hot air Furnace, with cold air shaft, and hot air pipe, etc., complete. Apply to W. A. STEPHENSON & CO., 36 Victoria square. 10

FOR SALE, FOR THE MILLION, KINDling, $2; Cut Maple, $2.50; Tamarac Blocks, $1.75; Hardwood Blocks, $1.50; cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. McDIARMID, Richmond square. Bell Telephone 8353. 25

FOR SALE.—We have several Odd New Upright Pianos. Offers solicited from immediate cash or instalment purchasers. C. W. LINDSAY, 2366 St. Catherine street.

Financial.

FOR SALE, SHARES IN THE CAPITAL stock of the William Sclater Co., Ltd., of the par value of one hundred dollars each. Apply by letter to S. 16, 'Witness' Office. 24

Property.

FOR SALE, BUILDING LOTS ON MAIN avenue, Mount Royal Vale, well fenced, drained; orchards and cottage; no taxes; near electric cars; 4c, 5c and 10c foot. JAMES BAILLIE, Board of Trade Building. 24

FOR SALE, UPPER LACHINE, ONE OF those fine Cottages, Stone Foundation, roomy Cellar and Attic, 8 other rooms, B. R. and other conveniences; small cash payment; balance monthly instalments to suit purchaser. Box 346, Lachine, or 622 St. Joseph street, Lachine. 23

FOR SALE, A BLOCK OF 4 TENEMENTS, in the North End; $2,000.00 cash, balance on easy terms. Apply to T. M. 12, 'Witness' Office. 23

FOR SALE, $350 CASH, WITHIN THE next ten days will buy a suburban lot worth $500. Address CASH, P.O. Box 356, Montreal.

SALE or EXCHANGE.

The undersigned has choice Corner Lots at extremely low prices for cash; also will exchange solid stone and brick tenements for self-contained houses, a first-class residence or good farm land in the vicinity of Montreal.

C. CUSHING, N.P.,
110 St. James street. 22

Pupils Wanted.

MAPLE CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE, Ogdensburg, New York. Shorthand and business taught students at their homes; full college courses. Shorthand, $20.00; Business, $16.00. Terms, $3.00 when beginning, and $1.00 per week until paid. 24

PUPILS WANTED IN SHORTHAND BY an experienced Lady Teacher; terms moderate. Address A.R.S., 'Witness' Office. 24

WANTED, PUPILS IN GERMAN; HIGHest references; five years' experience. G. MARON, 16 Plateau street. 24

SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, 110 Mansfield street. Speed Classes for Shorthand Dictation, now forming; one dollar per month. MRS. BULLOCK, Principal. 1

Lost, Strayed and Found.

LOST, ON FRIDAY, THE 23rd INST., a Black Cocker Spaniel Dog, with white spot on breast. Answers to the name of 'Ginty.' The finder will be rewarded by leaving him at 1013 Dorchester street. 24

LOST, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, ON St. Matthew, Sherbrooke or Stanley sts., a Blue Fringe Carriage Rug, check lining. Reward on returning to W. R. MILLER, 808 Stanley street. 23

To Let.

TO LET, 115 McCORD STREET, SMALL shop and dwelling; good stand for a Laundry or fruit and candy shop; $5.00 per month. Apply upstairs or 22 Park ave.

TO LET, HOUSE, NEWLY TINTED, CONtaining six rooms and extension kitchen, bath and w.c., also good cellar; excellent locality. Apply 28 Gaudry street, off St. Antoine street west. 24

TO LET, CORNER OF ROY AND ST. HUbert street, new flat, nine apartments, bath, etc., hot water furnace; present tenant leaving town; would sub-let at $16 per month. Address E. LALIBERTE Notary, 35 St. James street.

TO LET, No. 624 DORCHESTER Street, with entrance also from Dufferin square, healthy, pleasant and central; also, shops and dwelling, corner of Guy and St. Catherine st. Address J. FAIRBAIRN. 24

TO LET, 18 AYLMER STREET, BRICK Cottage, 7 rooms; nominal rent for winter. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 St. James street. 23

TO LET, MORLAND STREET, STONE Cottage, 9 rooms; nominal rent for the winter. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 St. James street. 23

TO LET, ST. ANTOINE STREET, STONE Upper Dwelling, 9 rooms; nominal rent for winter. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 St. James street. 23

TO LET, VERY DESIRABLE FLATS, perfect order; good yards and cellars; rent moderate. Apply 551 Upper St. Chas. Borromee street, above Prince Arthur street. 23

TO LET, UPPER FLAT, NEWLY TINTED; pleasant and convenient; rent moderate. Apply 124 Park avenue. 23

TO LET, 5 LINCOLN AVENUE, a Nice comfortable house, hot water furnace; everything in perfect order; stable for two horses; rent low for winter. R. K. THOMAS, 174 St. James street. 20

TO LET, COMFORTABLE UPPER TENEment, No. 52 Prince Arthur street, containing eight apartments, b. and w.c.; good condition. Apply CHARLES T. BASTIAN, 457 St. Lawrence street. 20

TO LET, BRICK COTTAGE, No. 69 Aylmer street, containing eight rooms, b. and w.c.; good order. Apply CHARLES T. BASTIAN, 457 St. Lawrence street. 20

TO LET, 104 RUSHBROOK STREET, Upper tenement; first-class condition; with bath and w.c. Apply to 102 Rushbrook street. 23

LODGE ROOM TO LET several nights in the month; neatly furnished, carpeted and heated by steam. Auer light. Address CENTRAL, 'Witness' Office. 23

TO LET, BEAUTIFUL FLATS, JUST Completed; hot and cold water; 'Daisy' furnaces, on Cuthbert street; rent very low for winter. JAMES COCHRANE, 36 Street Railway Chambers.

TO LET, STORE, 796 DORCHESTER ST., also House above, entrance 27 Brunswick street. Apply to J. A. HARTE, 1780 Notre Dame street. 19

TO RENT, FREE FOR WINTER
LOWER TENEMENTS
in all parts of the city, will be rented to respectable carpenters and workingmen who are willing to do a little work for their rent. Apply 1763 Notre Dame street. 23

HALL TO RENT. Drummond Hall to Let. To Societies, Clubs, etc. See the above hall, with new stage and furnishings, for concerts, Entertainments, etc., before engaging elsewhere. For terms, apply, JOHN WITHELL, Telephone 5067. 79 and 81 Prmmond St

TO LET.—Upper and Lower Tenements, Nos. 56 and 56½ Prince Arthur street, corner of St. Dominique st. Just put into good order. Rentals, one half for the winter. W. F. LIGHTHALL, N.P., 303 N.Y. Life Building 17

TO LET.

DWELLINGS, No. 508-514 Seigneur street, 8 rooms, all repainted and tinted, in perfect condition.

STORE, No. 75 Bleury street. This fine large store, electric wired, 'Daisy' furnace, cemented cellar, in perfect order; will be divided to suit tenant if necessary.

The above Dwellings and Store will be rented very low for the winter.

Apply to
DARLING BROTHERS,
112 Queen street.

Houses to Let,

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.
Choice Locations. Moderate Rents.
J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
181 St. James Street. 24

Situations Vacant.

WANTED GOOD GENERAL SERVANT; good wages; no washing; references required. Apply at 65 McGill College ave. 24

LADY SUPERINTENDENT REQUIRED for the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal; applications, giving full particulars as to previous experience, age, etc., accompanied by copies of testimonials, will be received up to the 15th November, addressed to J. J. ROBSON, Superintendent. 24

A COMPETENT COOK AND HOUSEMAID Wanted; small family. Apply after seven any evening, at 52 Park avenue.

UPHOLSTERERS WANTED, AND TWO good boys. Apply 145 Bleury street.

SALESMEN WANTED IN EVERY DIStrict to handle reliable goods; samples free; salary and expenses paid from start for full time; permanent employment. For particulars write, LUKE BROS. CO., Montreal. 17

WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN COOK; NO washing; references required. Apply 18 Rosemount ave., Westmount. 23

WANTED, YOUNG GIRL WITH EXPERIence as General Servant in small family; no heavy washing; wages $8.00. Apply at once, 89 Church street. 23

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT; MUST be good Cook; family of two. Apply with references, between 10 and 12 in morning and 6 and 8 in evening, 223 Metcalf ave., Westmount. 23

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT; GOOD Cook; also Housemaid to assist with children. Apply, with references, to 57 Cathcart street. 23

WANTED, BY THE FIRST OF NOV., General Servant, who is a good plain cook; no washing; good references. 27 Rosemount avenue, Westmount. 23

WANTED, A YOUNG MAN ACQUAINTED with the paper trade as City Traveller. Apply to G.Q., 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS RELIABLE and steady young man acquainted with the engraving and lithographing business, as Commercial Traveller. Apply, Canada Engraving and Lithographing Company, No. 9 Bleury street.

WANTED, A WORKING HOUSEKEEPER or experienced General Servant. Apply, with references, to 20 Lorne avenue.

$18 A WEEK EASY.—You work right around home. A brand new thing No trouble to make $18 per week easy. Write to us quickly, you will be surprised how easily it an be done. Send us your address anyway; it will be for your interest to investigate. Write to-day. You can positively make $18 a week easy. Address, IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box L.H., Windsor, Ont 16

Employment Wanted.

A BUILDER OF BAKERS' OVENS Wants employment; also repairs of property in all its branches of stone or brick; charges moderate, highest city references. Address LOVE, 1009 St. Antoine street.

WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN, a few furnaces to attend to, and shovel snow for the winter months; handy man round the house; good references. Address 48 Mance street.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Woman work by the day of any kind. Apply at 23 St. Monique street.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW a situation as plain cook in a private family; Protestant family preferred. Apply ily; Protestant family preferred. Address YOUNG WIDOW, 3 Anderson st.

WANTED, FURNACES AND SNOW Shovelling for coming season neighborhood of St. Urbain and Sherbrooke street; city references. Address D. 70, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED—A BOY DESIRES A SITUAtion in a 'Composing Room' where he can learn the trade; has had a little experience. Address W. C. MUIR, 1689 Notre Dame street. 23

WANTED, A POSITION BY A FIRSTclass Cook; competent to get up lunches and dinners. Address J. F. 20, 'Witness' Office. 23

WANTED, A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE aged woman as General Servant; good references. Apply to Mrs. BUTLER, 51 Berthelet street. 23

A COOK FROM THE COUNTRY WITH good city reference, wants situation; will do no washing. Apply at 51 Berthelet street. 23

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE MARried man, work in private families for the winter months, to attend furnace, or shovel snow, and be otherwise generally useful. Apply at 78 Cathcart street. 23

WANTED, BY A YOUNG LADY WHO holds a Diploma, and is capable of teaching all English subjects, including Elementary, Latin, French, Drawing, Mathematics and Music, a situation as Resident Governess or Lady's Companion. Address GOVERNESS 99, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BY A YOUNG LADY, WITH knowledge of Shorthand, Typewriting and Bookkeeping, any position in office; references. TYPEWRITER, 179 Bleury st. 19

Wanted.

LESSONS WANTED—AN ENGLISH Lady Teacher wishes to exchange lessons in conversation with a French lady. Address A.R.S., 'Witness' Office.

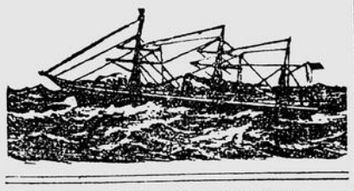
WANTED, A SQUARE HALL STOVE, large size, perfect order; must be cheap. Address STOVE 9, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, CAST-OFF Clothing, Furs, Carpets, Musical Instruments, Fire Arms, Bicycles. Good prices paid on account of having great demand. Address M. FRANK, 569 Craig st. 23

WANTED TO PURCHASE, LADIES' and Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Furs, Jewellery, etc. Highest prices given. PEARSON, 683 Craig street, near Bleury. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A WRITING Desk, roll top, or desk and bookcase, combined; oak preferred. Address DESK, P.O. Box 1093, Montreal.

WANTED, TWO DOZEN FORMS OR Benches, twelve feet long, and fifty chairs; must be in good order. Address, A. FRIDHAM, Grenville, County Argenteuil, Que. 22



REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE
WEEKLY GLASGOW SERVICE
Sailing from MONTREAL every

From Glasgow.	THURSDAY Morning. Steamships.	From Montreal.
Oct. 9	SS. Concordia	Oct. 29
Oct. 16	SS. Amaryathia	Nov. 5
Oct. 23	SS. Triton a	Nov. 12
Oct. 27	SS. Alcides	Nov. 17
Oct. 30	SS Warwick	Nov. 20

Agents—Glasgow, Donaldson Bros.
Winter Service from St. John, N.B.

THOMSON LINE
LONDON AND NEWCASTLE SERVICE
Sailing from Montreal on or about

From Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Steamships.	From Montreal to London.
Oct. 4	SS. Hurona	Oct. 23
Oct. 11	SS. Iona	Oct. 30

* These steamers will take cargo for Newcastle-on-Tyne.

EAST COAST SERVICE.
Aberdeen, Leith and Dundee at Intervals.
SS. Avlona for Aberdeen..... Oct. 10
SS. Escalona, for Dundee..... Oct. 27
SS. Fremona for Leith..... Nov. 5
Winter Service from Portland, Me.

Agents—Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne, A. F. Sou & Carter, 27 Leadenhall street, London; A. G. V. Turnbull & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Co., Dundee, Scotland.
Special accommodation for Butter, Cheese and Provisions; also Cattle, Horses and Sheep.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING
Granted by any of the above Lines to or from any point IN CANADA OR WESTERN STATES.
For further particulars apply to HENDERSON BROS., Chicago, Ill. J. D. RIDDELL, Stratford, Ont., Or ROBERT REFORD & CO., 23 and 25 St. Sacrament street, Montreal.

BEAVER LINE STEAMERS.
AUTUMN ARRANGEMENT.
Sailing Weekly Between
MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL.

From LIVERPOOL.	STEAMERS.	From MONTREAL.
Sat., Oct. 10	Carlisle City	Wed., Oct. 27.
Sat., Oct. 17	Lake Huron	Wed., Nov. 4.
Sat., Oct. 24	Lake Superior	Wed., Nov. 11.
Sat., Oct. 31	Lake Ontario	Wed., Nov. 18.
Wed., Nov. 4	Lake Winnipeg	Sat., Nov. 21

Steamers sail at Daybreak on the Advertised date.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
FIRST CABIN—Single, $45, $50 and $55. Return, $90 and $100, according to steamer and location of berths.
SECOND CABIN—To Liverpool or London, $34; return, $66.75; Glasgow, $37.65; return, $74.05.
STEERAGE—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, at lowest rates.
NOTE—Steerage passengers by the Beaver Line are provided with the use of bedding, and eating and drinking utensils, free of charge.
Freight carried at lowest rates and to all important points both in Canada and Great Britain on through bills lading. Special facilities provided for the carriage of butter, cheese and perishable freight.
For further particulars as to freight or passage, apply to
S. J. SHARP, Western Freight Agent, 82 Yonge st., Toronto.
D. W. CAMPBELL, General Manager, 18 Hospital st., Montreal.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
From Piers 14 and 15, North River, New York, (Foot of Fulton street.)

New York	Wed., Oct. 28,	10 a.m.
Berlin	Sat., Oct. 31,	10 a.m.
St. Louis	Wed., Nov. 4,	10 a.m.
St. Paul	Wed., Nov. 11,	10 a.m.
New York	Wed., Nov. 18,	10 a.m.
St. Louis	Wed., Nov. 25,	10 a.m.

Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delay. Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special fast twin-screw Channel steamers.
Rates of passage to Southampton, London or Havre, $60 and upwards.
Second cabin passage, $40 to $60.
SPECIAL ROUND TRIP TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.
Steerage at Very Low Rates.
For Freight or passage apply to
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.
W. H. HENRY, 143 St. James street.
W. F. EGG, 129 St. James street, Montreal.
J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.
354 St Paul street, Montreal.

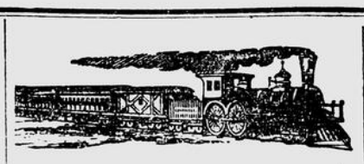
EUROPE, EUROPE, EUROPE.
TICKETS BY ALL LINES.
ALLAN, DOMINION and BEAVER LINES via Montreal.
NETHERLANDS, GUION, HAMBURG-AMERICAN, WHITE STAR, CUNARD, AMERICAN, NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD, GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC, STATE, ANCHOR, TRANSPORT and RED STAR Lines, via NEW YORK.
Also to SOUTH AFRICA, FLORIDA, WEST INDIES, &c.
Call or write for lowest quotations before looking elsewhere.
Saloon rates, $40 upwards; steerage at lowest rates.
Send for new pamphlet of rates and sailings or call at my new address, 184 St. James street opposite Temple Building. My special winter rates MONTREAL to LONDON and back, weekly, via NEW YORK, 1st Saloon and rail, only $99.
D. BATTERSBY, Agent.
Office Telephone, No. 1507. House Telephone, 3081.

DOMINION LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

Steamer.	From Montreal.	From Quebec
Scotsman	Oct. 24, daylight.	Oct. 25, 9 a.m.
Ottoman	Oct. 31, daylight.	Oct. 31, 4 p.m.
Labrador	Nov. 7, daylight.	Nov. 8, 9 a.m.
Anglo-man	Nov. 11, daylight.	Nov. 11, 4 p.m.
Canada	Nov. 14, daylight.	Nov. 15, 9 a.m.
Vancouver	From Quebec only.	Nov. 22, 9 a.m.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
FIRST CABIN—Montreal or Quebec to Liverpool or Londonderry, $52.50 to $90; return, $100 to $162, according to steamer and berth.
SECOND CABIN—$34, $36.25 and $40; return, $66.75, $69 and $76.
STEERAGE—To Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Queenstown, Belfast or Glasgow, including outfit, $24.50, $25.50.
Midship saloon, electric light, spacious promenade decks. For further information apply to any agent of the Company or to
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
17 St. Sacrament st., General Agents, Montreal.

Bakers and Confectioners.
TRY AULD'S CREAM & SNOWFLAKE BREAD
Also Home Made Bread, Electric, Queen, Columbia, Long and Square. Malta, Merland Biscuits, &c. All made by the latest improved machinery, far ahead of the old style, and much the cleanest. Confectionery and Ice Cream of the very best.
Cor. Atwater ave. & St. Antoine st.
Bell Tel., 8030.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
CHEAP EXCURSION
— TO —
NEW YORK
And Return.
$10.00.
Tickets good going Oct. 22, 23 and 24, and valid returning until the night of November 1st.
CITY TICKET OFFICE, 143 St. James st.,
AND BONAVENTURE STATION.

Intercolonial Railway.
On and after Monday the 12th October, 1896, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:—

Leave Montreal by Grand Trunk Railway from Bonaventure Street Depot	8.00
Leave Montreal by Canadian Pacific Railway from Windsor Street Depot, except Saturdays	19.45
Leave Levis	14.30
Arrive Riv. du Loup	17.50
do. Trois Pistoles	18.50
do. Rimouski	20.25
do. Ste. Flavie	21.00
do. Little Metis	21.23
do. Campbellton	24.30
do. Dalhousie	1.55
do. Bathurst	2.36
do. Newcastle	4.00
do. Moncton	6.30 15.55
do. St. John	10.30 18.00
do. Halifax	13.30 22.10

The trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destination on Sunday.
The buffet sleeping car and other cars of Express train leaving Montreal at 8.00 o'clock run through to Halifax without change.
The trains of the Intercolonial Railway are heated by steam from the locomotive and those between Montreal and Halifax via Levis are lighted by electricity.
Through tickets may be obtained via rail and steamer to all points on the Lower St. Lawrence and in the Maritime Provinces.
For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares, rates of freight, train arrangement, etc., apply to
G. W. ROBINSON,
Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent, 138 St. James street, Montreal.
D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.
Railway Office, Moncton, N.B.
8th October, 1896. 12

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
Saturday Special
—TO—
Hudson Heights
AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS
will leave Windsor Street Station at 1.30 p.m. on Saturdays, until further notice. Returning will arrive Montreal at 6.30 p.m.

EXCURSION TO
OTTAWA $2.25.
And Return,
Good going by p.m. trains October 23, and a.m. trains October 24.
Good to return until Monday, October 26, 1896.

Westmount Service.
All local trains now stop at Westmount, and through express trains will stop to take on and let off passengers from and to Sherbrooke, Newport, Ottawa, Toronto and points beyond.
City Ticket and Telegraph Office,
129 ST. JAMES ST., Next Post Office.
23

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c.
SCOTCH DRAIN PIPES,
PORTLAND CEMENT,
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At Lowest Market Prices.
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100 GREY NUN STREET.

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Portland, Roman and Canada Cements, Fire Bricks, Clay, etc.
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FALL ARRANGEMENT.
Market Line Steamers.
THE DUCHESS OF YORK for Carillon and intermediate ports every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 6 a.m. Passengers may take train to Ste. Anne's on Wednesday and Saturday morning to connect with steamer.
To Brown's Wharf, Papineauville and OTTAWA and ports west of Carillon direct.
STR. PRINCESS every FRIDAY EVENING at 6.30 p.m.
STR. MAUDE every TUESDAY EVENING at 6.30 p.m.
First-class fare to Ottawa, including berth, $2.00.
Steamers leave Canal Basin, foot Nazareth street.
Freight and passengers carried at lowest possible rates.
Company's Office, 165 Common street.
E. W. SHEPHERD,
Telephone 1029. Manager.
Oct. 2, 1896.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Corrected to Oct. 4, 1896.
(Sunday Arrangements Omitted.)

Trains Leave Bonaventure as follows:

WEST—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, 9.15 a.m., 8.00, 10.25 p.m. Brockville (mixed) 1.30 p.m. (except Sat.) Brockville, 5.15 p.m.
Ottawa, Hawkesbury, Arnprior via Canada Atlantic, 9.10 a.m., 4.55 p.m.
EAST—8.00 a.m., for Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Portland, Old Orchard, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces. (Runs to Quebec and Rimouski daily) 11.00 p.m.—For Sherbrooke and Portland daily, and Quebec daily except Sunday.
New York, by D. & H. R. R., via Rouse's Point, 9.10 a.m., 7 p.m.
New York, by C. V. R., via Troy and Boston, via Fitchburg, 9 a.m., 7.10 p.m. New York, via Springfield, and Boston, via Lowell, 9 a.m., 8.25 p.m.
Island Pond, Sherbrooke and Point Levi, 4 p.m. St. Hyacinthe, 5.30 p.m.
St. Johns Local, leaves Saturday 1.25 p.m.
Chambly and Waterloo, 4.45 p.m., Chambly, Marieville and St. Cesaire 5.30 p.m.
Hemmingford, Howick, Ormstown, Huntingdon, Fort Covington, 4.30 p.m. Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Massena Springs, 7.00 a.m.
9.00 a.m. train to Waterloo connects via St. John's only.

Trains arrive at the Bonaventure Depot as follows:

WEST—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, 7.15 a.m., 6.30, 6.40 p.m. Kingston (mixed) 5.15 p.m. Cornwall, Brockville, 10 a.m.
Ottawa, via Canada Atlantic, 11.30 a.m., 6.30 p.m., 10.15 p.m.
EAST—Portland, 7.00 a.m., 6.50 p.m., Halifax, St. John and Quebec, 7.00 a.m. Island Pond and way stations, 11.30 a.m., 4.30, 6.50 p.m. St. Hyacinthe, 8.55 a.m.
Point Levi and Quebec, 7.00 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 6.50 p.m.
SOUTH—New York, by D. & H., via Rouse's Point, 7.30 a.m., 8.50 p.m.
New York, by C.V.R., via Troy, 7.40 a.m., New York, via Springfield, 7.15 a.m., Albany via Rutland, 7.40 a.m., Springfield, via White River Jct., 7.15 a.m., 8.08, 10.15 p.m., Boston via Lowell, 7.15 a.m., 8.08 p.m. Boston, via Fitchburg, 7.40 a.m., 8.08 p.m. 10.15 p.m. Boston and New York.
St. Johns Local, 2.30 p.m., on Sat 3.40 p.m.
Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington, 9.02 a.m. including Bombay and Massena Springs, 5.25 p.m.
St. Laurent, 8.35 a.m., 1.02, 3.57 p.m. Thursday only, 6.27 p.m.

Suburban Train Service:

For Lachine—5.10, 6.30, 9.15, 1.30, 3.45, 6.15, 6.20, 8.00, 9.00, 11.25 p.m. For Lachine wharf—8.00 a.m. 12.05 noon, 5.00, p.m., 1.55 p.m. (Sat. only.)
For Ste. Anne's and Vaudreuil—9.10, 9.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 1.45 (Sat.), 4.55, 5.15, 6.15, 8.00, 10.25, 11.25 p.m.
For Dorval—5.10 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; 1.45 (Sat.), 3.45, 4.55, 5.15, 6.15, 9.00, 11.25 p.m.
For Longueuil—8.00 a.m.; 5.30, 6.30 p.m.
For St. Laurent—7.40 a.m., 12.00 noon, (2.30 Thursday only) 5.25 p.m.
For Cote St. Paul—6.00, 6.55, 7.45 a.m., 12.15, 5.15, 6.21 p.m.
For St. Lambert—5.45, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 9.10 a.m., 12 except Sat. 12.10 noon; 1.25 (Sat.), 4.00, 4.30, 4.45, 5.30, 6.30, 7.00, 7.10, 8.25, 11.00 p.m.
W. D. O'BRIEN, Agent,
143 St. James street,
Telephone 460.

Trains leave Windsor Street Station as follows:

For Toronto, 8.50 a.m., 9 p.m.
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., 6.20 p.m., (7.45 p.m. daily, except Saturday.)
For Boston, Manchester, etc., 9.00 a.m., 8.20 p.m.
For New York, Albany, etc., 8.15 a.m., 4.25 p.m.
For Sherbrooke, 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m. Sherbrooke, Lake Megantic, St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., 7.45 p.m., Saturdays excepted.
For Newport, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., and 8.20 p.m.
For Ste. Annes, Vaudreuil, Hudson and Point Fortune, 4.15 and 5.15 p.m. (Saturday) 1.30 p.m. instead of 5.15 p.m.
For Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, Smith's Falls, and Peterboro, 9.00 p.m.
For Ottawa, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 9.10 p.m., daily.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 9.50 a.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, Newport, etc., 7.50 a.m. and 8.30 p.m.
From New York, Albany, etc., 8.45 a.m., 9.30 p.m.
From Boston, Portland, etc., 7.50 a.m., and 8.35 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, 9.05 a.m., and 12.00 a.m.
From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Lake Megantic and Sherbrooke, 8.30 a.m.
From Hudson, Vaudreuil, Ste. Anne, etc., 8.45 a.m.
From Toronto and West, 7.40 a.m., and 7.20 p.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie and Ottawa, 8.10 a.m.

Leave Dalhousie Square Station:

For Quebec, 8.10 a.m., 10.30 p.m. For Quebec and points on Intercolonial Ry. to Campbellton, N.B., 8.10 a.m., and 10.30 p.m. For Three Rivers, 8.10 a.m., 5.15 p.m., 10.30 p.m.
For Joliette, St. Gabriel, 5.15 p.m.
For Ottawa, 8.30 a.m., and 4.30 p.m.
For St. Lin, St. Eustache, 5.30 p.m.
For St. Jerome 8.30 a.m., 5.30 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations, 8.30 a.m., 3.00 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 6.25 p.m., (Saturday, 1.45 p.m., instead of 3.00 p.m.)

Arrive at Dalhousie Square Station:

From Quebec, 6.30 a.m., (Mondays excepted), 8.00 p.m. Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m., 8.40 a.m., 8.00 p.m., Ottawa and Lachute, 12.35 p.m., 9.55 p.m. St. Jerome, 8.30 a.m., and 9.55 p.m. St. Lin and St. Eustache, 8.30 a.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, 8.40 a.m.
WM. F. EGG,
City Pass. Agent, 129 St. James street.
Oct. 19, 1896. Telephone, 452.
Telephone, 2112

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Mr. Donald MacDonald, residing at 74 Emeli street, tells his experience with Munyon as follows:—'For years I have been a sufferer from dyspepsia; my bowels were constipated; I could eat nothing that did not give me severe distress; I was continually sick at my stomach, and morning would often vomit; my appetite failed, and I lost considerable weight; I tried many doctors and various remedies, but found no relief. As a last resort I concluded to give Munyon's Remedies a trial, with the result that in two weeks I felt perfectly well; my appetite is good, and I can eat anything without giving me any trouble whatever. Munyon's Remedies have done wonders for me.'

Patients suffering from any disease whatever should not hesitate to call upon these specialists for examination and advice absolutely free of charge. They have cured thousands who have been pronounced incurable by others, and will cure you. Office, open 8 a.m, till 9 p.m., 2444 St. Catherine street.

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I was cured of a bad case of earache by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Mrs. S. Kaulback.
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MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

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CLERICAL DUNCES.

It is to be feared that clergymen who have entered the Church through theological colleges are wretched scholars as a rule. The bishops have lately found it necessary to insist on an entrance examination on general subjects before admission to a theological college can be granted, and the results have been decidedly startling. The requirements are almost ridiculously elementary:—A couple of books of Xenophon's 'Anabasis,' some quite easy Latin, two books of Euclid, and so forth. Nevertheless, it is stated that a large number of candidates for orders are so grossly ignorant that they have been unable to get through this exceedingly easy ordeal.—London 'Truth.'

THE X RAYS AND THE MUMMY'S HAND.

The X rays, according to the 'Western Electrician' (Chicago, Sept. 26), were recently put to a somewhat novel use, namely, the demonstration of the reality of a mummified hand, whose genuineness had been called in question by the owner's friends. The relic passed through the ordeal triumphantly, as may be seen from the accompanying shadowgraphs and the subjoined quotation:

'The old and the new were never more strikingly associated and exemplified than in the production of the sciagraphs reproduced in two of the accompanying illustrations. The pictures almost tell their own story and open up a very curious field of speculation on the connection of the civilization of the Pharaohs

Figure 1.—THE HAND AT FIRST.

with the latest advance of science at the close of the nineteenth century of the Christian era. In Fig. 1 is shown a photographic reproduction of the mummied hand of some personage of rank who flourished three or four thousand years ago. The hand was surreptiously purchased in Egypt. The owner rejoiced greatly at first, but was much disturbed later by the knowing remarks of cynical friends who understood 'how these things are manufactured.' 'It is a modern make-up,' said one. 'It is but a mass of pitch mixed with pieces of refuse mummy-cloth, with new finger nails stuck in,' said another comforter. Thus an element of doubt forever hovered about the unoffending mummied hand, although still regarded as too valuable

Figure 2.—THE HAND UNDER THE X-RAY.

to be dissected for examination. Professor Roentgen's discovery afforded the means for testing the genuineness of the hand, and the owner eagerly availed herself of it. The relic was taken to John Carbutt of Wayne Junction, Philadelphia, the well-known manufacturer of photographic dry plates, who has interested himself in X-ray work. First the fragment was photographed in the ordinary way, and this is the picture reproduced in Fig. 1. Then the newly discovered rays were used, with the result shown in Fig. 2, demonstrating conclusively that there were human bones in proper position in the mummy and that there had been no imposition. In like manner the bones of a mummy's foot were revealed.

'The sciagraphic negatives were made by two minutes' exposure to the rays from a Crookes tube. It should be mentioned that the Carbutt X-ray dry plates were used. These plates are made especially for the new process and are said to be extremely sensitive to the X ray, as the result of many experiments by Mr. Carbutt.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

To see the largest and most varied stock of fine furs in Canada. Half-a-million dollars' worth of furs at your disposal. Our prices defy all competition. All invited to visit our establishment. Charles Desjardins & Cie, 1537 St. Catherine street.

THE SUNDAY BICYCLE: ONE WOMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

BY MRS. SARAH L. TENNEY

It was a beautiful Sa... ing in midsummer. ... heat one might naturally ... this season of the ye... tempered to refreshing ... soft, continuous shower ... night preceding, and the ... licious. There was ... sweet, heavy perfume ... hay was wafted on every ... nature seemed to have ... loveliest robes in honor ... tiful Lord's day.

Mrs. Marston rose ear... iously drawing aside the ... her window peered forth ... what the weather might be. An exclamation of delight bro... from her as she beheld the glories of the morning.

'I can surely go to church to-day, John,' she remarked to her husband, who had not yet risen, 'for the day is perfect. How delighted I am!'

Mrs. Marston had been debarred from church a number of Sundays in succession owing to excessive heat, and it was one of the heaviest crosses, Mrs. Marston was called upon to bear—to be kept at home from God's house on God's holy day. She was not over strong. A partial sunstroke years before had rendered her more susceptible to the sun's rays than she would otherwise have been, and she had ever since been obliged to exercise great caution in this respect. To-day, however, as she herself remarked, it seemed as though the day had been made on purpose for her, and it was with a glad and grateful heart she set about preparing her breakfast and attending to the several domestic duties which devolved on her as head of the family. A little while before time to dress for meeting she seated herself with a book for a brief rest. Hardly had she begun to read, however, when there came a loud rap at the side door. Her husband hastened to answer it, and ushered in a friend of his acquaintance, but a total stranger to his wife, who, 'taking advantage of the charming morning' had come from a long distance on his wheel, to make a friendly call. Of course courtesy required he should be cordially received and hospitably entertained. He had been riding nearly three hours, having made an early start, and was both tired and hungry. Mr. Marston at once set about making some lemonade while his wife made haste to prepare a dainty lunch for the unexpected guest. With an inward sigh as she noted how fast the hands of the clock were travelling toward the meeting hour, and secretly questioning how far the politeness which is said to be true kindness required her to go in ministering to her guest, she set before him the inviting lunch and made herself as agreeable as possible, while he despatched it with a keen, appetizing relish that was the greatest compliment he could have paid her. Lunch being over, they returned to the parlor, and Mrs. Marston, leaving her husband to entertain his friend, excused herself and went to dress for church. It was now quite ten o'clock, and she was obliged to make very hurried preparation, but she had determined it was her duty to serve God rather than man, and she could not feel it right to give up going to church under the circumstances. Of course, John would have to stay with him as they could not exactly turn their guest out of doors; but as she descended the stairs she was relieved to find the gentleman standing in the hall, hat in hand, evidently about to go.

