

10
Pages
CLIV, No. 227.

DAILY WITNESS

Local
Frosts.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1903.

PRICE ONE CENT.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Mr. Watson Resumes His Argument for the United States.

HE HOLDS THAT THE WORD 'PARTOUT' IN TREATY APPLIES TO THE WHOLE BOUNDARY LINE AND NOT PARTS OF IT.

He Reiterates That There are no Mountains Suitable and Urges That This Idea be Discarded.

(Canadian Associated Press.)
London, Sept. 28.—Mr. Watson, counsel for the United States, resumed his argument before the Alaskan Boundary Commission to-day, in support of the contention that the treaty of 1825 contemplated mountains along the entire line, or in default of the mountains a ten league line throughout. He held that the word 'partout' in the alternative provision, article four, applies to the whole line, and not merely to parts of it, such as the horse shoe line Great Britain requires.
The Hudson's Bay map exhibited before the House of Commons in 1857 showed a ten league line throughout. Lord Salisbury, in 1886, evidently contemplated that the mountains might fall entirely, and Mr. Watson contended on behalf of the United States that there were no mountains suitable, and, therefore, the mountain line must be discarded for the ten league line which should run round the heads of the inlets and be everywhere ten leagues from the sea.
Mr. Aylesworth, Canadian counsel, asked:—Supposing that no mountains existed and that the whole country was an extensive plain, does the United States consider the ten league line line should be applied?
Mr. Watson—Yes.
Lord Alverstone—Do you contend that at no part of this line are there mountains corresponding to the treaty?

A MODERN REFORMER

VEN. ARCHDEACON MADDEN ON TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Montreal has heard the Ven. Archdeacon Madden, of Liverpool, as preacher; it will hear him as representative of the Bible Society; but it may be interesting to disclose him as social reformer. For Mr. Madden has been a reformer in the city of Liverpool, with notable results. He is a man of a high character, by which a man can be saved, but you can offer ameliorations which shall have unquestioned results.
For instance, there was established, some years ago, in Liverpool, a vigilance committee, which succeeded, among other things, in reducing the public houses by three hundred, in reducing the number of persons arrested for drunkenness from fifteen thousand to five thousand; succeeded in reducing (and this is important) the police force of that great city by one hundred men. And this in the face of an increasing population. How was it done? By unceasing effort; by stimulating the bench of licensing magistrates; by enlisting good men on the side of reform; by inspiring the indifferent.
Now, the Archdeacon would not say that Liverpool, at this moment, had seen the millennium; but this you can see in this city—people who have a sense of responsibility, temperance societies which are flourishing, magistrates who have a patriotic sense, and who work with good people for the betterment of civic conditions. Add this notable fact, that whereas Liverpool was perhaps the worst city in England for immoral solicitation on the streets, that aspect of the social question is no longer in evidence.
Vice is not extirpated, nor is it claimed that it can be, but it can be made difficult, and now they fine the man who rents his house for immoral purposes, besides putting in jail those who use such house, when rented, for the purposes of prostitution.
Archdeacon Madden spoke freely upon many topics to-day. Although he has labored for many years in Liverpool, he is, as a matter of fact, an Irishman.
"And that is all right," he said, laughingly, "for don't the Irish, after all, rule the British Empire?"
The Archdeacon is an evangelical churchman. He has valuable thoughts in regard to the trend of things from an ecclesiastical point of view. For instance, he remarked that the evangelical movement, which began at the close of the eighteenth century, was what might be called an individual movement. That is to say, John Jones wanted his own soul saved, and he was not greatly concerned about any other soul; he wanted to be sure in regard to himself. He agonized a good deal. The ritual came along and said: Now, the chief thing is, not John Jones, but the church—the church in its corporate capacity—the church as representing the whole body of believers. That was the point—no longer the individual. The church, in a word, ritualism, which succeeded evangelicalism, was a revival of aestheticism and, mark, this meant not church ornaments alone, and music, and surpliced choirs, but it meant the wall paper in your room. It meant the language of the lily; it meant decorative effects on the wall, it meant the life of the people.
And now, there was to be another swing to the pendulum, and this twentieth century was to mean—Christ! Back to Christ! That was the watchword of the hour. Ritualism had had its day. The new idea was not a creed, not a formula, but the living Christ. Christ, the central fact around which all interests would gather. And these interests

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

DEPUTATION FROM TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OBJECT TO ITS USE AS AN EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

Ottawa, Sept. 28.—Mr. P. M. Draper, secretary, accompanied by Messrs. A. W. Tuttee, M.P., Winnipeg; Harvey Hall, of Toronto, and P. M. Kempsey, of Ottawa, representing the Trades and Labor Congress, recently convened at Brockville, met Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir William Mulock this morning, and presented a resolution and statement protesting against the alleged attempt of the Manu- facturers' Association to have the labor department of the government used as an employment agency to secure men from other countries to take the places of Canadian strikers. The resolution criticized the Manufacturers' Association for professing to favor arbitration and still boasting to have defeated the Conciliation Bill introduced at Toronto. The secretary read a letter denouncing the Canadian Manufacturers' Association for its cool assumption that, while enjoying much already, it is even striving for more protection for its manufactured goods, to the great disadvantage of the country. At the same time, it is most noisy and demonstrative in crying for absolute free trade in the matter of labor importation from all parts of the world. Although enjoying the full advantage of free labor from abroad and the added stimulus given by the \$900,000 which Canada annually expends in the encouragement of immigration, it is boldly 'out' in violent condemnation of the government agreement, to which at least eighty-five percent of the membership of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is opposed under any circumstances, because that government had not used the Department of Labor and the 'Labor Gazette' in the work of securing for the association mechanics and others from Great Britain and the Continent to take the places of Canadian workmen who dared to belong to labor organizations who sought to increase wages sufficient to meet the increased cost of living in rent, fuel and many of the necessities of life.

SMOKE ON THE RIVER

NAVIGATION SERIOUSLY DELAYED AS THE RESULT OF FOREST FIRES.

On Saturday night the smoke from forest fires was so dense on the river that navigation was impeded to a considerable extent. The steamer 'Quebec,' with the Railway and Steamboat Ticket Agents' Association on board, lay over at Bascom until daylight, and when, in the morning, the passengers saw the ugly reefs lying all around them at low water, they congratulated themselves that the steamer had remained where she was and also the captain on his caution and foresight.
The smoke and fog was so thick at Quebec that the 'Canada' did not venture to leave her dock at the Ancient Capital until daylight.

FOREST FIRES IN MAINE.

Bangor, Me., Sept. 28.—Threatened damage from forest fires in the northern section of the state has been averted by the heavy fall of rain last night. Fires had started and were spreading rapidly, owing to the exceeding dryness of the timber land after weeks of drought and a recurrence of the disastrous fires of the conflagrations of last June was feared.

HACKMEN WIN THEIR CASE.

Mr. Justice Robidoux rendered judgment on Saturday in the case of the sixteen hackmen of the public stand in front of the Vigor Station, suing the city and Constable Demers for having been prevented from taking fares. The complaint was that discrimination was used in behalf of one Lapointe, whose vehicles were exclusively patronized at the door of the Vigor Hotel, to the exclusion of the other hackmen who were not allowed to approach. The court found that the complaint of the hackmen was well founded, and \$100 damages were granted to fourteen of them, the two other actions being dismissed, because of the plaintiffs had no license for that stand and the other was only a hired man in the service of another.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Louis Charbonneau, 23 years of age, who resided with his parents on Melville street, St. Henri, was run over and killed by a train at the corner of St. Ferdinand and Notre Dame streets on Saturday evening. Charbonneau was employed in the Wilson coal yards, Point St. Charles, and was in the habit of riding home from his work on freight trains. On Saturday evening on jumping from the train at St. Henri he slipped and fell beneath the wheels, which crushed him terribly. He was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital in the ambulance, but died soon after reaching there. An inquest was held over the body this morning. The jury, after hearing the evidence of several people who saw the accident, gave a verdict of accidental death.

RUN OVER BY A STREET CAR.

Gaudiose St. Michel, laborer, 20 years of age, residing in Claude street, was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital on Saturday night with both his legs and left hand badly crushed. He was found lying on the street railway track on Commissioners street and had apparently been run over by an electric car. He was removed in the ambulance to the Notre Dame Hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate both his legs and part of his left hand. He recovered consciousness yesterday afternoon but could give no account of the accident. The doctors have hope of being able to save his life.

A FATAL FALL.

William Rose, laborer, 45 years of age, who resided at 893 St. Dominique street, sustained injuries which resulted in his death by falling into the hold of the steamship 'Manxman,' at the Alexandria pier on Saturday night. Rose was found late at night lying in an unconscious condition at the bottom of the hold. He was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital in the ambulance, where he died yesterday afternoon. Death was caused by internal injuries. The coroner will hold an inquest over the body to-morrow morning.

KILLED IN A RUNAWAY.

William Vaux, fifty-two years of age, 2 Burgoyne street, who was employed in Dr. McGeehan's veterinary school, was killed in a runaway accident on the Cote des Neiges road on Saturday morning. He was taking a horse to Dr. McGeehan's stable at Cartierville, when a runaway team got entangled with his horse and he was hurled against the wheels and dragged some distance. A doctor was summoned but the man died before he arrived. Coroner McMahon disposed of the case without the assistance of a jury, giving a verdict of accidental death. The deceased was a married man.

CURIOUS TALE.

A despatch from Ogdensburg, N.Y., this morning, says:—A Montreal man came here on Saturday. He claims that Detective Carpenter and assistants, of Montreal, kept him drugged two months and used him as a medium to read the minds of suspected criminals. The police here consider the story simply the imagination of a crazy man.

BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES

MR. CHAMBERLAIN SAYS THE LATTER ARE THE BEST FRIENDS OF THE MOTHERLAND.

(Canadian Associated Press.)
London, Sept. 28.—Mr. Chamberlain writing to a Nottingham manufacturer says the colonies are Britain's best friends. They are large customers for manufactured goods, and with their great potential source of the food supply, they are ready to make profitable arrangements with the Motherland, while foreigners are gradually closing every trade outlet.

BRITISH MECHANICS

BRITISH LABOR ORGANIZATION AT VARIANCE WITH CANADIAN UNIONS.

(Canadian Associated Press.)
London, Sept. 27.—The secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, referring to Saturday's cable, that a difference of opinion had developed between the Canadian branches of the international trades unions and his society, said he knew the society's men were at variance with the Canadians, but he did not think the tension so great as indicated. Some fifty had gone to Canada, and a dozen had returned. The Canadian agent who was here six months ago, did not get all the men he wanted.

THE IRISH BRIGADE

'COL.' BLAKE WANTS TO KNOW THE WHEREABOUTS OF FUNDS RAISED FOR THIS 'RENEGADE CREW.'

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 28.—Colonel J. F. Y. Blake, who commanded the 'Irish Brigade,' which fought with the Boers during the South African war, in an address at the Emmet memorial meeting, made charges against the national officers of the Clan-Na-Gael. He did not produce the documentary evidence which, he said, was in his possession, but again asserted that he was able to do so. He said that the organization secured \$10,000 for the 'Irish Brigade,' and announced that it had been forwarded to that organization. On his return, he says, he learned that the money was never sent to South Africa, and that officers of the Clan-Na-Gael informed him it had been retained by that order for the benefit of returning veterans. He says that the amount has never been distributed.

SIR THOMAS PERSISTENT

IF A SUITABLE DESIGNER CAN BE FOUND 'SHAMROCK IV' WILL BE BUILT.

Chicago, Sept. 28.—If I could find a designer I was certain could beat Herreshoff, I would build 'Shamrock IV,' and challenge for the cup to-morrow. I am retaining 'Shamrock III,' so you see I am in hopes of finding such a designer. I intend to keep after the cup until I get it. These were the statements made by Sir Thomas Lipton in his apartment in the Auditorium Annex last night, in the first interview he had given since coming to Chicago, two weeks ago. I want to report, he said, 'that I have no fault to find with any one for my defeat. I have seen a suggestion that the only way to revive British art in cup racing would be to dangle the cup in front of our eyes by waiving the rules and letting the challenged American yacht race in British waters. I want to say that while I personally appreciate the kindness of the suggestion, we want to win the cup and win it fairly according to the present rules.'

BOYS TRAGIC DEATH

KILLED WHILE ASLEEP UNDER SOME CANVAS.

New York, Sept. 28.—What seemed at first to have been a murder developed into an accidental death, according to the police theory, when the unidentified body of a boy, aged about 14, was discovered under a canvas on the bulkhead between piers 35 and 36 East River early to-day. The skull was crushed. The hospital physician called murder, but the police believe the boy was asleep when accidentally killed by workmen, who threw heavy planks on the canvas yesterday.

LOCAL FROSTS

Toronto, Sept. 28, 11 a.m.—Victoria, 55; 52; Kamloops, 56; 50; Barkerville, 48; 40; Calgary, 70; 48; Prince Albert, 58; 34; Qu'Appelle, 75; 34; Winnipeg, 50; 34; Port Arthur, 48; 34; Parry Sound, 54; 34; Toronto, 62; 42; Ottawa, 72; 48; Montreal, 72; 48; Quebec, 54; 44; Halifax, 66; 60.
Fresh to strong north-westerly winds; fair, Tuesday—Local frosts in morning; fair and cool, with moderate winds.
A fresh westerly gale blew on the Great Lakes yesterday morning, and a pronounced cool wave has since spread over Ontario and Quebec. The general outlook is for unsettled and changeable weather.

1625 Notre Dame street, Montreal, Sept. 28, 1903.—Readings by the Optical & Engineer's Supply Company's Standard Barometer at noon

Yesterday, 29.66; to-day, 29.69.	
Temperature—	Max. Min.
To-day	58 40
Yesterday	70 48

A UNITED STATES REQUEST

AUTHORITIES ASK PERMISSION TO STATION EMIGRATION HEALTH OFFICERS AT FRENCH PORTS.

Paris, Sept. 28.—The United States authorities have asked the French government whether it will consent to the installation of American officers of the public health and marine hospital service at French ports whence emigrants proceed to the United States, in order to avoid the heavy loss which the shipping companies sustain by being obliged to return those to whom admission is refused. The French authorities look askance at the proposal as a needless interference with French officialdom. One authority was asked what the United States would reply to a similar proposal. He answered, 'You can do it now without asking permission. You can appoint any and as many doctors as you please to examine intending emigrants to France.'

GERMAN NAVY

ITS EXTENSION MEANS COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL EXPANSION.

London, Sept. 28.—The 'Times,' in an editorial on the permanent incorporation of the first German home fleet under Admiral Koester, recently announced in its despatches, says the expansion of the German navy means no doubt that in any serious naval conflict in which Britain may hereafter be engaged Germany desires to occupy a position in which she will be able to throw her influence in either scale. On the other hand the extension of a naval force, as Captain Mahan has so well shown, is a correlative, an almost inseparable correlative of commercial and financial expansion. German commerce has expanded lately by leaps and bounds and her colonial interests are already widespread. Any change in the general balance of naval power must be watched steadily and persistently. 'The balance of naval power in Europe,' the editorial concludes, 'is changing and we are not changing to our advantage. That is a fact to be fairly and squarely faced with the fixed resolve that we shall not be unprepared.'

GRAND DUKE SERGE

REPORT THAT HE WILL SHORTLY CEASE TO BE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF MOSCOW.