'I am quite rested now, Mrs. Marston,' taking her hand in parting, 'and I thank you very much for your kind hospitality. I am aware it is near meeting time, and I am very anxious to catch Mr. Wharton before he gets away to church, as your husband tells me he is accustomed to go. So I will bid you "good-day."'

As he mounted his wheel and rode away Mrs. Marston turned to her husband with an expression of deepest regret. 'O John, I am so sorry why couldn't we have kept him here, especially since you haven't time now to dress and must stay home anyway? Now he will reach Mr. Wharton's just in time to detain them from meeting. Young Mrs. Wharton has her two children to dress, and they are none too regular at church anyway. I should think people with bicycles would consider other people on the Sabbath day at least.'

It was as Mrs. Marston feared. When she reached the church the Whartons' pew was empty, and as she herself was quite a little late, she took a seat near the door. She noticed that the body of the house was unusually full, and it then occurred to her what had before slipped her mind, that the minister had extended an invitation to the bicycle club in the town to attend his church on this particular Sabbath, and listen to a sermon prepared expressly for them. Every one who 'owned a bicycle or expected to own one was included in the invitation, and the response was very gratifying as to

The preacher gave them ...ent sermon, too. Tak... text Ezekiel i., 21: 'The ... living creature was in ... he dwelt upon the pos... for good and evil that lie ... wheel' of to-day, and ... to see carefully to it ... of spirit actuated the ... that guided it. He ... an earnest appeal to them ... their wheels and them... the service of God, and ...derful new invention a ... for hastening the com... 's kingdom.

...picture they made and ... the eye as they left the ... one hundred young men ... women in their dainty ...mes—for they had been ... bring their wheels, with ...ce that they should be ... for during divine ser... they mounted their 'cycles ... gracefully out of the ..., one could not help ... What a mighty work for ... this army of young peo... accomplish would they only ... preacher's counsel!' ... the idea the minister ad... capturing the bicycle for ... marked Mrs. Marston to ... with whom she was walk... from church, 'if it can only ...

...laconically replied her ... But that "if" interposes ... powerful obstacle. Satan is so ... busy in these days and seizes so op... promptly on every new device to ... serve his own interests, I sometimes ... think it is a great risk to make these ... experiments whose issue is, to say ... the least, doubtful.' And before the ... day was fully spent Mrs. Marston ... had reason to acknowledge the sa... gacity of her friend's remark. On ... arriving home she was dismayed to ... find again the inevitable bicycle be... fore her door, only this time there ... were three of them.

'Who now?' she involuntarily ex... claimed with a sinking of the heart. ... She was not long left in doubt. A ... much-loved cousin, with his wife and ... daughter had also 'taken advantage ... of the charming day and the long ... interval since they had met,' and ... thoughtfully planning their 'run' so ... as not to interfere with the church ... hour, had arrived just at the close of ... service. But the long journey had ... sharpened their appetites as well as ... wearied their bodies, necessitating ... for them also both food and rest. In ... place of the simple lunch Mrs. Mars... ton had designed for herself and hus... band, she felt compelled to provide ... a more substantial meal, for these ... were dear friends in spite of their ... crookedness, and she would not ... be wise slight them. Thus the ... afternoon was spent in serving and ... entertaining her guests. And she ... enjoyed it, in a measure, too; but ... their departure, weary and ex... hausted with her unusual labors (for ... alas! no help), as she sat re... viewing the events of the day, she ... felt only she had been herself de... void of the rest and quietude that ... was sacred right on God's sa... bbath day, but as though the Lord ... Himself wise failed to receive at her ... hands that which was His lawful ... due. And almost in despair she ... asked herself, 'Is it always to be ... so? Is the holy Sabbath, with ... its precious privileges, to be ... trodden under the wheels of this ... pleasure-mad in Christian lands?'

...Absorbing her estate, though not ... wholly to it, was a luxuriant grove ... where she was wont to betake her... self at times for rest and refreshing, ... and also on the Sabbath day, ... a place not much frequent... ed at that time. The day had ful... filled the promise of beauty in the ... morning, with the single ex... ception that as the hours passed on ... the heat increased, until near sun... set it became almost insufferable. It ... was there she turned her weary feet ... to the grove, whose cool, dark ... shade invitingly invited her to en... ter. She had not gone far into their ... depths when she heard the loud talk... ing and laughter of many voices. ... Beyond measure she turned ... her steps, when she sud... denly encountered a whole group of ... girls with their bicycles, and ... her discontent increased when she ... found were the bicyclists of the ... morning. They had evidently been ... driven gathered from their ... homes and their good-natured ... escort those who even now were ... arriving. They were ap... parently much exhausted, and ... were delighted at the cool, refresh... ing shade of the young peo... ple known to Mrs. Mars... ton. To her grief, she rec... ognized members of her own ... church—if not in Gath lest ... the uncircumcised Philistine rejoice." ... Then after the soul... ful 'Why of the morning?' ... a mystery exclamation. ... On leaving the grove ... a fine-looking young ... man made remark to an... other full length under ... 'I say you what, Jim, I'd ... like some old duffer ... Sunday morning, if ... I have such a glori... ous day to-day.'

...Disspirited she went ... on with her friend's ... words in her ears: 'If ... I consecrated to Christ.' ... She said to herself: 'Truly my friend was right. There is need enough to consecrate the bicycle to Christ, but can it be done, will it be done? It is a doubtful experiment, but thus only can the Sabbath be saved from desecration, and the modern "wheel" be made a blessing instead of a curse to mankind. To-day, at least, the balance of power, despite the preacher's faithfulness, was on Satan's side. Will it not ever be thus with the majority? Can the balance be made to preponderate in favor of the Master? Who is wise to solve the doubtful problem?'—'Christian Intelligencer.'

WISE RULES.

A profitable example has been afforded by President Edwards, whose 'Good resolutions' we may all of us lay to heart. 'For the future direction of my life I resolve,' he says:—

'That I will make religion my chief concernment.'

'That I will never be afraid or ashamed to speak in defence of religion.'

'That I will make it my daily practice to read some part of the Holy Scriptures, that I may become acquainted with the will of God, and be quickened, and comforted, and qualified to serve Christ, and promote the interests of His kingdom in the world.'

'That I will every day reflect upon death and eternity.'

'That I will daily pray to God in secret.'

'That, upon proper occasions, I will reprove vice, and discountenance it, and to my utmost encourage virtue and religion.'

'That I will dispute only for light, or to communicate it.'

'That I will receive light wherever and however offered.'

'That I will give up no principle before I am convinced of its absurdity or bad consequences.'

'That I will never be ashamed to confess a fault to an equal or to an inferior.'

'That I will make it a rule to do no action, at any time or place, of which action I should not be willing to be a witness against myself hereafter.'

Confession of Christ is duty. 'I would like to be a silent partner in the firm with Jesus,' some one said. 'Christ takes no such partners,' was the right reply. Steadily our Lord lays upon those who would be his followers this duty of public confession of him: 'Whosoever therefore shall confess me before men, him will I confess also before my Father which is in heaven;' 'With the heart man believeth unto righteousness, with the mouth confession is made unto salvation.' Inseparable from alliance with Christ is the duty of the announcement of such alliance. Confession is commitment. It is the declaration of decision. The line is crossed. On this side of it the soul stands. Action has taken the place of wavering, definiteness of vagueness. 'I have committed myself,' the soul says. The blur and fog of mere desire has passed into the clear sunlight and tonic atmosphere of an acknowledged choice. Confession is defence. When one publicly stands for a thing, that very fact defends him from weak desertion of the thing. 'I cannot go back on my declared purpose and public action,' is the brave front, thrice armed, which the confessing one presents to the tempting suggestions of disloyalty and desertion. Confession is power over others. I like much that story which Dean Farrar tells, how, to the complaint of a young soldier in the barracks, that when, in his first night there, he knelt down and prayed, all the others laughed at him and flung their boots at him, the chaplain-general of the forces advised him to say his prayers in bed. Meeting the young soldier a little time thereafter, the chaplain-general asked him how the plan had succeeded. 'I did it for a night or two,' said the soldier, 'but then I thought that it looked like being ashamed of Jesus Christ, and I knelt down again to say my prayers by my bed, but none of the others laugh at me now; on the contrary, they kneel down themselves and say their own prayers.' The brave instinct of the confessing Christian heart was better than the politic and smothering compromise of the chaplain-general of the forces. The confession accomplished what the politic compromise had forever missed.—Wayland Hoyt.

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OF COURSE. THEY CURE
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CONSTIPATION,
LIVER TROUBLES.

DAILY FOOD.

SATURDAY, OCT. 24.

And Ahab called Obadiah, the governor of his house. Now Obadiah feared the Lord greatly.—All the saints salute thee, chiefly they that are of Caesar's household.—1 Kings xviii., 3; Phil. iv., 22.

SUNDAY, OCT. 25.

In the year that King Uzziah died I saw also the Lord sitting upon a throne, high and lifted up.—And upon the likeness of the throne . . was the appearance of a man above upon it.—Isa. vi., 1; Ezek. i., 26.

Beware of the man who professes himself too deeply versed in the science of the day to believe in the bible, and who ridicules those who do. It is an easy thing to ask a question which might take days of teaching and investigation to answer. Destructive criticism is child's play. Any fool can fire a cathedral which would take centuries in building; and any street-arab may smash a window which neither modern wealth nor art can construct. True wisdom is not destructive, but constructive. A man has no more right to steal away or spoil your faith than he has to deprive you of your eyesight or rob you of your purse. And if he attempt it, he betrays a dangerous character, of which you do well to beware.—Rev. F. B. Meyer.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEART RELIEF.

Eight Years' Hanging Between Life and Death with Acute Heart Disease—And in 30 Minutes After Taking First Dose of Dr. Agnew's Cure or the Heart Relief Comes—What It Did for Alfred Couldry, West Shefford, Que., It Can do for any Sufferer from the Same Cause.

'I had been suffering from acute heart trouble for over four years. When doctors had tried, and failed to give me relief, I procured Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. In thirty minutes after the first dose I had relief, and although mine was a case of long standing, eight bottles effected a permanent cure, and I firmly believe, after knowing what it has done for me, that there is no hopeless case while this great cure is to be had. I cheerfully sanction the use of my testimony in whatever way it may do the most good.' Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame street, and Laviolette & Nelson, 1605 Notre Dame street. 24

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

Good Cooking

Is what is wanted in every home. Does your cooking have that delicate, rich flavor so much desired? It will if you use

CROWN BRAND FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

They are strongest for they are purest—forty delicious flavors.

Ask your grocer for them.

ROBERT GREIG & CO., Montreal.

BUTTER! BUTTER!

Now is the time to place your order for best September make Creamery. Having bought 10,000 lbs. of the finest Gilt Edge Creamery, we are prepared to sell at lowest prices by the tub or pound.

TEA! TEA!

Just put in store 50 Caddies, 28 lbs. each. First crop Pekoe Souchong; fine flavor. Price, Caddies, 18c per lb; 5 lbs. for $1.00; 25c per lb.; this is equal to tea sold at 40c per lb.

SUGAR! SUGAR!

Redpath's Granulated, 4½c lb.

Also 500 doz. Corn, Peas and Tomatoes, at Lowest Prices.

CASSELMAN BROS.,
Grocers, 54 Aylmer street, cor. Berthelet.
TELEPHONE 3640.

HOUSEKEEPERS:

Now is the time to put in a good supply, as all lines of Groceries are looking up in prices.

Put in a supply of New Canned Vegetables.

Put in a supply of New Canned Fruits.

Put in a supply of Creamery Butter in tubs

Put in a supply of our Fine 25c Breakfast Tea.

Put in a supply of Apples in barrels.

Put in a supply of Flour in barrels.

Put in a supply of Granulated Sugar, 23 lbs. for $1.00.

Put in a supply of Potatoes, 45c per bag.

Do so while it is Cheap and Fresh.

At BAKER'S New Grocery,
78 University street. Tel. 5019.

APPLES

Specially packed for shipping to the old country. Various kinds of the best quality.

—ALSO—

FINE SWEET
JAMAICA ORANGES,
Only 20 cents per Doz.
—AT—
WALTER PAUL'S
Cor. METCALFE and ST. CATHERINE STS. 22

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"4 PRICES"
ALL EQUALLY GOOD VALUE PROPORTIONATE TO PRICES ASKED.
25c, 40c, 50c, 60c.
"SALADA"
CEYLON TEA
FRESH, FRAGRANT, PURE.
Lead Packets Only. Never in Bulk. Grocers Only.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

AND THE BEST IN

Hams, Sausages,
Lard and Bacon,

CAN ONLY BE HAD IN MONTREAL FROM THE UNDERSIGNED.

The Goods are famed for their Good Qualities, and have become the favorite of Montreal Housekeepers. Do you use them? If not, you are missing a rare treat. See to it that your next grocery order includes HARPER'S SAUSAGES, HAMS or BACON.

Packing House and Offices at 18 ST. PHILIP STREET.

Branches:—Nos. 24 and 25 ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.

JAMES HARPER, Proprietor.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

JAMES KIMBER & SON,
5 McGill College Avenue.
...INTERIOR DECORATORS...
HOUSE, SIGN AND FRESCO PAINTERS,

FULL STOCK OF WALL PAPERS.
Telephone 4421.

FOR A "FINISHING TOUCH" TO THE COMPLEXION.

BAILEY'S RUBBER COMPLEXION BRUSH

Not only restores a lost complexion and brings back that freshness that only healthy pores can give, but it is a thousand fold safer and more delightful for a 'finishing touch' to the face than the positively dangerous pomades, lotions and powders. The brush can be used for a brightening glow when most elaborately dressed. No preparation can equal the natural way.

Found at dealers or sent by mail on receipt of price.

Bailey's Rubber Bath and Flesh Brush, with handle $1.50
Bailey's Rubber Complexion Brush .. .50
Bailey's Rubber Toilet Brush (large) with handle ..... .50
Bailey's Rubber Toilet Brush (small) with handle ..... .25
Bailey's Rubber Glove Cleaner ..... .10
Coral Complexion Soap ..... .25

LEEMING, MILES & CO.,
Agents, Montreal. 53 St. Sulpice st

Go to
LOVELL'S
PRINTING
23 to 31 ST. NICHOLAS STREET
If you want good
At Most Reasonable Prices.
ANYTHING FROM A VISITING CARD to a Mammoth Poster.

ULLEY'S BRUSH WORKS,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL, Victoria Sq.
Pure Bristle Hair and Cloth Brushes, English Bristle Brooms and Hand Brushes. Oilcloth and Floor Mops. Soft Silverplate Brushes. Carpet Sweepers repaired. Telephone, 2740. 13

An Imitation is a Certificate of Merit to the Original.

E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES

have many Testimonials in the way of Imitations.

McKENZIE'S INHALENT

For INFLUENZA, CATARRH, COLD IN THE HEAD., ETC., is the most effective remedy in the market.

FLUIDE D'HIVER.

For CHAPPED HANDS, LIPS, and all ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN, especially soothing after the operation of Shaving. Price 25c.

J. A. HARTE, Chemist,
1780 Notre Dame street.

THE WAVERLY BICYCLE.
Highest of All High Grades.
MONTREAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLY,
104 St. Francois Xavier st., Montreal.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE. 29

Flowers, Plants, &c.

How Do You Sell
SUCH QUANTITIES OF
FLOWERS?

Simply because we do not humbug our customers. We sell the best Flowers in the market at small profit.

We are large growers ourselves, and we carry out what we promise.

When you want Flowers for any purpose give us a call and prove what we say.

S. S. BAIN, Nurseryman and Florist,
66 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

BOTH WILLIAMS.

A DEAD-SURE THING.

'This hand indicates that the next President's name will be William.'—'The Journal,' Chicago.

TO BE REMOVED.

All the effete or waste matter of the system is removed by the perfect action of Laxa-Liver Pills. Thus they prevent as well as cure Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Sallow Complexion, Jaundice, Dizziness, etc. 24

We give away a large sample tin of either Robinson's Patent Barley or Patent Groats to any mother or invalid. Apply, Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John st., Montreal. 24

The advantages of advertising were recently illustrated in London. A man advertised for the return of a lost cat. In less than a week 322 of them were brought to his home.

CURES SUMMER COMPLAINT.

Dear Sirs,—I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for twelve years when required, and I think it the best remedy to be had for all kinds of summer complaints. In our family it has never failed to cure any case.—Mrs. Benj. Longley, Chatham, Ont. 24

A wicked, witty prodigal returned, and, in his old manner, accosted his father. 'Well, governor, I've come back. Are you going to kill the fatted calf?'

But the gentle old man was a match for him, and said, 'No, my son; I think I'll let you live!'

You should try Robinson's Patent Barley or Patent Groats; they are unequalled for building up the system. N.B.—Robinson's Preparations have over seventy years' highest repute. 24

'There, there!' said Mrs. Blue-Myrrh, picking up her little boy, who had hurt his toe, 'don't cry. Be a man, like mamma.'

A FAINT HEART.

Faint heart never won fair lady. Palpitation, throbbing, irregular beating pain in the breast and a smothering, anxious feeling, are signs of a weak heart and deranged nerves. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are the best heart tonic, invigorator and restorative for all forms of heart disease. 24

Mistress of the House (taking her servant to task)—'Bridget, I am afraid you have broken your word.'

Bridget (absent-mindedly)—'Shure, ma'am, it must have been the cat.'

Don't be discouraged if you are gaining strength slowly after sickness, but try Robinson's Patent Groats. Send for sample. Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John st., Montreal. 24

On trains which go with lightning speed
Men spend their time and skill,
But nothing made will ever go,
As quick as money will.

CASTORIA.
The facsimile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.
CASTORIA.
The facsimile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.
CASTORIA.
The facsimile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

When you buy a thing for next to nothing it is generally worth it.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The facsimile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RICE'S STUDIO

"Family Groups," every size and style; also Clubs Societies, etc., photographed at lowest prices.

141 ST. PETER ST. Tel. 331
27

ONLY 25c A BOTTLE.

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

A. D. MANN'S,
Corner Mountain and St. Antoine street.

FIVE HUNDRED
NEW PICTURES
Just in. The Best and Cheapest we have ever had
CALL AND SEE THEM, AT
G. W. WILLSON'S
Manufacturer of Mouldings and Picture Frames,
688 CRAIG ST., next door to "Witness" Office
22

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF THE PEOPLE

This store might well be called the "Wellington" of stores in the Men's Clothing and Furnishing line. **First in size, first in merchandise, first in low prices. first in enterprise,** and as a consequence, must naturally be first in the hearts of the people.

"Wellington," in his day, was pre-eminently the leading man. The man whom other seekers of fame tried to imitate, and when they could not successfully imitate, tried to disparage. **ALLAN'S** Outfitting Store from the day of its opening boldly stepped to the front first in everything, and it will be the constant endeavor of the proprietor to ever offer that good quality of merchandise and lowness of price which will always keep ALLAN'S store first in the hearts of the economy loving people of Montreal.

To-day we would call your attention to our Large and Fine Stock of

Overcoats, Ulsters and Pea Jackets

For MEN, YOUTHS and BOYS.

No stone has been left unturned whereby we might secure the best values on the market. Direct importation, large purchases, cash transactions, careful personal attention to the selection of the goods and to the manufacture, correct style and perfect fit. Every detail thoroughly looked after.

COME IN AND SEE THE VALUES WE ARE OFFERING.

Men's Pea Jackets in Frieze, Nap Cloth, Tweed linings, $5.00 each.
Men's finer qualities in Frieze and Beaver Overcoats, $7.50 & $9.50.
Men's Frieze Overcoats and Ulsters, with storm collars, at $5.00 each.
Men's Beaver Overcoats with velvet collars, $5.00 each.

But where we claim to give the best value is in our Fine Custom Tailored, specially selected material, Overcoats, same as made to order, good linings, silk velvet collars, and everything equal to custom made. Prices, $10.50, $12.00, $13.50 and $15.00, all well worth a $5 bill more, compared with other cheap goods on the market.

YOUTHS' and BOYS' OVERCOATS.

Youths' Frieze Overcoats from $3.50 upwards.
Youths' Frieze Ulsters, storm collars, from $5 upwards.
Youths' Beaver Overcoats with velvet collar, $4.50.
Youths' Nap Reefers, nicely made and trimmed, $3.
Youths' Frieze Reefers, well got up, $4.

Boys' Frieze Overcoats, a nice line, $2.50.
Boys' Frieze Ulsters, storm collar, $4.50.
Boys' Blanket Overcoat, wool lined, $5.00.
Boys' Nap Reefers, a bargain, $2.00 upwards.
Boys' Frieze Reefers from $3.25 upwards.

If you are anticipating buying anything in the clothing line you should not fail to give us a call. A full staff of experienced and polite salesmen to wait on you, and it's a pleasure to show the goods. We say, your money back if you want it, not that you want it, but to show you our absolute faith in what we say.

John allan **My Outfitter and Clothier,**

657 to 665 CRAIG STREET.

DEMOCRACY QUEENS.

SEVERE CRITICISM OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

(London 'Spectator.')

The 'Contemporary' has a trenchant attack upon 'American Women' by Cecil de Thierry, who appears to be a New Zealander. She or he is astonished at the fulsome flattery that the Americans pay to their womankind. In America there is, she declares, no such thing as the young girl. 'She is a child and then a woman. The transitional stage, beautiful in its blending of innocence and maturity, is omitted.' The American woman, we are told, is insatiable, and always asking for more:—

'They are as insatiable as Moloch, and as ungrateful as republics. They are luxuries for which man must pay with the sweat of his brow, affecting the while to regard it as a privilege. And, in a minor degree, the same is true of the average woman. She is a queen, the stranger is told—not a queen, whose life has in it more of pain than joy, in the aristocratic sense, but a queen, as a vulgar democracy has conceived such a personage should be—luxurious, beautiful, indifferent to everything but her own comfort. In 'effete old monarchies,' one queen is found to answer the purpose of her existence to the entire satisfaction of her subjects and the world; but in America there are hundreds of thousands of them, and not one maid of honor among them all. But the homage paid to them is not quite so voluntary as it seems. No one knows better than the American woman how to demand those privileges she has grown to consider as her rights; and if it could only be brought home to her, it is one of the least hopeful signs that her supremacy will be of long duration. She is a human orchid, who requires an artificial atmosphere in which to bloom. Hence money, and plenty of it, is essential to her existence. In an indirect way, therefore, she is responsible for the trusts and rings, and other repulsive features of the race for fortune in every state of the union. Nor is extravagance confined to the rich. It is as general among all classes as gambling. Sometimes it gives rise to amusing incidents. Some young western farmers in New York were once asked by a smart reporter why they had come to Castle Garden in search of wives. "If we married an American girl," answered one of them, "we should have to employ a foreign woman to take care of her."'

So the indictment proceeds till it ends in the following:—

'It is in social intercourse that the American woman is seen at her best, and, it may be added, at her worst. In a country where the political field is largely occupied by the "boss" and the Irish agitator, and the importance of the army, navy, and civil service dwarfed by the pretensions of the millionnaire, it is the only outlet for her ambition outside of the literary and artistic arena. That it is so regarded by the great mass of the people is proved by the nature of the American girl's education. She must be amusing at all costs. She must be a past-master in the mysteries of raillery, too often at the expense of earnestness and sweetness. She must never be at a loss for a reply; thus her retorts are as crushing as they are merciless. Even her coolness tends to the same end. It would not carry her through the ordeal of Ann Askew, or enable her to surpass the achievements of Lady Derby, or Blanche, Lady Arundel. But the worst that can be said of her in her social character is her tendency to ostentation and extravagance. She is also too fond of making paltry class distinctions and of giving dress the importance of birth in Europe. She would do well to lay to heart the pregnant remarks of an eminent American on literature in his own country: "We have need of a more vigorous and scholastic rule, such an asceticism as only the hardihood and devotion of the scholar himself can enforce. We live in the sun and on the surface—a thin, plausible, superficial existence—and talk of muse and prophet, of art and creation. But out of our shallow and frivolous way of life can greatness ever grow?"'

All this strikes us as absurdly overdone, and not a little spiteful and illnatured. The truth is, the American woman is to a great extent a myth—a creature of newspaper paragraphs and gossip. As a matter of fact, the women of ninety-nine American families in a hundred are exceedingly hard-worked, careful women, and if their men-folk err it is not in treating them like idols, but in letting them get careworn and overworked. The expense and difficulty of getting servants is by itself enough to contradict the pampered-idler theory. As for the women of the rich and refined classes, they are like rich women elsewhere—occasionally very idle, luxurious and extravagant, and also occasionally very simple and austere in their lives. These attacks on American women as a whole are as senseless and as tasteless as the equally silly attacks on English women as a whole.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A VICTIM OF SCIATICA.

UNABLE TO WORK, THOUGH STRONG AND WILLING.

THE SUFFERINGS OF A WELL KNOWN GUELPH CITIZEN—COULD NOT MOVE ABOUT WITHOUT THE AID OF A STICK—AGAIN AS STRONG AND HEALTHY AS EVER.

(From the Guelph 'Mercury.')

There is perhaps no business or occupation that any man could follow that is more trying to the health—particularly in the winter—than that of moulding. A workman leaves the shop with his clothing wringing wet from perspiration, and a cold wind chills him to the marrow, making him a ready mark for lumbago, sciatica and kindred troubles. A moulder requires to be a man of more than ordinary strength, and to continue at his work must always be in good health, for the moulding shop is no place for an invalid. Sciatica is by no means an uncommon affliction for men of this craft, and once the dread disease has lanced a victim, he seldom shakes himself free from it again. In fact, some people declare that it is incurable, but that it is not, we are able to testify by a personal interview with one once afflicted with the trouble, but who is now in perfect health, thanks to his timely use of the famous remedy. There are few workmen better known in Guelph than Chas. W. Waldren, perhaps better known as 'Charley Waldren,' for he has lived in Guelph almost continuously since he was three years of age, and he has now passed the thirty-eighth mile post. Mr. Waldren is a moulder, and has worked at that business for twenty-two years; and, besides, being noted as a steady workman, whose veracity is unquestioned. It is a well-known fact here that Mr. Waldren had to quit work in January, 1896, on account of a severe attack of sciatica, and for eleven weeks was unable to do a tap. Knowing that he was again at work, a 'Mercury' reporter called at his residence one evening to learn the exact facts of the case. Mr. Waldren, when spoken to on the subject, replied quite freely, and had no hesitation in crediting Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with his remarkable recovery. 'I am not one of those people who are seeking newspaper notoriety,' said Mr. Waldren, 'neither have I been snatched from death's door, but from the day when I quit work, until March 30, when I started again, I was confined to the house with sciatica. It located in my hip and would shoot down my leg to my foot, and was very painful. I could not move about the house without the aid of a cane, and then only with great pain. I was totally useless as far as doing my work was concerned, was never free from pain, and it made me feel very much depressed, for beyond that I felt strong and anxious to be about. I am a member of three benefit societies, from which I drew pay, viz:—The Three Links, the Iron Moulders' Association and the Raymond Benefit Society. People came to see me, and of course everybody recommended a sure cure. I didn't try half of them. It was not possible, but I tried a great many—particularly remedies that I had been in the habit of using for lumbago—but I found no relief. I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After using two boxes, I noticed an improvement, and I kept on using them. When I had used six boxes I was back at work again. I kept on until I had finished the eighth box, and I never felt better in my life.'

'Have you noticed any recurrence of trouble since?' queried the reporter. 'I have not,' he replied, 'suffered a single twinge since.' Mr. Waldren has worked in all the moulding shops in the city, and was never in his life laid off sick as long as he was free from the attack of sciatica. He hardly knew what it was to be sick, and is of that tough, wiry nature that he can stand much greater physical strain than most people would imagine. Almost any person in the city can verify his story. Mr. Waldren said, as the reporter got up to leave, 'I only hope some poor fellow who has suffered as I did, may notice my case and get relief as I did.'

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills create new blood, build up the nerves, and thus drive disease from the system. In hundreds of cases they have cured after all other medicines had failed, thus establishing the claim that they are a marvel among the triumphs of modern medical science. The genuine Pink Pills are sold only in boxes, bearing the full trade mark, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.' Protect yourself from imposition by refusing any pill that does not bear the registered trade mark around the box.

24

SOME SUFFERING CHILDREN.

HOW RELIEF COMES TO THE CONVALESCENT.

Montreal has so many ... tutions, and they are ... character, that it is no ... of them are scarcely ... little circle of active ... their management.

Such an one is the R... valescent Home at V... doing a noble work in ... or ailing children, and ... be better known in ... sphere of usefulness ...

The Home was opened ... the first patient admitted ... and with the exception ... when closed for repairs, ... has never been without ... January, 1895, to January ... eight children were taken ... back to health and ... January, 1896, to the present ... have been fifty, making ... all. As there are still ... months to elapse before the completion of the year, to Jan. 26, we may reasonably expect several more ... indeed, three children are ... so soon as the Montreal G... authorities consider them ... Eleven are now in the H...

The greatest number at ... has been eighteen, which ... can be accommodated comfortably as ... of these are usually very young ... under five years of age. The ... sidence is uncertain, sometimes ... month, sometimes longer. The average ... has been forty-five days.

The Home is beautifully situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence ... pointments are perfect of their ... owing to the unstinted liberality of a very few, the institution is ... present) free of debt. But it is not to be expected that two or three ... support a thing of the kind for ever ... friends who started and are now supporting the Robert Jones Convalescent Home will not desert us; but will ... ers come forward to help ... work so that it may go on ... deepening, till it has taken ... hold upon the affections of our ... disposed, that it will never again be necessary to ask for the help that ... given to us so abundantly ... pleasant duty of returning ... gifts will be all that is required.

Contributions can be sent to Mrs. E. Garth Bulmer, president of ladies' committee, 60 St. Denis street; Miss ... secretary, Bishop's Court, or to any other member of the committee, who will hand it to the treasurer. Any information with regard to the institution can always be obtained either by writing to the matron, or from telephone 8317.

Will not some of our brethren in the Lord come forward and help us? We want more money to enable us to carry on our work successfully, and we want more friends—friends who will take an interest in our home, who will visit it and see for themselves the comforts prepared for such as need them.

Care of children is a work that brings a special blessing. Our Saviour was ever tender and loving towards them, and he will assuredly most abundantly repay any kindness done to those whom he chose as examples for all Christians to imitate.

(By order of the committee.)
MARIA S. BURRAGE.
Matron R. J. C. Home.

A NEW JAIL WANTED.

SUCH IS THE EXPECTED RECOMMENDATION OF THE COMMISSION.

The commissioners appointed by the Quebec Government to report on the condition of the Montreal Court House and jail are actively going on with their work. So far they have been almost exclusively occupied with the jail, and the indications seem to be that they will recommend the immediate construction of a new building. This long felt need has been advocated for a considerable time past, and the authorities sincerely wish for a move in the matter. Quite recently, in the course of conversation, Sheriff Thibaudeau remarked how unsatisfactory and dangerous the present state of things is. With wards distributed in every part of the building, supervision over the prisoners is very difficult, but a still more serious feature is the great danger for life in case of a fire. Each of the cells has a separate lock, and when over two hundred men are locked in for the night, in different parts of the building, one can easily imagine how difficult it would be to save them, in the case of a fire, when the guards might be stopped in their work of rescue by the density of the smoke. Of course, fire walls and all possible appliances are supplied, but still the danger inherent to the nature of the premises always remains.

Another important question to be taken up by the Commission is the want of better accommodation for the Circuit Court, and in that connection it is expected that the report will suggest the removal of the registry office to some other quarters, so as to make room for the business of the court.

PRESBYTERIAN AUGMENTATION.

Toronto, Oct. 23.—Most of the members of the Augmentation Committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church have left for home. Considerable business was done at the session yesterday evening. Grants to the various presbyteries were gone over and revised. Reports presented showed that there were a hundred and forty congregations getting assistance from the Augmentation Fund. It is expected that $28,000 will be needed to carry on the work.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Emporium of Fashion.—Our greatest specialty is the repairing of Seal Skin Jackets for Ladies. We guarantee a perfect fit. All sorts of furs repaired at very low rates. Old-fashioned furs remade into the latest style. We always give satisfaction. The only reliable house is, Charles Desjardins & Cie, 1537 St. Catherine street.

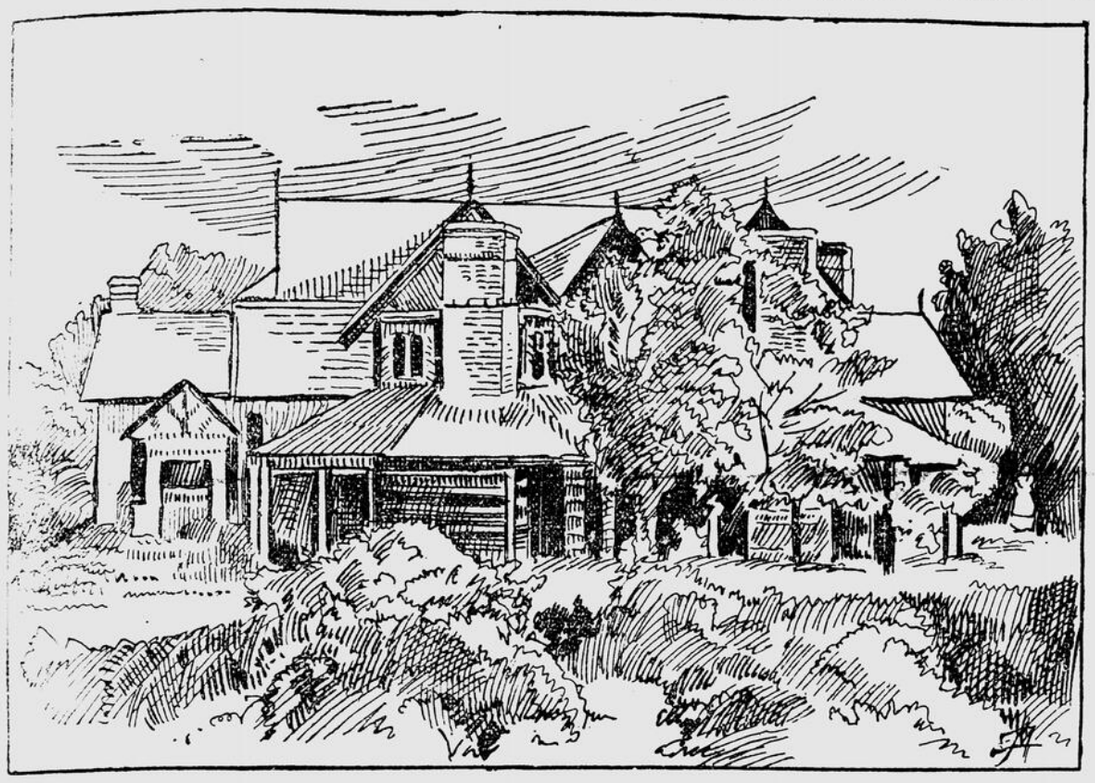
Second Part.

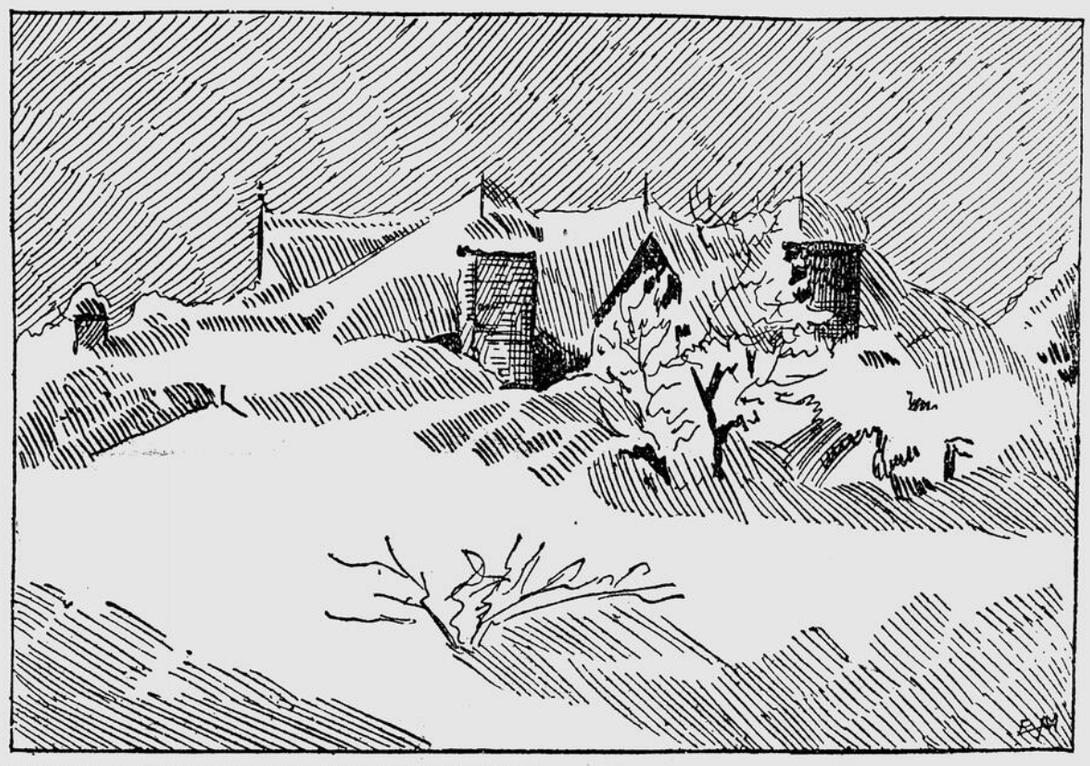
DAILY WITNESS

Pages 11 to 20.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1896.

WHERE ONE MAY FIND THE EXTREMES OF WEATHER.





SUMMER AND WINTER IN INDIA—A HOUSE IN THE HIMALAYAS DURING THE HOT AND COLD SEASONS.

India, as everyone knows, is a particularly hot country, but if a resident wishes to live where both extremes of temperature are to be found, he has only to retire to the mountains. The above, taken from London 'Sketch,' shows the same house during the sunny days of summer and completely snowed under during the winter.

END OF THE BRITISH LIBERAL PARTY.

It Will Become the Radical Party

AND WILL BE LED BY SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT.

(Correspondence New York 'Post.')

London, Oct. 9.—Lord Rosebery's relinquishment of the leadership of the Liberal party has come as a bolt from the blue. Since the like step taken by Mr. Gladstone in 1874, no occurrence in English politics has caused equal excitement. The sensation is immense, it has overshadowed every other subject of public concern, and it is the one absorbing topic of universal discussion.

In tracing the origin of this event, it should not be forgotten that the Liberal party has already suffered in cohesion during Mr. Gladstone's last administration. The rupture over home rule was fatal in itself, but it was rapidly widened and accentuated by the gradual development of the Radical section. As the number of Radical members increased in the House, so the internal divisions in the party became more manifest. Furthermore, in resigning the Premiership in 1893, Mr. Gladstone left behind him seeds of dissolution even more fruitful than the home rule question. It is beyond dispute that Lord Rosebery was designated to the Liberal leadership by Mr. Gladstone's personal predilections in a characteristically autocratic manner. The explanation is advanced that 'Lord Rosebery was sent for by the Queen, and he accepted office, by no means willingly, in deference to the wishes of the majority of his colleagues in the Gladstone Cabinet.' No doubt that was the outward aspect; but in substance Mr. Gladstone's individual choice prevailed, and the party as a whole was not consulted even formally. It was then stated that the choice of Lord Rosebery divided the party least. But it is no secret that Sir William Harcourt, who, after Mr. Gladstone, was by far the ablest member of the party and the government, and whose superior claim for services rendered was manifest to all, was deeply wounded, and resented especially the procedure then adopted. Had Lord Rosebery, out of deference for the achievements and the age of Sir William Harcourt, declined the premiership in his favor, it is probable his friends urge, that he might have accepted the post; or if he had accepted it, his tenure of it would have been a comparatively short one. In that case the reversion of the office to Rosebery would have been certain and unapproachable, and he would have led the leadership with universal assent. As it was, the sympathies of all Radicals and of a large section of the Liberals were with Sir William Harcourt, who, it was felt, had been treated unfairly.

There were other reasons which made a rivalry, gradually become apparent, between the Premier in the House and the leader in the Commons, between the rank and file of the party and the leader in the House, where its entire parliamentary life practically resides, declared, or felt, that a leader in the other House could without their being allowed a voice in the choice need not look for enthusiastic support. Radicals, the dogma that the Liberals be in the Commons derive their strength and justification from the weakened control which the House of Lords was able to exercise. It was urged with increasing force that the source and centre of strength is in the House of Commons, that it is there the battle against privilege is fought even under a Conservative administration all great questions must there be decided. A successful leader in the Commons becomes virtually the leader of the Peers also, while the inverse is not the case. It is impossible to govern the progressive forces of the Commons from the serene atmosphere of the House of Lords. These ideas have been gaining ground rapidly within the last few years, not only as party principles, but as the outcome of recent experience.

Furthermore, the chivalrous abnegation with which Sir William Harcourt remained faithful to duty in the House and the party; his brilliant success as Chancellor of the Exchequer; the unsurpassed ability with which he led a handful of dispirited followers against an overwhelming Conservative majority; his fearless dash, his unflagging spirits in the midst of adversity and defeat—all this endeared him to men who are proverbially admirers of pluck and success. His dexterity in carrying, with a disorganized party at his back, the first great budget, in shattering the agricultural rating bill and the education bill with an apparently hopeless minority in the House, centred in him the confidence of British democracy and proved him to be as great a parliamentary leader as Mr. Gladstone himself. Lord Rosebery, on the contrary, was condemned to inactivity in the Lords; while, with maturing age and increasing responsibility, he appeared to recede further and further from the platform on which Sir William Harcourt was winning the adhesion of the Radicals. On assuming the supreme leadership, Lord Rosebery seemed to get gradually out of touch with Liberal feeling. The 'Newcastle programme' was practically thrown overboard; his very first utterance on the Irish question was that home rule must wait for the conversion of the predominant partner; and when a few days later he attempted to explain away that speech, the original error was aggravated. This alienated the Irish contingent; and though a certain number of Liberals were rather in sympathy with his views on home rule, on most other questions Lord Rosebery failed somehow to detect the trend of Liberal opinion. His disinclination to further Radical projects of internal changes was ill-disguised; in sentiment he is an imperialist, and in foreign affairs a staunch adherent of the Palmerstonian tradition: and since, even in an enlightened country like this, a public man has to count with narrow and almost fanatical prejudices, let us not forget the 'Nonconformist conscience' protested against a premier winning the Derby.

Thus an antagonism, even if unpremeditated, became more and more apparent between the two Liberal leaders. Their very characters were diametrically opposed. The consummate parliamentary ability of Sir William Harcourt, aided by a sturdy and impetuous eloquence, by controversial aptitude, by an exuberance of humor and the scathing irony with which he mercilessly demolishes his opponents, singled him out for a commanding position. Lord Rosebery, though endowed with great, and in some respects rare gifts, is his inferior in those qualities which count for much in a democratic assembly. His talents are of a more aristocratic order, and his learning decidedly conservative. It was therefore evident for some time past that this suppressed antagonism would end in the triumph of Sir W. Harcourt. His campaign during the general elections of last year was marked by all the traits I have enumerated, and Lord Rosebery was made responsible for the defeat of the party. One by one the members of the late administration treated him with ostentatious neglect; they carefully avoided all mention of him in their public utterances. Others, if not frankly hostile, remained lukewarm in their support; while the Radicals, who declared from the outset their distrust of him, subjected him gradually to increasing attacks, and did not dissemble their determination to oust him from the leadership. Finally, Mr. John Morley, originally one of his most zealous supporters, made his leanings towards Sir W. Harcourt clear, by avoiding all reference to his nominal chief during his election four months ago to his present seat. Even if Lord Rosebery were not as sensitive as he is known to be, of a due show of loyalty on the part of his following, no one could longer entertain doubt as to the entire absence of 'explicit support.' But the crowning indignity came when in his two recent speeches Sir William Harcourt ostentatiously passed over the very name of Lord Rosebery; while in his Armenian speech he formulated, as an authoritative declaration of the Liberal party, a proposal for the denunciation of the Cyprus Convention. Now, Lord Rosebery, the titular leader of the party and late Foreign Secretary, was not so much as apprised of this intention. He was kept equally in the dark as to the course which Mr. Gladstone meant to follow in his great speech at Liverpool, where Lord Rosebery was conspicuously absent both in person and in name.

Wounds which have been left to work themselves deep are not healed by temporizing. It is puerile to blink the fact that the Liberal party is irremediably shattered. The present situation marks that turn in the party history of this country which has been long foreseen. A far-reaching change has been going on for some time past. The Liberal party will in fact cease to exist, as the Whig party ceased before it. Individual Liberals may linger on, much as there are fossilized Tories still to be met with at rare intervals. But the political cleavage will be in future between Radicals and Conservatives. The withdrawal of Lord Rosebery completes the break-up of the Liberal party begun by Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill. Another great defection from its ranks is about to take place. The magnetic personality of Lord Rosebery, his ability, his social power, his wealth, exert a strong hold on many Liberals who will resent the triumph of his antagonist. In Liberal Scotland especially his influence is paramount. Unless, therefore, either Lord Rosebery withdraws his resignation, or his opponents surrender unconditionally—both highly improbable contingencies—the second disintegration of the Liberal party will be final and permanent. It is exactly what the Radicals desire; they also wish to 'clear the air.'

It is already announced from Constantinople that the Sultan is in raptures over the division in the camp of his arch enemies the Liberals.

THE CANTEEN MUST GO.

(Fredericton 'Reporter,' Oct. 16.)

For years the temperance people in this community have been pointing to the disgrace of the liquor selling in the canteen, apparently sanctioned by law, and an open temptation to the young men who attended the school. The matter was brought up in parliament when the Conservatives were in power but the rum interest prevailed and the canteen went on with its damnable work. We notice that since they have got out of power, many Conservative members, and about the whole Conservative press, called loudly for the abolition of the Commons' bar, and after this was done away with, an attack was made on the Senate bar. Strange how assiduous these quondam temperance men have become since June 23. Possibly some of those who could see no harm in the canteen when their party was in power, may change their opinion, now that it is enjoying the cold shades of opposition.

A year or so ago this matter of the canteen came up in parliament and the way it was affecting the corps was discussed. Mr. Gilmour of Charlotte County, was the gentleman who drew the attention of the government to communications in the government press regarding the debauchery of the young men that attended the school, which resulted from this cause. But nothing was done. The department of militia was presided over by one who had no sympathy for the temperance cause; an examination was held which was slurred over as can be so easily done, when a source of revenue is being considered, and we doubt if a report was ever presented. The whole thing is a fraud. It is a disgrace and shame to Conservatives that the party allowed rum selling in the canteen. We hope the Liberals will clear it out with the other abuses that they allege have crept into the government management.

The evil of rum selling in the canteen is not a new thing by any means. A few years ago, a most heartrending case came before the editor of this paper, and which he brought before the attention of the authorities, but like so many instances, no attention was paid to it and the evil has continued, though possibly of late, not to such an extent as formerly. The case referred to was on the returning home of the short term men. The writer happened to be going to St. John, when a number who were going to their homes in Nova Scotia went through by train. The men were simply paralyzed with drink. They made no bones of the fact that they got it at the canteen, and produced bottles, repeatedly drinking openly in the cars. In fact they made so much disturbance with blasphemy and obscene language that the conductor threatened to stop the train and have them removed. And we ascertained from a lieutenant who was returning home, that some of these men were from Christian homes in Nova Scotia, who had learned to drink at the R. R. C. I. canteen. What their parents would think of the system of military instruction that would return their sons to them in such condition we leave it to our readers to imagine.

Last week an awful tragedy took place in the school, and no amount of sophistry can cover up the fact that liquor—liquor we are creditably informed obtained at the canteen—was the cause. One of the brightest and smartest young men of the school—a resident of Nova Scotia by the way—crazed by liquor, committed suicide. The details are most horrifying. Yet right here under the commandant's own eyes the system which robs from the drinkers to help pay for sustaining the 'library' of the school is the direct cause of the untimely end of one of Canada's citizens. A jury may pass all kinds of platitudes and find causes for regret in a death caused by momentary insanity, but someone is responsible under heaven for the death of this young man.

We hear some of our valiant militia talk of loyalty to the Queen, love of their country, and the patriotic feelings that inspire them, but the patriotism that will condone and carry on a business that debauches the young men, that sends them home drunk to their parents, that makes them insane so that they commit suicide, is patriotism that is veneer. It is worse, it is rotten. It deserves nothing but contumely on the part of the public.

The R. R. C. I. is not responsible for this state of things. We are credibly informed that the men would rather not have liquor sold at the canteen. It is because we have a high regard for the men and would like to see these temptations removed, these disgraces done away with, that we have repeatedly called upon the authorities to do away with it. A court of law, presided over by one who is most careful, and one who has had an opportunity of thoroughly looking into the status of canteens in Scott act counties, has declared the sale of liquors illegal. If it were not a source of revenue to some one, if some one did not make money out of it, long ago it would have been wiped out. But so long as the revenue from the canteen and the officers' mess bar goes to pay some expenses that would otherwise have to come out of some of the pockets direct of those in official positions, there will continue to be drunkards made at the R. R. C. I.

We confess with sorrow that we gave up, long, long ago, any hope of getting any redress from the Conservative Government when they were in power. Be it said to their shame, that those who were leading the party were by all odds better temperance men—apparently more anxious for the 'moral' welfare of the country—when in Opposition than when holding the reins of power. They were always too anxious to cater to the rum element in their midst, and they came into their reward. We appeal to the Liberal Government, we appeal to all good Liberals to condone the offence against public morals no longer. Temperance people, not only in this community, but all over the Maritime Provinces will hear with genuine pleasure, that the sale of liquors in the canteen has been abolished.

SUCCESS OF CANADIANS IN CHICAGO

Dr. Arthur D. Patton, who has just returned from Chicago, says that the largest ward in Cook County Hospital, in that city, is in charge of Miss Helen Banting, a Canadian lady, from Toronto. Several of the head nurses in both this hospital and the Presbyterian Hospital are also Canadians.

HORRIBLE CONDITION

of Canadian Lobster Packers.

THE GOVERNMENT TAXES, AND SHOULD REGLUATE THEM.

Port Elgin, N.B., Oct. 1, 1896.—The conditions under which the Canadian lobster industry are carried on demand the immediate attention of the people and government of Canada. Last year the Bowell Government was furnished with a detailed acocunt of the canneries' establishments of this coast, and the awful condition of the employees therein. The answer was received that the government was in possession of all the facts, but nothing has ever been done, and the insanitary condition of the factories continues. The government taxed the lobster fishermen ten dollars as a license and permit for fishing, but the factories, belonging to wealthy men, are untaxed, and apparently free from government regulation or inspection, and are in a state which calls for immediate reform.

The packers who are mostly French girls and young women, are badly paid, poorly housed and are fed on salt beef and pork for the two months employed. English people are not employed and 'would not dream of coming down so low.' The so-called 'factories' are mere weather shelters; they are dirty and abound with unmentionable insects. There is an attempt to partition the rooms for the sexes, but the shelters are so open in construction that the partitions are of little use. There are no sanitary arrangements, not even such provision as Moses declared necessary in his desert-camp. The pay of the female packers is two and three dollars a week, including the 'salt-board.'

The work done is, as any one might suppose, under such conditions, of the worst kind. There is not a firm either in London, New York, Boston or even Paris but has complained of the dirty state of the 'packing' and thousands of cases are yearly classed 'unsaleable' unless at very much reduced rates to those of the contracts, thus entailing heavy losses to all the countries concerned. Such a state of affairs would not be tolerated in Denmark, for that little country is too careful of its reputation for cleanliness and morality.

The lobster merchants or dealers, or perhaps more correctly stating it, the capitalists, are directly responsible for these evils. The store system is in use. They furnish rope, very expensive (a protected manufacture) clothing, flour and salt meat, of course at enhanced rates, as it all passes through their hands, and at the end of the season many of these factory runners are in debt and their establishment mortgaged; some escape across the frontier, when they see it is hopeless to recover themselves. Some of the mortgages are made out at compound interest. The profits of these capitalists are enormous; I dare not mention them for fear of revealing my identity, and they live in mansions worthy of their profits, contrasting painfully with the people who live in homes, some of them not even 'weather shelters.'

And yet the toilers, i.e., the operatives, unlike workers in iron or wood, do not need to be skilled laborers, and as they carry on all the work without supervision, they ought to reap the principal profits; but, on the contrary, they are worse paid than any laborer met with in the Old Country. Should this state of things exist? To crown all, the government of 1895 did not tax the capitalist or lobster merchant, but put it on the chief operative or factory runner and fishermen. The capitalist had in nearly all cases to pay the tax before the fishing permits were granted, and it was charged in the fisherman's account at the end of the season. 'To license tax, paid ten dollars.' The fact is, that not a fisherman or operative had ten dollars to his name. They are poor, especially at spring time, when every one seems to be hard up, both farmer and fisherman.

The trade is a lucrative one. There are people in England and elsewhere who will have good lobsters at any price, and their money is sure, but I know that thousands of dollars are lost every year to New Brunswick alone by bad canning, because of the causes I have mentioned. There should be a government inspection, and if it is necessary to protect the lobster so much as to restrict it being trapped for only two months of the year, it should be deemed quite as necessary to protect humanity from its own oppression, and indirectly, the consumers of this valued crustacean. But the restrictive regulations are a fraud and deception, for lobsters are caught, canned, poached and carted away while the guardians are snug in bed.

A TAX LESSON FROM MONTREAL.

(To the Editor of the N.Y. 'Evening Post.')

Sir,—The article in your issue of the 3rd inst. entitled 'Discontented Taxpayers' shows that New York may learn something from Montreal with regard to methods of taxation. In this city there is no tax whatever on the whole of a citizen's personal property; a few light taxes are levied on carriages and the like; real estate almost alone bears the cost of municipal government. The present rate is one percent and one-quarter more for school tax. Until about 1870 real estate here, especially if unimproved, was assessed at much less than its selling value, and there was a good deal of complaint such as that voiced in your article. While one proprietor with a 'pull' was paying on one-third value, another proprietor was paying on two-thirds. Within the past ten years the expenditures of the city have increased enormously, chiefly for the widening of many streets and avenues bequeathed from the days when a thoroughfare of twenty or thirty feet was deemed ample. Under the necessity of laying their hands on every available dollar of revenue, the assessors have step by step brought their assessments to the full selling value of all realty; indeed, they have occasionally passed that limit, as testified by advertisements of real estate for sale below its assessed value. To-day, therefore, the old outcry against inequality of assessment has died out; if the assessors overvalue a property, they stand ready to rectify their error on adequate proof.

In their aid these assessors enjoy access to the deeds of sale as registered; the figures therein recorded are transferred to their rolls and are indisputable. Still, as sales are few in comparison with leases, it would be well to require that leases be registered, as deeds of sale are now, and equally serve as a basis for assessment. If a proprietor owns one-thousandth part of the real estate in this city, or any other, he should pay exactly one-thousandth part of the real-estate tax. To pay less is to shirk part of a just burden; to pay more is to carry part of some one else's load.

A plan which might meet the acknowledged difficulties of just assessment would consist in requiring every owner to assess himself by formally declaring every year what he deems his real estate worth—that sum to be a legal offer of sale to any one who within twelve months tenders the amount, plus, say, 10 percent in the case of leased property; plus, say, 20 or 30 percent in the case of property occupied by the owner, who might suffer special loss or hardship if dispossessed; plus nothing if the realty is unimproved. This method would overcome all existing obstacles in ascertaining full values, and smooth the way for civic and other improvements. The enormous discrepancy between what a proprietor says his property is worth when he disputes a tax bill at the city hall, and what he claims when his real estate is wanted for a park, or street, or school, would disappear as if by magic. Had this plan been adopted in Montreal ten years ago, the city would have saved millions in the cost of opening new streets and widening old ones. A comparable sum would have been saved by the Canadian Pacific Railway in effecting its new entrance to the city, and in obtaining land for its new terminals.

GEORGE ILES.

Montreal, October 10.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

How the City's Money Has Been Spent.

REMARKABLE GROWTH OF THE INTEREST CHARGES.

Now that the aldermen are again concocting schemes to prevail upon the Legislature to increase the city's borrowing power—which means millions more to squander—the following facts and figures, which show the rapid growth in our interest charges, and a number of jobs upon which millions and millions were sunk, may be of some assistance in determining the wisdom of allowing the request of the aldermen for more millions.

The bonded debt of the city runs back to 1843. That year by an act of Parliament the city was authorized to issue bonds to the amount of $200,000 to purchase water works, which up to that date had been in the hands of private persons. In 1851 another loan of $200,000 was made to extend the old water works.

Shortly after it was contended that the works were too small and that new works were needed; so a loan of $730,000 was effected. This was in 1852. Four years later a loan of $250,000 was made, while in the year 1861 a loan of $200,000 was effected. In 1865-66, $375,000 were borrowed. All these amounts were borrowed in order to still further increase the efficiency of the water works.

Soon after the incorporation of the city the work of improving the streets was begun. The Road Committee spent $205,000 the first year, $60,000 during each of the next three years, and sums averaging from $10,000 to $40,000 annually during the next ten years. This expenditure was met partly out of revenue, but also partly by promissory notes, and temporary loans. In 1852 this accumulated indebtedness, which amounted to $413,667, was consolidated. The same year the city obtained a loan of $800,000 from the government. The corporation then increased its expenditure on the roads to $129,464. Another consolidation was made in 1860, amounting to $486,000, and at the same time a special issue of bonds amounting to $48,400 was authorized to be spent on the markets, Bonsecours market had already been constructed at a cost of $200,000.

During the next decade the city contributed $400,000 to the Grand Trunk; spent $400,000 for sewers; $114,000 for widening Notre Dame street, from Bonsecours to St. Sulpice, and $126,000 in acquiring the Hay Market and erecting the old Drill Hall.

Up to that time a special act of the Legislature was required to authorize each loan, and the objects towards which the proceeds were to be devoted were always defined.

In 1868 the first issue of bonds became due. The aldermen then obtained an act consolidating the whole debt of the city and carrying the borrowing power to $5,000,000. This was increased in 1869 by a special act authorizing the city to borrow $350,000, to acquire Mount Royal Park., and $500,000 to enlarge the water works.

The great demand for work in 1874-75 led the city to undertake the construction of main sewers, and of new reservoirs on the mountain, etc. This expenditure, coupled with a considerable sum spent on expropriations, caused a rapid increase in the debt.

Under Mayor Abbott the terminable debentures of the city were replaced by permanent stock and the sinking fund was abolished, which reduced the annual charge by over $200,000.

While the debt has increased five fold in twenty-five years the value of all the real estate in the city has a little more than trebled and the annual expenditure has been quadrupled.

The revenue has increased faster than the value of real estate, which only shows that the rate of taxation has been raised. In 1850, the revenue of the city was $154,273; in 1860, $448,732; and in 1870, $805,656. The expenditure in the latter year was $723,809. In 1880, the revenue was $1,514,000, and the expenditure $1,502,000. In 1890, the figures were $2,240,000, and $2,351,374 respectively. The greatest increase in annual expenditure has been within the last decade 1884-1894. It exceeds a million dollars.

STATEMENT SHOWING AMOUNT OF ANNUAL INTEREST ACCOUNT AND AVERAGE RATE OF SAME.

	Total debt.	Total int.	Avg. rate.
1868.....	5,157,386	288,813	6.1
1869.....	5,133,151	284,173	6.1
1870.....	5,277,389	293,727	6.1
1871.....	5,361,678	303,678	6.1
1872.....	6,025,496	334,671	6.1
1873.....	7,718,275	372,866	5.8
1874.....	9,763,031	398,670	5.6
1875.....	10,235,548	501,933	5.5
1876.....	11,658,798	564,579	5.5
1877.....	11,434,036	568,652	5.5
1878.....	11,585,873	568,072	5.5
1879.....	11,692,492	564,050	5.6
1880.....	11,730,886	560,319	5.5
1881.....	11,693,628	533,090	5.3
1882.....	11,874,786	529,278	5.3
1883.....	11,734,017	520,705	5.3
1884.....	11,855,108	516,306	5.3
1885.....	12,534,807	512,911	5.1
1886.....	12,817,264	506,853	5.0
1887.....	13,655,736	532,585	5.0
1888.....	13,067,956	493,778	4.5
1889.....	14,283,922	564,671	4.4
1890.....	15,734,444	601,680	4.2
1891.....	19,478,950	662,577	4.1
1892.....	23,522,027	741,760	4.1
1893.....	22,850,656	797,786	4.0
1894.....	25,838,336	933,804	4.0

The above is better shown by the diagram at the foot of the page commencing with 1868, when a debt of over five millions was consolidated.

As the Finance and Road committees are chiefly responsible for the great outlay, and growth of interest, the following shows the names of those who, since 1869, have been chairmen of these committees:

	Chairman of Finance.	Chairman of Roads.
1869	Rodden	David
1870	Rodden	David
1871	Rodden	David
1872	Rodden	David
1873	Rodden	David
1874	Alexander	David
1875	Nelson	David
1876	Nelson	David
1877	Nelson	Stephens
1878	Nelson	Laurent
1879	Nelson	Laurent
1880	Grenier	Laurent
1881	Grenier	Laurent
1882	Grenier	Laurent
1882	Grenier	Laurent
1883	Grenier	Laurent
1884	Grenier	Laurent
1885	Grenier	Laurent
1886	Grenier	Laurent
1887	Grenier	Laurent
1888	Grenier	Laurent
1889	Rolland	Prefontaine
1890	Rolland	Prefontaine
1891	Rolland	Prefontaine
1892	Rolland	Prefontaine
1893	Rolland	Prefontaine
1893	Hurteau	Prefontaine
1894	Hurteau	Prefontaine
1895	Hurteau	Prefontaine

The first era of noted expenditure, from 1872 to 1876, was associated with the name of Ferdinand David, to whom that part of the city from St. Lawrence street to Logan's Park largely owes its development. That five years more than doubled the debt of the city.

During the time Ald. David was chairman of the Road Committee, from 1869 to 1876, the following are some of the big works carried through.

Bonaventure street sewer; Colborne avenue sewer; St. Denis street was graded from below Sherbrooke street; properties acquired for Mount Royal Park; homologated plans commenced; widening St. Mary street from Papineau square eastwards to city limits, extension of St. Catherine street from Dufresne street to city limits east; extension of St. Hypolite street from Courville to Roy street; opening of Milton street from Shuter to Lorne avenue; extension of Lafontaine street from Papineau road to Colborne avenue; Mount Royal Park improvement laid out by Mr. Olmsted; St. Joseph and McGill streets paved with syenite blocks; flagstone sidewalks also laid in a large number of streets; completion of Colborne avenue tunnel; Craig street tunnel commenced; Dufferin and Dominion squares laid out.

Alderman Laurent's long regime of eleven years was marked by many improvements with notable increase of debt.

The following are some of the works during Ald. Laurent's regime:—

1880—Widening St. Bonaventure street, from St. Michael's lane to G. T. R. depot.

1880.—Widening St. Claude street from Notre Dame to St. Paul and opening Le Royer street, from Claude to Jacques Cartier square.

1883.—The following streets were widened and extended: Lacroix, Mignonne, Barré, Windsor.

1884—Notre Dame street was paved with syenite blocks from Monarque to Barrack street; Lagauchetiere and Hospital streets were widened.

1885—Opening of Lusignan street; widening St. Patrick street and Iberville street, and also portion of Notre Dame street, Hochelaga Ward.

1886—The following streets were widened and extended: German, Logan, Notre Dame, Stanley, Berri, St. Hubert, Roy, Essex, Tower and Sussex, Mount Royal Park extension; completion of dyke; Mill street and Craig street pumping stations erected.

1887—Warren-Scharff Asphalt Paving Co. contracts for paving Notre Dame st. from Barrack to McGill, and William street from McGill to Canning. Wellington from McGill to Murray streets were laid with sidewalks of six-foot New York blue stone. Portions of Dorchester and Suzanne streets were widened.

1888—The following streets were widened and opened: Mignonne and Dorchester; St. Gabriel levee from Victoria bridge to tailrace constructed.

Alderman Prefontaine has reigned since 1889. In the first five years of his administration the debt was again doubled. This increase of the debt is only one feature of the licentious extravagance of this period, which has been marked by the granting of enormous franchises on the most wasteful terms.

So far during Ald. Prefontaine's reign as chairman of the Road Committee the following are some of the many big jobs carried out:—

1889—The following streets were paved with asphalt: Notre Dame, St. Francois Xavier, St. John, St. Peter, Dollard, St. Sacrament, Hospital and St. Alexis. William street was paved with granite blocks from McGill to McCord. The following streets were widened and opened: St. Lawrence, Laval avenue, Bagg, St. Roch, Napoleon and Dorchester.

1890—The length of streets paved this year was four and a half miles. Permanent sidewalks were laid extensively this year, amounting to 23,253 square yards. The intercepting sewer was commenced this year. The following streets were widened and opened: Dorchester, Ontario, Notre Dame, Lariviere, Dufresne, Iberville, Forsyth, Wellington and St. Catherine.

1891—The length of streets paved this year was six and three-quarters miles. The following streets were widened and opened: St. Catherine, Inspector and Lagauchetiere; enlargement of Logan's Park, Nelleda, St. Cuthbert and Ruisseau Migeon.

1892—The length of streets paved this year was 2.8 miles. The total length of permanent paving up to 1892 was 20.34 lineal miles. The following streets were widened and opened: Notre Dame, Bleury, Cathedral and Milton. Extension of Viger square, Labelle, Beaudry, St. Catherine street bridge and Ontario street subway.

1893—The length of streets paved this year was 3.45 miles. The following streets were opened and widened: Pantaleon, Lagauchetiere, Berri.