London, Sept. 28.—A Russian correspondent of the 'Times' says it is reported that Grand Duke Serge Alexandrovich will shortly cease to be Governor-General of Moscow, where serious strifes have begun. He was a hearty sympathizer with the policy associated with the name of the secret police official, Subotoff, who has just resigned because of dissatisfaction in higher circles over his inability to prevent his proteges, the members of the so-called 'independent party,' from joining in the strike and in the disorders in South Russia. The general belief in St. Petersburg is that the War Minister no longer enjoys the Czar's favor.

UNHAPPY MACEDONIA

MISSIONARIES ADVISE SENDING A 'RED CROSS' CONTINGENT TO STARVING PEOPLE.

London, Sept. 28.—A despatch from Sofia to the 'Times' says that a document purloined from Hilmi Pasha's archives, and which has fallen into the hands of one of the consuls, gives confirmation of the wholesale extermination carried out in Macedonia. It records that ninety-three villages have been destroyed in the vilayet of Monastir alone, and that the total number destroyed reaches a hundred and eleven. Reports from other reliable quarters represent that a much larger number of villages have been destroyed. The correspondent continues that the attention of the humane and charitable should be directed to the starving population. The American missionaries who have addressed appeals to the United States and England for the despatch of a contingent of the 'Red Cross,' are prepared to assist in the distribution of relief.

CIVIC OFFICIALS DIED

THE PLUCKY WORK OF MISS MANUELA FLORES IN FEVER-STRICKEN LINARES.

Chicago, Sept. 28.—A despatch to the 'Record-Herald' from Linares, Mexico, says:—Miss Manuela Flores is mayor, treasurer, secretary, city attorney, city clerk and stenographer of this city, all the officials having fallen victims to yellow fever. Senor Flores was the mayor, and was the first person to be attacked. Miss Flores acted as her father's secretary. When he was stricken the governor appointed her acting mayor. So well has she filled the position that she has been commissioned to remain in office until the expiration of her father's term. The city had a population of 15,000, but there are now less than 3,000 residents, the others either having died or fled. President Diaz has commended the work of Miss Flores highly, and it is stated that Congress will vote her a medal for bravery during the epidemic.

SOFT COAL STRIKE

MEN OF CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA THREATEN TO GO OUT.

Altoona, Pa., Sept. 27.—Mr. Patrick Gilday, president of No. 2 district United Mine Workers, is authority for the statement that a strike of 15,000 miners employed by the Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Company, the newly formed soft coal combination, in the central Pennsylvania field, is threatened. He has given the officials until Oct. 3 to agree to carrying out the propositions of the statement. Failing to do so he will order a strike. The Pennsylvania company operates more than forty mines. Thomas Watkins, who was a member of

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must be sent to the office of the printer of the Montreal Daily Witness, 100 St. James St., Montreal, and must be accompanied by the necessary fee. The fee for a birth notice is 10 cents, for a marriage notice 10 cents, and for a death notice 10 cents. The fee for a birth notice is 10 cents, for a marriage notice 10 cents, and for a death notice 10 cents. The fee for a birth notice is 10 cents, for a marriage notice 10 cents, and for a death notice 10 cents.

BIRTHS.

JACKSON — At Newport, Monmouthshire, England, on Sept. 24, 1908, the wife of Edwin Jackson, of a son.

McKINNON — At Pleasant View Ranch, Calif., on Sept. 21, 1908, a son to Mr. and Mrs. D. C. McKinnon.

PASHLEY — At 106 Columbia avenue, Westmount, on Sept. 19, 1908, a son to Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Pashley.

RITCHIE — At Forest View Farm, Fertile Creek, on Sept. 22, 1908, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. John Ritchie.

MARRIED.

ARMSTRONG — DUPUIS — At the Methodist parsonage, Avonmore, Ont., by the Rev. W. G. Bradford, George G. Armstrong and Ellen Dupuis, both of the Township of Roxborough, Stormont County.

BARNES — CAMPBELL — At the residence of the bride's parents, Elora, on Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1908, by the Rev. W. R. McIntosh, Jennie E. S. Campbell (Dolly), daughter of William Campbell, to J. Frederick Barnes.

EDWARDS — HAZLEWOOD — In Worcester, Ont., on Sept. 23, 1908, by the Rev. J. H. Hazlewood, Annie of the bride, assisted by the Rev. I. A. McKelvey, Annie Aletta, second daughter of W. C. Hazlewood, to Charles Francis Edwards.

JOHNSTON — WOODWORTH — At 380 Victoria avenue, Westmount, on Sept. 24, 1908, by the Rev. J. A. Gordon, John Kiasock Johnston, to Edith May Woodworth, both of Montreal.

Ottawa papers please copy.

LIVINGSTON — MACPHERSON — On Sept. 23, 1908, at the residence of the bride's mother, 322 Ontario street, Toronto, by the Revs. H. M. Parsons and A. B. Winchester, Knox, Miss Effie Livingston, to R. J. Macpherson, B.D., Winnipeg.

LYMAN — FLAWS — At the residence of the bride's parents, 58 Rose avenue, Toronto, on Sept. 24, 1908, by the Rev. Thos. Wardrop, D.D., Frank Dean Lyman, of Montreal, to Mary Louise Flaws.

OGDEN — HODSON — At Myrtle, Ont., on Sept. 24, 1908, by the Rev. J. B. McLaren, of Columbus, Ont., William E. Ogden, of Toronto, to Jessie R. Hodson, of Myrtle, daughter of F. W. Hodson, of Ottawa.

OTTEWELL — COX — On Sept. 5, 1903, at Holy Trinity, Anerley, by the Rev. Canon Moberley, Vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Sydneyham, assisted by the Rev. E. C. B. Irwin, of Holy Trinity, William Samuel Ottevell, eldest son of the late Edward George Ottevell, of Sydneyham, to Katherine Mary, elder daughter of Andrew J. Cox, of The Lladoc, Croydon Road, Anerley, England.

SAMPSON — WALKER — On Sept. 22, 1908, at Brookville, Me., by the Rev. Mr. Drew, Mr. Robert William Sampson, of Quebec, to Miss Marie Winifred, daughter of Mr. Winfield S. Walker, of Boston, Mass.

WALDROFF — McKEE — On Sept. 22, 1908, at Glen Beag, Que., by the Rev. Carl Allum, Mr. Allan Waldroff, of Sike's Farm, Que., to Miss Hattie McKee, only daughter of Mr. James McKee.

DIED.

DUGGAN — At Quebec, on Sept. 25, 1908, after a long illness, James Duggan, in the 64th year of his age.

GOODALE — At Levant, Me., on Friday, Sept. 25, 1908, Lucy Ann Shaw, dearly beloved wife of Arnold Goodale, and sister of Frank Shaw, Melbourne Ridge, Que., in her 63rd year.

MADILL — At the Toronto General Hospital, on Sept. 18, 1908, Bruner Madill, G. T.R. agent at Creemore, and brother of the Rev. A. S. Madill, Toronto.

McLEAN — At Berwick, South Finch, Ont., on Sept. 24, 1908, Lucy Patterson, beloved wife of Donald H. McLean, aged 56 years. Deeply regretted.

OWEN — In this city, on Sept. 25, 1908, Martha Jane Olin, native of County Antrim, Ireland, widow of the late George Owen, baker, in her 64th year.

Funeral will leave her late residence, 678 St. Lawrence street, on Monday, Sept. 28th, at 3.30 p.m., to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation. Toronto papers please copy.

THOMPSON — At Georgetown, Ont., on Sept. 24, 1908, George C. Thompson, in his 72nd year.

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

Notices received too late for this page may possibly be in time for page 2.

Advertisements.

Are you looking for a good piano or organ, at a fair price? If so, don't pass Layton Bros., 144 Peel street.

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ARE WORTH STUDYING FOR THE
SUGGESTIONS OF STYLE.

No suggestion of ready-made about these Costumes. As exclusive in the cut and as correct in fit as though made to your special order. Some of the distinguishing features in this season's styles portrayed in the under-noted descriptions:—

Ladies' Black and Navy Cloth Costumes, three-quarter coat with stole cape, trimmed with taffeta \$16.40
A Nobby Costume in Brown and Grey Snowflake Tweed, jacket made with triple shoulder cape with stole front, revers faced with Persian trimmings \$16.50
A Handsome Costume, in green and brown snowflake Zibeline, jacket made in 3-4 Louis XV. style, shoulder cape with stole, trimmed with panne velvet and fancy braid \$26.50

SOME OF OUR SPLENDID EVERY-DAY
VALUES IN FURNITURE.

Such a material difference between The Big Store's and the general prices that the question has been frequently asked: "Where does your profit come in?" In the great quantities we sell.

45 Parlor Tables, in Hardwood, golden finish, shaped top with under-shelf, neat patterns. Our special price, each \$9.90
45 Oak Rockers, golden finish, nicely upholstered on seat and back, very neat design and well made. Our regular price is \$4.00. Reduced price, each \$3.45
15 Couches, covered in fancy velours, spring seats, fringe all round, neat patterns, and very serviceable. Our selling price, each \$4.90
5 Only-Wardrobes, made of ash, golden finish, fitted with double doors, drawer, nicely hand-carved top, and well-finished. Our price \$8.40
9 only, Wire Back Chairs, nicely upholstered in Velours, several patterns to choose from, very comfortable and neat pattern. Our price, each \$11.35
5 only, Bedroom Suites, made of ash, bureau fitted with 20 x 24 in. bevelled mirror, nicely hand-carved, full size bed and combination washstand. Our reduced price, per set \$17.25

CURTAINS AND
CURTAINING.

Values of more than average merit make their presence known.

Satin-faced Damask Portieres, in colors of red, green, blue or brown, 40" in. wide x 3 1/4 yards long. Per pair \$2.35
White Swiss Applique Sash Curtains, handsome floral designs, with scalloped edge, 27 in. wide. Per yd. 21c
White Bobbinet Sash Curtaining, heavy lace fringe, with insertion, 50 in. wide. There is an active demand for this style of curtaining. Per yd. 24c

AN UNEQUALLED STOCK
OF BED COVERINGS.

Behind every value there is a value of superior calibre.

White Honeycomb Quilts, 12 x 4 size. Each \$1.20
White Wool Blankets, size 60 x 80 in., with fancy borders. An excellent wearing Blanket, at, per pair \$2.55
White Wool Blankets, with blue and pink borders. A suitable weight for the coldest night, in a liberal size; 72 x 90 in. per pair \$3.45

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MONDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 28.

THOUSANDS HEARD

Concerts of the Coldstream
Guards Band Largely At-
tended

A REMARKABLE DEMONSTRATION
OF PATRIOTISM ON SATURDAY
EVENING.

To Canadians the band of the Coldstream Guards is more than a mere aggregation of musicians; it is representative of the flower of the British army; it is reminiscent of great battles fought and won; it is emblematic of the valor of Britons who never, never, will be slaves; and it serves as a link to bind for the time being, at all events—the audience closer to the Motherland and to cement the ties of Empire. This is the reason that "Rule Britannia," played by the Coldstream at the Arena on Saturday night, aroused the patriotic feelings of the audience as it had never aroused them before. The thousands in the auditorium rose to their feet and vied with the brasses in thundering out the challenge that "Britons never, never, will be slaves."

So that, although not designed to be patriotic concerts, the performances of the Coldstream Guards' Band are inevitably colored with patriotic sentiment. But it is induced naturally, and by the superb playing of this magnificent organization. The British National Anthem could not possibly be played as they play it, by any other than the band of one of the great British regiments. When Mr. J. Mackenzie Rogan stepped to the front, bowed to the audience, poised his baton for a moment and then let it fall, it was the signal for every band-

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

NEW BLANKETS!

A large and varied stock of all the best Scotch, English and Canadian makes to select from!

CELEBRATED SCOTCH "SKELDON" BLANKETS, full size, pink and blue borders, exceptionally soft and warm \$4.00 a pr.

FINE WHITE WOOL ENGLISH BLANKETS, colored borders, from \$2.00 a pr.

BEST COLORED WOOL BLANKETS, from \$1.25 a pr.

FINE SCOTCH GRIS BLANKETS, 4 x 4 to 4 x 7 quarters, \$1.00 a pr. price from

Splendid assortment of the best CANADIAN WOOL BLANKETS, all made to our special order, pink and blue borders, guaranteed fast colors! All prices and sizes!

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man to rise and fifty instruments led the prayer, "God save the King."

It was an inspiring sight. On the platform the bandmen, alert and well-set-up; a soldier every one of them, resplendent in scarlet and gold, their leader—evidently born to lead—with his back to his men; in front of him, a sea of up-turned faces extending almost as far as the eye could reach, a contingent of Army and Navy Veterans, in the van, each standing at the salute—though one or two were obliged to salute with the left hand, because their right had gone, in fighting their country's battles; fringing this vast assemblage, on three sides, another still more vast, rising, tier upon tier, until it met the roof, which pulsated, measure by measure, in sympathy with the mighty volume of sound.

And then, the National Anthem concluded, the bandmen resumed their seats and, with doffed caps, poured forth the melody of "The Maple Leaf," a fitting prelude to such a concert.

The first number on the programme was Tschakovsky's "Solemnelle, 1812," a piece of martial descriptive work that will not soon be forgotten. The most solid work of the programme was a grand fantasia on Wagner's "Die Walkure," which was admirably adapted for showing the capabilities of the band, when shading is to be done. Some of the crescendoes were really marvellous and although the band seems happier when the brasses are crashing, some exceedingly beautiful effects were obtained by tinkling chimes and by softer passages for the woodwinds. There were two characteristic pieces, one a selection of plantation melodies—the other "In a clock store," and the last number was a patriotic pot-pourri, as an encore to which "Rule Britannia" was played and the pent-up patriotic excitement of the audience found vent, in an outburst of song, when the chorus was reached.

On Saturday night there was but one instrumental soloist, Corporal E. H. Hinks, the leading cornet player of the band, and his selection was Cowen's sweet song "The Better Land." It was a happy choice and the solo was faultlessly played and the accompaniment was wonderfully sympathetic. For an encore he played Sullivan's "Lost Chord," and the beautiful harmonies of the accompaniment were emphasized by the band. Miss Kathleen Howard is a Canadian, but it was the beauty of her voice that won for her such a remarkable ovation. She first gave Allister's Song of Thanks giving, but it was the encore that brought out one of the gems of the evening. The old English song, "Drink to me only with thine eyes," she sang with her richest contralto voice was demonstrated in the outpouring of that melodious love song and a second encore was insisted upon. Miss Howard's voice is of rare quality and Canadians will watch her career with interest.

The programme this evening—the last concert—will include the overture to "Tannhauser," a selection from Grieg's music to "Peer Gyn," and Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapsodie, No. 2," with a number of interesting pieces of lighter quality. The remarkable success of the concert in Montreal, so early in the musical season, is attributable in no small degree to the hard work done in advance by Mr. F. A. Veitch, the local representative of Mr. Stewart Houston, who arranged the Canadian tour of the band, and thus gave Canadians an opportunity to hear one of the greatest military bands in existence.

GIRLS' READING-ROOM.

The reopening of the Girls' Reading-room, 2424 St. Catherine street, for the fall and winter season, will be celebrated by a social next Thursday evening, Oct. 1. The Bible class will be resumed on Sunday, Oct. 4, at 3.30 p.m., and the free industrial and educational classes on Monday, Oct. 5, at 8 p.m. All young women are most cordially invited to attend. Children's class for sewing will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 7, at 3 p.m. All girls under fifteen years of age are invited. The reading-room and free li-

brary will be open every day from 9 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., excepting Sundays and Wednesday evenings.

CONSERVATIVE GATHERINGS

POLITICAL ISSUES DISCUSSED AT
JOLIETTE AND LAPRAIRIE.

A Conservative meeting was held at Joliette on Saturday, at which were present, among others, the Hon. Messrs. Tarte, Casgrain, Pelletier, Chapais, Leblanc. The principal speaker was Mr. Tarte, who explained the circumstances of his resignation from the Cabinet, and maintained his protectionist views. Speaking on the tariff question, he said that Canada was vigorous, and wanted to go ahead, and the must have a policy to help her forward. Therefore, why not raise the tariff wall against the United States and Germany, say eye for eye and tooth for tooth.

Closely connected with the tariff was the question of transportation. He had studied that question and was confident that he knew more about it than Sir Wilfrid Laurier and all his Ministers combined. He wanted the trade of Canada to come down the St. Lawrence to Canadian ports. But what did Sifton and the crowd behind him want? Mr. Sifton, the youngest of the Ministers, continued Mr. Tarte, "the man who is responsible for my retirement from the Ministry, Sifton, the man who, from the point of view of the Province of Quebec especially, and of the French-Canadians generally, should never have been allowed to get a seat in the Cabinet. He and his crowd are in league with the American roads. They want Canadian trade to go by American channels, to American ports, over American roads, via Chicago, Duluth and other lake ports of the United States. I have never been the companion and confidant of James J. Hill. I was of my country and of my province."

Let me tell the Liberals, whom I served faithfully during the six years I was a Minister, that influences are at work—influences that you cannot see, but which exist—influences that three years ago would have been powerless. I have no personal feeling against the Premier, we parted as good friends, but evil influences have assailed him ever since that date.

In his address the Hon. Mr. Chapais said that the Government at Ottawa was trying to do too much, while that at Quebec was doing nothing.

The Hon. L. P. Pelletier accused the Parent Government of prostituting justice and of oppressing settlers. Another meeting was held at Laprairie yesterday afternoon. Mr. Conrad Pelletier presided, and first introduced the local member, Mr. S. Cherrier, who, although a Liberal, was invited to address his constituents. Mr. Cherrier, in a short address, defended the policy of the Parent Government. He was followed by the Hon. L. P. Pelletier, who spoke on colonization, and held that in many instances the settlers had been badly treated by government officials. He said that things had got into a sort of rut in this province, and instead of political justice the only argument appealed to was that a French-Canadian Premier was at Ottawa. Mr. Pelletier concluded his able address with enthusiastic praise of British liberty. He said that by birth and sentiment he was French, but to British Canadians owed what they loved best, the free practice of their religion. If they belonged to France now, they would see priests and nuns expelled, to find freedom of conscience under the British flag. These remarks were received with great applause.

Mr. P. E. Leblanc was the next speaker. He complained that the timber lands of the province were being sold to make up a surplus, and he compared this kind of politics to a man who sold a piece of his farm every year to make both ends of his expenses meet.

A speech by Mr. Louis Loranger brought the meeting to a close. The Hon. Mr. Tarte was present but did not speak.

GEN. IAN HAMILTON

GOES THROUGH TO OTTAWA AND
WILL RETURN TO-MORROW.

Lieut.-General Sir Ian Hamilton reached Montreal yesterday morning from New York, where he arrived on Saturday by the S.S. "Lucania." The general is accompanied by his brother-in-law, Sir Alexander Kay Muir, Bart. The distinguished visitors left for Ottawa last evening, and will return to Montreal to-morrow. During his brief stay in this city the gallant knight was visited at his apartments by Lieut.-Col. Gordon, D.O.C.; Major G. W. Stephens, Dr. C. W. Wilson and Mr. James Mitchell, president, and Mr. Francis Topp, B.C.L., vice-president of the Caledonian Society.

General Hamilton participated in the defence of Ladysmith, and later became chief of staff to Lord Kitchener. It was under General Hamilton's command that most of the Canadians served in the South African war.

General Hamilton was invited, when the possibility of his visit to Canada became known, to speak at the annual meeting of the Caledonian Society in this city. He is an enthusiastic Scotchman, and an active member of the London Scottish Corporation and other Scottish societies. He was delighted to meet the representatives of the Caledonian Society and to learn that a society numbering 1,000 members existed so far from home, and he expressed his regret that unless his furlough was extended he would be unable to be in Montreal on Caledonian night, Oct. 31.

RALLY DAY AT MOUNT ROYAL

Yesterday was set apart as the occasion of a general rally of the congregation and Sabbath-school forces of the Mount Royal Avenue Methodist Church, and the result was a most pronounced success in every respect. The church was taxed to its utmost to accommodate the number of worshippers who attended the various services. From all appearances the Mount Royal Avenue Church is in a decidedly prosperous condition. During the past two or three years, under the pastorate of the Rev. W. S. Lennon, B.A., B.D., there has been both spiritual and material advance—the members have wrought with a united aim and purpose, which has cheered the heart of the pastor, and has proved the mass of success of encouragement in the task of building up a successful, working church in the northern limits of the city. Extensive renovations of the church building, both inside and outside, have just been completed, and the edifice now presents a natty and attractive appearance.

The preacher yesterday morning was the Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A., of St. James Methodist Church, and he delivered a most interesting sermon to the young people, based on the words of Paul to Timothy: "Thou, therefore, endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ." Mr. Graham's address was generously illustrated with very appropriate incidents and lessons drawn from the life of the modern soldier. All are engaged in a real fight, said Mr. Graham, either in Christ's army or in the ranks of the enemy. Paul's message was to be a good soldier of Jesus Christ—that means hard fighting.

The open session of the Sabbath-school at three p.m. was held in the renovated lecture room, which was filled with the children and friends of the school. Mr. B. B. Tarlton, B.A., superintendent, presided, and instructive addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Lennon, Mr. Samuel Robins and Mr. R. A. Tarlton, each of whom spoke on a different aspect of missionary work in the Canadian North-West. Solos were sung by Miss M. Samsby and Miss Peard. The collection is to be devoted to North-West mission work.

The Rev. Charles A. Sykes, B.D., preached to a crowded church in the evening. He chose as his topic the beautiful story of an Old Testament Sunday-school, as told in the book of Nehemiah. Mr. Sykes spoke mainly of the Sunday-school work, which, he said, supplemented the home and the upbuilding of the religious and moral characters of the people. The Sunday-school, said the preacher, is the very best organized department of church work—it gives the church its best recruits, and, in fact, the best workers in any sphere of Christian activity.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL RALLY.

The East End Methodist Sunday-school combined the features of a harvest thanksgiving service with the rally day exercises generally observed in the schools of the city yesterday. There was a very large attendance and a first class programme, while the decorations of flowers, fruits and vegetables arranged in abundance and beauty were a most impressive effort of the kind. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. S. P. Robins, D.C.L., T. Hutchinson and Mr. George Deacon, a former superintendent.

In addition to the singing by the Sunday-school choir, solos were rendered by Miss Ransom, Miss Lingfield, Mr. S. Dunn, Mr. B. Giles and Master L. Lister. Mrs. Blair and Miss M. Gifford were the accompanists. In the absence of the superintendent, Mr. W. Burrell, who has been ill for some weeks, Mr. R. Rainey, assistant superintendent, presided.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Where to Study Modes.—No better avenue of information open to those desirous of studying the styles in Ladies' Mantles or Costumes than The S. Carsley Co., Limited's stocks. Most comprehensive—in the mantle section alone there are fully 300 different effects shown. Mantles of all grades and descriptions, except those that a wide experience suggests would prove an unwise investment.

Piles

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

Dr. Chase's Ointment.

CEYLON TEA, GREEN OR BLACK,

Has practically become a necessity in every household where tea is drunk, because of its purity, economy and uniform quality. Its constantly increasing sale shows that tea drinkers who appreciate GOOD tea are alive to the fact that it is not ordinary tea.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Miss Marjorie Baker is the guest of Mrs. A. G. Blair, Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Montagu Allan are spending the week in Boston.

Herr Gotthard Maron, of the German consulate, has returned from his vacation.

Miss Katherine Cuddy is spending a few days in Ottawa with Miss L. Du Plessis.

Mrs. Andrew A. Allan is spending the week in Quebec, the guest of her mother, Mrs. Torre.

Mrs. B. Austin and Miss Alice Austin have returned from spending the summer in Coaticook.

Mrs. G. Herriek Duggan, who has been visiting Mrs. James Ross, left yesterday for Sydney, C.B.

Mrs. P. Laing and family, 1142 Sherbrooke street, returned to town from Ste. Agathe to-day.

Miss McTent and Miss Burns have returned to Quebec after visiting friends in Ottawa and Montreal.

Mrs. James N. Laing, 1072 Sherbrooke street, left for Chicago last week, to visit her mother for three or four weeks.

Mrs. Carter, wife of Captain Carter, Niagara, is in town visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. Guerin, Drummond street.

Mrs. T. J. Potter and her sister, Mrs. H. M. Cookfield, have left for a trip to Chicago, to visit their brother, Mr. David Reid.

Mr. and Mrs. Rowell Fisher, The Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke street, return to town from Georgierville about the end of the week.

Captain C. Troop, Marine superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Atlantic Steamship Line, is confined to his residence by illness.

The marriage of Mr. Alban Germain, advocate and journalist, of this city, to Miss Helene Lachapelle, also of this city, is announced for Oct. 12.

The marriage of Miss Gwen Pentreath, eldest daughter of Archdeacon and Mrs. Pentreath, Vancouver, and Mr. George Gavin will take place on Wednesday, Oct. 14.

Mr. James Stenhouse and his daughter, Miss Jessie Stenhouse, of South Indian, Russell County, and Miss S. Edwards, of Rockland, were callers at the "Witness" office to-day.

Miss Garneau, of Montreal, who is visiting in Ottawa, was among the guests at a tea given by the Misses McGee, Daily avenue, for Miss Labreux, whose marriage takes place this week.

Major and Mrs. Dewitt, and Miss MacArthur, Kingston, will remain till Tuesday. Major Dewitt is at present in the Duc d'Orleans.

Mr. G. B. Cortelyou, of Washington, D.C., secretary of the Department of Labor and Commerce, who was in Montreal last week, is at the Chateau, Quebec, with Mrs. Cortelyou and their two young sons.

Mrs. C. A. Meincke, Westmount, entertained at a pleasant tea on Saturday afternoon for her sister, Miss Florence S. Brown, whose marriage to the Rev. Temple Stannage Boyle takes place this week.

Mrs. Ernest R. Brown and Mrs. Barrett presided at the tea-table which was decorated with pink asters.

Mrs. Meincke received in a cream silk blouse with deep lace yoke, worn with black silk skirt with lace overdress, and Miss Brown, who received with her, wore a pretty dress of cream lace over pale blue.

The marriage of Miss Eva J. Elliott, of Brockville, to Mr. Jas. H. Andrews, of Albany, N.Y., took place on Thursday evening at the home of the bride's parents.

The Rev. Prof. Elliott, of the Wesleyan College, Montreal, an uncle of the bride, officiated. The bride, who was prettily gowned in white crepe de chine, was attended by Miss Jessie P. Andrews, of Albany. Mr. John J. Elliott, of Ottawa, was best man. Miss Mabel Elliott, Montreal, was one of the guests present. The occasion was also the silver wedding anniversary of the bride's parents.

A few among the many who composed the large audience that greeted the Goldstream Guards Band in the Arena on Saturday evening were Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Ross, in whose box were also Mrs. Hoar and Mrs. Chambers, of Kingston, N.Y., and Mr. and Mrs. Duggan, of Sydney, C.B.; Mr. and Mrs. H. Montagu Allan, having with them Mrs. Allan Mackenzie, Miss Stearns, and Mr. McDougall; Mr. and Mrs. William Bentham, Dr. Rutten, Lieut.-Col. Hibbard and Mrs. Hibbard, Lieut.-Col. Finlayson and Mrs. Finlayson, Dr. and Mrs. Birkett, Principal Peterson, Dr. and Mrs. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar MacDougall, Mrs. Hector

Mackenzie, the Misses Dow, Mr. C. M. Hays and the Misses Hays, Mr. Angus Hooper; Mr. and Mrs. C. J. McCullagh, with whom in their box, were Mrs. Frank Caverhill, Mr. MacKerrow, Miss Amy Mathewson and Mr. Redpath; Mr. W. J. Morrice, Mr. W. J. Shaughnessy, Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, Lieut.-Col. Mackay, Lieut.-Col. Henshaw, Major Cantlie, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Mackay, who with Mr. Meigs and Miss Boulter occupied the Hon. Robert Mackay's box; and Mr. and Mrs. Lyman, Mrs. Frank Bond, Miss Bond, Ald. and Mrs. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Skafte, Captain and Mrs. Geo. G. MacV. Stuart, Captain and Mrs. Geo. H. Ferguson, Miss Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Renouf, Mr. Gordon Glass, Major G. Washington Stephens, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. H. B. MacDougall, Col. E. W. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, Major Frank W. Fisher, Captain G. C. Hiam, Major F. S. Meighen, Mr. and Mrs. Harry K. Martin, and many others.

A GOLDEN WEDDING.

A happy event on Saturday evening was the golden wedding celebration of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Richardson, which took place at the residence of their daughter, Mrs. J. J. Roberts, on Western avenue, Westmount. Among relatives gathered to do honor to the occasion were their daughters, Mrs. W. J. Unwin, of Kamloops, B.C., and Mrs. W. A. Dean, of Vancouver, also three sons, William S. Ferdinand M., and their wives, and Mrs. Thomas Castle. A very enjoyable evening was spent. The other members of the family, who were unable to attend, are Mrs. J. G. Gordon of Dakota; Mrs. D. McKenzie, of Vancouver, and Mr. Edwin R. Richardson, of New York. There are eighteen grandchildren, eleven of whom were present. A gratifying feature was the presence of their bridesmaid, Mrs. J. Crick, of Port Hope. The late Mr. A. A. Murphy acted as groomsmen. Mr. Richardson was for many years identified with the Grand Trunk Railway, and resided at Hemmingford. The numerous friends of the couple wish them many years of continued health and happiness.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The mails for Great Britain and Europe are at the Montreal post-office during the present week as hereunder:

Monday—9 a.m., 'Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse,' North German Lloyd line; 6.30 p.m., 'Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse,' supplementary.

Tuesday—9 a.m., 'Teutonic,' White Star line; 6.30 p.m., 'Teutonic,' supplementary.

Friday—6.30 p.m., 'Lucania,' Cunard line.

Saturday—6.30 p.m., 'Ionian,' Allan line.

The mail for France, Germany, Italy, etc., per La Lorraine, General Transatlantic line, closes on Wednesday at 6.30 p.m.

*Letters may be posted up to 6.30 p.m.; other matter should be posted before 5.30 p.m.

MR. ALFRED MOSELEY

PROMOTER OF THE COMMISSION OF BRITISH EDUCATIONISTS.

Mr. Alfred Moseley, M.P., is a patriotic Englishman who desires that his countrymen should know a little of the world, especially of this new world and its way of doing things. He equipped a labor delegation which saw many things, and made report, and now he has organized an education commission, the business of whose members will be to study educational methods in the United States and Canada, with a view to introducing in the Old Country new ideas as to procedure and object, and especially as to the machinery of education as we have it here. Mr. Moseley has arrived himself, somewhat in advance of the commission. He has been to New York, and on Friday afternoon he reached Montreal, and put up at the Windsor Hotel.

Mr. Moseley was entertained at luncheon on Friday by Mr. Charles P. Hoar, president of the Ogilvie Milling Company, who is taking a patriotic interest in the work of this commission, which should be fruitful in practical results.