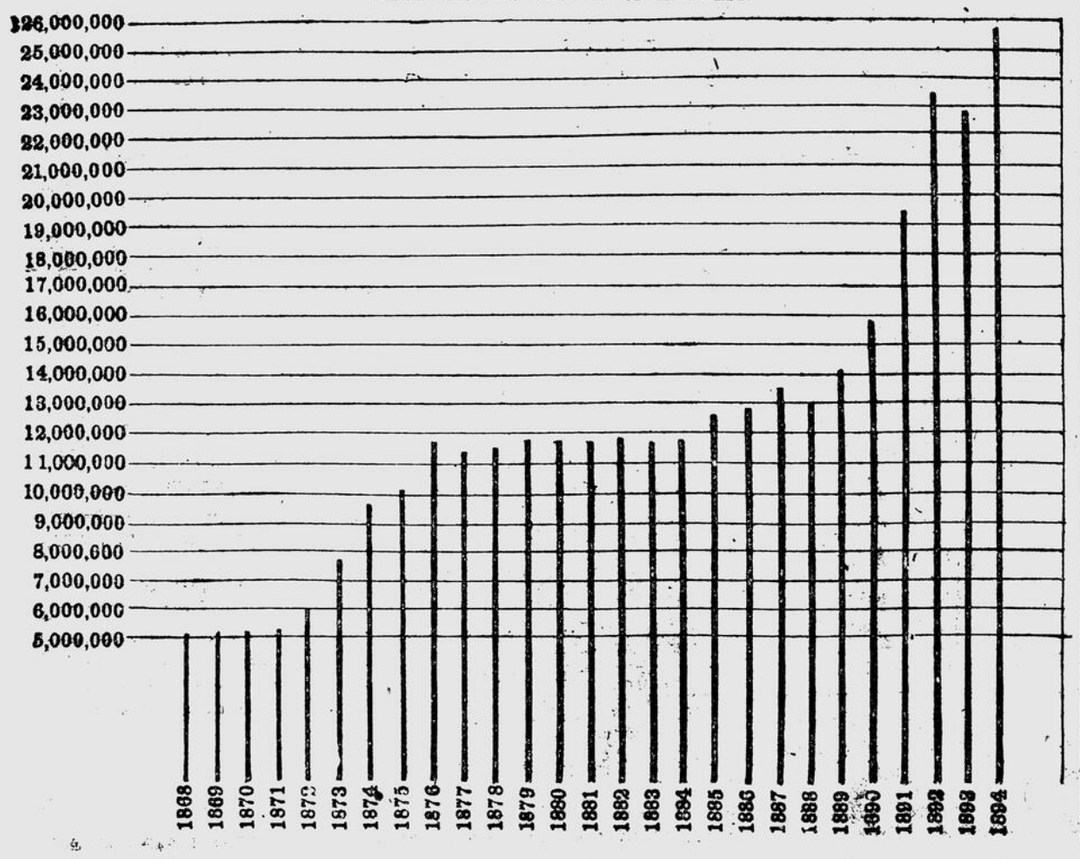
1894—Length of streets paved this year was 2.61 miles. Work on Berri street subway and Brock street tunnel. Notre Dame street widened from Chaboillez square to Fulford street.

1895—East end station and bridge.

WHEN YOU WRITE.

Has it ever struck you what a distance your pen travels every time you write a letter, or even when you write your name? If not, here are some figures that will astonish you. Each word you write is about an inch long; some words, of course, are very much less, but the average of all your words is as nearly as possible an inch in length. Taking into consideration, however, the numerous curves made in forming each letter, your pen travels the space of about three inches in every word. Now, if you are a rapid writer, you will write thirty words per minute. That is to say, every minute your pen travels a distance of seven and a-half feet, or a hundred and fifty yards in the hour. Clerks, or those who wield the pen at all vigorously, write at least half-a-mile a day, or about a hundred and twenty miles in the working year.

TABLE SHOWING GROWTH OF INTEREST.



ILLUSTRATED JOURNALISM.

HOW PICTURES CAME TO BE USED IN NEWSPAPERS.

(Glasgow 'Weekly Citizen.')

Illustrated journalism is quite a modern institution, yet it is most ancient, for picture-writings or hieroglyphics were the first means of recording great happenings, as, for example, the construction of one of the great Egyptian monuments herewith reproduced. That was the first illustrated journalism—for every event as it happened was described daily for the Egyptians by their hieroglyphists.

The Central Americans and the American Indians were adepts in picture-writing. See how graphically they place on record the number of warriors in a water expedition. For sheer simplicity and directness it almost equals some of the

The first Newspaper Illustration.

outline sketches sent from the seat of war by a famous modern correspondent.

So that modern illustrated journalism merely adapts the earliest and simplest principles to the publication of intelligence in an age where it is important that the reader should grasp the situation without waste of time. A picture appeals irresistibly to the perception, while a column of type would often fail to attract attention.

The British Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, recognized early that pictures were often the best possible vehicles for communicating information to the public. Therefore, under the direction of Charles Knight, the first number of the 'Penny Magazine' was produced on March 31, 1832; and this publication soon reached a circulation of 200,000. Illustrated journalism

APPEARED ALMOST SIMULTANEOUSLY

in this country and America. The first in this country was a crude sketch in the 'Morning Sun' of the Duke of Wellington, in connection with what reads singularly like the regular fin-de-siècle interview. The second was in the New York 'Herald,' a sketch of a scene in Wall street, which appeared after the panic of 1837.

This latter was followed, on occasion, by others, and when General Taylor con-

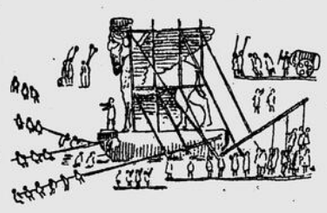
INDIAN STYLE OF ILLUSTRATION.
(Showing number of men in each boat.)

quered at Buena Vista, the elder James Gordon Bennett rose to his opportunity, and published the first portrait of the victorious general, to the consternation of his contemporaries.

'Pictures in a daily newspaper,' they cried; 'what next?' And so the 'Herald' was known for a while as the 'Gallery.' That journal's war maps became afterwards a famous feature, and undoubtedly helped to establish the prestige of the paper.

The day has long gone by when a political candidate can be elected without first making the public acquainted with his physiognomy, although the great enterprise and foresight of the elder Ingram has confined much of this to certain weekly papers in this country, rather than to spread it among the dailies, as is done on the other side of the Atlantic.

A notable instance of a paper prejudiced against pictures being compelled



EGYPTIAN PICTURE WRITING.

to adopt them, is found in the files of the New York 'Sun.' Its first efforts in that direction were unfortunate, and in 1880 destroyed every hope of its candidate, Holman, for the Presidency. It is safe to say no newspaper cut ever attracted so much notoriety before or since, and after another attempt, this particular journal abandoned illustration for a period.

When the New York 'World' burst forth with pictures one Sunday morning in February, 1884, and the thermometer of its circulation rose to such a height as to leave its contemporaries exceedingly cold by comparison,

THEY IN SELF-DEFENCE

proceeded to raise the mercury in their barometers by improving the quality of their reading matter, in the hope that, according to meteorological law, 'a rising barometer produces a fall in the thermometer.' But in vain—the crusade against the picture paper failed, and the 'Sun' resumed pictures, some of them very admirably executed. Then, a year or two later, came the announcement that newspaper illustrating had had its day, and no more illustrations would appear in the 'Sun.' But the 'World' kept creeping up in circulation, and curiously enough, a fact already noted by many Americans, it stood at exactly what the London 'Daily Mail' averaged for the third and fourth months of its new existence—namely, 203,000 and 222,000 copies a day. When the 'World's' average reached the latter figure, the 'Sun' again resorted to illustrations, and has often used, in its Sunday edition, as many as two hundred cuts.

But two hundred pictures is nothing to what a New York paper can do, and has done. The New York 'Journal' recently printed over four hundred illustrations in a single issue, several of these being printed in color. To show how general the custom is of employing youthful artists as editors and reporters, the doyen of New York illustrators, Mr. Walter McDougall, of the 'World,' is barely thirty-five. This paper alone has twenty-four artists on its staff.

London newspapers are proverbially conservative. The 'Daily Chronicle' as an illustrated journal has an existence to be

RECKONED BY MONTHS.

yet some of its drawings by Messrs. Pennell, Wirgman, Hartrick, and others, have been excellent. It was only the other day that the 'Daily News' broke away from its traditions by engaging the services of Mr. Harry Furniss. The evening and Sunday papers now illustrate more or less profusely, but chiefly in the direction of caricature. Regular topical illustration is left to the 'Daily Graphic' and the weekly periodicals.

As regards the way in which newspaper illustration is done, it should be borne in mind that one artist cannot be expected to 'cover' every line of illustrating. He himself will no doubt allege that he can do it, but this is merely a pardonable egotism inherent in his artistic nature. Each artist has a talent in a certain line, and curiously enough this is the one he usually cares least to work in. The editor must find out which class of subjects an artist is best adapted for, and engage him for that only; because the artist who draws architecture or landscape well, will not retain the likeness if he attempts portraits. Herewith is an

EXAMPLE OF A PORTRAIT

of Mr. Chamberlain executed by an architectural artist.

The mechanical draughtsman cannot master the mystery of a fashion plate, neither will a marine artist understand sufficiently the anatomy of a horse. The fact that an artist is a great painter will,

MR. CHAMBERLAIN,
(Drawn by an Architect.)

as a rule, indicate that he is totally unfit for newspaper work.

Newspaper illustration on both sides of the Atlantic, but especially in England, is in its veriest infancy. The day will no doubt come when the 'Times' and the 'Standard,' the 'Morning Post' and the 'Globe,' whether they resist the tendency or not, will appear daily with dozens of drawings.—London 'Daily Mail.'

CHATEAUGUAY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A VERY SUCCESSFUL PLOUGHING MATCH.

The Chateauguay Agricultural Society held a very successful ploughing match on Wednesday on the farm of Mr. James McGowan. The day was everything that could be desired. There was a fair crowd of spectators, including many ladies. Among others present were Messrs. W. Ewing and James Johnson. The judges were Mr. G. Buchanan, Mr. Emile Delorme, Montreal; Mr. Narcisse Mallette and Mr. J. Prudhomme, St. Isidore; Mr. W. Stevens and Mr. P. McFarlane, Huntingdon. Prizes were awarded in the following classes:—

Aged ploughmen, iron plough—1, Robert R. Ness; 2, James Kerr; 3, George Petrie; 4, Hugh Craig; 5, James Baxter; 6, Xavier Touchette.

Junior, iron ploughs—1, Daniel McFarlane; 2, Daniel McKell; 3, Albert Ness; 4, James Bryson; 5, George McClenaghan; 6, Matthew Roy; 7, John Thomson.

Third class, aged ploughmen, with wooden ploughs—1, Joseph Bouchard; 2, Albert Kerr, 3, Alfred Greig; 4, Francois Perront.

Fourth class, junior, wooden plough—1, Wm. Stewart; 2, Daniel Thomson, 3, Jas. Anderson.

Fifth class, ploughmen who never competed at any previous match—1, George Baxter; 2, S. Cuillieries; 3, David Ness.

Special, presented by Wm. Greig, M.P.P., in class No. 1 and 2, gained by Robert R. Ness.

Special, presented by J. P. Brown, M.P., in class No. 3 and 4, gained by Joseph Bouchard.

Special, presented by Robert Ness, president, in class 5, gained by George Baxter.

Special, presented by Ed. McGowan, vice-president, gained by George Baxter.

The ploughmen were well supplied during the day with lunch, and in the evening sat down to an excellent dinner supplied by the proprietor.

BEYOND EXPRESSION.

A costermonger, while trundling his apple-laden cart down a London street, was run into by a coaching party. The coster's cart got the worst of it, losing a wheel, and its ruddy freight being scattered all over the street. The driver of the coach came back to settle for the damage, and expected to come in for a volley of choice cursing. But the coster looked at his cart, looked at his apples, looked at the coach, and finally gasped out, 'Guv'ner, dere eyen't no word fer it!'—'Argonaut.'

ST. HYACINTHE NEWS.

AN INTERESTING BUDGET OF NEWS GATHERED BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., Oct. 23. Rumors of impending changes with the G.T.R. and C.V.R. are rife. It is said that the old G.T.R. station has so long been an eyesore is to be pulled down and a new one is to be erected on the grounds of the United Counties railway. It is said to be the intention of the G.T.R. authorities to build a station, one worthy of the patronage is so completely overtaxed. G.T.R. Many people would be glad to see the G.T.R. station removed from its present central site, but would be willing to submit themselves to a little inconvenience to secure the promised magnificent depot.

PLOUGHING MATCHES.

Under the auspices of 'The Agricultural Society of Notre Dame of St. Hyacinthe,' an interesting ploughing match was held recently which was witnessed by a large number of people. The judges were Messrs. P. Paquette of Rougemont, Pierre of St. Pie, and N. Provost of Ste. Madeleine. The results were:

Prizes open to men—1st prize, a plough worth ten dollars, awarded to Victor Michon; 2, a plough worth seven dollars, to A. Rodier; 3, $5, to F. L[illegible]; 4, $5, to L. Lalime (this prize was given by M. E. Bernier, M.P.); 5, $5, to [illegible] venu (this prize was given by Mr. [illegible] manufacturer, of Ste. Hyacinthe); to F. Chapdelaine; 7, $3.25; to N. [illegible] venu; 8, $2.50, to P. Peloquin.

Open to young men—1, $2.50, to A. [illegible] Bienvenu; 2, $2, to Leopold Bienvenu.

Children under twelve years of age—$2.50, to E. Chagnon; 2, $2, to A. La[illegible]; 3, $1.50, to J. Lamothe; 4, $1, to L. [illegible] quin; 5, $1, to A. Boulay.

The Rev. Father Rondot, who was the moving spirit there, promised to give a lecture on agriculture to all those who had unsuccessfully competed. All acknowledged that the success of the match was due in a great measure to his labors

GOVERNMENT DAIRY SCHOOL.

The next session of the government dairy school here will open on Nov. 4. The programme, which has just been made public, is a most interesting one. The attendance will be limited to forty. Courses in English will be from Dec. 7 to 24, 1896, and form Jan. 11 to 30, 1897. The lecturers are Messrs. Chapais, J. D. Leclair, Elie Barbeau and l'Abbé Choquette. The name of Mr. Gabriel Henry, civil engineer of the 'Ecole Centrale' of Paris also figures on the list.

FUNERAL OF THE MONTREAL FIREMEN.

Chief Chenette, of the St. Hyacinthe Fire Brigade, who attended the funeral of the victims of the Montreal fire last week is well pleased with the honors rendered to the late firemen. He says the funeral cortège was most imposing and that everything which could be done to honor their memory was done.

PERSONAL.

Dr. and Mrs. Homer Fauteux returned last Tuesday from their wedding trip. They had been sojourning in the United States.

A ROUGH EXPERIENCE.

The steamer 'Portia' on her next trip from St. John's, Nfld., to New York, will carry a man with an interesting story of four years' experiences in the arctic regions. His name is J. Jansen, and he belongs to Copenhagen. He has just arrived at St. John's on the steamer 'Hope,' which came from Greenland a couple of weeks ago and landed Lieut. Peary's party at Sydney, C.B. In 1892, Jansen went from New London, Conn., with a Capt. Clisby to collect whalebone, fur and ivory in the north. They employed thirty Eskimo, feeding and providing them with ammunition, receiving in return all bone, furs, etc., obtained. During the first part of January an American, who was stationed some twenty miles south of their position, sent to Capt. Clisby for relief, as he was sick. Jansen, with an Eskimo, went to him and reached the place all right. The sick man was placed in safety, and Jansen started to return. Sending the Eskimo ahead for a relief party, he started back over the ice, but a strong off-shore wind drove him to sea, and for six days and five nights he was exposed to the bitter Arctic cold. His feet were frozen stiff, yet, never despairing, he kept on towards land. It was a battle for life, but being a strong man, he finally reached the station exhausted, and more dead than alive. For four months he was laid up, and it was found necessary to amputate all his toes and the right heel. Capt. Clisby performed the operation with a sharp razor and a fine saw made out of a clock spring. They were the only white men on the coast, the nearest settlement being the Scotch station two hundred miles away, in Cumberland Sound. Last year a great misfortune befel them, which left Jansen all alone. Capt. Clisby was desirous of returning home, and went to Scotch station to take a steamer. While there, accompanied by Dr. Parker, Mr. Hall and four Eskimo, he went [illegible] mon hunting, but returning, a gale sprang up in the Straits, the main boom caught and the little vessel was [illegible] over, throwing all into the sea but the captain. He endeavored to save the others' lives, and while unstepping the mast it fell, and the enormous weight broke his neck. His body was found seven days after, but no trace was ever seen of the others. He was thirty-three years of age and unmarried. Jansen thought it best to return home this season with the result of his toil. He brought a ton of whalebone, but lost a large quantity of ivory, etc.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

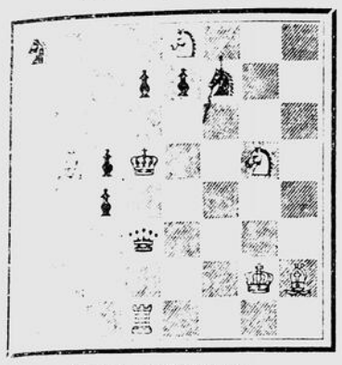
Furs, Furs, Furs.—We are the largest manufacturers of Sealskins and Persian Lamb in the Dominion. Exclusive styles in Ladies' Sealskin Jackets and Capes. All cordially invited to call and examine the finest stock of luxurious furs in Canada. Prices extremely low. You save from fifty to a hundred percent by making your purchases from us. Charles Desjardins & Cie, 1537 St. Catherine street.

CHESS COLUMN.

Saturday, Oct. 24, 1896.

Problem No. 40.—By W. Conn (Sunderland.)

Black—Eight pieces.



White—Eight pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

White—K on KKt2, Q on QRsq, R's on QKt8, B's on QKt5, and KR2 on KKt5, and K8; eight pieces.

Black—K on Q4, Q on Q6, Kt's on Q KB2, P's on Q2, K2, QB4 and eight pieces.

SOLUTIONS.

Problem No. 38—By J. Jespersen, in

White—K on K2, Q on KR6, R's on KB1 and KB4, B on QR5, Kt's on Q5, P's on KB3 and QB5; nine pieces.

Black—K on K4, R on KKtsq, B's on K3 and K3, Kt's on QR3 and KKt4 and QB5; eight pieces.

1 Q—K7.

Solutions received from 'Blue Bell'; 'Orillia,' Orillia; A. T. Cowell; C. S., Melville Cross; Montreal; L. C. W., Acton Vale; A. J. C., Montreal; L. J. G. C., Arnprior; Montreal; G.M., Montreal, and

Correspondence—J. G. C. The price of 'Chess Magazine' in England is shillings a year, or about 25c to that for extra postage to I. M. Brown, 19 Bagnalls, Eng.

Mr. Pitt, of this city, writes that he received a letter from the late Mr. Jared Oct. 3, or only two days his death.

THE GAME.

The following 'partie' was played on Monday last at the Heather Club, Westmount, the Short vs. Fish match and proved most interesting. The score is all, and the next game will be played this evening at the Heather

No. 50—Queen's Gambit.

J. Fish.	Black.
1 P—Q 4	
2 P x P	

The acceptance of the gambit has become very popular of late, having been adopted in the Nuremberg tourney by such players as Blackburne, Tarrasch and Tschigorin. Blackburne won in this opening against Pillsbury and Showalter. The object is primarily to avoid beaten tracks while keeping some little attack in hand.

3 P—Q 4 (?)

The best continuation is generally acknowledged to be Blackburne's invention of Kt to B 3, stopping the advance of Black's P to K 4.

	3 P—K 3

Why not P—K 4? This leaves White a strong centre.

4 P x P	4 Kt—K B 3
5 Kt K 5	5 B—K 2
6 Q—Q B 3	

If 6, P—K 5, K Kt—Q 2 (a); 7, B x B; 8, Kt—Q B 3, and White appears to have a position slightly superior to well-known phase of the French Defence. But if (a) 6, P—K 5, Kt—K 5; 7, B x B, Q x B, and White's position does not look so promising.

	6 Castles
7 B—B 3	7 P—B 3

Black should have preferred 7 .. .. .., Kt to B 3, as more attacking. Moreover this and the following move disarrange the Q Kt's sadly.

8 Kt—Q 3	8 P—Q Kt 4
9 B—Kt 3	9 P—K R 3
10 Kt—K 4	10 Kt—R 2
11 B x B	11 Q x B
12 P—K 5	12 B—Kt 2
13 Kt—B 4	13 Kt—Q 2
14 Kt x Kt	14 Q x Kt

Defending the Q P protected as he thought by the threat of B x Kt (ch) followed by Q x P, forgetting Pollock's warning 'Has he a hook?'

15 Q x P (ch)	
16 K R—Q sq	16 K R—Q sq
17 Kt x Kt (ch)	17 K x B

18 Q—B 2 (ch), Black can intervene with Q, and the exchange would leave White the command of the open Q file, and better game.

18 Q—Q 2	
19 Q—K 2	
20 K R—B sq	
21 P—Kt 3	

Had P—B 6 the game would have been probably blocked; for Black dare not take Queens on pain of a very strong attack. P—B 6, P x Q; 23, P x Q, R—Q 4, R x P (ch) and wins. The text move anticipates B—R 3.

22 Q R—Kt sq	
23 B—R sq	
24 P x P	
25 Q R—Q sq	

This appears to be fatal in every case. Short, however, thinks there is a win for White if he play 26, Q—B sq. Some of our readers would like to see analysis at this position. If so, we would like to hear from them. Black plays the game with vigor and precision.

26 R x R	
27 R x Kt	
28 R—Q 2	
29 Q—K sq	
30 K—Kt 2	
31 P—B 4	
32 R—Q 4	
33 Q—Q sq	
34 R x P	
35 K—Kt sq	
36 R—K B 4	
37 B—Q 4	
38 B—B 5	

And White Resigns.

LOCAL NOTES.

Mr. Jospen of Montreal chess, after a short stay in town. Despite advanced age (82) he is in excellent health.

Mr. Hess of Hagersville, Ont., is anxious to play one or two games by correspondence during the winter months, and will be glad to hear of some one like-minded with himself.

Mr. F. J. Marshall, now junior champion of New York state, does not seem to have been very fortunate so far in his match with young Napier at the Brooklyn Chess Club, having lost three out of his first four games, while the fourth was a draw, Marshall having forced a stalemate on the seventy-fifth move. He writes us that his health has not been good, and he consequently is somewhat out of condition. This is not strictly a 'local note,' but Mr. Marshall's doings will always be of local interest.

Mr. Marshall also added to his laurels on Monday last by winning first prize in a 'Rapid Transit' tourney at the Brooklyn Club, in which most of the strongest players took part.

Montreal Chess circles are to be congratulated on the advent of a new player, who by all accounts is a stronger antagonist than we have been accustomed to meet of late among amateurs, unless we except our gifted friend Mr. Fleming, who does not let us hear as much of him as we would like. The newcomer, Mr. S. B. Slack, who is one of the latest additions to the McGill professorial staff, is reported to have been one of the strongest players in the north of England, where he has repeatedly played in important tournaments, and has given, we are told, many exhibitions in simultaneous and even blindfold chess.

MONTREAL VS. CERCLE ST. DENIS.

We were unfortunately unable last week to give any account of the match between these two clubs, and will therefore give the detailed results of both encounters as follows:—

Saturday, Oct. 10.

Cercle St. Denis.	Won.	Montreal C. C.	Won.
J. Pelletier	0	R. Short	1
C. Germain	½	J. Fish	½
H. Bertrand	1	J. D. Cameron	0
W. Kurrle	0	D. C. Robertson	1
J. E. Lamer	0	T. R. Davies	1
J. A. Goulet	½	P. Barry	½
G. Breeze	1	J. Bemrose	0
H. Blanchard	0	G. Falconer	1
A. Germain	0	L. Stuwe	1
A. Masse	0	C. C. Wheeldon	1
Total	3	Total	7

Saturday, Oct. 17

Montreal C. C.	Won.	Cercle St. Denis.	Won.
R. Short	1	W. Kurrle	0
D. C. Robertson	1	C. Germain	0
G. B. Slack	1	J. Pelletier	0
G. Falconer	0	H. Bertrand	1
J. Fish	1	O. Trempe	0
C. C. Wheeldon	½	G. Breeze	½
V. Barry	1	J. E. Lamer	0
L. Stuwe	0	J. A. Goulet	1
Total	5½	Total	2½

We hardly think this score, five and a half to twelve and a half, does the Cercle St. Denis justice. It represents, no doubt, the relative skill of the two clubs in playing matches; but as far as chess is concerned there was nothing but the element of chance and a little want of experience, perhaps, that prevented the scores from being more nearly equal. C. Germain's game with J. Fish came within an ace of being a won game for St. Denis, instead of drawn, as also did the game, Breeze vs. Wheeldon, besides one or two other instances where lost games might have been won. However, in at least one case—Bemrose vs. Breeze, the same might be said for the Montrealers. In any case the Cercle St. Denis players profess themselves as by no means downhearted, and feel determined to do better next time, while no doubt the Montreal team feel fairly satisfied.

Meanwhile, there seems little doubt that the inter-club schedule will soon be arranged and then there will be encounters galore on the checkered field.

FOREIGN FACTS.

Mr. J. D. Elwell has been expelled the Manhattan Chess Club for opening a letter addressed to himself. The Brooklyn annual championship tourney will commence on or about Nov. 11. Tatum Helms and Olly have entered and prospective entries are Seuweine, F. J. Marshall, J. D. Elwell, Dr. Faber and W. Frere. A 'Flash Light' tourney took place in Glasgow recently. Sixteen players took part. The time limit was five seconds each for the first six moves, fifteen seconds for the next six, and for a minute each for the remainder of the game. The first game in the consultation match of three games up between the Metropolitan and City chess clubs of New York was declared a draw in forty-seven moves. Charousek is on the point of winning first prize in a Hungarian correspondence tourney, with Maroczy second. A small tourney is announced at Vienna early in November. First prize, $200. Is Maroczy's head threatening to outgrow his hat? He is said to be willing to wager a large sum that he will win twenty games straight against any eminent master. The Continental correspondence tourney, now in its third year of existence is now drawing to a close. Of the seventy original entrants, the survivors are playing the final games. The four leaders are: M. Morgan, Phila., won 3, lost 0, drawn 1—3½; J. A Kaiser, Phila., 2, 0, 2—3; F. Smyth, Phila. 2, 0, 1—2½; J. E. Narraway, Canada, 1, 0, 2—2.

AT BUDA-PEST.

At the moment of writing the first prize is being decided by a match of the best two out of three games between Tschigorin and Charousek. For it has come to that; the result of the tourney was a tie. The close of the twelfth round found three players on an equal footing—Tschigorin, Charousek and Pillsbury. In the last round the first two both won their games, while Pillsbury and only the third prize crosses the water to Brooklyn. Whether Charousek wins or not, the Buda-Pest Tournament will be the third in succession which has brought youthful and little known players forward to the front rank of chess players. At Hastings it was Pillsbury, at Nuremberg Maroczy, and now it is Charousek. His score is a brilliant one, winning against such players as Albin, Janowski, Maroczy, Tchigorin and Winawer and drawing against Tarrasch. It is noticeable that there is a much smaller proportion of drawn games in the score of this tourney than at Nuremberg. As to the quality of the chess played, we must wait to see some of the games before giving an opinion.

MR. POLLOCK'S FUNERAL.

The last remains of William Henry Kraus Pollock were interred at the Arno's Vale cemetery, near Bristol, on Friday afternoon, Oc.. 9. The chief mourners were his father, the Rev. W. J. Pollock; his brother, the Rev. J. Pollock, and his sister, Miss Pollock. Mr. H. H. Davies, representing the Bristol City Chess Club, and a number of local players, were present. Among the many floral offerings was a wreath 'In loving memory' from T. B. and F. F. Rowland, Kingstown, Ireland.

WINELAND AGAIN.

Referring to the recent account in this paper of Mr. Ohlen's lecture in the Scandinavian Mission on the discovery of this continent by the Norsemen in the tenth century some of the later proofs may be added. Some walls (masonry) and dams in Massachusetts are by learned experts considered to be the handiwork of this people. Some of these immigrants returned to their native land. After being traced over here for more than a century, the remaining ones are finally supposed to have got mixed with Indians, there being a striking similarity as to the weapons of these nations from this period, and as the language of the Sioux tribe of Indians contains a large number of old Norwegian words. Notable it is that Columbus visited Scandinavia and Iceland previously to setting out on his voyage to find again the long neglected road.

The Mission had its semi-annual meeting on Thursday, the pastor presiding. It was well attended. A positive financial balance was shown. In addition to the Sunday services a weekly prayer meeting was arranged. Mr. Emanuel Ohlen was re-elected pastor, and received a vote of thanks for his well executed duties in the past, and Mr. John Ohling was elected joint minister. A ladies' aid society was announced to be formed shortly, and places outside this city will be aimed at in order to sometimes reach Scandinavians who seldom or never have an opportunity to hear the Word of God in their native tongue. Captain T. A. Schjott, of the Norwegian merchant fleet, who lately has been connected with the Mission, spoke of his Saviour in a very warm tone. Besides the captain, many members of the mission, most firmly declared themselves to be standing on the Lord's side. A letter of thanks was carried in favor of Consul D. Connelly, who very kindly has been aiding the Mission for many years, and who will soon leave the city.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Tourists are specially invited to visit our establishment. They have the special advantage to select goods from the largest stock of beautiful furs in Montreal. Non-purchasers as well as purchasers receive equal attention and politeness. Prices very moderate, and defy all competition. Charles Desjardins & Cie, 1537 St. Catherine street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PILL-PRICE

The Days of 25 Cents a Box for Pills are Numbered.

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills at Ten Cents a Vial are Surer, Safer and Pleasanter to Take.

And are Supplanting all Others. All Druggists Sell Them.

Cure Constipation, Sick and Nervous Headaches, Dizziness, Lassitude, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite and all troubles arising from liver disorder. 24

MONEY SAVERS

For Families Who Desire to Economize.

Diamond Dyes the Agents.

It would require many large volumes to give a complete record of all the strong testimonial letters written by the women of the country in favor of Diamond Dyes. These indispensable aids in good housekeeping are gaining in public favor every week, and once tried, they become permanent home favorites.

Just think of it! One package of Diamond Dye will color from one to six pounds of goods, according to shade desired. This is wonderful work when the small expense is considered.

Your last year's jacket, suit, cape, dress and your husband's suit and children's clothes may be soiled, faded and unsightly; but with a ten-cent package of Diamond Dyes you can work wonders, and make the old things look like new for this season's wear.

Have you ever tried this work with Diamond Dyes? One effort in this direction of true economy will convince you that Diamond Dyes are money savers to the family. 24

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PICTURES FOR SUNLIGHT SOAP WRAPPERS

A pretty colored picture for every 12 "Sunlight" or every 6 "Lifebuoy" Soap wrappers. These pictures are well worth getting. Address:

LEVER BROS., Ltd., 23 Scott Street, TORONTO.

Sunlight Soap Depot for Quebec, Frank Magor & Co., Montreal.

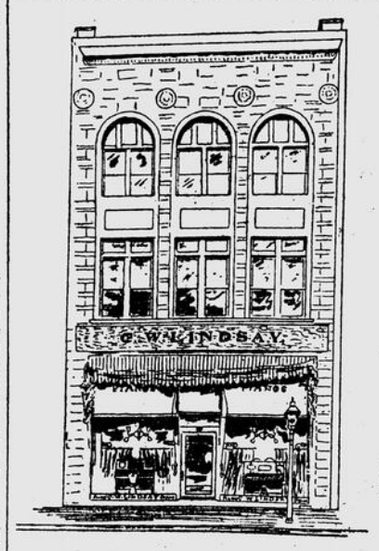
There is no Doubt About It!

ABOUT WHAT?

About the assertion that this is the store to buy the very latest styles of fur ruffs and fur capes in seal, black Persian lamb, grey lamb, sable, raccoon, oppossum, mink, and muskrat. We have a special line of Angora rugs, for baby carriages, which we are selling at very low prices. Give us a call and satisfy yourself that the most reliable and cheapest place to buy your furs and to have your old furs made like new is

THE AMERICAN FUR STORE,

27 St. Lawrence Main St.



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C. W. LINDSAY'S

NEW WAREROOMS,

2366 St. Catherine St., near Peel St.

Prices very low.
Terms cash or payments to suit.

"USE THE MEANS AND HEAVEN WILL GIVE YOU THE BLESSING." NEVER NEGLECT A USEFUL ARTICLE LIKE

SAPOLIO

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHASE & SANBORN'S Seal Brand Coffee is the "finest grown." For perfect results follow directions in each can.

Packed ground or unground in cans only.

CHASE & SANBORN,

BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO.

IF YOU BUY THE QUEEN'S LAUNDRY BAR

YOU HAVE THE BEST VALUE!

If you SAVE THE WRAPPERS and return 60 of them to The Albert Toilet Soap Co., 168 McCord Street, they will send you a handsome MACASSAR, size 17 x 22 inches, imported direct by them from France, which will ornament your drawing-room.

Dress ... Dreams

Often had—seldom realized. Whose fault? Modiste perhaps; material probably. The nearest approach to a "dream" of a gown is made of PRIESTLEY'S "EUDORA."

With its soft, rich, dustproof surface; with its qualities of easy fitting and graceful draping, it possesses a charm and refinement of its own, which it lends to the wearer. Wrapped on "The Varnished Board." Priestley's name stamped on every five yards.

Eudora The Ideal Dress Fabric.

10

Hirst's Pain Exterminator

The Great Family Remedy. No person should be without a bottle, as you do not know when you may want medicine, and when you do, you want the very best, and that at once, so get a bottle of Hirst's Pain Exterminator and have it handy. It never fails to relieve pain. Thousands of people are loud in its praise. It has made many miraculous cures of very stubborn cases, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, pains in the muscles, nerves, inflammation, cramps and chills.

Sold by all dealers at 25c per bottle.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

F. F. DALLEY CO., Ltd., Hamilton, Canada.

A Pleasant Surprise

is in store for the house-wife who has never kept Johnston's Fluid Beef on hand ready for immediate use, for making Beef Tea, Gravies and Soups.

16 oz. Bottle, $1.00.

Johnston's Fluid Beef. Convenient. Economical.

The Boys' Page.

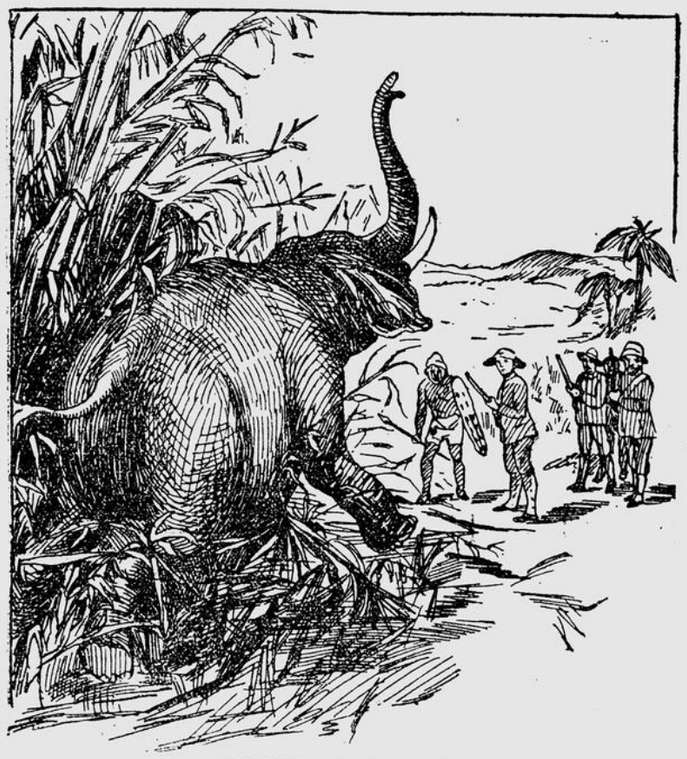
Looking Up an Old 'Rogue' Elephant.