MR. KERR RETURNS.

Mr. Robert Kerr, general passenger traffic manager of the C. P. R., arrived home on Saturday by the 'Lake Erie,' from a visit to England, undertaken in the interests of the passenger business of the C. P. R., especially in regard to the possibility of expansion in connection with the new department of the great line of steamships which are to be added, as a business permit. Mr. Kerr has a pleasant time, and was able to materially advance the interests of the company.

BUILDING LABORERS' STRIKE.

It is confidently expected that the building laborers' strike will soon be a thing of the past. Mr. Martin when seen at the headquarters this morning, stated that only about a hundred, and fifty men were now out, and positions would be found for a number of these during the week.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

'MIND THE LADDIES.'

(To the Editor of the "Witness.") Sir,—I am constrained to appeal through your paper to our old friends and others who are interested in our work among the boys, to remember us when renewing their winter clothing.

Looking over clothes cupboard I find hardly a good overcoat suitable for either boys or lads, and as the cold weather will soon be upon us, I would request friends who can spare suits, etc., in boys' or small men's sizes to kindly telephone Uptown 2585, when parcels will be called for.

This year we have a larger number of boys, from 13 to 15 years, in residence, and others are coming.

So, expecting a generous response from mothers who have their own boys at home, and young gentlemen who do not wear up everything:

"We've are been provided for, And see will we yet."

J. D. DICK.

ANTI-G. T. P. PETITIONS.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.") Sir,—I am a good deal surprised that your paper, of all others, because of the stand you have taken against the measure, should ignore entirely the presentation of petitions to the House of Commons against the Winnipeg-Quebec portion of the G. T. P. project. For nearly a fortnight these petitions have been presented daily from various provinces and constituencies. They are largely signed by the ratepayers of Canada. They ask that no steps be taken to go on with the Quebec-Winnipeg section until full enquiry shall have been made and until the conditions shall have been properly established. That an independent parliamentary procedure is rather remarkable. One can understand the Liberal papers doing so, but their reasons are obvious.

R. STANLEY BAGG.

Montreal, Sept. 25, 1903.

The above letter was omitted on Saturday by mistake.

PASTOR RESIGNS

THE REV. J. H. EARL WILL RETURN TO SOUTHERN STATES NEXT WEEK.

The Rev. J. H. Earl, assistant pastor of the First Baptist Church, who has for the past six months been in charge of the North Baptist mission, has handed in his resignation, to take effect immediately. The matter has been considered by the committee of the First Church, and, in view of all the facts, it has been decided to release Mr. Earl from his engagement. He came to Montreal just six months ago under an arrangement by which his services were expected to extend over at least a year.

Mr. Earl, though only a short time in Montreal, has done good work, and won many friends. The members of the East End Tabernacle, which is at present without a minister, have been trying for the past few weeks to secure him as their pastor. He has also during the last few weeks received pressing invitations from two churches in the United States, besides strong inducements to re-enter evangelistic work in the South, where he has labored in the past with much success.

Finally, Mr. Earl has decided to return to his former home and work, and his resignation has been with reluctance accepted. He will conduct the usual prayer meeting in the North Baptist mission on Thursday evening, and preach his farewell sermon next Sunday night.

He states that he has enjoyed his brief stay in Montreal, and will not soon forget the kind friends who have made his work a pleasure; but, in view of the wider field of usefulness and influence which appeared to be opening before him, he believed it was his duty to go. He has not yet decided whether to continue in pastoral work or resume evangelistic labors.

BRITISH DELEGATES

TO SPEAK TO-NIGHT.

Archdeacon Madden, of Liverpool, and the Rev. G. H. Bondfield, of China, delegates from the British and Foreign Bible Society, will be the speakers at to-night's meeting in the American Presbyterian Church. His Grace Archbishop Bond, president of the Montreal Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, will preside.

THE LATE MISS DOWLING.

The funeral of the late Miss Sadie Dowling, at one time prominent in musical circles, took place on Sunday last. A requiem mass was sung at St. Anthony's Church by the Rev. Father Shea, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Heffernan, and the remains were interred at Cote des Neiges Cemetery.

MISSING FROM HOME.

Joseph L. Deslauriers, laborer, thirty-three years old, is missing from his home at 175 LaGauchetiere street, since Tuesday. He left home saying he was going to work on the docks at Hochelaga. The police have been unable to trace him.

A PROTEST FROM POINT ST. CHARLES.

Property holders of Point St. Charles have called a meeting for to-morrow (Tuesday) night to be held in the P. A. A. Hall, Congregation street, to protest against the erection of the Contagious Diseases Hospital in that section of the city.

JUDGMENT CONFIRMED.

In a case of Solomon Westaver vs. Herman Green, which was an action of damages for malicious prosecution, the Superior Court granted the plaintiff \$100, and that judgment was confirmed by the Court of Review on Saturday.

Is There Poison In Your Blood?

Then the Liver and Kidneys Have Failed to Perform Their Mission and You Need.

DR. CHASE'S Kidney-Liver Pills.

If you are not well there must be a reason for it. Most of the common ills of life arise from poison in the system. If you would be well you must remove this cause of disease.

The work of the blood is two-fold. It supplies nourishment to the body and collects the impure and poisonous waste matter. This poisonous material is removed from the blood by the action of the liver and kidneys. When these organs fail the poison is carried back through the system in the circulation of the blood and causes disease.

Where is your weak spot? Just there you may first expect to feel the effects of poison in the system. It may be stomach trouble or lung trouble, kidney disease or heart disease, but the beginning is with the inaction of the great filtering organs—the liver and kidneys.

Nine-tenths of the ills of everyday life may be cured by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, because they set the liver, kidneys and bowels right and so cleanse and invigorate the system.

Have you come to realize the importance of keeping the bowels regular and the liver and kidneys active? You will appreciate Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, not only on account of their wonderful promptness, but also for their lasting effect on the system. They get at the very foundation of ill-health, and by removing the cause bring thorough cure.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, the comfort of old age, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

SHIPPING NEWS

NOTES.

The concert of the Catholic Sailors' Club on Wednesday evening will be under the auspices of St. Patrick's Society, the president, Hon. Judge Doherty, occupying the chair.

The Gaspe Steamship Company's S.S. Gaspe, Capt. E. Bouchard, with passengers and general cargo from Gaspe and the way ports, arrived at Montreal on Saturday and moored at Victoria pier.

The Dominion line S.S. Maxman, Capt. J. Christie, sailed from Montreal yesterday afternoon with general cargo and cattle for Bristol, via Liverpool.

The Thomson line S.S. Cervona, Capt. W. Stooke, sailed from Montreal early yesterday morning with general cargo and cattle for London.

Murray Bay, Que., Sept. 28.—The schooner Utopia, Captain Hopkins, 108 tons, from Halifax, N.S., loaded with coal for Montreal, sailed from here at 10 a.m. Saturday, with a cargo of 100 tons of coal.

On Saturday night, 134 intermediate passengers. She arrived at Quebec this morning where she discharged some cargo and disembarked 34 steerage passengers.

IONIAN IN PORT.

The Allan line R.M.S. Ionian, Capt. John Brown with 71 first, 177 second class passengers from Liverpool, arrived at Montreal last Saturday afternoon and docked at the Allan wharf. The steamer made a splendid passage, and landed her mail at Rimouski on Friday morning, and these were in Montreal ready for distribution the same night.

The Ionian on this voyage made the trip between Montreal, where she took on board her mails, to Rimouski, where she landed them in 8 days, 16 hours, 37 mins. On her last trip home she only occupied from Father Point to Montreal only occupied six days, 17 hours and 50 minutes, thus giving the steamer an average of six days, 17 hours and 12 minutes between these two points.

LARGE APPLE SHIPMENT.

The Dominion line S.S. Canada, Captain R. O. Jones, sailed from Montreal last Saturday morning with 40 first, 37 second, and a large number of steerage passengers for Liverpool. The steamer also had a large general cargo. Among the goods shipped by this steamer were 16,644 barrels of apples, the largest lot taken out of the port by any steamer this season.

S.S. LAKE ERIE ARRIVES.

The Canadian Pacific Atlantic line S.S. Lake Erie, Captain F. Carey, with passengers and general cargo, from Liverpool, for Quebec and Montreal, arrived in port last Saturday afternoon and docked at King Edward pier, after having landed all her steerage passengers at Quebec. The passenger was a fine one, and the passengers beguiled the days with the usual sports and games.

MONTFORT CARRIES PASSENGERS.

The Canadian Pacific Atlantic line S.S. Montfort, Captain G. Cross, sailed from Montreal yesterday morning for Bristol via Liverpool, with passengers, general cargo and cattle. Following is a list of the steamer's cabin passengers: Mr. P. M. Burton, Mr. John Callolan, Montreal; Mrs. Colnett, Langton; the Rev. E. Colnett, Mrs. Colnett, and two children, Langton; Mr. H. Edmonds, New York; Mrs. Firth, Mr. H. G. Grey, Montreal; Mr. George Hardisty, Chicago; Mr. E. Knowles, Detroit; Mr. V. Koshevaroff, Montreal; the Rev. Hy. Moore, Bristol.

SS. SOUTHWARK.

The Dominion line S.S. Southwark, Capt. J. Dann, with passengers and general cargo from Liverpool for Montreal and Quebec, arrived here last Saturday evening after having disembarked the steerage passengers at Quebec. The Southwark, since

Colonial House, PHILLIPS SQUARE.

MILLINERY!!

Just to hand, several Cases of

LADIES' HATS,

—INCLUDING—

Ladies' Carriage Hats,

Ladies' Dress Hats,

Ladies' Tailored Hats,

Also, Several Cases of

MILLINERY REQUISITES,

—VIZ:—

Ostrich Feathers,

Ostrich Feather Pompons,

Ospreys, Birds,

Wings, Breasts.

Winter Foliage and Flowers,

Buckles and Ornaments.

Henry Morgan & Co., MONTREAL.

her last trip to this port, has undergone a thorough overhauling and is now in splendid condition. She made a fine passage, and favorable weather permitted the passengers to spend most of their time on the deck.

GULF REPORT.

L'Islet—Cloudy; strong west wind. River du Loup—Cloudy, strong north-west wind.

Father Point—Clear, west wind; inward at 6 a.m., one tug with a tow; 8.40 a.m., Tampican.

Martin River—Clear, south-west wind. Cape Madelon—Cloudy, strong north-west wind; inward at 6.30 a.m., steamer.

Fama Point—Raining; north-west wind; outward at 8 a.m., Canada.

Anticosti—Raining, east wind. Low Point—Cloudy, south-west wind; outward yesterday at 1 a.m., Bonavista and Louisbourg.

THE LATE MR. WADE.

The funeral of the late Mr. John Wade took place from his late residence in the village of Grenville on Thursday at 2 p.m. After a short prayer at the house the body was taken to the Methodist Church, where it officiated. At the close of the service the casket was opened to let those who were unable to come to the house look for the last time on the remains of their beloved friend. The funeral cortege then proceeded to the Calumet cemetery, where prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. John Folke.

The funeral was one of the largest that has been seen in Grenville for a long time as the deceased was well known all through the country, being one of the oldest inhabitants in the village.

The body rested in a black broadcloth casket, with silver trimmings, and was carried to the church by his five sons and three nephews: John L., Fred W., Hugh E., Abel E. and Douglas C. Wade, sons; Orren E. Le Roy, Orren S. Hartley and William W. Cook, nephews. The carriage containing the body was driven by Mr. James Gill, one of the deceased's most intimate friends, Mr. David Williamson, an old friend, acting as funeral director.

The floral offerings were beautiful and numerous: Wreath, with Father's from the family; cross, from Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Wade, Manchester, N.H.; wreath, from Mr. G. C. Hartley and sons; mound, from the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. J. Folke, and a profusion of cut flowers from sympathetic friends.

The friends from out of town were Mr. Jas. Wade, of Chambly Canton; Mr. Chas. Wade, of Cushing, Que., brothers; Mrs. M. P. Kirby, of Ottawa, only surviving sister; Mr. John L. Wade, of Manchester, N.H.; son; Mr. W. Gordon Kirby, of Ottawa, Ont.; Mr. O. S. Hartly and Mr. G. A. Hartly, Montreal, nephews; Miss Lizzie Wade, Chambly Canton; Miss Eva E. Wade.

RESPONSIBILITY OF EMPLOYERS.

The Court of Review, on Saturday, confirmed the judgment of the Superior Court granting the plaintiff \$4,500 damages, in a case of Mrs. J. A. Racicot vs. the Canadian Lead Company, Limited.

This was a claim on account of the death of plaintiff's husband, who, while employed in the shaft on a platform, while going up the shaft on a platform, was overcome by carbonic gas and falling over the protection iron bar on the platform, fell into the well and was killed. Both courts found that the mine had not been sufficiently cleared of the carbonic gas resulting from dynamite used, and that the platform upon which the men went up and down the shaft, was not sufficiently protected. The company must therefore be held responsible for the accident.

DEFENDANT NOT RESPONSIBLE.

In a case of Hodgins vs. Hodgins, the plaintiff claimed \$175 as the value of 175 trees cut by the defendant on his land, and also \$50 damages for violation of his right of property. The defence was that at the time of the alleged trespass, and had nothing to do with it. The action was dismissed in the court below, and this judgment was unanimously confirmed by the Court of Review on Saturday.

NO CLAIM TO THE HORSES.

The judgment of the Superior Court dismissing the action, in a case of Manson vs. Beaudette, was confirmed by the Court of Review on Saturday, some of the words of the first judgment being struck out, however. The action was in revalidation of certain horses and effects which it was alleged had not been delivered to the plaintiff, who had purchased them. The court below held that the plaintiff had not proved his claim, and that the intervention filed by a third party was well founded.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

The coroner's jury in the case of Mr. McRae, who was found dead in the power house of the Montreal Water and Power Commission, returned a verdict of accidental death.

Advertisements.

Probably you know how Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color to gray hair and makes the hair grow. That so? J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Advertisements.

Indescribable Torture.

Six Mile Brook, N.S., Aug. 13.—Such suffering as Mr. Munro Gunn, of this town, has endured from Asthma is seldom equalled. For six years, he says, "I suffered more than pen can describe. Doctors said I couldn't get well, but after using three bottles of Catarrhzone I was cured and I do to-day. Many others here are using Catarrhzone for Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh. Its cures are lasting. Two months' treatment costs \$1.00, or a trial size 25c, at all druggists."

Weekly Calendar.

A CONFERENCE FOR CHRISTIAN WORKERS.

Under the auspices of the Methodist Church of the Province of Quebec, will (D.V.) be held in Dominion Square Church, Montreal, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, OCT. 6-8. There will be three sessions daily.

Dr. JOHN BALCOM SHAW, of New York,

has been engaged to give a series of addresses.

REDUCED RAILWAY RATES HAVE BEEN SECURED.

ALL WILL BE WELCOME.

For further information address MELVIN TAYLOR, Secretary, 8 Torrance st., Montreal.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

Don't miss the last great Concert at

ARENA TO-NIGHT
of H. M. BAND of the
GOLDSTREAM GUARDS.

Prices—Boxes (\$5) \$10.00,
\$1.50, \$1.00, 75c and Admission,
50c. Seats at Star Uptown
Branch, Tel. Up 1840.

ENGLISH DELEGATES

FROM THE
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.
ARCHDEACON MADDEN, of Liverpool,
Rev. G. H. BONDFIELD, the Society's Re-
presentative in China.