BY W. THOMSON.

Many years ago, long before the now existing railway was built between its borders and the sea coast, I went with an American youth named Charles Tryon to the Transvaal, this being my second visit to that country, then a veritable 'sportsman's paradise,' and at present exciting so much of the world's interest.

Although our objective point was, in a straight line, little more than fifty miles from our port of debarkation, Delagoa Bay, we spent nearly the whole of three days in reaching it, being obliged to toil, with our Kaffir escort and heavy bullock waggon, through a difficult pass of the Libomba Mountains, which form the Transvaal's eastern boundary, separating it from Zululand and Portuguese South Africa.

On the afternoon of the third day, however, we arrived safely at the kraal of one Hans Wynkoop, a sturdy Boer whose hospitality I had for several days enjoyed eighteen months before, and with whom and his two stout sons, Franz and Hendrick, I had at that time shared in some rather perilous adventures.



HUNTING AN ELEPHANT.

All three of these men—in addition to their mother tongue, Dutch—spoke English fluently, and all instantly recognized and warmly greeted me.

After manfully helping to make away with a prodigious supper, I said to our host :—

'Well, Hans, what's the prospect for sport? Is game as plentiful as when I was here before?'

'There's no great falling off in buffalo, eland, springbok, gnu, and such like,' he replied, 'but lions, leopards, elephants, giraffes and even ostriches, are getting rather scarce.'

'That's a pity,' observed Charlie Tryon, 'for there's nothing I'd like so much as to get a shot at an elephant and take home with me a pair of tusks of my own procuring.'

The whole family seemed to have already taken a great fancy to my bright-faced young chum; and Franz, the elder son, now said :—

'Perhaps you can do it, Mr. Tryon. After you've got tired bagging smaller game, I'll take you two to a tree jungle, about ten miles from here. I've heard that a solitary old tusker is hiding there and has lately played the mischief with the poor Kaffirs' cornfields. If we can find him, and if you then feel like it and will shoot exactly as I or your friend tell you to do, you shall have the first crack at the beast.'

'All right,' responded Charlie, 'I'll obey orders like a soldier and will try to keep my nerves steady, though I've read that these 'rogue' elephants are mighty dangerous brutes to tackle.'

'They often are,' rejoined Franz. 'Yet a single heavy bullet put in the right spot, will down the biggest of them; and we'll take care you get a fair show. What loads do your guns carry?'

'Both our rifles are, as you see, 52-calibre breech-loaders, and some of our shells are charged with eight drachms of Hartford powder behind one and a quarter ounce steel-pointed bullets,' I explained.

'The very thing for elephants, lions and buffalo. You couldn't have anything better,' approvingly remarked old Hans.

We spent the first few days in hunting over a part of the Banker veld (open terrace, grasslands between the Drakenberg and Libomba ranges), where still abounded vast numbers of quaggas, true zebras, hartebeestes, a dozen varieties of antelope and numerous other wild creatures, of which, however, not being game butchers, we killed no more than could be consumed by the great horde of Zulus and Kaffirs continually following our trail.

Not only the three Wynkoops, but all the Boers I met, both on this and my former expedition, were wonderfully expert shots. I myself had been from early youth, as the result of constant practice, highly skilled in that line, and young Tyron was gold medalist of his college rifle team; yet neither of us could in long range shooting at live game, successfully compete with these men of stolid temperament and iron nerve, many of whom thought nothing of bringing down a small antelope at a distance of six hundred yards.

No wonder, then, that they had, in the lately closed war, been so uniformly successful against well-disciplined European troops, comparatively few soldiers, in any regular army that I have ever seen, being what I call good marksmen.

On the sixth morning of our stay, Franz Wynkoop, Charlie Tryon and I, with three attendant Zulus, rode off to that part of the Bosch veld (bush country) previously referred to. On coming within a half mile of the particular tract in which the 'rogue' was supposed to be, we dismounted, left our horses in charge of the blacks and proceeded quietly on foot, Franz having meantime carefully coached our inexperienced young friend how to act in any emergency likely to arise.

For some little time we walked slowly along the—to us—impervious, matted growth of tree jungle, keeping always forty or fifty yards from its edge, and keenly watching for any break that might indicate the passage of the huge brute we wished to interview. But none such occurred, nor could we anywhere see elephant spoor until we had reached an outlying Kaffir cornfield. Here we came upon traces of the beast with a vengeance; for scarcely a stalk of corn was left standing, and everywhere the rudely cultivated soil was marked by its footprints, as wide across as a half-bushel measure.

'I guess we've found the old fellow at last,' gleefully exclaimed Tryon.

'Not just yet, I'm afraid,' replied Franz. 'Likely as not he's miles away, being too cunning to stay long near a field he's destroyed. See, the tracks don't lead back to the bush, but right over the open veld. We'll have to do a little more tramping.'

For a short distance we succeeded in marking the elephant's course, but soon lost all trace of it in the dry, elastic grass. Yet we went on, hoping to find some spot where he had made an opening into the jungle for us, though we did not expect to find him near the entrance of such, for, as Wynkoop said, and I very well knew, the sagacious brute would probably make a great circuit after seeking cover and return to the outer edge of some especially dense thicket, perhaps directly behind the ravaged field, whence, himself absolutely motionless and invisible, he might watch the neighboring plain. I have known a group of four full-grown elephants to remain for many hours so perfectly concealed that hunters repeatedly passed and repassed within ten feet of them before suspecting their propinquity.

We had gone nearly a mile beyond the ruined cornfield, carefully scanning the line of jungle, when Franz suddenly stopped, gazed intently for a moment, and then said:

'Be ready, men! If I'm not mightily mistaken, I caught the glint of an elephant's eye in that clump of mimosa and wait-a-bit thorn,' pointing to a patch of thicket that looked almost solid enough to defy penetration by anything larger than a mouse.

As previously agreed upon, we now ranged ourselves a few feet apart, all facing the jungle, and Tryon occupying the post of honor in the centre. While we stood in an expectancy that might well have tried the nerves of a veteran hunter, Charlie quietly listened to and promised to obey the reiterated instructions of our guide, who was evidently astonished at the boy's nonchalance. Indeed, watching him closely, I could not detect the tremor of a muscle. The only signs of suppressed excitement were a slight paleness of face and a firm compression of his beardless lips, as he calmly said:

'If there really is an elephant in there, I'm going to shoot for the prize of my life, and I'll win it, sure!'

'That's the pluckiest youngster I ever saw,' smilingly observed Franz. 'Do you have many like him? Here he comes! Steady now, boy—steady!'

For, with the curious instinct common to most wild creatures, the elephant at once knew that he'd been discovered; and, I suppose, gradually working himself into a rage at the scent and sound of his plotting enemies, made up his mind to annihilate the puny things. At any rate, without the slightest warning, he charged furiously out on us, crushing down great saplings like so many reeds as he emerged from cover, and tearing his way through a network of cling vines, as might a strong bird through a spider's web.

Not more than fifty yards of open ground lay between us and the thicket, and the stupendous brute—an unusually large male—presented a truly terrific sight, as, with upraised trunk and harsh, scream-like trumpetings, he rushed on like a fiend-possessed mountain of flesh and blood. But not one of us moved! All stood, with rifles poised, as coolly as if waiting for the springing of a target trap. I glanced at Tryon. The boy was actually smiling! I could not repress a thrill of pride as I noted his resolute bearing.

'It's all right, Charlie. You'll do the trick,' I hurriedly said.

On and on, faster and faster, his small, pig-like eyes glowing with vengeful fires, came the enraged monster, straight to where stood the undismayed, young student. But, exactly as foretold by Franz, when within ten yards, he lowered the shielding trunk and depressed his huge head for the final assault. Then, seeing the critical moment had come, the Boer softly said: 'Now's your time, boy!' Whereupon my gallant chum, far more steadily and quickly than if shooting in his home club, threw up his rifle, aimed point blank at the hollows of the enormous beast's forehead and touched the trigger, while we stood ready to supplement, if necessary, his fire by our own.

But no second shot was needed. The heavy steel-pointed bullet, piercing the elephant's skull, tore its way clear through his brain, and the mighty creature, though already dead, was borne so far forward by his own momentum that he came crushing down so close to Charlie, that the boy had to spring aside to avoid being crushed.

Then, all need for repression being past, the young marksman gave free vent to his delight, laughing, shouting and hurrahing. A very excusable jubilation,, for not one inexperienced hunter in ten thousand could have performed the feat of which he (and I for him) was so justly proud.

The Zulus had slowly followed us; and now, hearing the firing, came up with the horses, when all hands went to work, and in the course of an hour, by the aid of axes and a peculiar saw, brought along for the purpose, cut out the elephant's tusks. These splendid trophies, as we afterwards found, weighed one hundred and thirty-six pounds, and were worth on the coast at that time the equivalent of four hundred dollars of our money, though I presume their happy possessor would not have parted with them for twenty times that sum.

Leaving the immense carcass to be disposed of by the great crowd of blacks, who, by some mysterious intuition, began to flock to the feast from all sides, we lashed the tusks to two of the Zulus' horses and got safely home with them, to the great content of old Hans and Hendrick Wynkoop, who both declared that they had never before known a mere boy, and a green hunter at that, to stand firm in the face of a charging elephant, much less to kill the brute at his first shot.

Indeed, their admiration of Charlie's prowess was so great that, though money-loving men, and by usage entitled to share in the proceeds of all our hunts, they joined with Franz and me in insisting that he, Charlie, should be sole owner of the magnificent pieces of ivory, and must take them to America with him; which the boy did on the expiration of his long vacation, while I stayed several more months in the Transvaal, enjoying such sport as could nowhere else be found, and finally, through the sale of ivory and rare pelts, clearing a quite considerable sum of money.

I have not seen my now old friend Tryon for more than twenty years, but have lately met one of his sons, who tells me that the tusks taken from his father's first and last elephant are still treasured by him as the most precious mementoes of his South African outing.—N. Y. 'Ledger.'

[For the Boys' Page.

CANADA.

Talk not to me of the old world's name,
In history's royal page;
'Tis dark with her deeds of blood and shame
That frown from each rolling age.
Her kingdoms to-day
Own the tyrant's sway;
Men quake at a despot's nod;
Freedom's a name, but a name alone,
Thousands in death on the hills are strewn,
For putting their trust in God.

But here, where the glad, free breezes blow,
Where Canada's banner waves,
No sign is seen of that pomp and woe,
Where thrones are guarded by slaves.
Here no tyrant reigns
In his gilded chains,
Nor fettered is thought and word;
But from the plains where the strong scythe swings,
Down to the coasts where the sea-surge sings,
Sweet liberty's strain is heard.

From Canada's soil her yeomen win
A life that is free and bold;
Her toiling sons in the city's din
With their sweat, earn honest gold;
The fisherman's barque,
When the day grows dark,
Comes back with the ocean spoil—
Over our Canada's happy land,
Labor and plenty walk hand in hand,
And contentment reigns with toil.

The miner's pick rings out in the west;
Her ships plough the distant sea;
For her sons are strong and brave as the best,
And men wherever they be—
On ocean or land,
In the forests grand,
Or down in the darksome mine,
Strong with the blasts from the north that sweep,
Brave with the courage of those asleep,
Where towers the lofty pine.

Past river and city, hill and tent,
Her ever-hurrying trains,
With the freight of half a continent,
Go leaping along her plains,
Or crawl on the edge
Of a mountain ledge,
Till gained is the ocean shore,
Where by the piers, ships impatient wait,
Eager to carry the labored freight
Across the Atlantic's roar.

Let others boast of their armies grand,
Of hosts that could take the field,
Content she rests with peace through her land,
And England her mighty shield;
But if war should fall,
And the old land call,
She would join in the fiery game;
Prompt as of old, would her faithful sword
Leap from its scabbard where battles roared,
To redden with martial fame.

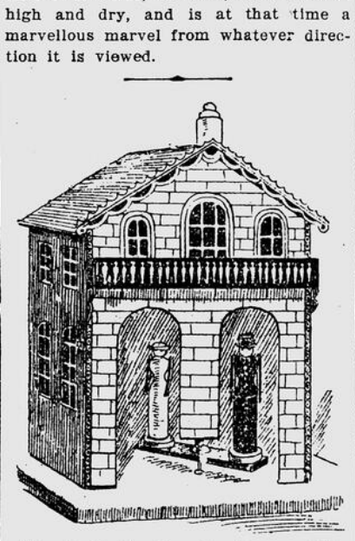
The land of my birth and early days,
The land that I love the best,
The land that shall hear my earthly praise,
And where I shall find my rest—
O'er hearts true and brave
May her flag ever wave,
Upheld by the strength of her youth;
Long may her glory undimmed by crime,
Shine, a pure beacon to every clime,
Of freedom and honor and truth.

WILLIAM ULRIC COTTON.

Sweetsburg.

A WONDERFUL FREAK OF NATURE.

Among the many wonderful freaks of nature there can be none in the geographical line that can possibly excel that known as 'The Giant's Head.' It stands, or rather reclines, against the face of the cliff at Point Pinos, in Montery County, California, and all who have viewed the wonder declare it to be the most colossal, as well as the most marvellous, freak in natural sculpture in existence. All portions of the 'head,' except the back (which appears to be 'blocked' into the metamorphic rocks against which it seems to be so naturally reclining), are as perfect as though fresh from the hands of some giant sculptor. The chin, mouth, nose, eyes, and brow are all perfect, as is also the hair, which appears to be gracefully drawn back from the forehead. The ears are not so 'true to life' as the other features are, but even in this respect no stretch of the imagination is required in order to see tolerably perfect auricular appendages. The bold features, backward wave of the hair, massive forehead, moustache, finely-chiselled nostrils, and deep-set eyes, are all reproduced on a natural yet gigantic scale, and with wonderful exactness. The freak stands near the Point Pinos lighthouse, being but five hundred feet from that building in a northerly direction. The 'head' stands almost at tide-level, the lower portion of the face being partially submerged during high water. At time of low tide, however, the wonder is high and dry, and is at that time a marvellous marvel from whatever direction it is viewed.



The Dull Weather Gentleman.—'Nice girl that next door—but dreadfully shy! Always pops in when I come out.'—'Punch.'

A HEARTBROKEN PONY.

A well-known writer tells the following interesting story: 'I had a few months ago a pair of ponies, bought by me almost as colts, and never separated for an hour for seven years. One of them, Ali, died. During his illness the sorrow, wonder, and efforts to rouse him of his stable companion were touching to behold. They were both loose in a very large box, where they habitually lived together, and the one in health, Odo, was constantly whinnying over his sick friend, licking him, and trying to induce him to eat hay, which he brought to him in his teeth. When Ali was really dead, and responded to his caresses no more, Odo's grief was poignant and piteous; it lasted longer than most brothers' regret would endure. Five months have gone by, but he has not forgotten. When I take him his sugar he neighs and looks about for his dead comrade.'—When boys are tempted to ill-treat ponies or any dumb animals, they should remember that they are sensitive to ill-treatment and can appreciate kindness.

E. J. Marey, of the 'Science Record,' has been studying the flight of insects, with the object in view of ascertaining the wing strokes per second in the different species. Those upon which the record is complete are as follows :—Wing strokes per second in the house fly, 330; drone bee, 240; working bee, 190; wasp, 110; hawk moth, 72; dragon fly, 28; and cabbage butterfly, 9.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sarsaparilla Sense.

Any sarsaparilla is sarsaparilla. True. So any tea is tea. So any flour is flour. But grades differ. *You want the best.* It's so with sarsaparilla. There are grades. You want the best. If you understood sarsaparilla as well as you do tea and flour it would be easy to determine. But you don't. How should you? When you are going to buy a commodity whose value you don't know, you pick out an old established house to trade with, and trust their experience and reputation. Do so when buying sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been on the market 50 years. Your grandfather used Ayer's. It is a reputable medicine. ***There are many Sarsaparillas—but only one Ayer's.*** It cures.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Radway's Pills

THE GREAT LIVER AND STOMACH REMEDY

For the Cure of all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, no Mercury, Minerals or Deleterious Drugs.

DYSPEPSIA.

Dr. RADWAY'S PILLS are this complaint. They restore the stomach and enable it to functions. The symptoms disappear, and with them the system to contract disease medicine according to the observe what we say in 'Fals respecting diet.

Observe the following sy sulting from disease of the dig Constipation, inward piles, full in the head, acidity of the sto heartburn, disgust of food, weight of the stomach, sour sinking or fluttering of the he or suffocating sensation when posture, dimness of vision, before the sight, fever and the head, deficiency of perspirat ness of the skin and eyes, pain chest, limbs and sudden flashes burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS free the system of all the above orders.

Price 25c per box. Sold by all Druggists.

Send a letter stamp to DR. RADWAY & CO., No. 7 St. Helen street, Montreal, Canada, for 'False and True.'

No After Medicine Required!!! . . .

DAWSON'S Chocolate Creams

The Prompt and Delicious WORM REMEDY.

Teaberry FOR THE Teeth

RESTORES NATURAL WHITENESS

PLEASANT·AND·HARMLESS·TO·USE=A 25c.

S. ZOPESA·CHEMICAL·CO·TORONTO

TUMORS TUMORS

For 6 cents in stamps we will send full particulars of Dr. Mason's Painless Home Treatment for Cancer and Tumors, with testimonials from those cured.

NO KNIFE. NO PLASTER.

STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

Mention 'Witness.'

Montreal Foundling and Sick Baby Hospital.

43 ARGYLE AVE.

The only hospital in the city taking babies under 2 years.

Young Women desiring training in baby nursing apply to DR. WARD, at the above address.

PETERMAN'S ROACH FOOD

FATAL TO COCKROACHES and WATER BUGS

'NOT A POISON.'

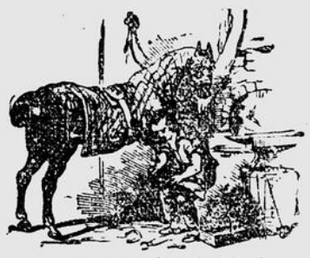
It attracts Cockroaches and Water Bugs, as a food they devour it and are destroyed, dried up to shells, leaving no offensive smell.

Kept in stock by all leading druggists.

EWING, HERRON & CO.,

Sole Manufacturing Agents for the Dominion

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.



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HORSE-SHOER, - 5 Hermine street.

(15 years' experience in Montreal)

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HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH.

23 and 25 St. Maurice street.

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Quick Service, Good Work, and Low Rates.

J. K. MACDONALD.

Locksmith, Bellhanger,

General Machinest and Blacksmith.

Carpenters' and Builders' Work to Order.

Bell Telephone 2591. 762 CRAIG ST.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

TWELVE IN A CLASS.

SAMMY'S TURN.

"...makes you keep your hand-...own on the floor, Becky?' ...Waldron had run in to ...s on his way to his fa... and Mrs. Evans was ...ky say her lesson. ...l, and paying no further ...o Sammy, said, 'Unselfish ...t, Becky.' ...s-e-l, sell—' ...' said mamma, and in... trying again, Becky picked ...handkerchief, and putting it ...es, cried softly, all to her...

...' exclaimed Sammy. 'She ...here on purpose to cry. You ...rn that way, Becky.' ...h we could learn to spell by ...stories,' said Becky, uncover... eye, and looking out that ...her handkerchief, when the ...er Evans children—Lon and ...nd Annie and Ruth—jumped ...and began to caper about wildly. ...ed Becky's idea. 'We could,' ...d.

...begin now, then,' said ...wouldn't you like to, Jack ...' His Aunt Sue's twins ...d to be passing, and they ran ...se he was there. 'You're no ...spellers,' he told them. ...your place in the class, then,' ...Mrs. Evans. Before she was ...ed Mrs. Evans used to teach ...; now she was left a widow ...children to bring up, Grand... said she would better go ...to her old trade. He lived ...them. Grandpa and Grandma ...her father and mother, hap...to be visiting them, so she in... the grandparents to come ...the class.

'Who's going to tell the story?' ...Sammy.

'You,' said the twins, and the oth... agreed to their choice.

Sammy counted them. 'Eleven,' ...ing at each with the forefinger ...his right hand. 'There ought to ...twelve—

"Twelve pears hanging high,
Twelve horsemen riding by;
Each one took a pear,
And left eleven hanging there,"

he sang.

Becky wanted to know how that ...le and the children would have ...their time trying to find out if ...Mrs. Evans had not said that ...must tell his story.

'...going to call my story,' be... Sammy, looking around upon his ...rers,

'UNSELFISH.'

...ny-Cash worked in my father's store; ...ks there now, but he isn't Benny-...he's just Benny. Another boy is ...I'll tell you how it happened. One ...when he was Benny-Cash, he had to ...in the evening, so father told the ...to give him some money to buy his ...and when he started to get it, he ...little boy crying awful hard. The ...said he was hungry, and Benny-Cash ...must be cold. So he took him ...bakehouse and let him eat the ...he was going to have. After he got ...ish work he went home with him. His ...was sick, and so was his little baby ..., and his father stayed over to the ...all the time. Benny-Cash had ...five dollars to get him an overcoat. ...him a good while to do it, too, ...he had to earn all the money he ...grandma had. But he bought them ...al, and then he got some things for ...eat, but he couldn't give them any ...for he hadn't any left to get his ...at with. My father said it was just ...for if their father had come home ...ld have carried the money off to the ... But he bought Benny-Cash an ...at when he found out what he'd ... Then he sent him upstairs to sell ...s and let the little boy run Cash. So ...just Benny. Father said he was un...sh—genuinely unselfish. That's what ...me remember the word.'

'I can spell it now,' said Becky. ...-u-n, s-e-l, sel, unsel, f-i-s-h, un...sh.'

Then each in turn spelled unsel...sh.

'That's a good story,' said Grand... Evans, 'and we must keep on with ...story-spelling class. Better meet ...ary week.'

Mrs. Evans said that was too often. ...e a month would be little enough ...to think up their stories.

Then she wanted to know how it ...ld be about the class. Sammy ...s set on twelve, and as her father ...mother did not live in their ..., they would be three short, in...of one.

The Jones twins said their grand... grandpa would be glad of the ...

'...think so?' said Mrs. Evans; she ...the idea. 'Then we might ...round at each other's houses.' ...'s that shut-in,' said Ruth ...remembering Miss Woods, ...River street. 'She'd be ...gh to join, she likes stories ...and she says herself she is ...

...of you will have to keep ...then; for she'll only get ...of our going there,' said ...Evans, and that, they ...ld be a tiptop thing to ...

...n up to Sammy; she ...ow about the pears. ...men was named Each ...ed Sammy, 'but you ...I want the rest to guess ...

...made up their minds ...first Saturday of every ...time at Mrs. Evans's. ...Grandpa's turn, and he ...let them know about ...they could be studying ...Greta Bryar, in 'Morn-

BABY'S TOES.

This one is a blossom, all rosy and white;
And this is a daisy, that peeps up so bright;
And this is a pansy, my baby's delight;
This one is a snowdrop, so fair to the sight;
A wee, tiny rosebud, mamma must call this;
And the foot is a posy for papa to kiss.

—'Our Little Dot.'

A GREAT MISSIONARY OFFERING.

The annual New York convention of the Christian Alliance closed on Oct. 11 with a great missionary offering of $122,000. The services were held in Carnegie Music Hall and the annual sermon was preached by the Rev. A. B. Simpson. Afterwards Samuel, a little boy from the Soudan, spoke and Mr. Maguire, who had recently arrived from Central Africa, gave a thrilling appeal for the Dark Continent, and Mr. Lelacheur of the China Mission spoke at more length and stirred all hearts with his timely and earnest work. Then came the missionary offering, which is thus pictured in the Alliance organ:

'It was simply indescribable and must have made a powerful impression on every unprejudiced witness. It was absolutely spontaneous. There was no pumping or pleading. In fact there was scarcely time to announce the offerings as they poured in from more than a thousand persons as they filled them up on little cards and handed them to the ushers in all parts of the house. They ranged all the way from five cents to $50,000, and as some of these extraordinary offerings were read from the platform, the multitude would burst into hallelujahs of praise, until it was scarcely possible to get time to read the increasing list of overflowing offerings. It was really like the way the people gave for the Tabernacle of old. Before the close of the morning service it had reached with pledges already handed in privately, a hundred and ten thousand dollars, and by the following morning it had been increased by over a hundred and twenty-two thousand. Many of us had dared to hope and pray for a hundred thousand dollars at this time, but the actual results were far beyond our sober expectation, while the spirit in which the offering was made was a testimony to God that made it worth tenfold more.'

The past year in the United States has been one of unparalleled financial stringency and some of the largest pledges hav been delayed in their payments. Nevertheless the Alliance in its eighth annual report acknowledges the receipt last year of $107,420 in cash and $33,000 in securities, being $13,565 over the receipts of the previous year. Eighty new missionaries have been sent out during the year and there are seventy-seven distinct mission stations in eleven different countries with about three hundred misionaries and a number of native helpers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"77"

FOR

COLDS

FIRE!!!

Our Montreal Warehouse where we manufactured and stored

Humphrey's Specifics . .

For Canada, was destroyed by fire on the 16th inst.

The drug trade is now being supplied direct from New York, so that our friends may not be disappointed.

HUMPHREY'S MED. CO.

Cor. William & John sts,
NEW YORK.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE.

A Well Equipped Foundry in Good Running Order.

A Splendid Chance for Energetic Practical Parties.

The undersigned will receive Tenders up till noon on SATURDAY,

31st October, 1896.

for the Real Estate, Machinery, Tools and Stock and Plant belonging to Parker's Foundry, Dalhousie street.

A fine business has been built up in this Foundry, situated in the heart of the manufacturing community, and there is a large custom trade.

Inventory can be seen and all information obtained at the office of John McD. Hains, 43 St. Sacrament street, Montreal, or on the premises.

JOHN McD. HAINS, }
JAS. H. McKEOWN, } Executors.

Montreal, 8th October, 1896. 12

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Modern Demon.

Dethroned and Banished by Paine's Celery Compound.

Mr. A. Budd Suffered 35 Years From Dyspepsia.

Now Well, Hearty and Strong,

It is freely admitted by physicians and all others who have had experience with Paine's Celery Compound, that it is the only medicine which can dethrone and completely banish that terrible enemy known as dyspepsia.

It is a great mistake to imagine that this demon of disease can be banished by pills, sarsaparillas, nervines, mineral waters, pepsins or bitters. These preparations and concoctions may give a short respite from pain and suffering; but to effect a permanent cure a medicine is required that will strengthen the nervous system, and remove the cause of the digestive troubles.

Paine's Celery Compound goes directly to the root and seat of the disease; it opens up the sewers of the body, and removes the waste matters that have so sadly interfered with nutrition. It does the great work without lessening the failing strength of the sufferer, and has not the injurious effects of the common cathartics that irritate and weaken every part of the system. Paine's Celery Compound enriches and cleanses the blood, makes bone and muscle, supports and braces the nerves, gives perfect digestion, healthy appetite, and sweet sleep and rest.

If you are one of the thousands bound by the chains and shackles of dyspepsia, we pray you give Paine's Celery Compound a fair and honest trial. In the past it has cured the most obstinate cases—men and women who were given up by the doctors as incurable.

Mr. A. Budd, of Shanty Bay, Simcoe Co., Ont., writes as follows about the efficacy of the medicine that cured him:

"For the benefit of sufferers I gladly give my experience with Paine's Celery Compound.

After suffering from dyspepsia for thirty-five years, and meeting with many failures with other medicines, I decided to use Paine's Celery Compound, having heard of so many cures effected by it. The Compound, after I used it for a time, produced miraculous results and banished my troubles.

"From a conditon of helplessness—being unable to sleep or eat—I now feel well and strong. I am astonished at the results, as my trouble was an old and chronic one. I have recommended Paine's Celery Compound to some of my neighbors, and in every case it has given satisfaction. I will always strongly recommend its use when I have opportunity."

24

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

HARTSHORN OR AMMONIA
—FOR—
FAMILY USE,
FOR THE
TOILET, KITCHEN, LAUNDRY,

Put up in pint bottles, two dozen in a case.
Ask your grocer for it.
MANUFACTURED AND GUARANTEED PURE
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VIAL'S WINE

Tonic Stimulant.

A palatable liquid food, assists digestion, promotes appetite, gives bodily and mental strength, and is especially valuable in cases of

Anemia, Debility, Weakness and Dyspepsia,

The effects are immediate and lasting.

WEATHER STRIPS.

Retail and Wholesale.

D. DRYSDALE, 645 Craig street.

Notices.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Town of Westmount will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at its next Session for the passing of an Act to amend its Charter and the Acts amending the same, granting further powers respecting Municipal Elections; special improvements; loans; expropriations; exemptions; collection of taxes; water supply; and for authority to the Town and adjacent Municipalities to enter into Agreements with Companies or persons relating to water supply; and for other purposes.

Montreal, 21st October, 1896.

DUNLOP, LYMAN and MACPHERSON,
Attorneys for the Applicants.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of five percent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its Branches, on and after TUESDAY, the First Day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

E. S. CLOUSTON,
General Manager.

Montreal, Oct. 16, 1896.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, }
District of Montreal. }

SUPERIOR COURT.
No. 332.

Marie Duceps, wife commune en biens of Pierre Duplessis, mason, both of the city and district of Montreal, has to-day taken an action en separation de biens against her said husband.

Montreal, 23rd September, 1896.

BERARD & BRODEUR,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

AMENDMENTS.

THE CITY OF MONTREAL shall apply to the Legislature of Quebec at its next Session for an act to amend its charter, and the different acts amending the same, as follows:—

1. To enable it to meet its obligations, to execute certain works and improvements absolutely required, and to provide for the payment of the surplus of interest resulting from such obligations, by means of a loan and an increase of revenue;

2. To amend the laws concerning the preparation and revision of the Municipal and Parliamentary lists;

3. To empower the city to impose a tax on all telegraph, telephone and electric wires placed underground or on poles;

4. To regulate mendicity, the sale of newspapers and pamphlets, as well as the circulation of bicycles and other vehicles of that kind, and to prohibit the exposition of wounds and infirmities in the streets and public squares of the city, and also to be authorized to make by-laws concerning the weighing of stone, commodities and agricultural products within the limits of the city, and to have the control of public scales that effect;

5. To correct a mistake in section I of Chapter 57 of 57 Victoria, by replacing the word 'widening' in the second line, by the word 'improvement,' and to modify said section accordingly;

6. To the effect that no company or person may be authorized to do any work in the streets of the City of Montreal without the consent and permission of the Council of the said city, notwithstanding any law to the contrary;

7. To the effect that the city be empowered to make a special loan for the construction of tunnels or underground conduits in the streets or lanes of the City for the purpose of placing therein the telegraph, telephone and electric wires;

8. To authorize the city to levy the school tax which has not been collected in St. Gabriel since 1890, and to fix the mode of assessment in connection with said tax;

9. To ratify the resolution and contracts concerning the arrangements made with certain companies and persons with regard to the sale of cattle outside of the markets, and to be empowered to modify and renew such arrangements or others of the same nature, or to make other arrangements with other persons to the same effect.

10. To include in the taxable property every piece of land now exempt from taxation, the buildings constructed thereon being excepted;

11. To modify the roll of assessment for the opening of Pantaleon street, and the conditions of the cost of said improvement;

12. To oblige certain persons to report the births occurring in the City of Montreal, And for other purposes.

L. O. DAVID,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, 17th Oct., 1896.

Machinery for Sale.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

20"x14' IRON LATHE, second-hand, refitted.
16"x8' IRON LATHE, refitted.
16"x8' IRON LATHE, used a few weeks only.
30" IRON PLANER, second-hand.
16"x20" IRON SHAPER, good as new.
10"x23" IRON SHAPER, refitted.
One Pratt & Whitney TAPPING MACHINE.
One 14" SPEED LATHE, refitted.
One DOUBLE EMERY STAND and COUNTERSHAFT, second-hand, in good order.
One No. 22 BLISS PATTERN PRESS, good as new.
One PLANER, MATCHER and MOULDER refitted.
One four-sided STICKER, 12", refitted.
One 4" one-sided MOULDER, refitted.
One 12 horse-power HORIZONTAL ENGINE, refitted.
One 6 horse-power UPRIGHT ENGINE, refitted.
One 8 horse-power HORIZONTAL ENGINE, refitted.
One 25 horse-power HORIZONTAL ENGINE, refitted.
One 40 horse-power ENGINE, refitted.
One "BROWN" AUTOMATIC, 18"x42", 150 horse-power ENGINE, in good order.
One 40 horse-power HORIZONTAL BOILER, in good order.
One 30 horse-power HORIZONTAL BOILER, in good order.
One 15 horse-power HORIZONTAL BOILER, in good order.
One 25 horse-power LOCOMOTIVE BOILER, and 25 horse-power ENGINE, mounted on top, refitted.
One 12 horse-power PORTABLE ENGINE AND BOILER.

A. R. WILLIAMS & CO., 345 and 347 St. James street, Montreal, offer each of the above at exceptionally low prices for immediate turn over. 17

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Thorough training for all needs. Rapid Progress. Certificates granted. When desired, arrangements are made for pupils to appear in public while studying. Graduates assisted in securing positions. Call, write or telephone (3418).

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1864 Notre Dame St.