These distinguished clergymen will visit
Montreal in connection with the Centenary
Celebration of the Bible Society and ad-
dress a

MASS MEETING.
In American Presbyterian Church
MONDAY, Sept. 28, at 8 p.m.

Y. W. C. A.
SCHOOL OF COOKERY,
896 Dorchester St.
TWO PRELIMINARY DEMONSTRATIONS

Will be given by the Principal, MISS
JOSEPHINE T. DOW, on MONDAY EVEN-
ING, SEPT. 28, at 8 o'clock.
Menu—Philadelphia Pepper Pot, Pan
Brolled Chops with Potato Garnish, Cur-
rant Mint Sauce, Hominy Gums, Vitos
Pudding with Meringue Sauce.

FANCY COOKING.
Menu published later.
Admission to each, 10 cents. Recipes, 5
cents.

FUTURE MEETINGS.
Art Association,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.

ADVANCED ART CLASSES 1903-1904.
The Classes will commence on FRIDAY,
OCTOBER 10th, under the direction of
MR. WILLIAM BRYMNER, R.C.A. Two
Scholarships for competition. Class Rooms
open daily for inspection.

For particulars apply to the Secretary.
TITLE CONFIRMED
NEW YORK SYNDICATE MADE
GOOD THEIR CLAIM TO THE
R. W. & S. R.

Ogdensburg, N.Y., Sept. 25.—The long
fight of the creditors of the Brockville,
Westport & Sault Ste. Marie Railway
has ended and the title of the New York
syndicate that purchased the road, con-
firmed by an act incorporating the Brock-
ville, Westport and North-Western Rail-
way Company to operate a road from the
Thousand Islands to the Upper Lake,
with a bridge over the St. Lawrence river
at Brockville. Construction and labor
creditors of the old company whose
claims amount to about \$200,000, will re-
ceive 25 percent of their original claims,
when the unearned subsidy is re-voted
and earned by the new company. All
actions to set aside the sale are dismis-
sed.

OUR LATE QUEEN
THE KING COMMANDS PUBLICA-
TION OF SELECTED CORRE-
SPONDENCE.

London, Sept. 27.—The King has com-
manded the publication of selections from
Queen Victoria's correspondence between
the years 1837 and 1881, and has appointed
Arthur Christopher Benson, master of
Eton College, and son of the late Arch-
bishop of Canterbury, and Viscount
Escher, deputy governor of Windsor Cas-
tle, to edit the letters.

CONTINUED TO NEXT TERM.
A petition for a reserved case, in the
matter of the King vs. Barber and wife
was presented in the Court of Appeal on
Saturday, and continued to next term.
This will be remembered as the case in
which the prisoners were convicted of
unlawfully restraining the liberty of D.
C. Brousseau and of forcing him to sign
certain cheques.

COURT OF APPEAL ADJOURNS.
The business of the September term in
the Court of Appeal was concluded on
Saturday, and an adjournment was an-
nounced until Oct. 29, when judgments
will be rendered.

ASSIGNED TO PARK DUTY.
Constable Patrick Carroll, of No. 9
station has been assigned to park duty
at Point St. Charles.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, \$3.00; Weekly Witness,
\$1.00, with reduction to clubs. Northern
Messenger, thirty cents; 10 copies to one
address and over, twenty cents per copy.
Post paid in each case to Canada, New-
foundland, Great Britain and the United
States.

For other postal union countries, excepting
Great Britain, add for postage, \$2.50
for Daily Witness; \$1.00 for Weekly Wit-
ness; 50c for Northern Messenger.
World Wide one dollar, including postage
for Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain,
United States and foreign countries.
The last edition of the Daily Witness is
delivered in the city every evening of pub-
lication at \$4.00 per annum.

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

P.M. 8 SEPTEMBER 28 N.M. 20

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The Daily Witness.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1903.

So many cases have occurred lately
of destitute and helpless persons from
outside places being found on the streets
of this city that it is high time some-
thing were done to check the evil. It
is an old practice among residents of
other municipalities in this province
and in Ontario and the border states,
when they want to get rid of burden-
some relatives, to send them to Mont-
real, with the idea that the charitable in-
stitutions here, or the city itself, will
take care of them. These form no in-
considerable part of the charges with
which the Charity Organization Society
has to deal. They cause endless trouble
and expense in finding out where they
come from and in returning them to
their homes. But there should be some
way for compelling their relatives or
their parishes to pay this expense. If
a fine were added, sufficiently large to
act as a deterrent, it would go far to
stop the mean and cruel practice. A
provincial law would not, of course,
reach the guilty parties in other pro-
vinces or in the United States. All we
can do in such cases is to send the un-
fortunates back to where they came
from, with such publicity as will con-
stitute punishment. There are cases,
however, that it is impossible to locate,
and these remain permanent charges on
our charities, when not afforded the only
refuge for technical vagrants—the com-
mon jail. The claims on humanity are
insistent, especially where old age in
poverty appeals for help. But the first
charge is on relatives and place of
birth, and these should not be allowed
to shirk their responsibilities.

JEW KILLING.

Another anti-Semitic riot and slaugh-
ter of Jews in Russia, coming so soon
after the Kishineff horror, and in another
of the provinces of the Pale, to which
the Jews are confined by imperial edict,
shows that the malign governmental in-
fluences which are ever seeking to turn
upon the Jews the obloquy which natu-
rally falls upon an oppressive government
are at their old work. No one need go fur-
ther than the government utterances in
connection with the Kishineff massacre
to feel assured that the government re-
fused to discourage the besotted belief
of the people that the Jews offer human
sacrifices—what the proclamations call
ritual murders. In Gomel, the scene of
the latest outrages, however, all accounts
agree in stating that not only the police
and the soldiers, but also the better class
of citizens, abetted the rioters and even
took a hand in clubbing and maltreating
the Jews. The general acquiescence in
such conduct on the part of representa-
tives of government and of presumably
respectable, intelligent, professing Chris-
tians is not to be accounted for on any
ordinary hypothesis. There must be
some fundamental cause to account for
hated, which leads those who cherish
it to set the principles of religion and
humanity at defiance, and perpetrate
crimes that would be a disgrace to the
most barbarous tribe in darkest Africa.

That cause is very much akin to that
which underlies animosity against the
Chinese on the Pacific coast. M. Pobie-
donesteff, Procurator of the Holy Synod,
and M. von Plehve, Minister of the In-
terior, have been interrogated on this
point and both gave the same answer,
which may be accepted as the truth as
it appears to the government. They
said that, while differences in religion
and the exclusiveness of the Jews account
for some of the ill-feeling, the actual and
abiding source of popular hatred, as it
was of governmental distrust of the
Jews, was their superior intelligence,
their excessive thrift, their freedom from
the prevailing Russian vice of drunken-
ness and their faculty of saving money
and securing business success even under
the most untoward conditions. 'Why,'
said M. Pobiedonesteff, 'if we did not re-
strict and suppress the Jews in every
way possible, they would soon own all
Russia and dictate the policy of the gov-
ernment.' This seems a not unreason-
able explanation for, given a people pos-
sessed of the virtues and characteristics
stated, and dwelling amid an ignorant,
thriftless, drunken peasantry, lorded over
by an extravagant, impetuous nobility,
all ruled by an utterly corrupt bureau-
cracy in alliance with a state church
equally corrupt, and what could be ex-
pected but hatred for those whose so-
briety and greater business success are
a constant accusation and reproach
against Russian vice and stupidity? It
would be a mistake, however, to suppose
that the Jews in Russia are on the whole
well to do. The masses of them are
miserably poor, being denied the right
to engage in any but a few of the worst
paid occupations, and being fleeced and
blackmailed by every one, from police-
man and common soldier, up to governors
and princes. When these cannot get all
they want out of the Jews, they treat
them to a 'pogrom' of massacre, pillage
and rapine. Knowledge that the govern-
ment withholds its protection encourages
the miscreants in their horrible crimes.
Nor is there any hope of improvement.
Hence the Jewish question. Hence Zion-
ism, and hence, too, it must be believed,
the judgment when time is ripe. The
Russian Government has never been un-
derstood greatly to encourage Jewish
emigration. In fact at times it has been
prevented, even when there was less out-
cry from the countries they moved to
than there is now. Still we must assume
that Pobiedonesteff and Plehve have
some policy. According to the former,
amiable and pious dignitary, there is a
deliberate intention to get rid of them.
The only question that seems left open
is whether the plan is the American one
of exclusion or the Turkish one of ex-
termination.

LABOR AS A PARTY.

The recent by-elections in the United
Kingdom have given a very definite warn-
ing to all party leaders that labor hence-
forward intends to act as an independent
organization in the constituencies. If
the election of Mr. Crooks at Woolwich
and of Mr. Henderson in the Barnard
Castle division is not evidence enough of
this fact, we may turn with profit to the
proceedings of the Trades Union Congress
held at Leicester this month. By a
vote of 200 members to 52, and an after
poll by 'cards,' each card representing
1,000 Trades Unionist members, of 508,000
to 285,000, it was resolved 'That this con-
gress endorses the policy of direct labor
'representation, and urges upon all
'unions to join so that the entire labor
'vote may be consolidated for definite
'political purposes.' Moreover, the ques-
tions which the labor leaders have at
heart are not those of fiscal policy and
home rule, which have disrupted the 'his-
toric' parties. Apart from these resolu-
tions in congress, it only needs the visi-
tor to the United Kingdom to seek casual
intercourse with typical 'working men'
to learn that—rightly or wrongly—they
consider very radical domestic reforms
regarding land tenure, mining royalties
and other monopolies in 'church and
state' as most pressing for parliamentary
attention. At the Leicester Congress
Mr. J. Sexton, of Liverpool, stated as a
fact that there are no mining royalties
levied in the United States, or, he ad-
ded, upon the Continent, except one of
twelve cents per ton paid to the national
exchequer. In Britain the mining royalties
involve a handicap upon the indus-
try of \$1.82 per ton. The passing of the
latest Irish land bill has strengthened
the hands of those who have long de-
manded that the relations between land-
lord and tenant, between freeholder and
leaseholder, between state and church,
in the United Kingdom shall be radically
amended.

No doubt a number of the better read
workmen and artisans realize that there
are many evils which legislative interfer-
ence can do little to remedy; that a con-
siderable amount of the misery and pov-
erty among their order is due to intem-
perance and thrift; that more holidays
are taken and less hours worked than in
those foreign countries from which they
are suffering the keenest competition;
that when wages are high in 'fat' years

but too little provision is made for the
inevitable cycle of lean years by the mass
of the population. Some there are, too—
we have met them—who are very bitter
in their resentment at what they believe
the unfair competition to which they are
subjected, and who will readily respond,
to the cry for retaliation against pauper
labor countries, a bogey which promises
to be Mr. Chamberlain's strongest card
with a section of labor in the forthcom-
ing struggle. But the sort of help the
Chamberlain candidates are likely to re-
ceive at the next election from the labor
party, as a whole, we can best gauge by
the fact that the Leicester Congress, by
182 votes to 120, and a poll of 708,000 to
365,000, passed a resolution as follows:
'That this congress strongly condemns
'the suggested change by Mr. Chamber-
'lain in our fiscal policy as most mis-
'chievous and dangerous to the best in-
'terests of this country, and hereby
'pledges itself, and urges all other labor
'bodies to make every effort, to prevent
'such a change being brought about.'
The question of the introduction of
'aliens' into Britain is also becoming a
'burning' one with the labor party. Many
of its leaders claim that the cream of
their class are being 'driven' abroad by
the unchecked influx of a class of per-
sons whose habits and training tend to
degrade the standard of labor which they
have long been striving to elevate. It
is, moreover, among the organs of this
class that we find the most unkind criti-
cisms upon the value of the colonies to
the Mother Country. There is a growing
tendency to receive the cheap sneers of
Mr. Labouchere with approval and to
suggest that instead of taxing foreign
food some definite contribution is due
from Greater Britain to the support of
the naval and consular services of the
empire. An understanding of the atti-
tude of the bulk of the labor party,
whether we approve their standpoint or
not, will be of great service when we
come to analyze the factors which will
play the leading parts in the forthcoming
crucial election in the United Kingdom.

STREET EXTENSION.

The case of Mackay street is an in-
stance of the grievous injury done to
proprietors by the laying of homologated
lines for a protracted period and failing
to act upon them. The usual case is
that of a line widening a street. Such
lines sometimes lie upon property for
twenty, thirty, and forty years, during
all which time the property can be
built on only at the peril of the prop-
rietor, the result being a complete
blasting of the whole street front. An
owner is, of course, free to build upon
the new line to his own detriment.
Some have done this in the confidence
that the rest of the street would fol-
low, and their erections have grown old
in the seclusion thus created. Some
did so on St. Antoine street, for in-
stance, few inhabitants can remember
how long ago, damage and decay hav-
ing in some instances followed. In
that, however, these properties only
suffer a little worse than all the rest
upon which the blighting servitude has
fallen. The case of Mackay street is
one of lengthening the street instead of
broadening. One of the proprietors de-
clares that he undertook to build on the
property commandeered for this purpose,
but was immediately notified by the
city authorities that he did so at his
peril. A considerable number of
houses has been built on the lower
section of Mackay street and on a
cross street opening into it in the
expectation of its being connected with
the rest of the street. These have,
since their erection, been dependent on
a private right of way, the owner of
which will have to close it up to protect
his own rights in it. The carrying out
of the promise distinctly implied in
this homologation is opposed by prop-
rietors on Mackay street on the score that
the cost may be assessed upon them,
and further that the continuation of the
street making an easy grade to St. An-
toine street would positively injure them.
One of these, Judge Archibald, declares
that the city is not legally bound to
carry out this scheme and that the
proprietors who had speculated upon it
had accepted their risks. Alderman
Sadler says if the petitioners had been
as anxious to have the servitude re-
moved as to have the street opened they
would long ago have had their request.
It was not, of course, to be looked for
that the petitioners would have been
as anxious for a course that would in-
jure them as for the fulfilment of a plan
on which they had acted in good faith.
The most that Mr. Sadler's remark
proves is that the opening of the street,
half at the city's expense, would, un-
der the conditions that have supervened
since its homologation, be a benefit to
the proprietors, and more than this is,
we presume freely admitted. The real
question is as to the equity of a city
laying hands upon property with the
implied intention and promise of taking
possession of it and then repudiating
that implied undertaking to the injury
of individuals. We are aware that
Montreal has done so much of this that

she cannot afford to carry out her un-
dertakings and has sought and obtained
deliverance at the hands of the Provin-
cial Government. This was virtually
an act of repudiation on the part of
the city on the score of insolvency. How
it applies to the case of Mackay street
we do not know. Alderman Carter said
that by refusing to carry out this im-
provement the city would subject itself
to an action for damages.

THE OKA INDIANS

New Methodist Church Opened.

STIRRING SPEECHES AND A CROWDED HOUSE.

A band of Iroquois joining in a Metho-
dist fellowship meeting in a new church,
built by their own hands, is a sight worth
going some distance to see. Indians are
supposed to be stolid, impassive, hard to
move, but whatever they may be in their
natural state they do not seem to be so
as Christians. The Montreal visitors
found no lack of life and warmth and
feeling at that meeting Saturday after-
noon in Oka. And the women, if they
were silent in the days of their wild tri-
bal councils are not silent in the church.
Four or five times in half an hour
two Indians would be up on their feet
to speak at once. Neither would such
hesitate and one finally retire as he
would be the case in a gathering of
whites. Each went straight on as
though the other was not speaking, and
told his and her story of the love of Jesus
and the power of his spirit over their
lives, and to the onlooker who under-
stood not one word except the oft re-
peated one of -Yesu Cristus (Jesus
Christ) there was no more sense of con-
fusion than when the leader addressed
the congregation from the desk.