Furs Remodelled to the Latest Fashions.

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Importer and Exporter,
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
FURS
for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children.
OVERCOATS, CAPES, CLOAKS, ROBES.
Makes a specialty of exporting Furs. The best market price will be paid for all kinds of uncured Skins. N.B.—The best price paid for Cakes of Beeswax and for Ginseng.
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3

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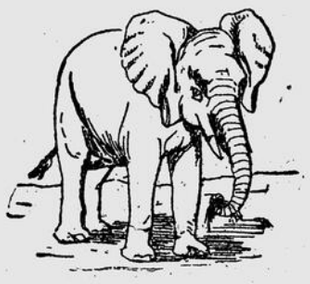

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SINGING MASTER.

Studio, 139 STANLEY STREET. Associated with Miss JENNIE HOYLE, Concert Violinist. Telephone 3539. 10

MR. THOMAS IRVING,
VIOLINIST,

Having returned from Europe, begs to intimate to his pupils and others, that he has resumed teaching at 31 Victoria street. 5

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Has Resumed Practice.
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Veterinary Surgeon,
Assisted by DR. W. A. PICHE
late Veterinary Surgeon of the United States Army for the past 9 years. Office and Infirmary at
Nos. 7 and 9 Hermine street.
Includes every modern appliance.

Silverware, Cutlery, &c.

A SPECIAL IN SILVER.
1 doz Sterling Coffee Spoons, in handsome case,
$5.00.
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Art Association Building.
2174 St. Catherine st.
Watches, Clocks and Jewellery carefully repaired.
Open Every Evening. 22

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Sole proprietors and manufacturers of the Celebrated

NEVADA SPOONS & FORKS

The finest the world produces for Purity, Whiteness, Hardness and Durability.
Nevada is an alloy of metals, specially refined by Daniel & Arter for the manufacture of Spoons and Forks.

Genuine articles marke
NEVADA D. & A.
Beware of Spurious Imitations. 29

Housefurnishings, &c.

HOUSEKEEPERS' NOTICE.
BARGAINS IN CARPETS.
ALL NEW PATTERNS
Carpet and Upholstering work in all its branches neatly and promptly executed. Carpets beaten.
HENRY HAMMOND, 222 & 224 St. Urbain st,
TELEPHONE 1749. 24

Builders and Carpenters.

JOHN T. HENDERSON,
Carpenter.
Get your houses ready for the fall.
Prices for all jobbing work given.
7½ ST. EDWARD ST. Tel. 3228. 30

HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE FALLING OF THE LEAVES—WANTED, TRAINING SCHOOLS OF HOUSEKEEPING—THE DOMESTIC DIFFICULTY. IS IT WHOLLY THE FAULT OF WOMEN—MISS AGNES E. SLACK COMING—MORE ABOUT A HAT — A CONQUEROR—SUNDAY WORK FOR SERVANTS—WHY DON'T MINISTERS AND DOCTORS STRIKE? — WOMEN MUST WAKE UP—NOONTIDE PRAYER—A FRESH WATER AQUARIUM—WEDDING CAKE—THE OLDEST WOMAN PUBLISHER—MAPLE LEAVES—NICE LUNCHES AT LOW PRICES.

[For the Home.

THE FALLING OF THE LEAVES.

(By H. E. Gage.)

The autumn winds again we hear,
A-moaning through the eaves,
A solemn sound, a requiem for
The falling of the leaves.

How swift the summer hours have flown,
Ripe fruits and golden sheaves
Their bounties gave; but now behold
The falling of the leaves.

Calm woodland bowers the weary one
No more thy cheer receives;
Thy shady coverts all are flown,
Gone with the falling leaves.

Nature her bright robes lays aside,
And mournfully she grieves;
We sigh with her when we behold
The falling of the leaves.

Thus often Life its brightest hopes
In glowing colors weaves;
But how they fade, decay and die,
Just like the falling leaves.

Then rest not in this world thy hopes
The aptest it deceives;
If placed in Heaven, they'll never fade;
There come no falling leaves.

WOMEN'S OWN FAULT.

TRAINING SCHOOLS OF HOUSEKEEPING.

'You women have the matter in your own hands.' This was the verdict of a well-known business man on Notre Dame street the other day. A lady had called upon him and the talk grew into a discussion of the great domestic problem.

'The present state of affairs is entirely your own creating. A respectable girl will do anything now before she will go into service. Why? Because of the odium cast by women on domestic servants as a class. Men never look upon labor after the same fashion. I can show you a man to-day, the honored director of one of our large financial institutions, who was at one time a storeman. Do you think any business man in the city thinks one whit the less of him for it? Not at all. Yet how would the society ladies of Montreal look on a woman who had done something similar? Suppose you yourself with all your present education, should go into domestic service. No matter how well you would do it you would at once be snubbed by those you now count your friends. You would even cease to be called Miss A., and in six months' time you would be chiefly known and spoken about as Mrs. So-and-so's servant. And no matter how your circumstances should improve, even if you lived to be as old as Methuselah, it would be held against you and you would never have the entrée of the same set again. I knew a man a few years ago in a leading Canadian city, who married the woman who had been his housekeeper. Instantly they were dropped by almost every one in the church, and they finally left the city for no other reason I firmly believe than to get rid of the odium cast upon him and his wife and start again where they were not known. The ladies of that church had been quite willing to receive that woman among them, as Mr. B——'s housekeeper, but as his wife—as their social equal? No. And for no other reason than that she had been his housekeeper.'

'Oh, I really do not think it is as bad as that,' the lady protested. I was talking with a friend the other day on this subject. She said she was quite willing to call a girl Miss So-and-so if she could only get one who would do the work she needed, and I am sure I should.'

'That is all very well. A few of you will maybe, but you do not represent the great body. Now there is my wife, and I consider her infinitely better than the most. Yet sometimes I find even her saying, 'Oh, she is only a servant!' I tell you a girl will work long hours in a factory and half starve on her pittance of wages before she will put herself in such a position.'

'But you men cannot free yourselves from all blame,' the lady protested. 'How many of the young men in your employ, for instance, would be willing to call upon a girl who helps me do my housework? Yet he would have no such scruples about a girl who stands behind the counter of a dry goods store.'

'Ah, but why? Don't you know that if he did do so in nine cases out of ten he would, at the very least, be ordered to come in future to the basement door.'

'Can you suggest any way out of the difficulty?'

'I think the whole thing must be put upon a different basis. There should be large training schools for teaching housekeeping in all its branches. There should be a well planned curriculum and regular examinations and diplomas given. Some other name than "servant" would need to be given to the graduates, just what I do not know, and I would advise a uniform. Housekeepers should be trained just as nurses are. From the 'Sairey Gamp' type nurses have developed till now there is no profession more respected than that of nursing. It should be the same with the profession of housekeeping. And I think the end desired will only be reached in something of the same way.'

'But is not that matter largely in the hands of you men? You have full charge of our school curriculums. You profess to believe that the office of house-mother is the highest a woman is called upon to fill, yet what provision do you make for it? Even cooking is not taught in any of our schools, and a girl's studies are now so exacting that she has even no time to learn a little at home by helping her mother.'

'You are right,' was the reply, 'and if I had any influence on our school boards, I would do my best to have that altered. But you women should move in the matter. Petition our school boards and urge that their methods be made to meet the housekeeping needs of the day.'

Now, what the Home Department would like is more expressions of opinion on this subject. Is this man right or not? If he is right, what can be done in the matter now?

MISS AGNES E. SLACK.

W.C.T.U. women of Montreal are looking forward with interest to hearing next week Miss Agnes E. Slack, the honorary secretary of the World's W.C.T.U., a sketch of whom appeared in the Home some months ago. Miss Slack is vouched for by all who have heard her as a public speaker of unusual ability. She has made her name quite outside of the temperance ranks. She is a member of the Women's Liberal Federation Executive Committee, which is the right arm of the Liberal party in England, a member of the Central Suffrage Society, and in her home in Derbyshire was for some time the only woman Poor Law Guardian. Two years ago she devoted nearly the whole of the month of November to speaking at various strategic points in England on behalf of women can-

MISS AGNES E. SLACK,
Hon. Secretary of the World's W.C.T.U.

didates for Poor Law Boards. She may be said to be a teetotaller by inheritance. Her father, a leading Wesleyan in Derbyshire, was a total abstainer, and in his house such apostles of temperance as Dr. Lees and Mr. Raper always made their home when working in the neighborhood. Miss Slack says that even as a little child she became convinced that there was no greater boon for any one than to be able, by God's assistance, to save some people from misery and clear away the temptations of drink. 'Miss Slack,' says a London writer, Mrs. Fenwick Miller, 'is the right person for the office she is now holding. She is well educated, of a good old English family, pretty to look at, still in the bloom of her years, and yet experienced in labor for the public good. She is a fine speaker, and is sufficiently free from private ties to give her best to the work she holds worthy of her best.'

Miss Slack declined a stated salary for her W.C.T.U. work, asking only a certain sum for clerical help. She is here for two purposes, to become thoroughly acquainted with the work of the W.C.T.U. in Canada and to help Canadian workers to be up in all the work of the world's union. All temperance workers, especially all W.C.T.U. women, will be glad of the opportunity of hearing her when she comes to Montreal next week.

MORE ABOUT A HAT.

I was very glad to see friend Ruth's letter about a hat. Do let us keep the subject stirred up. I am sure we only need to think. Women are not cruel by nature, but I am afraid we often are by thoughtlessness.

Every Sabbath, before me in church, sits a tender loving mother who nightly hushes her beautiful babies to sleep, and she wears in her hat two lovely tufts torn, it may be, from the breasts of brooding mother birds. Do you imagine she would wear them for a moment if she thought? But the milliner says, 'Oh, but they are lovely and so stylish,' and on to the hat they go when something else would be far lovelier.

There are so many dainty pretty things now-a-days to make and trim with that we might surely let God's feathered minstrels alone. And we need not fear in the least that our hats will lack in beauty, because we leave the birds to flash their bright wings and trill their glad songs where the loving Father meant they should, in His free air.

I received a catalogue from a leading house the other day, and there were birds and wings and ospreys in every variety, with the note: 'These will be much used for this season.' Out of thirty-four cuts of hats twenty-seven were trimmed with those things.

I quote from an American paper: 'Our birds are fast disappearing. In the South the once plentiful mocking-bird and red bird have been thinned off, and in the North the blue bird has hardly been seen for the last two years. Women are almost entirely responsible for the killing of the song birds and the bright denizens of the fields and groves. It is time for them to be ashamed of themselves.'

Well, as I said before, it is time for us to stop and think. If we went back in thought to the mangled little body, and perhaps heard the cry of the starving baby birds, surely our womanly nature would shrink from adorning ourselves at such a cost. We have the remedy wholly in our own hands. Men will not kill these birds to any extent for mere sport. It is for the money there is in it. If we refuse to buy the traffic will stop at once. Let us be independent and say 'not another bird shall be killed for me to wear.' Killed for me to wear; that sounds ugly, doesn't it? True it is, nevertheless. They are killed and not too mercifully sometimes either. But I hear the snip of the editor's scissors. Somebody else please speak; do not let the subject drop.

DOROTHY DAYS.

A CONQUEROR.

(By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.)

I saw an angel with majestic mien,
And radiant brow, and smile divinely sweet.
Strong human passions writhed about his feet.
There, too, expired those coward faults which screen
Themselves behind inheritance; and lean
On dead men for their strength; and think it meet
That all lay prostrate — owning their defeat.
Then to the Spirit with the eyes serene,
I cried aloud in wonder and in awe:
'Oh, mighty One, who art thou, that thy glance
Can circumvent heredity, cheat chance,
And conquer Nature? What thine occult law?
Art thou incarnate Fate—the Over-Soul?'
The Angel answered, 'I am Self-Control!'

DEFINE YOUR WORK HOURS.

Dear Editor Home,—Although I am not one who keeps a servant, after reading all that has been said in the Home Department, I am constrained to say a few words on the question. It strikes me that the easiest and most satisfactory way to settle the matter, would be to engage the household help just as men hire clerks or chore boys; pay them whatever can be agreed upon, and then decide upon so many hours' work, after which the time is their own to do as they like. Only I would make a proviso that they should not be out after a certain hour in the evening without some good reason. If wanted for work over-time, pay them extra. I believe there are many women who object to their servants having company; then I would suggest that the girls have a club room where they can meet for a little recreation of an innocent and elevating character, and perhaps the ladies for whom the girls work would contribute books, games, etc., etc. But to my mind to make and keep a good servant every well appointed house should have for the servant's use a bright little sitting room off from the kitchen, where she can have her easy chair, small lounge, table for reading, and writing material, and any pretty little ornaments that she might like, to make her life pleasant and happy. Then if the mistress would now and then present her with a good book or pretty ornament, or teach her and get her interested in some pretty, useful needle work, many girls would not care to roam about after hours. I would like to say to those women whose lives are given up mostly to pleasure and society, it would not lessen their dignity if once or twice a year they would allow their servant to invite in a few friends and herself assist in making it pleasant for them and furnishing light refreshments. In that way I believe she would keep the respect and love of a good servant, and be doing better missionary work than she knows of. Hoping this will not take up too much of your valuable space, I am, respectfully,

A. J. B.

Bedford.

WOMEN MUST WAKE UP.

The returns from the Methodist conferences, remarks the 'Congregationalist,' show a falling off in the vote in favor of the amendment admitting women to the General Conference which threatens its defeat. The women must wake up, and wake up the men or they will find themselves excluded after all.

A RULE THAT WORKS BOTH WAYS.

Dear Home Editor,—Once more I venture to intrude in our Home Department, to give a few remarks on the domestic problem which is making so many housekeepers slaves, and so many girls living libels. I want to ask the writer of the letter signed 'Bridget O'Flaherty,' if she will apply the Golden Rule when managing her own household? Will she be willing to always get her evening meal and clear it away? Will she allow her servant girl to go out when she likes, without asking permission? If housework is so distasteful on account of Sunday work why do not our milkmen, train-hands, motormen, drug store clerks, nurses, doctors and ministers 'kick' too? Will 'Bridget' have as much time to herself when she has a husband to get breakfast for at six in the morning, and two or three children to dress and get ready for school by eight? Single girls have few cares.

You servants of the present day,
Attention give to what I say;
Your useless hands, you know it's true,
Neglect so much that you should do,
And yet profess you are A1.
But, really, I can find not one
Who can a perfect kitchen keep,
But everything is in a heap.
Would you have ladies hire to you
To teach you all your duties through?
Pray tell us, servants, what you ask
Or what you call your daily task?
We're tired of hearing these complaints
Of household helps; 'twould tire a saint.
Why not give up your stubborn ways
And do whate'er your mistress says?
What do you do when work is ended?
Read novels, with your clothes unmended;
Or else you go out for a walk
Not caring if your mistress talk
Why not improve the shining hour
Your pots and pans and kettles scour?
There's but one thing appeals to you,
Your monthly wage when it is due.

ENGLISH PRACTICAL HOUSEKEEPER.

A NOONTIDE PRAYER.

Dear Sisters of the Home, — Those of you who are W.C.T.U. sisters, and were at the convention at Knowlton, will remember the request at one of the noonday prayer meetings, or, perhaps it may have passed from your mind, but don't let it. That is the object of my letter to-day. I know not yet whether that prayer has been answered or no. If is has been, and God by the influence of his Holy Spirit, has constrained that man to give up his unholy and unlawful traffic, still he will need your prayers, that wisdom and guidance may be his: for when a man has spent all the best years of his life dealing in that which blights and blasts all that is 'pure and lovely and of good repute,' it would seem that his own resources must be blighted, too. But God is able to keep and direct all that is committed unto him. So my sisters, and all who read this, will you not continue to plead with God, that this stubborn will may be broken and brought into harmony with the Divine will, and no more liquor to be sold in Ayer's Flats.

H. M. E.

East Hatley, Oct. 16, 1896.

THE INTELLIGENCE OFFICE OF THE FUTURE.

Cook—'Phwere do yez live?'
Mrs. B.—'Orange, ma'am.'
Cook—'Dthot's in the counthry?'
Mrs. B.—Yes, ma'am.
Cook—'Is there a Polishe foorce there?'
Mrs. B.—'Yes, ma'am. A very good one.'
Cook—'Are the mimbers agreeable loike?'
Mrs. B.—'Very.'
Cook—'Well, Oi'll sphake to the lady as lasht did your cookin', an' if she says you're amiable, an' not a big ayter, mebbe Oi'll thry yez fer a month. Come back to-morrer.'—'Harper's Bazar.'

A FRESH WATER AQUARIUM.

In reply to the query how to make and keep a fresh water aquarium, Mr. G. A. Lucas sends the following:—A good aquarium is not only a great ornament but also a never ending source of pleasure and delight, and the antics of its occupants would arouse the sense of the ludicrous in the dullest observer. The construction of one is a very simple matter. Procure four school slates, of large size, and replace the slate in three of them with glass. The fourth is to be placed next the window, and is left of slate, to avoid excess of light which favors vegetable growth on the glass. Fasten these around a base made of inch oak, with screws so as to form a box with three sides of glass and one of slate. Fill up the corners and all crevices with cement composed of resin, four parts; bees-wax, one part; a little boiled oil. When melted stir in a few spoonfuls of plaster of Paris. Soak the aquarium for four or five days, then fill to the depth of an inch, with a layer of sharp sand, and a few pebbles. Plant a few water plants, procurable in any stream, to supply oxygen to the fish, and then the water need not be changed at all, if all matter that might decay be removed. Floating weeds will flourish for months, and cast a shadow in which the fish delight. These weeds will even send rootlets down to the bottom of the tank. Success depends on adjusting a fair balance of forces, only introducing as many fishes as the plants can supply with oxygen. A gasping fish indicates an insufficiency of oxygen; one standing on his tail indicates disease, and it should be removed. Stock with minnows, perch, chub, water beetles and snails. These latter are the scavengers which keep the sides of the tank clean.

CHRISTMAS OR WEDDING CAKE.

Dear Editor Home,—In answer to 'Amelia' I send this recipe:

Christmas or Wedding Cake.—Flour, butter, sugar, raisins (stoned), of each three pounds. Six pounds of currants picked washed and dried; two dozen of eggs; orange, lemon and citron peel, of each one-quarter pound; mace, nutmeg and cinnamon, of each one ounce, and one-half-pint sour milk. Beat the butter to a cream, add the sugar and beat all till soft and light. Stir in the yolks of the eggs beaten to a froth, then the froth of the whites, continue beating, mix the currants, raisins, spices and peel, cut small, with the flour on a cake board, stir this into the mixture, stirring some time longer, then add the milk and mix that well in. Butter two large cake tins and divide the mixture; one should be a size smaller than the other. Bake three hours in a well-heated oven and when done turn out to cool: Place one on top of the other and ice.

Won't some of our friends give us some hints on household economy. Young housekeepers like myself would like to know what to cook and how to cook it to save money. I like the hints on how women can earn money at home and abroad. Give us some more, friends. One woman I know makes mixed pickles in glass jars for a store and another cans tomatoes in quart glass jars.

I enjoy this department very much and would like to exchange hints with my sister workers.

JENNIE.

THE OLDEST WOMAN PUBLISHER.

The oldest woman publisher is Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Wells, of the phrenological firm of Fowler & Wells, New York. She has been president of the firm since 1884. She still keeps her desk at the publishing house although eighty-four years old.

MAPLE LEAVES.

I went to church last Sunday evening and, like many other people who go to church and listen silently to some disagreeable sentiment which they don't like and often don't even believe, I longed to 'sass-back.' As that was, of course, impossible, I kept up a 'heap o' thinkin'.'

The clergyman compared man's life to a day. He dwelt at length upon the cloudy day, and impressed upon us how sin darkened our lives and hung like a great cloud over our little world. From this he worked on to another kind of day. One upon which the clouds at morning hung dark and threatening; but at evening they broke into a glorious sunset. And then he reversed the order of things and spoke of bright young lives darkened in their bright young promise. After a few moments more of war waged against clouds in general, the benediction was pronounced and we all went home.

Now, that clergyman simply ignored the day that was bright from morning until night. Yet the truth which I know he meant to teach might just as well have been worked out from the bright side. It was God's works he wished to teach. Yet in his endeavor to do so he dwelt at length upon Satan's part of the life.

Granted there is sin and sorrow upon the earth, we must also grant that there is goodness and brightness even as the earth is God's creation. Sin awakened our first parents from an unconscious union with God. Purity brings us back to a conscious union with him even as he said: 'The pure in heart shall see God.' As the sun's rays breaking through the cloud-banks soon dispel the darkness, so pure and merry hearts and tongues and actions, were all well disposed people to adopt them, would more quickly dispel surrounding evil than a great deal of upholding of that evil to censure. Clouds certainly do come and are necessary. If some life is so filled with shadow as to make that person blind to the sunshine, touch such a heart by a sun-tipped cloud and lead it away from sorrow to brighter days.

I would suggest for the common good and comfort of all that we club together and outshine any possible existing evil until the whole world shall be a glad song like a spring day and all that is not good and pure and honest shall flee away like the gaunt shadows of night before the approaching day. Then clergymen in their pulpits shall preach the goodness and beauty and grandeur and true womanliness and manliness of the ideal for which they wish us to strive, and all humanity shall desire to be good rather than fear to be evil, and vice shall have no place in this Canada of ours anyway.

As Canadians our lives can not be symbolized by a cloudy day. The vigorous young maple is our true symbol. The young leaves give evidence of health and vigor. Free grace and health mellow these into beautiful autumnal tints. And as our country grows older and more cultured why shall it not be that ideal land of which a good old thinker wrote and called for 'A Christian Athens.'

K.M.V.

COMFORTABLE LUNCHES AT LOW PRICES.

Dear Editor Home,—In last Saturday's 'Witness,' under the heading 'Cheap Lunches,' the writer in referring to the necessary appetizing food, adds: 'What is needed too, is a pleasant lunch-room where a cup of hot tea would be included, for the same price, ten cents.' As an additional answer to those already given, allow me to mention the Y.W.C.A. Branch Home, 2434 St. Catherine street, where this desirable adjunct to a comfortable [illegible] low price, may be daily [illegible] who go there have expr[illegible] tion with the arrangem[illegible] also is central and conv[illegible]

SECRE[illegible]

ORPHAN GIRL[illegible]

Dear Editor Home.—I w[illegible] 'Sister Grace' my experi[illegible] phan children. We hav[illegible] Miss McPherson's Home [illegible] She is now sixteen. She i[illegible] ful, quick to learn, both i[illegible] home. So satisfied were w[illegible] we got another girl from [illegible] and she we find in every [illegible] the first. She is a blessin[illegible] and would be to any [illegible] Grace' takes one of these [illegible] her home, treats them kindl[illegible] to what she teaches them [illegible] low her example. They are [illegible] what we all are, 'that whi[illegible] flesh is flesh.'

BENGOUGH'S PROHIBITI[illegible] TOONS.

Dear Friends of the Home[illegible] kindly let me know where [illegible] Prohibition Cartoons are to [illegible] collection of them can be got [illegible] ones can be got singly by [illegible] them. One especially desired [illegible] of the skeleton Death pouring [illegible] whiskey bottle into the publi[illegible] the treasury box is burst i[illegible] at the bottom, and three [illegible] lars coming out to support th[illegible] the editor or any friend of th[illegible] reply, either through the [illegible] letter.

MRS. B. C. ASH[illegible]

Wiarton, Oct. 19, 1896.

AN OVERHAND SEAM.

Dear Editor Home,—Please [illegible] it is incorrect to sew an over[illegible] from the left to the right? I [illegible] it easier to get children to make [illegible] stitch that way than the way [illegible] 'Illustrated Sewing Primer' by L[illegible] Kirkwood. Are both right, or am I [illegible] Will some experienced sewer give [illegible] perience, and oblige,

EMILY.

High Point, North Carolina.

MRS. JAMAL'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS IN JERUSALEM.

Editor Home,—Enclosed please find [illegible] last $5.00 for my lady friend and m[illegible] subscription for this year's teaching of [illegible] pupil in Mrs. Jamal's Syrian School. You remember I first sent $5.00 and then $[illegible] and now the last $5.00.

I wish you could tell us through the Home Department something of the work now and again, and oblige yours truly

MRS. A. A. GORDON MACMILLAN.

Langdon, N.D.

Dear Home Editor,—Please find enclosed ten dollars for Mrs. Jamal's School.

M. B. D.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONCE A YEAR
ONLY JUST OUT.

The Dodd's Kidney Pills Calendar for the Year 1897.

SUPPORTED THE WORLD

On His Heroic Shoulders—Atlas Must Have Healthy Kidneys.

As the first to be laid on our table for the year 1897, we welcome the reappearance of the Dodd's Kidney Pill calendar, published by The Dodd's Medicine Company, Limited, Toronto.

Prepossessing, beyond anything of its class hitherto published in America, though its purpose is at once obvious it has been made exceedingly pleasing by the fortunate choice of a design for the cover, which has been charmingly worked out by the artist in red and blue lithograph, the classic subject being—Atlas supporting the world.

It seems that these clever and persistent advertisers, not content with decorating the grassy hill-slopes and rugged mountain sides with their mammoth letterings, seek also adroitly to seize upon the imagination and assist it to account for the superhuman strength of the heroic Atlas, suggesting the secret of his power by representing him as being himself supported and relying upon a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

On the back of the cover, in a few pithy words those previously convinced of the urgent need of kidney treatment are warned against substitutes, imitations and counterfeits of the genuine Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Thus much as to the cover; of the book itself, we have to say: The arguments all seem unanswerable, the proofs ample and undeniable, the whole unique, admirable and useful, not only for the coming year, but for always.

We are assured by the publishers that sufficient are being printed to go around, that in due time every family in Canada will get one to their present and lifelong advantage. And as usual, adding: 'Dodd's Kidney Pills Always Cure.'

$1

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Mention this paper.

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NIGHTINGALE, D., 1742 Notre Dame street.

BOX MANUFACTURERS.
ESPLIN, G. & I., 126 Duke street.

BROOMS, BRUSHES and WOODENWARE.
AUSTIN & LEFEBVRE, 317 St. Pau street.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MERCHANTS.
ALEXANDER, JAS., 600 St. Paul street.
AYER, A. A., & CO., 570 St. Paul street.
BELL, SIMPSON & CO., 472 St. Paul st., 287 and 289 Commissioners st.
CAMPBELL, WM. M., & CO., cor. Foundling & Port.
DALRYMPLE, JAMES, 96 and 98 Foundling st.
GRANT, ALEX. W., 33 William street.
HISLOP & HUNTER, 235 Commissioners street
HODGSON BROTHERS, 9 Normand street.
KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON, 96 Grey Nun street.
MELDRUM, WM., & CO., 29 Nazareth street.
McGARRY, GEORGE, 26 St. Peter street.
McLAGAN, P. W., 12 St. Peter street.
McPHERSON, D. A., & Co., 22 William street.
OLIVER, JAMES, & CO., 36 St. Peter street.
SHAW, THOMAS, 34 St. Peter street.
ST. ARNAUD & CLEMENT, 2 Foundling street.
VAILLANCOURT, J. A., 333 Commissioners street.
WARRINGTON, J. C. & G. D. 111 King street.

BURNING AND LUBRICATING OILS.
BEAVER OIL CO., THE, 391 St. Paul street.
BUSHNELL CO., Ltd., The, Board of Trade Bldg.

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.
CHRISTIE, BROWN & CO., 268 St. Charles Borromee
LANG MANF'G CO., THE, 16, 18 and 20 St. Monique.
LUTTRELL, JOS., & CO., 680 Albert street.
MONTREAL BISCUIT CO., THE, 84 McGill street.

BOILER MAKERS.
WHITE, W. C., Nazareth and Brennan streets.

BRICKS, STONES, LUMBER, Etc.
MORRISON, T. A., & CO., 118 St. Peter st.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.
HENEY, E. N., & CO., 337 St. Paul street.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
EVANS & SONS, Ltd., 37 St. Jean Baptiste street.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.
CASSIDY, JOHN L., & CO., 339 St. Paul street.

CARRIAGE AND SADDLERY HARDWARE
MAILLOUX, P. P., 223 St. Paul street.

CARRIAGE MAKERS.
BERARD & MAJOR, 1947 St. Catherine street,

CLOTHING.
COHEN, J., & CO., 439 St. Paul street.
DOULL & GIBSON, 138 McGill street.
McKENNA, THOMSON & CO., 423 St. James street.
McMARTIN, CAMPBELL & CO., 256 St. James st.
SHOREY, H., & CO., 1866 Notre Dame street;
SMALL, E. A., & CO., 1 Beaver Hall Hill.
VINEBERG H., & CO., 1857 Notre Dame street.

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.
EWING, HERRON & CO., 579 St. Paul street,
LIFFITON, THE C. A. CO., Ltd., 126 Queen street.

COFFEE IMPORTERS AND ROASTERS.
CHASE & SANBORN, 435 St. Paul street.

COLD STORAGE.
MONTREAL COLD STORAGE AND FREEZING CO., 604 St. Paul street.

CONFECTIONERS.
LANG MANF'G CO., THE, 16, 18 and 20 St. Monique
TESTER & CO., 68 McGill street.
VIAU & FRERE, Notre Dame street.

COTTON THREADS.
GORDON, JOHN, & SON, 17 DeBresole street.

COOPERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN.
CAMPBELL, D. & SON, 36 Dalhousie street.

CUTLERY AND SILVERWARE.
HUTTON, JAMES, & Co., 15 St. Helen street.

DRY GOODS.
BROPHY, CAINS & CO., 196 McGill street.
GREENSHIELDS, S. SONS & CO., 15 Victoria sq.
HARROWER, ROBERT, 206 McGill street.
HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., 347 St. Paul street.
JOHNSTON, JAMES, 28 St. Helen street.
LINTON, ROBERT, & CO., St. Helen street.
LONSDALE, REID & CO., 18 St. Helen street.
McINTYRE, SON & CO., Victoria square.
RACINE, A., & CO., 340 St. Paul street.
THIBAUDEAU BROS. & CO., 332 St. Paul street.

DRUGGIST SUNDRIES.
DART, HENRY J., & CO., 641 Craig street.
LEEMING, MILES & CO., 53 St. Sulpice street.
PALMER, J., & SON, 1747 Notre Dame street

Wholesale Dealers and Manufacturers.

DRY GOODS AND WOOLLENS.
PWOLFF HERMANN H. & CO., 170 McGill street

OVERALL MFG. & TAILOR TRIMMINGS.
LEVY, H., 500 St. Paul street.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY & SUPPLIES.
FORMAN, JOHN, 650 Craig street
PRINGLE, R. E. T., Room 57, Imperial Building.
ROYAL ELECTRIC CO., The, Queen & Ottawa sts.

ENGRAVING AND LITHOGRAPHING.
CANADA ENGRAVING AND LITHOGRAPHING CO., Ltd., The, 5 Bleury.

ENGINEERS AND FOUNDERS.
LAURIE ENGINE CO., 1012 St. Catherine street.

ENGINES AND BOILERS.
LEONARD, E., & SONS, Common and Nazareth sts.

FANCY GOODS.
HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., 347 St. Paul street.
NELSON, H. A. & SONS, 59 St. Peter street.
PORTER, TESKEY & CO., 454 St. James street.
REINHARDT MFG. CO., 767 Craig street.

FISH MERCHANTS.
LEONARD & BROS., 24 and 26 Foundling st., near Custom House.

FLOUR MILLS.
LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., 27 Board of Trade Building.

FRUIT COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
BOWES & McWILLIAMS, 211 McGill street.
BROWN, JOSEPH, 255, 257 Commissioners street.
CLOGG, J. R., & CO., 169 McGill street.
HARRIS, IRWIN, 209 McGill street.
HART & TUCKWELL, 159 McGill street.
MONTREAL FRUIT EXCHANGE, 195 McGill st.
McBRIDE, JOHN T., 307 Board of Trade Bldg.
VIPOND, J. J., & CO., 259 Commissioners street.

FURS AND HATS.
SILVERMAN, BOULTER & CO., 495 St. Paul st.

FURRIERS.
CORISTINE, JAS., & CO., 471 St. Paul street.
JOHNSON, H., (Raw Furs a Specialty) 494 St. Paul.
LEVIN & CO., B., 491 and 493 St. Paul street.

GAS, STEAM, AND WATER PIPES.
TAYLOR, J. & H., 751 Craig street.

FOUNDERS AND ENGINEERS.
LANCASTER MACHINE WORKS, Lancaster, Ont.

GROCERS.
BIRKS, CORNER & CO., 18 and 20 St. Sacrament st.
CARTER, GALBRAITH & CO., 33 St. Peter street.
CAVERHILL, HUGHES & CO., 309 Commissioner street.
MATHEWSON, J. A., & CO., 202 McGill street.

GROCERS' SUNDRIES AND EXTRACTS.
GREIG, ROBT., & CO., 456 St. Paul street.
JONAS, HENRI, & CO., 389 St. Paul street.

GRANITE MONUMENT WORKS.
REID ROBERT, St. Catherine and Alexander sts.
HAWKINS, F., 112 Bleury street.

HEAVY HARDWARE AND METAL.
CRATHERN & CAVERHILL, 89 St. Peter st.

HARDWARE MERCHANTS.
LETANG, LETANG & CO., 287 St. Paul street.
MACPHERSON, ALEXANDER & SON, 378 St. Paul.
MADORE, DAVID, 281 St. Paul street.

HOT WATER HEATERS.
KING, WARDEN & SON, 637 Craig street.

ICE DEALERS.
MONTREAL ICE EXCHANGE, 26 Victoria sq.

JAPANNED TIN & ENAMELLED WARE.
DAVIDSON, THOS., MFG. CO., Ltd., 474 St. Paul.
McCLARY MFG. CO., 93 St. Peter street.

JUTE AND COTTON BAGS.
BEAVER BAG CO., The, Ltd., 56 Wellington st.
CANADA JUTE CO., Ltd., 17 St. Martin st.