In one case a brother and sister spoke
together for a few moments, but the
man's mind seemed to work more slowly
than the woman's, the words came less
readily. Two or three times he hesi-
tated, each pause longer than the last,
till he stopped altogether and stood mo-
tionless but for the good-natured smile
on the swarthy face, listened with evi-
dent enjoyment till she was through, and
then took up his story again. At the
end of half an hour of rapid, earnest
talk, half who wished had not yet had a
chance to take part and the meeting ad-
journed, to be continued in the evening,
and that evening meeting when none but
Indians took part went with a swing
from seven o'clock till ten.

The beautiful, warm September day,
the trip up the Ottawa, between its
banks of glowing autumn tints, added
greatly to the enjoyment of the visitors
from the city and those who stayed away
for fear of bad weather have the sym-
pathy of those who went.

The church building is of wood. Out-
side the clapboards are of a dull
yellow topped with a shingled roof,
stained a dark red. Inside it is walled
with ash and ceiled with pine, with point-
ed windows, the upper part filled with
stained glass, and altogether is a struc-
ture of which both the Indians and the
Methodist Missionary Society are justly
proud. It has a seating capacity of
about a hundred and twenty-five and at
each service on Sunday it was filled,
while on Saturday morning at the ded-
ication services, even with chairs in the
aisle, it could not contain all who wanted
to get in.

The largest delegation of visitors was
from Montreal. Among these were the
Rev. Dr. Griffith and Dr. T. G. Wil-
liams, the Rev. Messrs. D. Winter, De
Gruchy, Lawson, E. H. Tippet, Melvin
Taylor, Crane, Mr. S. J. Carter, Mrs.
Taylor, Mrs. T. G. Williams, Mrs. Car-
ter, Mrs. Crane. Then there were the
Rev. Mr. Kingsbury, with a deputa-
tion of seventeen Indians from the New York
State reservation of Hogansburg, and the
Rev. John Oke (himself an old Oka boy)
and a good deputation from Caughna-
waga.

The Rev. E. S. Morrison, the pastor
of the church, briefly sketched the his-
tory of the Protestant cause in Oka, how
through the threats and opposition and
legal proceedings of the authorities of the
Seminary, Indians had struggled, giving
their money and their labor to com-
plete the building. The timber had been
cut by the Indians themselves on the
land of Mr. Herd of Lakefield and drawn
by them to the spot. Special praise was
bestowed upon Mr. Lafrance, the carpenter
under whose direction the plans had
been carried to completion. Short ad-
dresses were given by the visiting clergy-
men.

Mr. Williamson, of Lachine, was de-
lighted with the building and the pros-
pects of the work. Let the Indians but
stand by their God, their pastor, and
each other, he said, and their work would
prosper.

Rev. E. H. Tippet, of Calvary Congre-
gational Church, emphasized the prom-
ise of Christ to live in them and direct
their every thought and act. Let the
church be to them a home where they
would be strengthened and refreshed, a
workshop where all should strive to do
his part in God's great work, to protect
one another and love one another.

The Rev. John Oke, of Caughnawaga,
addressed them in Iroquois.

Mr. S. J. Carter, on behalf of the
building committee, expressed his delight
in the beautiful building. It was a
credit to Oka. The Oka Christians were
known through the length and breadth
of the Dominion, for their sturdy fidelity
through much trial, and with a pastor
of the zeal and wisdom of the Rev. Mr.
Morrison, and loyal friends everywhere
throughout the country were bound to
grow and prosper.

The Rev. T. G. Williams, D.D., thank-
ed God for their success, and also paid a
high tribute to the wisdom and energy
of their pastor. He had high praise, too,
for the character of the building and
warm thanks for Mr. Carter and Mr.
Lafrance. 'It was a good job.' And
'hands up,' he asked all those who are
grateful to God for a more correct know-
ledge of the way of salvation than that
possessed by some others. 'Up went the
hand of every one present. Then,' said
the doctor, 'show it in your lives.'

The Rev. Dr. Griffith, the chairman
of the conference, the key of the church
and the service was brought to a close.
The various visitors present were then
invited to the houses of the Indians for
lunch and after full justice was done to
the good things provided the Montreal
and Caughnawaga people left by the
'Sovereign' for home.

Sunday morning the Rev. D. Winter
conducted the worship, preaching from
the text 'Thou shalt call his name Jesus
for he shall save his people from their
sins.' In the afternoon the Rev. Mr.
Kingsbury, of Hogansburg, preached and
led the fellowship meeting immediately
following.

The evening meeting was given up
wholly to the Indians themselves, the
leader being Mr. Frank Terence, the
class leader from Hogansburg. Mr.
Fret, of the first ward, acted as inter-
preter for Mr. Morrison, and Mr. Wm.
Reep, of the Hogansburg Indians, for
Mr. Kingsbury, the latter listening to
a half hour sermon and then giving it to
the Indians again in their own tongue,
almost word for word.

The dinner was tendered by a number
of Montrealers, Mr. C. A. Wilson occu-
pying the chair, Dr. Adams the vice-chair,
and Dr. Girdwood, himself an old Guards-
man, being one of those present.

Dr. Adams presented the address, which
spoke of the appreciation of the passen-
gers of the privilege of hearing the pre-
mier military band of the empire under
circumstances as singular as they have
been pleasant, as intimate as they were
unexpected. In conclusion, the hope
was expressed that the band's tour
through Canada might be a source of en-
joyment to all, and the passengers gave
assurance of their sympathy with an
undertaking so well calculated to knit to-
gether yet more firmly in harmony and
good feeling the Mother Country and her
eldest daughter, the Dominion.

JUDGMENT REVERSED.

In a case of Francesca Zampina vs. An-
toine Blancher et al, the action was a
claim on an indenture, and the Court
had also to decide on a petition to quash
an attachment before judgment. The
question at issue was whether the iden-
ture referred to was a promissory note.
The Superior Court held that it was, ap-
plied the prescription of five years, and
dismissed the action with costs, and also
dismissed the attachment holding that
the allegations of the petition were
proved.

The Court of Review on Saturday re-
versed that judgment and condemned the
defendant to pay the amount claimed
with costs. The Court also came to the
conclusion in reverse the judgment which
dismissed the attachment, and to main-
tain it with costs.

RIGHT OF PASSAGE MAINTAINED.

The Court of Review has confirmed the
judgment of the Superior Court main-
taining the action in a case of Hamilton et
al vs. the Royal Land Company. By
the judgment now confirmed the de-
fendant is bound to guarantee the right
of the plaintiffs to pass in and out of a
yard in rear of the premises leased by
Lindsay, and to enjoy without obstruc-
tion the air of this yard.

SALARY GRANTED.

The Court of Review on Saturday con-
firmed the judgment of the Superior
Court granting the plaintiff a balance of
salary due him after dismissal, in a case
of Sommer vs. the Imperial Cloak Com-
pany.

KILLED IN A RUNAWAY.

Listowel, Ont., Sept. 26.—Mrs. Burt,
wife of G. J. C. Burt, was killed in a
runaway accident this afternoon. Mr.
and Mrs. Burt and family had spent the
day in the country and when returning
within half a mile of their home, the
horses became unmanageable and in
jumping from the carriage Mrs. Burt re-
ceived injuries from which she died half
an hour later. The two sons and daugh-
ters escaped without injury, but Mr.
Burt was thrown out of the carriage
against a telegraph pole, and was removed
to his home in a critical condition.
Mrs. Burt was a daughter of the late
W. G. Hay an sister of Mr. Wellington
Hay, Mayor of Listowel.

DUKE OF RICHMOND DEAD.

London, Sept. 27.—The Duke of Rich-
mond, Lennox and Gordon died last
night at Gordon Castle, Fochabers, Banff-
shire, as the result of a chill contracted
last Thursday. The Duke had been
giving a large house party, and the castle
was filled with guests when the gravity
of the seizure was announced. The de-
ceased was the sixth duke of Richmond,
and was born Feb. 27, 1818. He held at
various times the government positions
of President of the Council and Secretary
for Scotland. He is succeeded by his
eldest son, the Earl of March.

CURIOUS PROCEDURE FOLLOWED
AT SESSION THIS MORNING.

ACTION OF DAMAGES DISMISSED.
The action of A. Paquin vs. M. St. Pierre was dismissed by Mr. Justice O'herty on Saturday. The plaintiff claimed \$600 damages on account of in-

The tribunal seemed to be much impressed with Mr. Robinson's argument, which bristled with good points.

A CHINAMAN CAPIASED.

Hum Lip Quong, a Chinese laundryman, has been arrested on a capias at the demand of Low Seek, a grocer, who alleges that he is indebted to him in a sum of seventy-five dollars and is about

There is no indication of any panicky state of feeling, although at one time this morning it looked as if the liquidation movement had almost got beyond control, but the market received support, and the covering of short stock put out last week imparted a firmer tone. This, however, was

Oct	11.62	11.80	11.62	11.75
rd, Sept.	10.50	10.50	10.50b	
Oct.	7.60	7.87	7.50	7.75
ort ribs, Sept				9.20
Oct.	9.25	9.20		9.25

MONTREAL APPLE MARKET.
 B. Glass & Co. agents.

BEAUDRY & BROWN,
CIVIL ENGINEERS,
707 St. James St., MONTREAL.

summer
as a ph
A. Arch
reliever
bowel a
should
medicine

FINANCIAL
LOCAL STOCKS.FORCED LIQUIDATION IN NEW YORK
CAUSES HEAVY SELLING HERE,
ESPECIALLY OF TINS.

There was heavy selling in New York this morning, from Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Chicago houses, and the stock here was for the most part, and the stock here was largely held in the west. It started at 8:45, and sold down steadily three points to 4 1/2, with sales of 1,331 shares, closing at the lowest. Other stocks suffered in sympathy, especially the Dominion, which was always ready to sympathize with any stock in trouble. Iron sold off 1/4 on 750 shares, and Coal, 2, of which it recovered one, with sales of 1,150. C.P.R., also lost 1/4 on sales of 704 shares. Detroit, also lost 1/4 below last week's lowest, but recovered 1/4 on sales of 150. Purely local securities were not heavily sold, the weakest being M.S.R., of which the only marketable lots sold went at 2 points below Friday's close.

MORNING BOARD.

C.P.R.—440 at 119, 39 at 119 1/2, 25 at 119, 200 at 119 1/2.
Iron common—250 at 11, 200 at 10 1/2, 100 at 10 1/2, 50 at 10 1/2, 25 at 10 1/2.
M.S.R.—3 at 27, 125 at 23, 2 at 23 1/2, 25 at 23 1/2, 14 at 23 1/2.
Detroit—25 at 63 1/2, 25 at 63 1/2, 25 at 63 1/2, 5 at 63 1/2, 5 at 63 1/2.
St. Paul—100 at 87 1/2, 15 at 87 1/2, 15 at 87 1/2, 15 at 87 1/2, 15 at 87 1/2.
Tor. common—100 at 71, 100 at 70, 175 at 69, 275 at 69, 25 at 70, 100 at 69 1/2, 200 at 70, 175 at 70.
Richelle—10 at 74 1/2, 25 at 74, 25 at 74, 75 at 74, 100 at 74, 8 at 74 1/2, 8 at 74 1/2, 8 at 74 1/2, 8 at 74 1/2, 8 at 74 1/2.
Nova Scotia—100 at 80.
Iron Bonds—3,000 at 63.
Bank of Montreal—1 at 249, 33 at 250.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

The statement of averages of the clearing house banks of New York for the week ending Sept. 25, 1903, shows a reduction in deposits much greater than that in loans. The surplus, however, shows a good increase. The figures are: Loans, decreased, \$5,008,100; deposits, decreased, \$6,137,100; circulation, increased, \$319,600; legal tenders, increased, \$67,500; specie, decreased, \$1,304,100; reserves, decreased, \$638,600; reserve required, decreased, \$2,064,375; surplus, increased, \$1,265,675; ex-U.S. deposits, increased, \$1,739,125.

EXCHANGE AND HART.

Henry Clews says:—Wall Street is still in a pessimistic mood and much more sensitive to unfavorable than to favorable developments. Bad news almost invariably brings out fresh selling movements, while good news fails to stimulate buying. Although these tendencies are a disappointment to those who believe recent declines have been simply exaggerated, the conditions, the main source of weakness, are not surprising, being still confined to Wall Street proper, and not outside of it. The decline in Steel securities, for instance, has been vastly more due to the necessities of certain holders than to any reaction, present or prospective, in the steel trade; popular opinion notwithstanding. A great deal of weakness has also been attributed to apprehensions concerning the harvest, the monetary situation and the probability of a business reaction, while there is a striking disposition to overlook the fact that some of these dangers are already practically over and that others have been thoroughly anticipated.

The prophets of evil are now actively engaged in preaching business reaction. Such may or may not be expected, in a reasonable degree, but it is not to be expected that no such excesses have occurred in the commercial world as were so disastrous to the financial community. Depression is also the after-effect of overdoing or overproduction, and when the industrial market becomes as surfeited with goods as the financial markets were with securities then we may expect serious reaction in general business. As it is the latter is suffering chiefly from sympathy with Wall Street, and also from high costs of production.

As for other conditions they are generally favorable. The money market seems likely to escape any serious disturbance this fall; money will probably witness a return to cheap money when the harvest is over and funds come back from the West. The crop question is at last practically settled. Damage reports proved exaggerated; the last few weeks provided admirable weather, and a yield of not less than 2,000,000 bushels of corn is predicted. This means a big tonnage for the railways and good times for the farmers in general. A favorable feature was the break in the grain markets and consequent large export orders, which somewhat counteracted the scarcity of produce bills due to a late cotton movement; this in turn leading to other grain imports. The break in the British Cabinet over questions of international trade policy can have little stock market effect, for the simple reason that the British people, no matter how they feel about foreign competition, cannot afford to change their free trade policy; and it will be months before their will can be expressed at the polls. The immediate course of the market is uncertain. Short sales are certainly dangerous; but no continued rise seems possible until present market exigencies are passed. Adverse elements have been amply discounted and good securities are intrinsically cheap; still we are not likely to witness more than a good trading market until liquidation is finished and easier money is in sight. These conditions Wall Street will discount in advance as usual, and perhaps when least expected.

MINING NOTES.

Rossland, Sept. 25.—Shipments for the week ending to-night from the Rossland Camp are again well over the nine thousand mark, the details being: Le Roi, 5,700; Centre Star, 1,400; War Eagle, 1,700; Le Roi, No. 2, 700; Jumbo, 200; Splitze, 200.

Advertisements.

Cholera Morbus is Raging
In Europe, and will soon strike America, to protect yourself by having a bottle of **Nervine** on hand, ready for an emergency. Nervine gives instant relief to cramps, colic, stomach pains and summer complaint. "Nervine" is as good as a physician in the house," writes E. A. Archy, of Swansea. It is a powerful reliever of pain, and a lasting cure for bowel and stomach disorders. No house should be without this great family medicine. In large 25c bottles at all druggists.

I.X.L. (milled), 200; Total, 9,500; year to date, 256,958 tons.
Charles Elmore, inventor and patentee of the Elmore oil process of concentration, will arrive here about Oct. 19 to inspect the Elmore plant at Le Roi No. 2 mines.

LE ROI'S MANAGER HERE.

Mr. A. J. McMillan, managing director of the Le Roi and Snowshoe Mining Companies, is in the city, on his way from London to the mines in British Columbia. He says that while few new mines are being opened, those already in operation, are increasing their output, and several of the large companies are installing plants for treating the ore by cheaper processes than smelting. The success of these plants will determine the practicability of working the low grade ore that abounds in the province, and if things turn out as expected hundreds of thousands of material hitherto deemed wasted, will become valuable. The Boundary district west of Rossland is particularly large producer of low grade ore, more so than Rossland.
The Boundary ore, containing gold and copper, is self-fluxing, and is mined and smelted cheaper than any similar deposits in the world. There are three smelters there, and two in Rossland.
Mr. McMillan expects gradual progress in British Columbia mines, but does not think much more capital will be put in until some of the large companies begin to pay dividends.
Mr. McMillan and Mr. G. S. Waterlow, a mining man who is with him, leave for the West to-morrow.

COMMERCIAL.

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

BUTTER GOES UP, CHEESE DOWN.

Following the country boards, cheese has eased off a 1/4 lb. from the high point reached last week; at the same time, bids from England are very satisfactory, and prices are not likely to go below 12c for finest western goods. Butter, on the other hand, has risen considerably, and is now quoted here at 21 1/2c for the Townships bought a week ago; when the butter bought at Cowansville on Saturday comes here, it will cost 21 1/2c. At the wharf this morning, butter sold at about 20 1/2c, and cheese, 11 1/2c.
GRAIN—Wheat, 6 1/2c high freight; 7 1/2c to 7 1/2c ad here; 5 1/2c to 5 1/2c; oats, 4 1/2c to 4 1/2c; corn, 3 1/2c to 3 1/2c; barley, 5 1/2c to 5 1/2c.
FLOUR—Manitoba patents, \$4.80; seconds, \$4.50; strong bakers, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Ontario straight rollers, \$3.50 to \$4; in bags, \$1.90 to \$1.95; patents, \$1.40 to \$1.45; extras, \$1.70 to \$1.75.
FISH—Manitoba bran, \$17; shorts, \$20; bags included; Ontario bran, in bulk, \$17 to \$17.50; shorts, in bulk, \$20.50 to \$21.50.
BEANS—Choice primes \$1.30 to \$1.35 per bushel in car lots.
PROVISIONS—White Canadian short cut pork, \$20.50 to \$21; light short cut, \$20 to \$20.50; compound refined lard, \$18; pure Canadian lard, \$18c to 9c; kettle, rendered, 10c to 10 1/2c; hams, 12 1/2c to 14c; bacon, 14c to 15c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$3.25 to \$3.50.
EGGS—Candied selected, 15c to 16c; and straight receipts, 15c to 16c; No. 1, 12c; CHEESE—Ontario, 12 1/2c; Townships, 11 1/2c to 12c; Quebec, 11 1/2c to 11 1/2c.
BUTTER—Townships creamery, 21 1/2c; and Quebec, 20 1/2c; Western dairy, 15c.
ASHES—Firsts, \$5.50 to \$5.85; pearl, at \$6.70 to \$7 per 100 lbs.
HONEY—White clover in sections, 13c per section; in 10 lb. tins, 8c.
MAPLE SYRUP—Per imperial gallon, 60c to 65c in tins; 5c per lb. in wood; sugar, 7c per lb.
HAY—No. 1, \$9.50 to \$10.50; No. 2, \$8 to \$8.50; No. 3, \$7 to \$7.50; clover mixed, \$7 to \$7.50 per ton, in car lots.
POTATOES—Per 50 lb. bag, 60c to 65c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Sept. 25.
About 750 head of butchers' cattle, 60 calves and 1,300 sheep and lambs were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were out strong, and trade was good, with the prices about the same as on last week's market, but there were a few better cattle to-day than for some time past. Mr. G. Martel paid \$4.80 per lb. for two choice steers, and 4 1/2c per lb. for two others. Mr. J. Richer paid 4 1/2c per lb. for five prime steers, and \$19 for two calves. Shippers bought a number of large cattle at from 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c per lb. Pretty good cattle sold at from 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c, and the common stock at from 2 1/2c to 3 1/2c. Calves sold from \$2.50 to \$3.50; oxen and stags, \$3.25 to \$4.10; bulls \$3 to \$4; cows, \$1.60 to \$3.65; cables quoted live stock steady at 11c to 12c; tops, 12 1/2c. Dressed weights: sheep slow, refrigerator beef, 10c per pound; exports, 7 1/2c; to-morrow, 1 1/2c; cattle, 8 1/2c; sheep and lambs, 8 1/2c; calves, 8 1/2c; lower: veals, 6c to 9c; culls, \$4.50; grassers, \$3.12 1/2 to \$3.75; western calves, \$3 to \$5.25; sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,500; sheep steady; lambs in fair demand; generally steady; some sales 10c off; culls, \$2.50 to \$4; choice and export, \$4.25; culls, \$1.75; lambs, \$4.75 to \$6.
East Buffalo, Sept. 25.—Cattle, receipts, 625 head; prime steers, \$5.25 to \$5.95; shipping, \$4.50 to \$4; butchers, \$4 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.40 to \$3.50; cows, \$2.75 to \$4; bulls, \$2.50 to \$4; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$4. Veals, receipts, 200 head; \$3.50 high; \$2.25 to \$2.25. Hogs, receipts, 8,600 head; fully dressed, 5c to 10c; higher: steady; \$5.50 to \$6.00; mixed, \$5.50 to \$6.50; Yorkers, \$5.50 to \$6.50; pigs, \$5 to \$5.25; roughs, at \$5.50 to \$5.80; stags, \$4.25 to \$4.75; dairies and grassers, \$3.15 to \$5.50. Sheep and lambs, receipts, 11,600 head; steady; lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.50; vealings, \$4.50 to \$4.75; and ewes, \$3.75 to \$4; wethers, \$4 to \$4.25; sheep mixed, \$1.50 to \$4.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKET.
New York, Sept. 25.—Receipts—Receipts, 4,800; good steers, 10c higher; medium to good, 5c higher; lower: higher: steady; cows weak; fat cows, 10c off; steers, \$3.70 to \$5.65; oxen and stags, \$3.25 to \$4.10; bulls \$3 to \$4; cows, \$1.60 to \$3.65; cables quoted live stock steady at 11c to 12c; tops, 12 1/2c. Dressed weights: sheep slow, refrigerator beef, 10c per pound; exports, 7 1/2c; to-morrow, 1 1/2c; cattle, 8 1/2c; sheep and lambs, 8 1/2c; calves, 8 1/2c; lower: veals, 6c to 9c; culls, \$4.50; grassers, \$3.12 1/2 to \$3.75; western calves, \$3 to \$5.25; sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,500; sheep steady; lambs in fair demand; generally steady; some sales 10c off; culls, \$2.50 to \$4; choice and export, \$4.25; culls, \$1.75; lambs, \$4.75 to \$6.
East Buffalo, Sept. 25.—Cattle, receipts, 625 head; prime steers, \$5.25 to \$5.95; shipping, \$4.50 to \$4; butchers, \$4 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.40 to \$3.50; cows, \$2.75 to \$4; bulls, \$2.50 to \$4; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$4. Veals, receipts, 200 head; \$3.50 high; \$2.25 to \$2.25. Hogs, receipts, 8,600 head; fully dressed, 5c to 10c; higher: steady; \$5.50 to \$6.00; mixed, \$5.50 to \$6.50; Yorkers, \$5.50 to \$6.50; pigs, \$5 to \$5.25; roughs, at \$5.50 to \$5.80; stags, \$4.25 to \$4.75; dairies and grassers, \$3.15 to \$5.50. Sheep and lambs, receipts, 11,600 head; steady; lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.50; vealings, \$4.50 to \$4.75; and ewes, \$3.75 to \$4; wethers, \$4 to \$4.25; sheep mixed, \$1.50 to \$4.

THE WOOL SALES.
London, Sept. 25.—The offerings at the wool auction sales to-day were 10,656 bales. Competition was brisk for good and fine grades. Most of the offerings were medium to low grades. Scores were in good request and crossbreds were in active demand for the home trade and the continent. Prices were irregular. Next week 24,480 bales will be offered. Following are the sales in detail:
New South Wales—4,000 bales; scored, 8d to 10d; greasy, 5 1/2d to 1s 1/4d; Queensland—1,100 bales; scored is 1 1/2d; greasy, 7d to 9 1/2d. Victoria—5,000 bales; scored, is 1 1/2d to 1s 7 1/2d; greasy,

FALL FOOTWEAR!

Our Stock is now replete with the productions of some of the best AMERICAN and CANADIAN makers of BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS and RUBBERS. The styles are up-to-date, the quality of the best, and the Prices are invariably the LOWEST.

RONAYNE BROS., 2027 NOTRE DAME ST., CORNER CHABOLIS SQUARE.

7 1/2d to 10 1/2d. South Australia—200 bales; scored, 8d to 1s 7 1/2d; greasy, 10d to 10 1/2d. Australia—100 bales; greasy, 7 1/2d to 10d. Tasmania—32 bales; greasy, 10 1/2d. New Zealand—3,000 bales; scored, 6 1/2d to 1s 9d; greasy, 5 1/2d to 1 1/4. Cape of Good Hope and Natal—200 bales; scored, 1s 6 1/2d to 1s 8 1/2d; greasy, 7d to 8 1/2d. British Columbia—200 bales; scored, 5 1/2d to 1 1/2d; greasy, 5 1/2d to 7 1/2d.
The arrivals for the sixth series of auction sales amounted to 2,242 bales, including 2,500 forwarded direct to spinners.
The imports of wool during the week were: New South Wales, 204 bales; Victoria, 53; South Australia, 10; New Zealand, 1,883; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 77; elsewhere, 974.

CHEESE BOARDS

CHEESE LOWER, BUTTER HIGHER ON COUNTRY BOARDS.

Cowansville, Sept. 25.—At the Eastern Townships Dairyman's Association to-day 24 factories offered 1,340 boxes cheese; twenty-two creameries offered 1,339 boxes butter. D. A. McPherson & Co. bought 299 boxes cheese for 11 1/2c; Hodgson Bros., 168 boxes for 11 1/2c; 40 for 11 1/2c, and 46 boxes for 11 1/2c; A. J. Bryce, 208 boxes for 11 1/2c; A. A. Ayer & Co., 163 boxes for 11 1/2c, and 20 boxes for 11 1/2c; unsold, 208 boxes. Hugh Allan bought 248 boxes butter for 21 1/2c; A. J. Bryce, 405 boxes for 22c, and 493 boxes for 21 1/2c; Jas. Dalrymple, 38 boxes for 21 1/2c; unsold, 108 boxes.
Cornwall, Sept. 25.—Offerings, 1,391 boxes of cheese, 1,112 white, 35c colored, and 44 American. The salesmen wanted 12c, but most of the buyers would not do better than 11 1/2c, although some of them went 1-3c better for colored. The board finally cleared, except 30 boxes, of these figures. Most of the colored going at 11 1/2c. J. A. McNeil secured 501 for Hodgson Bros.; J. A. Welch, 488 for James Alexander; A. Lagard, 239 for Ayer Company, Limited; N. Pitt, 414 for Weller & Riley; T. Keenan, 40 for A. W. Grant, and N. Fraser, 24 for T. S. Williamson. In the corresponding week last year, 1,260 sold at 10 1/2c for white, and 10 1/2c for colored.
St. Hyacinthe, Sept. 25.—Offerings of 3,180 boxes. Buyers bid 11 1/2c, but no sales were made on the board. A few sold after at a fraction more, but the rest went to the cheese for colored. The board finally cleared, except 30 boxes, of these figures. Most of the colored going at 11 1/2c. J. A. McNeil secured 501 for Hodgson Bros.; J. A. Welch, 488 for James Alexander; A. Lagard, 239 for Ayer Company, Limited; N. Pitt, 414 for Weller & Riley; T. Keenan, 40 for A. W. Grant, and N. Fraser, 24 for T. S. Williamson. In the corresponding week last year, 1,260 sold at 10 1/2c for white, and 10 1/2c for colored.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—No. 1332.
John M. M. Duff, of the City of Montreal, Accountant, Plaintiff, vs. Dams Margaret A. McLaughlin, of the City of Boston, U.S.A., Defendant.
The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month.
Montreal, 28th September, 1903.
(By order),
J. CARTIER,
Deputy Clerk of said Court.

of the Hamilton 'Times.' He has taken a prominent part in the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada. A widow, a son, Harold, and a daughter survive.
Toronto, Sept. 27.—Samuel Rogers, president of the Queen City Oil Company, died to-day, aged 68. He was a brother of Elias Rogers. He had been in ill-health from heart trouble for about two years, but had been about during the last week. He leaves two sons, Jos. P. and Albert S., both in the business.
London, Ont., Sept. 25.—Mr. Andrew McCormick, born in London sixty-nine years ago, and one of this city's lifelong and prominent citizens, died yesterday afternoon. At the age of twenty-three years he was elected a member of the city council, and in 1873 rose to be mayor of the city.

CANADIAN HUNT CLUB
ANNUAL OUTING AT ST. LAMBERT A SUCCESS—LIST OF WINNERS.
The Canadian Hunt Club held its annual outing on Saturday afternoon last at St. Lambert, when an attendance of over two thousand was present to witness the different races. The weather was ideal for such an afternoon's sports, and those present enjoyed themselves immensely.
In the race for the Hunt cup, Mr. Judah's 'King Bolt' showed fine form, and beat out the competitors, but owing to a mistake, finished outside the course, giving the race to Mr. G. Vandelaar's 'Sir Lawrence.' The qualified hunters' steeplechase was a rattling race, and furnished cause for excitement.
The real event of the programme was the farmers' race. There were twelve prizes for thirteen starters, and it was a spirited contest. Some of the riders were more than skilful, and went at the obstacles with a dash that was at best inspiring. There was considerable distance between the first and last.
The officers of the day were as follows:—
Officers of the day—Dr. J. W. Gauthier, Judges—Hon. J. E. Robitoux, Hon. A. Turgeon, Dr. A. Mignault, and Mr. G. Simard.
Summary of Events:
Green race, for horses fully qualified in 1903, and which have never started in any race. Owned by members of the C.C.C., and ridden in pink. Distance two miles. Cup offered by the Hon. T. Berthiaume. Won by Mr. H. Learmonth's 'Rob McGregor,' a post entry.
Jorrock's steeplechase, for horses owned by members of C.C.C., which have never started in any steeplechase other than club races. Distance about 2 1/2 miles. Cup offered by Mr. B. J. Coghlin. To be won twice by the same owner. Won by Mr. Fred Vincent's 'Nimrod.'
Qualified hunters' for \$200 prize; about 3 miles—1. Mr. V. Decarie's 'Yrardim'; 2. Mr. H. Learmonth's 'Nidamis'; 3. Mr. P. Mathias's 'Bashquada'; 4. Dr. B. A. Sude's 'Sir George.'
Farmers' race; distance, 2 miles—1. C. Brousseau; 2. C. Brousseau, Laprairie; 3. O. Page, Laprairie; 4. H. Lemieux, Laprairie; 5. E. Charron, St. Hubert; 6. A. Page, Laprairie; 7. F. Rousseau, Laprairie; 8. M. Lequer, Laprairie; 9. A. Gravel, Laprairie; 10. P. Charron, St. Hubert; 11. V. Gagnon, St. Hubert; 12. T. Lacoste, St. Hubert; 13. H. Therrien, Laprairie.
The Hunt cup, distance three miles—won by Mr. G. Vandelaar's 'Sir Lawrence.'