KID GLOVES.
FITZGIBBON, SCHAFHEITLIN & CO., Victoria sq.
PERRIN, FRERES & CO., 7 Victoria square.

LACES, FANCY GOODS, ETC.
KYLE, CHEESBROUGH & CO., 16 St. Helen st.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.
DELORME, S. O., 418 St. Paul street.

LEATHER MERCHANTS.
MARLATT & ARMSTRONG, 12 St. Helen street.

LINEN THREADS.
GORDON, JOHN, & SON, 17 DeBresoles street.

LUMBER MERCHANTS.
BULMER, JOHN A., & CO., 571 Dorchester street.
MAXWELL, E. J. & Co., 725 Craig street.

MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES.
CANADA MACHINERY AGENCY, 321 St. James
WILLIAMS, A. R., & CO., 345 St. James street.

MANTELS, GRATES AND TILES.
LOCKER, THE G. R. CO., 1749 Notre Dame st.
LORIGAN, JOHN, 1830 Notre Dame street.
WEBSTER BROS. & PARKES, 228 St. James st.

MANUFACTURER OF WIRE GOODS.
NATIONAL WIRE WORKS, 584 Craig street.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
GLOVER & BRAIS, 184 McGill street.

MILLERS' AGENTS.
KENT, ELGIN MILLING CO., 44 St John st.

MILLINERY AND FANCY DRY GOODS.
CAVERHILL & KISSOCK, 91 St, Peter street.
McCALL, D. & CO., 1831 Notre Dame street.
REID, TAYLOR & BAYNE, 1801 Notre Dame st.
SMITH, J. R. B. & CO., 14 St. Helen street.

MILITARY, POLICE, FIRE DPT. SUPPLIES
MARTIN, JOHN, SONS & CO., 455 St. Paul street.

MUSICAL INST., FANCY GOODS, &c.
TRESTER H., 315 St. Paul street.

NAPHTHA AND GASOLINE.
BUSHNELL CO., Ltd., The, Board of Trade Bldg.

OFFICE DESKS AND FIXTURES.
CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL DESK AGENCY, 1782 Notre Dame street.

OPTICAL GOODS.
MONTREAL OPTICAL CO., 1676 Notre Dame st.

OILS, CHEMICALS, DYE STUFFS.
McARTHUR, CORNEILLE & CO., 310 St. Paul st.

PAINTS, OILS, &c.
BAYLIS MFG. CO., 16 Nazareth street.
COTTINGHAM, DICKSON, P., & Co., 1322 Notre Dame street.
COTTINGHAM, The WALTER H., Co., Lt., 21 St. Antoine street.
DODS, P. D., & Co., 188 McGill street.
HILL, WILLIAM, 327 St. James street.
RAMSAY A. & SON, 37, 39, 41 Recollet street.
ROBERTSON CO., THE JAMES, 142 William street.
WALL BROS., 15 Bleury street.

PAPER BOXES EGG CASES, etc.
MILLER BROS. & CO., 30 Dowd.

PAPER, PAPER BAGS, STATIONERY, Etc.
LAWRENCE & COLE, 768 Craig street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.
HOGG, DAVID H., 662 Craig street.
M'TL. PHOTO SUPPLY, 104 St. Francois Xavier st.

PICTURE FRAMES AND MIRRORS.
PHILLIPS, C. R., & CO., 143 McGill street.
JOHNSON & COPPING, 743 Craig street.

PORK AND BEEF PACKERS.
LAING PACKING & PROVISION CO., Ltd., (The)

PLUMBING SUPPLIES.
ROBERTSON, THOMAS, & CO., 638 Craig street.
ROBERTSON, (The James) Co., 142 William street.

QUILTED LININGS.
MONTREAL QUILTING CO., 647 Craig street

RUBBER STAMPS AND STENCILS.
MONTREAL STENCIL WORKS, 219 McGill street.
WALKER & CAMPBELL, cor. McGill & Notre Dame

RUBBER GOODS.
ALPHA RUBBER CO., Ltd., 335 St. Paul street.
CANADIAN RUBBER CO., The, 333 St. Paul st.

ROOFING MATERIAL.
PATERSON MFG. CO., The, Ltd., 47 Murray st.

STATIONERS AND PAPER DEALERS.
AUSTIN & ROBERTSON, 343 St. Paul street.
McFARLANE, DAVID, & CO., 316 St. James st.

SEED MERCHANTS.
EVANS, WILLIAM, 89 McGill street.

SHIRTS & OVERALLS.
SCHLOMAN, M. L., & H. 431 St. Paul street.
MONTREAL SHIRT and OVERALL CO., 1835 Notre Dame street.

SALT.
VERRET, STEWART & CO., 10 and 12 Port st.

SAWS.
ROBERTSON CO., THE JAMES, 142 William street.

SCALES.
FYFE, JAMES, St. Paul, cor. St. Peter street.
WARREN SCALE CO., The, 453 St. Paul street.

SEWING COTTONS.
ROSS, GEO. D., & CO., 648 Craig street.

SMALL WARES.
HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., 347 St. Paul street.

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE.
LEWIS BROS. & CO., 30 St. Sulpice street.

SODA WATER.
LAURENTIAN SPRING WATER CO., 90 Beaudry.

STEEL AND COPPER.
PARK, BRO. & CO., Ltd., 377 St. Paul street.

STOVES, FURNACES, TINWARE, &c.
McCLARY MFG. CO., 93 St. Peter street.
PROWSE, GEO. R., 224 St. James street.

STOVE PIPES AND ELBOWS.
THE PATENT ELBOW CO., LTD., 164 St. James st.

SOIL PIPE AND STEAM FITTING.
KING, WARDEN & SON, 637 Craig street.

SPORTING AND FANCY GOODS.
WIGHTMAN SPORTING GOODS CO., 403 St. Paul.

STABLE FITTING.
KING, WARDEN & SON, 637 Craig street.

STERLING SILVER & ELECTRO PLATE.
SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO., 1794 Notre Dame.

SILVER PLATER AND GILDER.
HENDERY & LESLIE, 134 St. Peter street.

STATIONERS AND BLANK BOOKS.
DAWSON, WM. V., 16 DeBresoles st.
MILLER, The ROBERT, Co., Ltd., 1872 Notre Dame.

TRUNK AND BAG M'F'G.
EVELEIGH, J., & CO., 245 St. James street.
McLEOD, HAWTHORNE & CO., 1819 Notre Dame.

TRUSSES AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.
GROSS, F., 712 Craig street.
HUDSON, J., 687 Craig street.

UPHOLSTERY AND DRAPERY GOODS.
BAILEY, WM. TAYLOR, Victoria square.

UMBRELLA MANUFACTURERS.
GROSS, FRED. W. 714 Craig street.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY.
JONES, JOHN H., & CO., 198 McGill street.

WALL PAPER.
WATSON, FOSTER & CO., 86 Grey Nun st.
M'TL. WALL PAPER FACTORY, 1030 Notre Dame

WIRE CLOTH AND PAPER BOXES.
MAJOR MFG. CO., The, Ltd., 600 Craig street.

WIRE ROPES, IRON AND STEEL.
THE DOMINION WIRE ROPE CO., 164 St. James st.

WOOLLENS AND TAILOR TRIMMINGS.
FINLEY, SMITH & CO., Victoria square.
FISHER, MARK, SONS & CO., Victoria square.
FITZGIBBON, SCHAFHEITLIN & CO., Victoia sq.

WINDOW SHADES AND POLES.
MARTEL-STEWART CO. THE, 673 Craig street.

Financial

ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSIONER.
BLACK, CHARLES R., Bank of Toronto Chambers.

BANKS.
BANK OF TORONTO, The, St. James and McGill.
BANQUE VILLE MARIE.
CAN. BANK OF COMMERCE, 157 St. James st.
MERCHANTS BANK OF HALIFAX.
ONTARIO BANK THE, Place d'Armes.
UNION BANK OF CANADA, 1766 Notre Dame st

BANK AND EXCHANGE BROKER.
GARAND, TERROUX & CO., 3 Place d'Armes.

BROKERS (STOCK AND INVESTMENT).
FORGET, L. J., & CO., 1715 Notre Dame street.
HANSON BROS., Canada Life Chambers.
WEIR, W., & SONS, 1711 Notre Dame street.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.
DUFF, J. M. M., Imperial Building.
DURNFORD, GEORGE, 196 St. James street.
HYDE, JOHN, Guardian Assurance Chambers.
MACINTOSH & HYDE, 157 St. James street.
McDONALD, JOHN, Imperial Building.
RADFORD & WALFORD, Room 37 Imperial Bld'g
RIDDELL & COMMON, 22 St John street.
ROSS, P.S., & SONS, 1766 Notre Dame street.

COLLECTION AGENCY.
FULTON & RICHARDS, 168 St. James street.

FINANCIAL AND INVESTMENT AGENTS
BAMFORD & CARSON, 183 St. James street.
INVESTMENT CO., Ltd., The, 47 St. Francois Xavier
MACINTOSH & HYDE, 157 St. James street.

FINANCIAL, REAL ESTATE, INVESTMENT BROKER.
MAINWARING, R. A., 147 St. James street.

LOAN & INVESTMENT CO.'S.
BIRKBECK INVESTMENT & S. & S. CO., The 163 St. James street.
ST. LAWRENCE INVESTMENT SOCIETY, Ltd. Bank of Toronto Chambers.

REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENT.
MORRIS, JOHN, 126 St. James street.

STOCK AND INVESTMENT BROKERS
HUTCHISON, JAMES, 214 St. James.

Insurance.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANIES.
LYNN T. LEET, 1724 Notre Dame st., General Agent.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
ALLIANCE ASSURANCE CO., 157 St. James st.
ATLAS ASSURANCE CO., 1735 Notre Dame street
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSUR. CO., Ltd., 1731 Notre Dame street.
GUARDIAN, F. & L., Assurance Co., 181 St. James.
IMPERIAL INSURANCE CO., Ltd., Place d'Armes.
NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO., 1735 Notre Dame.
PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, 10 St. John street.
The LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, 1762 Notre Dame street.
UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LONDON, St. James and McGill.
WESTERN ASSUR. CO., Canada Life Chambers.

FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.
BAMFORD & CARSON, 183 St. James street.
CHIEF AGENTS
Lancashire Insurance Company.
Sun Insurance Office.
JOHNSON, C. R. G., Canada Life Building.
MONTREAL AGENCY.
British America Assurance Company.
Caledonia Insurance Company.

FIRE INSURANCE BROKERS.
TAYLOR, EDWARD T. & SON, 43 St. Francois Xavier street.

INSURANCE AND INVESTMENT BROKER.
LEET, LYNN T., 1724 Notre Dame street.
The Montreal Loan & Investment Co.
The Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Co.
London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, The, Standard Building 157 St. James street.
STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO., Standard Building, 157 St. James st.

LIFE INSURANCE CO.
CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSN. OF CANADA, 207 St. James street.
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., N.J., THE
ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE, The, Waterloo, Ont.
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA, 1766 Notre Dame, corner St. Alexis St.

MARINE INSURANCE CO.'S.
BOND, E. L., 30 St. Francois Xavier street.
LOMER, GERALD, Fraser Building, 43 St. Sacrament st.
RILEY, JAMES J., & SONS, 204 and 205 Board of Trade Bldg.

Police and Fire

FIRE ALARM DEPARTMENT, City Hall, Bell Tel., 141.
CENTRAL POLICE STATION, City Hall, Bell Tel., 810.

Ambulance

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL, Bell Tel. 330.
NOTRE DAME HOSPITAL, Bell Tel. 446.
ROYAL VICTORIA, Bell Tel. 3400.

Daily Witness, 10 to 24 pp. Northern Messenger, 12 pp.
Weekly Witness, 16 to 20 pp.

—THE—

Friend and Neighbor Club Campaign.

A chance for subscribers to the 'Witness' to work among their friends and take advantage of club rates.

OPEN TO ALL COMERS.

Started October 1st and Closes December 1st.

The remainder of 1896 will be thrown in to those paying for a full year's subscription at any of the following rates:

DAILY WITNESS;

With Northern Messenger Free.

	Regular Prices.	Club Prices.
DAILY WITNESS, 12 months, with the NORTHERN MESSENGER, 12 months,	**$3.30.**	**$2.75.**
DAILY WITNESS, 6 months, with the NORTHERN MESSENGER, 6 months,	**$1.65.**	**$1.50.**

WEEKLY WITNESS;

With Northern Messenger Free.

	Regular Prices.	Club Prices.
WEEKLY WITNESS, 12 months, with the NORTHERN MESSENGER, 12 months,	**$1.30.**	**$1.00.**
WEEKLY WITNESS, 6 months, with the NORTHERN MESSENGER, 6 months,	**.65.**	**.50.**

The Northern Messenger is a twelve page religious weekly, well illustrated, and filled with the best Sunday reading matter for the whole family.

Any one may avail himself of the Club prices so long as his subscription comes in company with at least one other.

THE "BIG TWELVE" GOLD MINE OF PRIZES.

The following prizes will be awarded to the twelve people sending in the most money for subscriptions between the two dates above mentioned, (October 1 and December 1 of this year.)

1st Prize	$100.
2nd "	60.
3rd "	40.
4th "	30.
5th "	20.
6th "	15.
7th "	10.
8th "	7.
9th "	6.
10th "	5.
11th "	4.
12th "	3.

Drop a card to the Promotion Manager for sample copies blanks.

Drop a card to the Promotion Manager for sample copies of the papers to help you in your canvas.

NOTICE CAREFULLY.

The two subscriptions need not necessarily be for the same accounts. Thus Mr. Black may send in a subscription of $2.75 for the 'Daily Witness' and 'Northern Messenger' for one year for himself, and a subscription of 50c for the 'Weekly Witness' and 'Northern Messenger' for six months for Mrs. White.

The only persons ruled out of this campaign are those who took first prizes in the Midsummer Subscription Campaign just closed.

MARK IT.

Any one sending in subscriptions for competition in our 'Friend and Neighbor' Club Campaign,' must not forget to mark them clearly 'For competition in the Friend and Neighbor Club Campaign,' as otherwise they will not be counted in the competition.

A TWELVE-PAGE WEEKLY FREE.

We have never before seen the subscription of a paper considerably lowered and a twelve-page weekly paper thrown in absolutely free to boot, and yet that is what we are offering now in connection with our new 'Friend and Neighbor Club Campaign', read the announcement in this issue.

DON'T MIX MATTERS.

Do not mix up our new 'Friend and Neighbor Club Campaign' with our 'Midsummer Campaign,' which has just closed. They are entirely different and entirely separate.

UNSUCCESSFUL.

Those who were unsuccessful in the last campaign have an opportunity of success in the next because those who succeeded in the last have naturally sent in all the subscriptions they were able to get. There is barely two months, however, and the time will pass before you know it. The new 'Friend and Neighbor Club Campaign' will positively close at midnight of Nov. 30, 1896.

TO INVALIDS.

An invalid lady or gentleman, or other person who may not be able to do much direct work in connection with our Friend and Neighbor Club Campaign, could perhaps get two or three people to subscribe, who would each in their turn promise to get two or three more people to subscribe, who would each promise to get two or three more people to subscribe, and so on. The subscriptions to be sent to us in the name of the invalid or other person who set the ball rolling. Thus an invalid might get money to meet some special need, such as doctors' bills, or a trip, etc., and their friends would be glad to help them with their subscriptions, more especially as they would get the 'Witness' at a reduced rate, and the 'Messenger' absolutely free.

CUT THIS OUT AND KEEP IT TILL THE CAMPAIGN IS OVER.

MIDSUMMER CAMPAIGN PRIZE WINNERS.

The following are the successful competitors in the Mid-Summer Subscription Campaign, according to classes, showing amount remitted by each:—

NAME.	ADDRESS.	No. of Prize.	Total Amount Forwarded.	PRIZE CHOSEN.
	CLASS I.			
Mary Williamson	Roland, Man.	1st	$ 30 40	Organ.
Jas. P. Haryett	Ottawa, Ont (269 Bell street.)	2nd	27 80	Silver Watch.
Emma Tennant	Caintown, Ont	3rd	25 70	Clock.
Cecil New	Hamilton, Ont	4th	20 75	Daily Witness. Northern Messenger. Sabbath Reading.
J. C. Hopkins	Peterboro, Ont	5th	12 80	Weekly Witness. Northern Messenger. Sabbath Reading.
W. J. Crawford	Maple Green, N.B.	6th	12 21	Northern Messenger. Sabbath Reading.
	CLASS II.			
Ross Johnston	Whitby, Ont	1st	28 40	Lady's Bicycle.
L. A. Currie	Vancouver, B.C.	2nd	13 80	
R. H. Riggs	Thornhill, Man.	3rd	12 40	Microscope.
Thos. Tamblyn	Elizabethville, Ont.	4th	11 38	Daily Witness, Northern Messenger. Sabbath Reading.
Jno. Tannahill	Trout River, Que.	5th	7 50	Weekly Witness. Northern Messenger. Sabbath Reading.
A. A Sargeant	Eastman, Que	6th	5 30	Northern Messenger. Sabbath Reading.
	CLASS IV.			
Janet Horne	Wolfe Island, Ont.	1st	24 75	$100.00 Library.
A. L. Brown	Grenfell, N.W.T.	2nd	13 60	$35 00 do.
A S. Sutherland	Creeford, Man	3rd	5 40	Picturesque Canada.
	CLASS V.			
Rev. J. McAdie	St. Andrews, Que.	1st	28 40	Gold Watch.
	CLASS VI.			
Lachlan Kennedy	Winnipeg, Man.	1st	217 20	Trip to England.
J. E. Butler	Millington, Que.	2nd	163 14	Parlor Organ.
Danl. Dill	Halifax, N.S.	3rd	75 00	
Mrs. W. Fraser	Campbellton, N.B.	4th	38 25	Daily Witness. Northern Messenger. Sabbath Reading.
Geo. D. Stratton	Morriston, Ont.	5th	24 60	Weekly Witness. Northern Messenger. Sabbath Reading.
F. A. Padfield	Grange, N.H., U.S.	6th	21 72	Northern Messenger, Sabbath Reading.
	CLASS VIII.			
Fallowfield S. School, per Mr. Mackey, Sec.	Fallowfield, Ont.	1st	30 20	$100 Library.
Castlereagh Pres. S.S. per Ella J. Fulton	Castlereagh, Ont.	2nd	16 60	$35 Library.

The prizes for the Midsummer Campaign will be awarded on November 14.

Those who took first prizes in the Midsummer Campaign may not compete in our Friend and Neighbor Club Campaign.

There are as yet only two insignificant amounts sent in for the 'Friend and Neighbor Campaign.' Is everyone thinking his neighbor has a better chance? Many will be sorry that they did not enter in the last campaign, as a number of valuable prizes were not competed for at all and would have been easily won.

MR. MOODY'S ADVICE.

Mr. Moody having been invited by a number of New York ministers to hold meetings in that city in November, gave a preliminary address in the Collegiate Church, saying among other things:—

'I was invited to come here, and I thought I would drop over. I am always ready to follow the Lord's lead. If the cloud leads me, I am prepared to go. If we could get these three great cities united we could do a great work.

'Stick to your manuscripts, if you will, on Sunday morning, and build up your flock, but throw away set and written sermons on Sunday night. Why, Mr. Bryan found that he could do nothing with a manuscript speech at Madison Square Garden, and he has thrown it away. I heard him speak to a crowd the other day up in New England, and he got right down to the people. I didn't believe a thing he said, but he reached the people.

'There should be a thousand places in New York open for Sunday night meetings, and that night should be reserved for the conversion of the thousands of this city. Workingmen won't dress up and go out to Sunday morning meets. They want to rest; but they would come out in the evenings. If you don't reach them by Sunday night meetings, you will not reach them at all. The Church and the workingmen are separated. There is a gulf between them that has been growing deeper and darker every year. Praying alone will not close it up.

'I don't believe any man is called to preach to empty seats. You may be sure that if he talks to empty seats, the Lord hasn't called him. If your plan doesn't work, knock it on the head and throw it away, and take up a new one. If your quartette choir doesn't draw, do away with it, and put fifty or a hundred young people on the stage to sing. They will draw. You will have to talk the kingdom of God as the politicians talk gold and silver if you want to reach the people. The politicians reach them. They have got their literature and speeches in every home in this country, and those who can't read are begging others to read to them about silver and gold. This political campaign has followed the field for us. It has got the people to reading and thinking, and we should be able to do better work than ever before.'

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Twenty Chinese girls were recently graduated from the medical department of Michigan University at Ann Arbor, with the degree of M.D.

The New Zealand Government has granted permission to the officers of the Salvation Army to visit the jails of the colony, and has placed the old Immigration Barracks at Christchurch at the disposal of the Army for social work.

The New York 'Evangelist' printed an appeal from a missionary in Syria asking for a well-boring apparatus greatly needed in that country. The result was a cheque for $3,400, sent for that purpose by a friend who remained unknown.

Fifty years ago Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett Moulton-Barrett were married in the parish church of Marylebone. The jubilee is ... by a service in the ... which the unique pair ... 12, the day on which ... 1889, is the date fixed.

The new Consumptive ... of several to be erected ... rier's settlement, Bridge ... opened recently, by Lady ... very large company trav... gow by special train, ... ceremony was attended ... persons.

'The Church at Home ... urges all young people ... correspondence with for... to take pains to note the ... of postage to foreign ... cents, and the single ... ounce, instead of one ... we are careless in ma... foreign missionaries, w... considerable expense. Th... true of China, a the ... ment doubles all such ... up the difference betw... gold.

Mrs. Bishop, accompani... ese and a European ... made a journey of 3,800 ... and 1,320 by land in the ... Chuan and Yunnan, which ... present travels in the Far East. She went to Japan early in J... and when last heard of was spending ... her at a Japanese cottage ... Satow's on the Chusinji Lake ... a much needed rest af... hardships and frequent ... Chuan journey. She pur... the East late in Novemb...

The Rev. Professor Agar ... found in the American ... much for imitation by the ... Sunday-school work in Great ... says that in America the ... but slight connection with ... work, and that it is mainly a ... manent educational ... therefore urges, in a letter to Mr. ... of the Sunday-school Union, that in England the experiment should be ... on English lines, and that at present he sees nothing to be gained by plac... ing the English Chautauqua in the place and acquiring property as in the United States.—'The Presbyterian' (London).

The 'Missionary Review of the World' gives the following interesting instances of the division of bibles: 'A few years ago a brother and sister in Cuba, having inherited a bible, could dispose of it in no other way than by cutting it in two and each taking half. And a colporteur tells an interesting story of a bible he gave to a negro in the mountains of West Virginia. The next time he saw it, behold, all the Old Testament was gone. The owner, being asked to explain, said that an aunt living five miles away, and a brother nine miles, had visited him, and each wanted the bible. After praying over the matter, they concluded to make a division. The owner kept the New Testament, and divided equally the Old between the others. And it was found that each had made good use of what they had.'

One of the latest publications of the London Auxiliary of the United Kingdom Alliance, is a leaflet setting out the drink statistics of London, from which it appears that the amount spent in alcoholic liquor by the dwellers in the Metropolis reaches nearly £20,000,000 per annum. This sum, it is computed, is a great deal more than half the rateable value of London, while it would pay the London County Council estimate for this year six times over, and the School Board maintenance account added to the schools could be paid nearly eight times sum necessary for the erection of new over with one year's drink bill. The cost of poor relief in the Metropolis is about two and three-quarter millions, or about one-eighth of the sum spent in intoxicating drink, and the whole of the County of London debt could be paid in one year, leaving a good three-quarters of a million in the bank if the money could be spent in this way instead of going into the publican's pocket.

A very interesting address on behalf of the Social Work of the Salvation Army amongst women was given by Mrs. Bramwell Booth at the Mansion House recently. The chair was taken by the Lord Mayor, who read sympathetic letters from the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, and many others. There was a fairly large audience, but few Salvation Army uniforms were to be seen. Mrs. Bramwell Booth evidently impressed the audience as she gave figures and facts about the Salvation Army rescue work. Her pleasant face and sweet musical voice of themselves conciliate an audience. A curious fact touched upon by Mrs. Bramwell Booth, was the growth of the Salvation Enquiry department. The Army has now the largest detective agency in London, and the connection of the Army with all parts of the globe makes it very valuable. During the last sixteen years the Army has passed 13,768 women through its Rescue Homes, about eighty percent of whom have been successfully dealt with.

A writer in the 'Interior' gives an account of a convention of Christian Sioux Indians held in Dakota: This meeting is to the Christian Indians what the General Assembly or the General Association is to the people of the Presbyterian and Congregational churches. Over three hundred tents made up the white city encampment, where were in attendance nearly or quite fifteen hundred Indians. The missions included are conducted by missionaries of the Presbyterian and Congregational churches among the Sioux Indians. Surrounding the temporary tabernacle erected for the meeting, and above which floated the American flag, the tents and horses and waggons and buggies presented a beautiful and intensely interesting picture. Soon after breakfast the next morning, the people assembled in groups or in the great tent of the white missionaries for worship. Later they assembled in the tabernacle and engaged in devotional services, women as well as men leading in prayer. Next they listened to a paper or lecture by one of the missionaries, after which the Indians discussed such topics as the following: Conditions of church membership; the state of the soul after death; how shall church members conduct themselves so as to attain to life; the interest of the Dakotas in religious worship, and how to increase it; how to treat Indian dances, the advantages and drawbacks of visiting, the place of women in the church, higher education. Rapid progress is being made in the evangelization of the Indians.

...TRIC ENGINEERING.

...Rapids Side Tracked to Provide Power.

...WORKS IN PROGRESS.

...g illustration will give ...sy of the works of ...'s Hydraulic and Land ... construction and ... completion on the Lower ... The enormous main-dam ... the left-hand side of the ... bank to its end op... no less than 1,000 feet ... is built of grey limestone, ... facing of Portland ce... This dam throughout its ... of 1,000 feet is sixty feet ...trains no less than forty-... flumes, each being eigh... thirty-eight feet in length. ...stands for 4,000 feet up the ...he main-dam and for 1,000 ... Above the main-dam the ...ate with a cut-stone ice... ...000 feet below it a guard... constructed of material ...bed of the rapids. ...d of the rapids has been ... as to give a waterway of ... in depth, temporary dams ... constructed above the works ... on the right-hand side of the ... to permit of the excavation be... carried out in the rapids-bed. These ... will of course be removed on the ... of the work. The natural ... the bed of the river below the ..., which for centuries past has ... cause of the apparent rise of ... the rapids during winter, will ... by blasting. The Company ... have their works ready for use ... as if the weather continues to ... As the contract called for June ... they will thus be ahead of time. In ... it is expected that they will be ... to start placing their machinery. ... the ultimate result of the dam and ... turn out, as an investment, ... foretold; but its projectors ... hopes of very great success. ... no expert artist to divine the ... which the landscape view of ... river will be damaged. Prob... destruction of its beauties is ... It will be far worse than the ... on Pine avenue or the stone ... Cote des Neiges road. All of ... by nature and disappoint the ... its beauties. ...ure drawn by our artist repre... scene of great activity involving, ...mense outlay. ...am engines represented in the ... are those engaged in working the ... for the removal of the blocks of ... and in working the rock-drills.

THE SUPREME COURT.

...Oct. 24.—In the Supreme Court ... the argument in Kingston vs. ... was concluded and judgment ... of Toronto vs. the Canadian ...Railway Company, was next tak... The dispute arises in connection ... subway on King street west, in ... In 1887 the city proposed to ... the works necessary for the ... and subway to carry King street ... tracks of the Grand Trunk, ... Pacific, Northern and North... Railways, the cost being esti... about $160,000, provided the ...panies paid their fair pro... on application to the railway ... the Privy Council, the ...payable by the railways were ... the contribution of the city ..., or such other sum in ... that as might be neces... the expenditure. The city ... providing for the works ...ments and for damages ...ages of their land ad... being cut off by the ...ost of works, including ...nditure on their ap...ments, etc., considerably ...mate but the C.P.R. ...$15,000 apportioned by the ... as their contributory ... expenses. The city ...R. under the by-laws ...the extra cost as local ... and the company ...s to have the by-laws ... they were concerned, ...could not be called ... contribution in the ...amount fixed by the ... and that the ap... ...r necessary works ... the subway and the ...covered by the ori... which had been ...committee. The by... ...as prayed for by Mr. Justice McMahon, who heard the application, and his judgment was affirmed on appeal. The city now asks to have the judgment of both Lower Courts reversed and the assessment maintained against the railway company. Judgment reversed, Robertson, Q.C., and Caswell, for appellant; Armour, Q.C., and Macmurchy for respondent. The next case on the list is the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway vs. Sales.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF AN EX-SPEAKER OF THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 23.—Ex-Speaker Charles F. Crisp died at 2.15 p.m. of heart disease. He had been at a private sanitarium here for sixty days. Mr. Crisp was one of the best liked men in Congress. He commanded the respect of friends and opponents by his abilities and his generally unruffled judicial temper. He was born in Sheffield, England, where his parents had gone on a visit in 1845, and this fact took him out of the category of Vice-Presidential possibilities, when some years ago his name was suggested for that office. He was brought to the United States before he was a year old, was educated in Savannah and Macon, Ga., served in the Confederate army and was made prisoner; was admitted to the Bar in 1866, became successively State Solicitor-General, judge, congressman and Speaker in the House of Representatives in the fifty-second and fifty-third congresses. His congressional career in the Lower House extended over fourteen years, and he was the choice of his party for the United States Senate when he died.

Madrid, Oct. 22.—Captain-General Pavia, Marquis de Nova-Liches, died here last evening.

London, Oct. 23.—Mr. James H. Greathead, a well-known civil engineer, died at Streatham on Wednesday. Mr. Greathead applied himself to the study of tunnel construction, and in this branch of engineering he made a great name for himself. He invented several processes for the construction of tunnels under water, by means of which great saving was achieved in works of this kind.

AN ANARCHIST PLOT.

Yonkers, N.Y., Oct. 23.—Following the discovery yesterday of the battery and wires by which a bomb was exploded in the Arlington Chemical Works on Wednesday, in which Mr. Hamlin J. Andrus was blown to atoms, is the statement made to-day by the brother of the murdered man, which is of the most startling kind. It is nothing less than that the secretary of the chemical works was slain by Anarchists and that he was the first victim of a plot that had a score or more on its death list. Two men at least are under suspicion, and they may be arrested at any moment. They certainly will not be permitted to leave the city. Mr. John Andrus, president of the chemical company, is many times a millionnaire. His belief is that it was intended that he should have been the first victim, and then in rapid succession all the rich men of Yonkers, if not of New York city, would one day have been taken off. Mr. Andrus said to-day:—'I am satisfied that we have in our possession information which points to but one conclusion, that my brother was murdered by Anarchists, and if it takes every dollar of the millions which I possess, the miscreants shall be brought to justice. I know from the reports made to me by detectives whom I have employed, that there is, right here in Yonkers, a band of Anarchists, and they have sworn to kill every rich man here.

HOLD UP ON THE CHICAGO & ALTON.

Kansas City, Oct. 23.—Chicago & Alton westbound train No. 48, due here at 6.50 p.m., was held up two and a half miles east of Independence, just before dark to-night, by four masked men. They cut the engine loose, compelled the express messenger to open the express car, and secured three packages of jewellery and $300. The through safe was not opened. None of the passengers were molested. The bandits drove the engine two miles and took to the woods just before reaching Independence. The hold-up occurred in Blue Cut, which was the scene of two robberies by the James boys. The train was brought into Kansas at 8.45 p.m. Not a shot was fired and no one was hurt. The holding-up occupied altogether about five minutes. The passengers knew nothing of it until long after the engine had disappeared.

WELL MERITED PUNISHMENT.

Berlin, Oct. 23.—Lieutenant Brusewitz, who recently ran a civilian through with his sword because the latter had brushed against the chair occupied by the lieutenant in a café at Karlsruhe, has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment in a fortress and to dismissal from the army.

A SAMPLE AMERICAN TRUST.

FOSTERED BY PROTECTION TRUSTS BECOME PUBLIC TYRANTS.

AND PROVOKE THE ORGANIZATION OF SOCIALISTS AND POPULISTS.

(From the London 'Spectator.')

The American Sugar Refining Company became, in January, 1891, the owner of all the property theretofore belonging to the Sugar Refineries' Company, originally organized in 1887. The capital stock, originally $50,000,000, was increased in January, 1892, to $75,000,000, to acquire the capital stock of the four Philadelphia refineries, and a controlling interest in the Baltimore refinery, etc. In January, 1893, a list was made of all the refineries in the United States neither controlled by nor working on an 'understanding' with the company in question. There were but four in all, and their aggregate daily capacity, at an outside estimate, was three thousand eight hundred barrels, whereas 'the daily capacity of refineries operated or controlled by the Sugar Refining Company was said to be about forty thousand barrels a day.' Here, then, we have a corporation with a capital of £15,000,000 sterling, and assets valued in its balance-sheet at £21,000,000, 'operating or controlling' refineries which can turn out more than ten times as many barrels as all the other refineries in the United States put together. It is not surprising to find that it has been financially successful. The 'Commercial Chronicle,' from which we have gleaned the foregoing figures, tells us that the company's ordinary stock has received the following dividends since its formation:—In 1891, July, 4 percent; in 1892, 10½ percent; in 1893, 11½ percent and 10 percent 'extra'; in 1894, 12 percent; in 1895, 12 percent.

There is no need to insist upon the fact that the existence of such corporations as these, holding a position of tyrannical supremacy in a certain industry and paying large dividends on an enormous capital, is detrimental to the interests of the consumer. It is the fashion to abuse competition in these days, and to contend that the race to outstrip one's fellow-creatures in producing a good and cheap article is not consistent with the highest ideals of humanity. Without attempting to soar with modern criticism into the empyrean of transcendental economics, we may perhaps point out that there is something to be said for a system which provides our poorer classes with the necessaries of life and many of its lesser comforts at a rate which leaves the most modest income some margin to be devoted to culture or other purposes. The effects of the 'combine' system, though its organizers have worked it tactfully and discreetly, always endeavoring to stop just short of the point at which their exactions would become intolerable, may be judged from the fact that one of the great parties in the United States has been 'captured' by enthusiasts who can see no way to salvation except through the destruction of the whole commercial fabric of the country. It is not only that the consumer has to pay more for his goods, and that the power of the trusts is closely connected with the truck system which nearly provoked a revolution in England in the days of the Chartists. Owing to the existence of these huge monopolies individual enterprise is crushed; no one can dare to 'set up for himself' with the certainty that if he works up a business worth having he will be driven out of the field and his connection will be seized on by a corporation with millions of capital, and a centralized organization behind it; and thus opportunities for the legitimate development of trade are hopelessly lost, because the great corporations, though their existence keeps the small trader from starting, cannot possibly spy out all the openings into which their industry might flow under normal conditions. Assisted by a tariff which prohibits foreign competition, and by the restrictions which legislation (in the United States) imposed upon banking, thus checking the free supply of credit, combination has been developed in America to a point which justifies the existence, if not the methods, of a party sworn to overturn the country's commercial system.

HAS SUSPENDED PUBLICATION.

Hamilton, Ont., Oct. 23.—The 'Canadian Evangelist,' a semi-monthly paper, which for eleven years has been published in Hamilton, and which has aimed to represent the principles of the religious body known as the Disciples of Christ, has suspended publication. Some time ago its editor, the Rev. G. Munro, had trouble with the co-operation of the Disciples, and withdrew from their conference. The suspension of the papor is the result.

ONTARIO ENTOMOLOGISTS.

London, Ont., Oct. 23.—The Ontario Entomological Society held its annual meeting here yesterday. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mr. John Deerness, London; vice-president, Mr. H. H. Lyman, Montreal; secretary, Mr. W. E. Saunders, London; treasurer, Mr. J. A. Balkwill, London. The Rev. T. Fyles, South Quebec, and Mr. H. H. Lyman, Montreal, were elected members of the editing committee.

SUING FOR DAMAGES.

Hamilton, Ont., Oct. 23.—Through her solicitors, Mrs. Margaretta Garrison has issued a writ against the Hamilton Hardware Company (Limited) claiming damages for injuries caused by alleged negligence of defendants. The writ is in the name of Mrs. Garrison and her daughter. Mrs. Garrison alleges that one day some months ago the hardware company sent to her house gasoline in mistake for coal oil. She used it and an explosion followed, her daughter receiving severe injuries.

M. CHALLEMEL-LACOUR ILL.

Paris, Oct. 23.—M. Challemel-Lacour, president of the Senate, has been ailing for a long time, but no fears were entertained regarding his condition until this morning, when he became alarmingly worse. For some time he was in a comatose condition. This evening, however, he was better.

GOLTMAN—MARKS.

On Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 21, at 5 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's parents, Ottawa, Miss Annie Marks, one of Ottawa's most popular young ladies, was united in marriage to Dr. A. Goltman, son of Mr. Samuel Goltman, Montreal. The ceremony was solemnized by the Rev. Dr. De Sola of this city. The parlors were a mass of floral decorations, consisting of palms, roses and chrysanthemums. The bride was charmingly attired in a dress of white surah silk, trimmed with passementerie, her veil being fastened by a pearl pendent, the gift of the groom. The bridesmaids were Miss Reba Goltman, sister of the groom, who was dressed in pale yellow silk, covered with white point lace, and Misses Bertha and Ida Marks, sisters of the bride, who were attired in pale green and white silk. The gifts of the groom to th ebridesmaids were in the form of pearl pins. Among the invited guests were the Hon. A. R. and Mrs. Dickey, Dr. and Mrs. Kidd, Ottawa; Dr. Brosseau, Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. George McDonald, Port Arthur; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hutchins, Park Hill; Mr. H. M. White, London, Ont.; Mr. C. H. A. Grant, Montreal.

The bride was the recipient of many beautiful and costly presents, among them being the following: Mr. and Mrs. Goltman, a cheque; Mr. Robert and Miss Goltman, cabinet of silver; Mr. and Mrs. Marks, silver dinner set; Mr. and Mrs. McConnell, fish knife and fork; Miss Martin, silver bon-bon; Mr. A. Moore, coffee spoons; Mr. Smith, vases; A. and P. Marks, marble clock; Misses E. Lomas, salad bowl and spoon; the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. De Sola, Dresden vases; Taylor McVeity, salt cellars; Dr. and Mrs. Kidd, silver brush; Mr. and Mrs. Boyden, china tea set; Mrs. Wallace, Morocco vase; Mr. F. X. St. Jacques, gold opera glasses; Mrs. Payne, berry fork and spoons; Mr. Petrie, cake knife; Dr. Bruneau, silver salt cellar; H. Holbrook, berry spoon; Mrs. and Miss Cornish, salad bowl; A. Chabot, bon-bon dish; Mrs. Miles, dressing case; Miss B. Marks, silver knives and forks; Mr. Smith, jewel case, with pearls; Mr. Watts, rose jar; Messrs. W. Annable, D. H. McLean, R. Cameron, oil painting; R. Hurdman, silver vegetable dishes; Mr. A. Fraser, silver salt cellar. The bride and bridegroom left on the ten o'clock train for the west.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

LACROSSE.

QUINN AS AN INTERMEDIATE.

Ottawa, Oct. 23.—The Young Capitals are going to play a strong team against the Nationals to-morrow. It is likely that Barney Quinn, who is eligible for the intermediate series, will be on the defence end of the field for them.

FOOTBALL.

TO MEET M'GILL.

Ottawa, Oct. 23.—College will not be any too strong against McGill to-morrow. Murphy is off at half back, so is Ross the wing man, Gleeson cannot play at centre half back, and Shea will replace him. Gleeson, however, will be in the game.

INDIANS TO PLAY YALE.

SHORT SKETCHES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CARLISLE FOOTBALL TEAM.

New York, Oct. 23.—The only big football game to be played at Manhattan Field before the Yale-Princeton struggle is the game on Saturday between Yale and the Indians from Carlisle.

The redskins played Princeton last week and scored against the Tigers. The game on Saturday will give a line in the relative strength of Princeton and Yale.

Carlisle's team this season is a strong one. The players have been coached by Hickok and McCormick, and know the game thoroughly.

The individual players are magnificent specimens of the native American. De Lone Wolf, the centre, is a young Keowa. He stands five feet, nine and one-half in., and weighs 175 pounds. He is a son of the famous Keowa Chief, Lone Wolf. Young Lone Wolf was the model for Brown, the sculptor, and posed for him for the statue of the 'American Indian Killing Buffalo,' which was on exhibition at the World's Fair in Chicago.

The captain of the team is Bemis Pierce, a Seneca boy, who is six feet, one and one-half inches in height, and tips the beam at 209 pounds. Pierce plays right guard. Last year he was selected as a substitute guard on the 'All-American football team.'

An Oneida, Martin Wheelock, is left guard. He is the same height as Captain Pierce, but is somewhat lighter, weighing 193½ pounds. Hawley Pierce is six feet two and one-half inches tall, and weighs 199 pounds. The position of right tackle is ...led by Daniel Morrison, a Chippewa, who is three-fourths of an inch less than six feet in height, and weighs 168 pounds. Right end is filled by Artie Miller, of the Stockridge nation. He stands five feet, nine inches, and weighs 158 pounds. Jacob Jameson is of the Seneca tribe, and weighs 170 pounds. He is of the same height as Miller. Right half back is filled by Isaac Seneca, who also comes from the Seneca people. He is five feet, nine inches, and weighs 171 pounds.

One of the best men on the team is Frank Cayon, an Omaha Indian, who at present is taking a course at Dickinson College. He is five feet, six and one-half inches in height, and weighs 147 pounds. He is a good sprinter, and recently in a contest with the Dickinson College Athletic Club, won the 100 yards, 220 yards and 440 yards foot races. Jacob Metoxen, the full back, is five feet, nine and one-half inches in height, and weighs 187 pounds. He is an Oneida. Frank Hudson, the quarter-back, is a Pueblo, and is the smallest man on the team. He is five feet three and one-half inches, and weighs only 138 lbs.

The subs are D. McFarland (Nez Perce), Edward Rodgers (Chippewa), and Hamson Printup (Tuscarora).

VALLEYFIELD HOCKEY MEN.

Valleyfield, Oct. 23.—The annual meeting of the Valleyfield Hockey Club was held last night, and was well attended. All arrangements were made for the coming winter. The officers elected were: President, Hughie Wilson; vice-president, Kerr Wattie; secretary-treasurer, Louis Senez.

THE WHEEL.

DRY GOODS MEN RACE.

Brophy, Cains & Co.'s annual road race will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock, starting from Victoria and Western avenues to Montreal Junction and return.

Y. M. C. A. ELECTS OFFICERS.

The Y.M.C.A. Bicycle Club held a meeting last night, at which the following officers were elected: Hon. president, C. T. Williams president, C. Manhire; vice-president, J. Farrar; secretary and treasurer, D. Hutcheson; captain, E. A. Evans; first lieutenant, G. Broadhurst; second lieutenant, W. O'Hara; third lieutenant, W. E. Munroe; buglers, C. Kleckhaus, E. Evans and P. Evans. The club will hold their usual concert on Nov. 19, next.

OCEAN PASSENGERS.

SS. 'SCOTSMAN'S'

The Dominion Line R.M.S. Scotsman, Captain Maddox, which left for Quebec yesterday en route to Liverpool, had on board the following saloon passengers:—Mr. S. T. Cohn, Mrs. Ralph Govatkin and infant, Mr. J. Dunlop Gammill, Mrs. Gammill, Miss Winnifred K. Gammill, Miss M. E. D. Gammill, Dr. W. B. Howell, Mr. A. Hudson, Miss Husband, Mr. J. Newman Hall, Mrs. Hall, the Hon. A. G. Jones, Mrs. Jones, Miss Kinnear, Mr. C. C. Marshall, Mr. J. Martland, Mrs. Prothers and maid, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Robert Reid, Mr. A. C. Watson, Mrs. Watson.

SS. 'MONGOLIAN'S

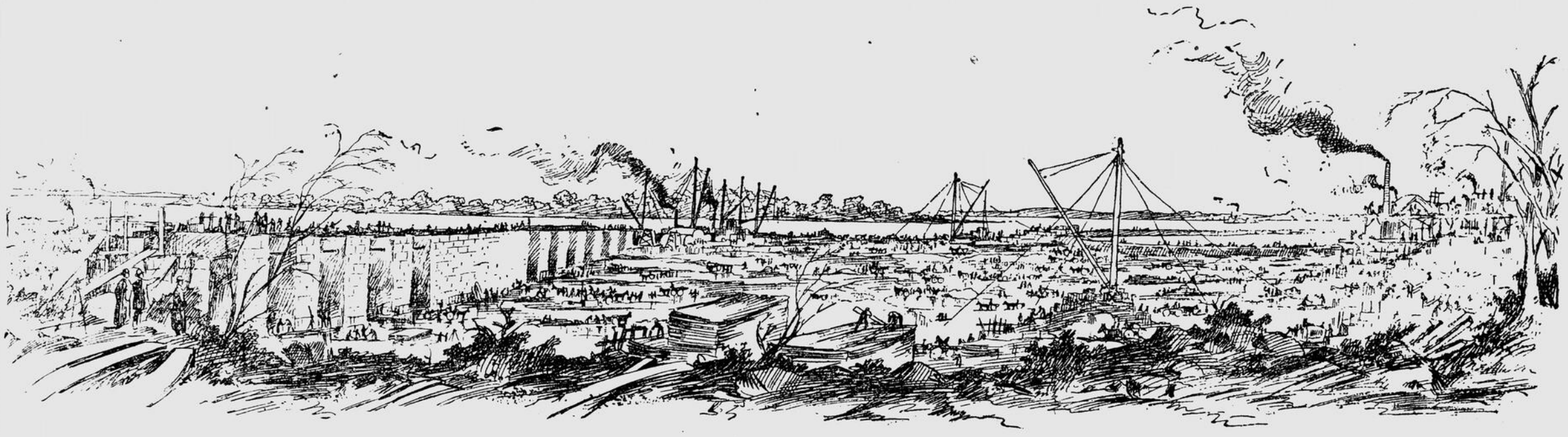
The Allan Line R. M. S. Mongolian, Captain Moore, sailed this morning for Liverpool with passengers and a general cargo. Following is a list of the saloon passengers:—The Very Rev. Father Arsenius, Mrs. Bousefield, Major-General R. L. Dashwood, Miss Davies, the Right Rev. J. Grisdale, Bishop of Qu'Appelle; Mrs. Grisdale, Miss Grisdale, Mr. R. Tichborne Hinckes, Miss Hope, Lieut. Hornby, Miss Hornby, Lieut. Grant E. Hardie, Miss Louise Le Fevre, the Rev. Father Joseph Mary, Brother John Mary, Mr. Thomas Spence, Mrs. Spence, Mrs. S. Sunderland, Miss Sunderland, Mrs. Morrison Sutherland, Mother Marie Bernardin, Sister Mary Olive, Sister Mary Aloyzia, Sister Mary Anatolie, Sister Mary Dulana, Sister Mary, Sister St. Donat, Miss E. Turner, Mrs. H. C. Whellams, Mr. A. A. Willis, Dr. Wilkinson.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MONTREAL.

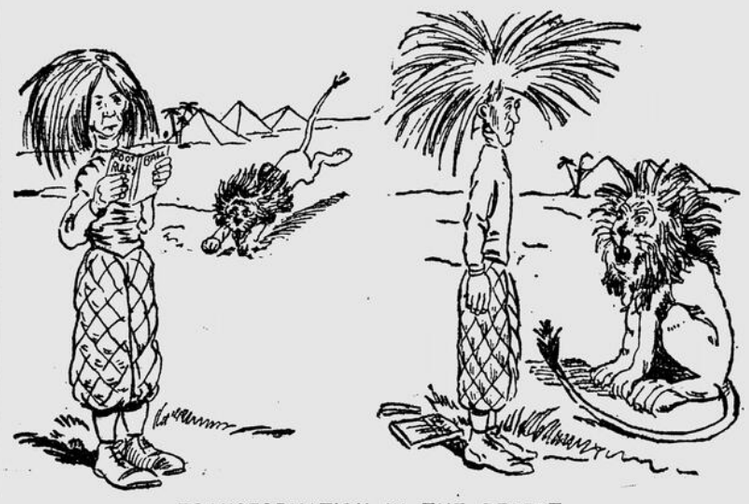
The Hon. Mr. Marchand will hold a public meeting in the Monument National on Nov. 6, when Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere will be present.

DIED AT NINETY.

Mr. Xavier Marsolais of St. Elizabeth, County of Joliette, died yesterday at the advanced age of ninety years.



LACHINE RAPIDS HYDRAULIC AND LAND COMPANY'S WORKS, OPPOSITE HERON ISLAND.



TRANSFORMATION IN THE DESERT,
or the Wily Football Player and the Deceived Lion.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Tea—Real Tea.—Ceylon Teas, besides being much more healthy for the consumer, are really cheaper to use than any other teas, because they have more in them—more Body—more real extract than can be gotten out of any other teas. In the British Columbia gold mines, we hear that certain ores give so many ounces of pure gold to the ton—some two or three ounces, some especially rich, eight to ten ounces—and no one would contend that the richer ones are dearer because they fetch twice the price per ton, for it is the gold that is of value, the refuse is valueless; so with tea, one pound of 'Salada' Ceylon Tea, will yield more tea extract than twice the quantity of inferior teas; not only twice the quantity, but twice the quality. 'Refined gold,' not mixed metal. Of course, there are very many counterfeits of 'Salada,' as there is counterfeit gold. You must watch for the registered trade mark: 'Salada' on every sealed lead packet, the same as you look for the Government stamp on gold. 24

Fur Repairs.—If you have furs to repair, it is the best time to bring them to us, before our busy season begins, we will do them at extremely low prices. First-class cutters and fitters. Perfect fit and workmanship guaranteed. Have your furs repaired in a reliable establishment. Old furs made as good as new. Charles Desjardins & Cie, 1537 St. Catherine street.

LITERARY REVIEW.

SIX BOOKS FOR BOYS.

The fiction of the English language to-day has the distinction of extending in a great variety of directions. Some writers take up the analysis of bad people's feelings and some the analysis of good people's feelings. As Ian Maclaren remarked the other day, it just depends on what the writer has most sympathy with himself. Other authors keep to simple romance without much psychology, and of these there are those who give us the romance with horrors and those who give us romance without. It is pleasing to note that in that department of fiction in which our language maintains a very striking preeminence, literature for the young, there is a constant appreciation of the romance without horrors, and even a growing tendency to the setting forth of sturdy and intelligent moral character. Boys need no longer seek their ideal of valor in the deeds of the pirate crew. The soldier or sailor who dares as much for friendship or fealty as the pirate dares for spoils will always have a warmer place than the pirate in the average boy's heart, provided that he comes out of his adventure as cleverly and gloriously, and does not permit the author to dwell too much on his good motives.

Of the six boys' books that have already come to us as specimens of this winter's supply, the best from a purely literary point of view perhaps is 'Walter Gibbs, the Young Boss,' by Edward William Thomson, author of 'Old Man Savarin.' Mr. Thomson is a Canadian, and finds good material for his stories in the vigorous life of the engineer and the western settler, and in the interplay of diverse national character among men from different countries. In 'Walter Gibbs' the hero is Canadian born, his financial backer a thorough Scotchman, his foreman an Irishman, the most devoted of his employees a Cockney, and the most open of his enemies a German. This mixture is characteristic of newly settled countries, and is perhaps more characteristic of Canada than of the United States. Besides 'Walter Gibbs,' a story so thoroughly real that no justice could be done by quoting parts of it, the book contains 'Smoky Days,' and a number of shorter stories which have appeared from time to time in 'The Youth's Companion.' In 'Smoky Days' a country boy and an engineer's assistant, who is something of a dandy, despise each other at first, but form a strong mutual attachment through comradeship in a mountain adventure as thrilling as any one could wish to experience. In the delineation of manly, straightforward young fellows Mr. Thomson certainly excels. (W. Briggs, Toronto.)

Three 'Henty books' are worthy of mention next. Mr. G. A. Henty's industry is so well known that no one will be surprised to hear that three new works of his have been brought out by Scribner's for the present season. Of these, 'At Agincourt' might almost be called an historical novel, as the careers of several personages are developed simultaneously, and a valiant young woman receives her meed of admiration and marries the hero. 'On the Irrawaddy' is a tale of the first English war with Burma. Stanley Brooke, knowing the Burmese language, penetrates the wilder part of the country, has hair-breadth escapes and performs gallant deeds in the usual manner of Henty's young men. Points of honor come up of which the mention is doubtless useful to boy readers, but the author has not included the consideration of how far deception is fair in war. 'With Cochrane, the Dauntless,' gives the adventures of a young lieutenant in South America and elsewhere. He sails with Lord Cochrane (better known, perhaps, as Dundonald) on some of his later voyages, and the earlier part of the admiral's career is told him by an old officer, so that the story practically includes a useful biography. (W. Foster Brown, $1.50 each.)

'Through Swamp and Glade,' by Kirk Munroe (Scribner's), is a story of the Seminole war in Florida. Indians and white people are alike sympathetically drawn. The author feels strongly for the wrongs of the Indians, and weaves a romance of love and friendship round the facts of their struggle for a free life in Florida, which is entirely suitable for young people and calculated to inspire a love of justice. (W. Foster Brown, $1.25.)

'The Log of a Privateersman,' by Harry Collingwood, author of 'A Pirate Island,' is a fine example of the old-fashioned sea-story which is occasionally rather clogged for the ordinary reader, though not for boys, by such language as this: '"Westand-by-noth, and nothin' higher, sir," answered the man easing his weather helm a couple of spokes as I turned away to see the preventer backstays being rigged.' Pirates play their part in the story, but the manner in which the interest is made to centre rather around the well-meaning people shows considerable skill. The writing is in some parts most effective. (Scribner's, $1.50.)

PRINCESS OSRA.

'The Heart of Princess Osra,' by Anthony Hope, is published in Longman's paper edition. It consists of nine stories about different admirers of a wonderful princess who lived in Strelsau, near Zenda, but might as well have lived in fairyland, so typical and free from the exigencies of actual place and time are her adventures. There is something Shakespearian in the quality of Osra's womanhood. She has some heart for almost all the suitors, but not an undivided heart for any, and is much puzzled thereabout, and resolves not to wed at all. In the last chapter a duke wins her by courting her in the disguise of a poor student, whose hopeless love makes him melancholy and interesting. The story about Stephen, the silversmith, who dies in defending the princess, is extremely beautiful. We have glimpses of another side of Osra's character in some of the tales. She goes on one occasion to a fair dressed as a peasant girl to help a poor man—a highwayman, as it turns out. He has made a wager to bring to the fair a prettier girl than the bride of his neighbor Otho. The poor little bride is in tears, seeing all eyes turned upon the newcomer as if fascinated—even Otho's.

'Ah, my dear,' said Osra, 'see he still loves you, dear. Ah, why did I come? But I am going away, yes, now, and I shall never come here again. I do harm wherever I go! Yes, but you'll be the prettiest girl in the village always. Otho, Otho! Kiss her, Otho! Tell her that you love her, Otho. Don't stand there dumb. Oh how stupid men are! Don't you see what she wants? Yes, do it again. I never saw anybody so pretty, Otho. Yes, yes, dear, keep the bag. It's from me; you must keep it and buy pretty clothes, and be prettier than ever, for Otho's sake, because he loves you.' By the time the Princess Osra had ended her consolations, behold she was very nearly crying herself! But Lotta put her arms round the Princess's neck and kissed her, because she said that Otho still loved her, and in her gratitude for this she forgot thanks for the bag of crowns, or even to wonder who this girl was that could give away a thousand crowns.

How mediaeval this is in circumstance, how modern in spirit!

MISCELLANY.

'The World's Money Problem' (Part I.), by Theodore Marbury, shows that the financial difficulties of the United States are not caused solely by conditions within that country. The history of bimetallism in Europe and America is reviewed, with the conclusion that 'the slightest undervaluation of one of the metals under any system by which they were both used as a money basis led to an inevitable loss of that metal.' An improvement in the state of commerce generally, the author thinks, is about to dawn, and the United States ought not to make hard times an excuse for dishonesty in any case. A few good words are said on the subject of national honor. (Cushing & Co., Baltimore, 15 cents.)——'The X Ray,' by Wm. J. Morton, M.D., in collaboration with Edwin W. Hammer, electrical engineer, gives full directions for the taking of X-ray photographs. It also explains very simply and fully some of the commonest technical terms in connection with this new art, and gives examples of its utility. (American Technical Book Co., New York, 50 cents.)——'Feeding in Early Infancy,' a pamphlet by Arthur V. Meigs, M.D., gives a very good mode of preparing a food for young infants by mixing very creamy milk with water, milk-sugar and lime-water. As is well known, cow's milk contains too much casein for infants unless diluted. (W. B. Saunders, Philadelphia.)——'Lean's Royal Navy List' is a full directory of the officers of the British navy, even to 'Retired assistant paymasters.' Lists of those naval officers possessing the Victoria Cross and other decorations and medals help to swell this quarterly publication to a good size. It is a reliable book of reference. (Witherby & Co., London, England.)

MASSEY'S MAGAZINE.

'Massey's Magazine' for October begins 'With Parkman through Canada,' by Prof. Wm. Clark, D.C.L., 'an outline of Canadian history for the benefit of those who may not have leisure for more extended studies.' It will also serve as a guide to those who are reading Parkman. Articles on 'Campaigning in the Soudan,' 'Impressions on the International Yacht Races,' etc., contain a good deal of information. The fiction is, as usual, rather weak, though an effort is evidently being made to work up that department. (The Massey Press, Toronto, 10 cents.)

The Czaritsa with the Grand Duchess Olga. The Czar. The Queen. The Prince of Wales.

THE CZAR'S VISIT TO THE QUEEN: FOUR GENERATIONS AT BALMORAL.

—London Graphic.

THE POPE AND THE ROYAL ITALIAN WEDDING.

Victor Emmanuel, Prince of Naples and heir-apparent to the throne of Italy, finds that the course of true love runs no smoother for persons of exalted rank than for those of humbler mold. The father of the lady of his choice offers no impediments, and to his parents Princess Helen of Montenegro is welcome as a daughter-in-law. But an unexpected cloud has arisen in the shape of political antagonism from the Pope. The 'Strassburger Post' writes on this subject as follows:

'Princess Helen's change from the Orthodox Greek to the Roman Catholic form of faith, which must precede the wedding, is not likely to cause trouble, unless there is some difficulty in arranging that she leave Montenegro as a member of the Greek Church—as her father wishes her to do—and yet arrives in Italy as a full-fledged Roman Catholic—as the Italians would like to receive her. Some way out of this dilemma can be found, however. Nor is there any ground for the supposition that a hitch will occur in the ceremony to be performed by the civil authorities. The real difficulty lies in the circumstance that now, for the first time in history, an heir-apparent to the throne of united Italy is to be married in church at Rome.

'When King Humbert and Queen Margherita were married Florence still was the royal residence, and Victor Emanuel had not yet "soiled his hands by robbing the church," as the adherents of the papacy express it. It must be remembered that the Italian monarchy, in accordance with the constitution, recognizes the Roman Catholic faith as the state religion. It is therefore necessary that the nuptials of the Crown Prince should be performed at Rome with much ceremony, and that the church should give its blessing. But the struggle between the royalty and papacy is not yet ended at Rome; the Vatican will not allow an imposing ecclesiastical ceremony. The Pope will refuse the higher prelates permission to participate, and it is possible that he will interfere in the choice of a suitable church. If the marriage took place at Monza or at the Cathedral of Milan, the House of Savoy could obtain all the ecclesiastical pomp desired for the occasion without any trouble, and, indeed, the Cathedral of Milan has been mentioned as the best place. But many reasons make it desirable to show that Rome is not only the residence but also the capital of the kingdom of Italy. The court is therefore compelled to let the Vatican have a say in the matter. So far the Pope maintains his attitude of enmity against the Quirinal. He will not empower a cardinal to perform the ceremony, and refuses to give permission for the use of one of the Roman basilicas. Yet the Pope fears he may go too far, and he will probably point out some other large church for the royal wedding. The wedding will take place in the latter part of October or the beginning of November.'

QUEEN VICTORIA'S RECORD.

Queen Victoria has reigned longer than any other British sovereign, and longer than any European prince except Louis XIV. of France, who was king for seventy-two years, but who remained under tutelage as a minor for a long period after his ascension to the throne.

Queen Victoria has outlived all the members of the Privy Council who were alive in 1837; all the peers who held their titles in 1837, except two; all the members of the Commons who sat in the House on her ascension except six.

During her time there have been eleven Lord Chancellors, ten Prime Ministers; six Speakers of the Commons; at least three bishops of every see, and five or six of many sees; five Archbishops of Canterbury, and six of York, and five Commanders-in-Chief. She has seen seventeen Presidents of the United States, ten Viceroys of Canada, and fifteen Viceroys of India. During her time France has been ruled by one King, one Emperor and six Presidents. Five Kings have occupied the throne of Prussia during her reign, and three Emperors have ruled in Russia. The Kings of Prussia have enormously increased their power by the unity of Germany. The insignificant Italian states have been consolidated under the House of Savoy into a powerful empire. The Sultan of Turkey has lost the majority of his possessions, and new and prosperous states have arisen in the Balkan. Navies have been built where none were before, and the position of Great Britain as mistress of the seas is seriously disputed. In the United States and in Germany, industy and commerce have been developed to such an extent that both sources of wealth are no longer in the sole possession of Great Britain. In territorial expansion the British Empire under Queen Victoria almost kept pace with Russia and the United States, but the only attempt made to conquer a nation of European descent, the Boers, failed. Neither in science, nor in art, nor in engineering has Great Britain fallen behind any of the most civilized nations.

BLOOD-THIRST.

The passion of which the word 'bloodthirst' is truly descriptive seems to be a kind of temporary mania excited in human beings by killing human beings, and in them only by that act. Animals are free of it. Even the great felidae, with their ferocity developed by generations of hunger, never display it—never, for example, attack whole herds for the pleasure of killing beasts which they cannot eat. There is a faint approach to it in the dog who 'worries' a flock of sheep, but he does not kill on the spot, and seems at all events to be actuated not by lust of blood or even by the spirit of tyranny, but by an insane desire for a special dainty—the fat of the sheep's liver.

The human being with the blood-thirst on him wants most to kill after he has been killing. Soldiers, otherwise most respectable, have acknowledged the feeling as rising in them after a hard-fought day when many friends have fallen round them—and there are moments in battle when, as the soldiers say, they 'see red,' and in many armies, perhaps in all, it is difficult for their officers to induce them to give quarter. Killing relieves their burning thirst for vengeance. There are moments in almost every campaign, as all military historians know, when even highly disciplined soldiers seem to lose their reason, when their officers are powerless, and perfectly useless carnage cannot be stopped. The existence of this passion, which no experienced soldier doubts, is the true explanation of the awful slaughter which occurred in some ancient and some Asiatic battles, and of that ghastly incident of warfare among savages, their almost constant habit of killing the wounded.

It explains also the devilish excitement and thirst for more slaughter which, as the record of scenes like the St. Bartholomew murders or the murders recently committed in Constantinople proves, falls upon a crowd which has shed much blood. Many, perhaps a majority, do not feel it, but the ferocious remainder seem to go literally and medically mad, with an impulse which has in it that of the murderer and of the hunter combined, and unless controlled by some form of terror they will go on killing while victims remain to be discovered. A separate passion of blood shedding arises in them, and tigers would be less cruel, the cruelty—it is one of the strangest of the arcana of human nature—increasing with the absence of resistance. It might, indeed, be possible to hold them partly irresponsible, but for the fact that they can instantly be reduced to order and sanity by appealing to their fears. A few soldiers, a volley, and the wildest mob, mad, literally mad to all appearance with the blood-thirst, will become on the instant reasonable, will take orders, will abandon, and in some instances even regret, its frightful excesses. A whiff of grape-shot would have calmed the French Terrorists at any moment, and a thousand of the Irish Constabulary with rifles would restore the worst mob of Constantinople to comparative sanity in ten minutes.—London 'Spectator.'

[For the ...]

THE UNION JA...

'The flag that braved a ...
The battle and the ...
Still waves aloft as if ...
Britannia's stormy seas.
Her numerous foes, full ...
Cry out that she must ...
And even herself sometim...
She neared destruction ...
But when the hour of ...
And the stout British ...
Were called to fight as ...
In many former wars.
Then rose the shout of ...
As from deep ocean's ...
To heaven it rose, defying ...
'Britannia rules the ...

But when these famous victories
By British valor won,
By land or sea, to keep us free
(And well that work was done—
Whence came the valor and the skill
That shone at Trafalgar,
And Waterloo, most potent names,
Whether for peace or war.
'Twas not mere bulldog courage
That bore them through the fray,
'Twas not mere love of freedom
That won for them the day.

Think'st thou 'twas human prowess?
Then hast thou missed the road
That leads to honor and renown
For thou hast left our God!
Great Britain's greatness comes from God,
So said our noble Queen,
And that to one who knew the Lord,
Though heathen he had been.
Wake, O my country, call on Him
Like Judah's King of old*
The battle is not thine but His,
Be faithful, firm and bold.

H. MAILEN.

Howick, Que.

*Jehoshaphat, II. Chron. xx.

SPONTANEOUS GENERATION.

It was natural that Pasteur should desire to know how the microbes which he showed to be the essential causes of the various fermentations took their origin. It was at that period a prevalent notion even among many eminent naturalists, that such humble and minute beings originated de novo' in decomposing organic substances; the doctrine of spontaneous generation which had been chased successively from various positions which it once occupied among creatures visible to the naked eye, having taken its last refuge where the objects of study were of such minuteness that their habits and history were correspondingly difficult to trace. Here again Pasteur at once saw, as if by instinct on which side the truth lay; and, perceiving its immense importance, he threw himself with ardor into its demonstration.

I may describe briefly one class of experiments which he performed with this object. He charged a series of narrow-necked glass flasks with a decoction of yeast, a liquid peculiarly liable to alteration on exposure to the air. Having boiled the liquid in each flask, to kill any living germs it might contain, he sealed its neck with blowpipe during ebullition; after which the flask being allowed to cool, the steam within it condensed, leaving vacuum above the liquid. If, then, the neck of the flask were broken in any locality, the air at that particular place would rush in to fill the vacuum, carrying with it any living microbes that might be floating in it. The neck of the flask having been again sealed, any germs so introduced would in due time manifest their presence by developing in the clear liquid. When any of such a series of flasks were opened and resealed in an inhabited room or under the trees of a forest, multitudes of minute living forms made their appearance in them; but if this was done in a cellar long closed, where the suspended organisms, like other dust, might be expected to have all fallen to the ground, the decoction remained perfectly clear and unaltered. The oxygen and other gaseous constituents of the atmosphere were thus shown to be of themselves incapable of inducing any organic development in yeast-water.

Such is a sample of the many well-devised experiments by which he carried to most minds the conviction that, as he expressed it, 'la génération spontanée est une chimère,' and that the humblest and meanest living organisms can only originate by parentage from beings like themselves. Pasteur pointed out the enormous importance of these humble organisms in the economy of nature. It is by their agency that the dead bodies of plants and animals are resolved into simpler compounds fitted for assimilation by new living forms. Without their aid the world would be, as Pasteur expresses it, 'encombré de cadavres.' They are essential, not only to our very being, but to our very existence. Some of microbes must have discharged the same necessary function by removing refuse and providing food for successive generations of animals and plants during the past periods of the world's history, and it is interesting to think that organisms as simple as can well be conceived to have existed when life first appeared upon our globe have, in all probability, prepared the same lowly but most useful ... during the ages of geological time. ... Lister before the British Association.

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