ONTARIO MARKETS.
Ingersoll, Ont., Sept. 25.—White wheat, 70c to 74c per bushel; do. spring, 70c to 74c; do. fall, 70c to 74c; barley, 45c to 50c; bushel; peas, 65c to 65c; corn, 60c to 62c; bran, \$15 to 17 per ton; shorts, \$19 to 20 per ton; potatoes, 65c to 75c per bag; onions 45c to 50c per bushel; live hogs, \$6.50 to \$7.00 per cwt.; flour, 75c to \$2.15 per cwt.; oatmeal, \$2 to \$2.25 per cwt.; cornmeal, \$2 to \$2.25 per cwt.; butter, 20c to 22c per lb.; creamery, 22c to 25c per lb.; eggs, 12c to 14c per dozen; hay, \$8 to \$9 per ton; hides, \$6 to \$7 per cwt.

OBITUARY
Chicago, Sept. 27.—F. C. Langdon, secretary of Armour & Co. died suddenly to-day of apoplexy at his summer home near Crystal Lake, Ill.
Toronto, Sept. 27.—G. E. Lumsden died at his home to-day of cancer of the liver. He had been in the Ontario civil service for over twenty years, and was formerly editor

Annual Expropriations of 1902.

NOTICE TO RATEPAYERS.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the rolls of Special Assessment for the widening of the following streets:

ST. ANTOINE,
BUBBY LANE,
BUTLER,
ST. CATHERINE,
ST. HYPOLITE,
LAUNDE,
LUSIGNY,
MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE,
MOUNTAIN,
RIVARD,
are completed, and are now deposited in the office of the undersigned, in the City Hall.

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

WM. ROBB,
City Treasurer.
City Treasurer's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, 28th September, 1903.

Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal,
CIRCUIT COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—No. 1332.

John M. M. Duff, of the City of Montreal, Accountant, Plaintiff, vs. Dams Margaret A. McLaughlin, of the City of Boston, U.S.A., Defendant.

The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month.
Montreal, 28th September, 1903.
(By order),
J. CARTIER,
Deputy Clerk of said Court.

of the Hamilton 'Times.' He has taken a prominent part in the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada. A widow, a son, Harold, and a daughter survive.

Toronto, Sept. 27.—Samuel Rogers, president of the Queen City Oil Company, died to-day, aged 68. He was a brother of Elias Rogers. He had been in ill-health from heart trouble for about two years, but had been about during the last week. He leaves two sons, Jos. P. and Albert S., both in the business.

London, Ont., Sept. 25.—Mr. Andrew McCormick, born in London sixty-nine years ago, and one of this city's lifelong and prominent citizens, died yesterday afternoon. At the age of twenty-three years he was elected a member of the city council, and in 1873 rose to be mayor of the city.

CANADIAN HUNT CLUB
ANNUAL OUTING AT ST. LAMBERT A SUCCESS—LIST OF WINNERS.

The Canadian Hunt Club held its annual outing on Saturday afternoon last at St. Lambert, when an attendance of over two thousand was present to witness the different races. The weather was ideal for such an afternoon's sports, and those present enjoyed themselves immensely.

In the race for the Hunt cup, Mr. Judah's 'King Bolt' showed fine form, and beat out the competitors, but owing to a mistake, finished outside the course, giving the race to Mr. G. Vandelaar's 'Sir Lawrence.'

The qualified hunters' steeplechase was a rattling race, and furnished cause for excitement. The real event of the programme was the farmers' race. There were twelve prizes for thirteen starters, and it was a spirited contest.

Some of the riders were more than skilful, and went at the obstacles with a dash that was at best inspiring. There was considerable distance between the first and last.

The officers of the day were as follows:—
Officers of the day—Dr. J. W. Gauthier, Judges—Hon. J. E. Robitoux, Hon. A. Turgeon, Dr. A. Mignault, and Mr. G. Simard.
Summary of Events:
Green race, for horses fully qualified in 1903, and which have never started in any race. Owned by members of the C.C.C., and ridden in pink. Distance two miles. Cup offered by the Hon. T. Berthiaume. Won by Mr. H. Learmonth's 'Rob McGregor,' a post entry.

WANT ADS.

FOR THE 'WITNESS,'

may be left with
WM. DRYDEN & CO., Bookbinders and Stationers,
509 St. Catherine Street,
Or with E. TURNER, Grocer, Point St. Charles,
251 Wellington Street, West of Subway.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant.
Pupils Wanted.
Rooms to Let.
Articles Found.
Secondhand Articles.
Wanted or For Sale.
Property.
For Sale or To Let.
Other Articles.
For Sale.
Personals.
Agents Wanted.

20 WORDS FOR 10 CENTS
25 WORDS FOR 15 CENTS
1 cent for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.
25 WORDS FOR 50 CENTS

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

Postage Stamps will be Accepted.
The above rates are CASH with order. When not prepaid, numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.
No charge made in our books for any advertisement of less than five agate lines space.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, FOR FAMILY of three adults, competent general servant; good wages; references required. Apply to 80 St. Luke street.

WANTED, A HOUSEMAID; AN EXCELLENT place; good wages. 4007 Dorchester street.

WANTED, A RANGE BUILDERS AND Stove Repairers. Apply WM. CLENDINNING & SON, 686 Craig street.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT where cook is kept; four in family. Apply, 47 Belmont Park.

WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED TABLE-maid. MISS LYMAN, 73 McTavish st.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT; plain cooking; gas stove; no washing; most evenings free; references. 4283 Dorchester street, Westmount.

WANTED, AT ONCE, FOR CHELSEA, Ironsides and Cascades Schools, Teachers holding at least Elementary or Model School Diplomas. Apply, giving references, and stating amount of experience in teaching, to CHAS. A. DEWAR, Sec. Treasurer, Chelsea, Que., 22nd Sept., 1903.

WANTED, SMART, ACTIVE Housemaid. Apply between 7 and 9 p.m., at 4151 West-gate, corner Elm.

BOY WANTED, TWO HOURS DAILY, after school hours, for delivering publications. Must be well recommended; salary, \$5.00 a month. Address, P.O. Box 2234, Montreal.

WANTED, LADY AGENTS FOR THE Identification and Protective Company of Canada, Limited. Apply to G. I. GODDARD, Manager, Temple Building, Montreal.

PROTESTANT BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS FOR MONTREAL
The Rectory of the High School of Montreal will be vacant on 1st Jan. next. Applications for the position will be received up to 10th October.
E. W. WORTHY, Secretary.

Y.M.C.A. FIELD DAY
IDEAL WEATHER AND LARGE ATTENDANCE AT QUEEN'S PARK.

Saturday was the eighth annual field day of the Y. M. C. A. The sporting events were run off at Queen's Park and were keenly contested. The weather was most favorable and a large attendance witnessed the sports. At times the interest reached the pitch of excitement and throughout the events were watched with the closest attention. Mr. Ross acted as referee and Mr. F. Tees as starter. The results were as follows:—
One mile race—Castelman, Palmer. Time, 5 min. 2 1/2 sec.
880 Yards run—Palmer, Higgins. Time, 2 11 1/2.
440 Yards run—Smith, Elworthy. Time, 2 11 1/2.
Four mile barriers' race—C' team, Y. M. C. A. Times, 26 min. 30 sec.
100 Yard race (1st heat)—Higginson, Webber. Time, 11 4-5.
100 Yard race (2nd heat)—Mundy, Beatie. Time, 10 4-5.
100 Yards race (final heat)—Mundy, Higginson. Time, 10 3-5.
Boys under 15 years, 100 yards race—Thomas, Robt. Times, 12 4-5.
Boys under 15 years, 100 yards—Thomson, Higgins. Time, 11 3-5.
Broad jump—Webber, Higginson. Distance, 18 feet 11 1/2 inches.
High jump—Armstrong, Webber. Distance, 5 feet 5 inches.
Relay race—Harriers' Club—Y. M. C. A. Athletic Club.
Throwing sixteen-pound shot—Higginson. Distance, 31 feet 10 inches.
Throwing 16 lb. hammer—Smith, Higginson. Distance, 100 feet, 8 inches.
The above hammer throwing record beats all previous records in the annals of the Y. M. C. A. athletic club.

THE CITY WINS.
In a case of the city vs. Ste. Marie, the Superior Court some time ago condemned the defendant to abandon certain immovable property, or pay the sum of \$5,000 to the plaintiff, and the Court of Review confirmed that judgment on Saturday.

Bargains.

HERARD &

AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

J. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,

AN OPEN BIBLE.

Special Sermons on the Study of the Scriptures by Archdeacon Madden and Mr. Bondfield.

The Ven. Archdeacon Madden, of Liverpool, and the Rev. G. H. Bondfield, who has charge of the British and Foreign Bible Society in China, are visiting Canada in connection with the centenary of the Society, which is to be celebrated next spring. They are in Montreal at present, and yesterday preached special sermons in different churches.

That each one should "search the Scriptures" for himself or herself was the leading thought in the sermon preached before a large congregation at Christ Church Cathedral yesterday morning by the Ven. Archdeacon Madden. The text on which the sermon was based was St. John v. 39, "Search the Scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life; and they are they which testify of me."

There were three distinct thoughts brought before us. First, a command. The principle of the Reformers was an open Bible, that the people might read it, that they might test the utterance of the Church's teachers by the warrant of Holy Scripture. The privilege of the right of private search carried with it responsibility. It was possible that private judgment might run riot. Our judgment of a particular passage was conditioned by various things—our education, prejudices, the teachings of our forefathers, and therefore in considering a passage we should do so in the light of what had been said and taught about it by other thinking and holy men. Private search did not mean that a man should take the Bible, and decide on the meaning of what he read without any reference to the interpretations of others who had thought and studied and prayed over it. Because of unhappy and diverse interpretations many had the atmosphere stained glass windows, or other mediums, conditioned the light which came to us from the sun, and in like manner the passions, ignorance, and prejudices of the human mind were mist obscuring the light of God's word. But we must not say that therefore we cannot accept God's book. Let us rather thank God for even broken lights coming into darkened minds, and let us use the right of search with judgment and reason, never doubting that we have a responsibility in obedience to the command.

The second thought was the purpose of the Scriptures—that we might embrace and ever hold fast the blessed hope of eternal life. While men sought to gather from it ideas on geology, biology, etc., it should be kept in mind that the Bible was intended to teach. If the human mind could discover the great facts of nature, could lay bare the secrets of creation, God left it to the human mind to do that. But when it came to things the human mind cannot grasp, God answered the perplexing questions: "What am I? Whence came I? Whither am I going? Why perplex one's mind about the geology, astronomy, of the Bible, when there is the broad fact that God is behind all, through all, above all?"

Thirdly, "they are they which testify of me"—the question of eternal life centres around a great personality. Scripture conducts us to Christ, and by him to the peace which passeth all understanding. The venerable archdeacon occupied the pulpit of St. George's Church in the evening.

CHINESE SUPERSTITIONS

INTERESTING SERMON BY THE REV. MR. BONDFIELD AT ERSKINE CHURCH.

"The entrance of thy words giveth light; it giveth understanding to the simple" (Ps. cxix. 130).

This was the text of the address given in Erskine Church yesterday morning by the Rev. G. H. Bondfield, of Shanghai, one of the delegates of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Mr. Bondfield is in charge of the society's work in China, and as he has been in that empire for twenty years he has naturally seen much of the country and has come to know the people and their peculiarities. The words of the text were receiving remarkable corroboration in China, and the truth of the assertion could be seen by the illustrations of which it could be written. There were other books called religious; there were other literatures, and in China a literature going back two thousand years to the time when Confucius gathered together the great principles of Chinese thought and action. In China there were books, and the means of multiplying them long before the thought of doing so dawned in the west. But in all these books there was no word from God; there was no light on man's destiny; their ethics were without vitality; there was an ideal man pictured, but it was a far-off vision, not a living reality.

The preacher warned his hearers against forming a conception of China and its people, from the Chinese that are seen here. The coolies and the washermen were not representative of the country, for culture of a high degree was to be found there. Yet there was superstition to an incredible degree. Several instances of this were given, including the fact that while the next birthday of the Emperor will be her sixtieth, an imperial edict has gone forth that it is to be celebrated as her seventieth birthday, because every tenth year of her life has been marked by unusual disaster, and the ministers of state, men of the highest intelligence in the empire, after much discussion, had agreed by this means to attempt to cheat the fates.

This was the country that sorely needed the light of the gospel, and while but a few years ago it was almost impossible to get any one to take the volumes sent out by the British and Foreign Bible Society, now they were received eagerly and the demand could scarcely be met. Last year 824,000 copies of the New Testament and the Gospels had been distributed in China, and each volume was regarded as

an evangelist, for the people were a reading people, and there were many instances on record of the power of the word with them. The British and Foreign Bible Society found itself face to face with appalling needs; a larger work was opening up, and larger work meant increased expense that could only be met by more liberal giving on the part of Christian people.

AT ST. JAMES CHURCH. At St. James Methodist Church last night the Rev. Mr. Bondfield gave a very interesting account of what the Society has done since its foundation on March 6, 1804, in spreading the truths of Holy Scripture throughout the benighted portions of the world. In the century of its existence it has translated the Bible into 370 languages and dialects, in addition to the other languages in which the Word of God was read prior to 1804. But, said Mr. Bondfield, "the work is not yet finished. In India alone there are a hundred and two languages and dialects into which the Bible has not yet been translated. We did not know until three years ago that there are 147 languages in India. Still, with all the work that has been accomplished in India the Holy Scriptures have only been translated into forty-five languages!"

But take it all in all in these one hundred years, wonderful work has been done. Millions of men, women and children who had never heard of Christ are now able in their own various tongues to read of his marvellous work on this earth which culminated in that amazing work of love—the sacrifice on Calvary. This book is theirs as well as ours. But, as I said before, the labors of the Bible are far from being over; in fact, they have only commenced. It is almost incredible to be told that in Europe—the enlightened Europe—there are forty-four languages which do not contain a complete translation of the Bible.

In China the greatest scholars have put themselves to the task—the herculean task of translating the Scriptures into the native language. And when it is remembered that not only must they be rendered into classical Chinese, but also into colloquial Chinese—the language of the masses, some idea may be had of the tremendous labor involved. And then, again, it must be borne in mind that it is an extremely difficult task to translate the Bible into Chinese so that the spirit of the book may not be lost. It takes years and years of patient, painstaking, accurate work to do this. But withal there are some very good translations and they have done wonders already for China. The work, however, is only in its infancy, and it will not be complete until the sacred book is translated into every language and dialect in the Yellow Empire.

Robert Morrison first translated the Bible into Chinese in 1810, and despite edicts, penalties, persecutions, even unto the death, the great work went on and forty years later the demand could not be supplied.

At present there are many missionaries throughout the provinces, but it is within the last twelve years that the Christianization of China has received its greatest impetus. Within that time the native church membership has grown from 48,000 to 112,000. And it gives me great pleasure to be able to say that the attitude of the people is most encouraging. The scholars who formerly were hostile to Christianity are now presenting their friends with Chinese versions of the Bible, as a book worthy of perusal. This does not mean that China will become a Christian land all at once, but it shows that men of letters are investigating the book for themselves, and discovering that it contains something that is wanting in their classics. Many of them took up the Bible with hostile intent, but after its perusal they became devout followers of Christ.

In one of the provinces some twenty-two years ago, a noted scholar bought a copy of the Bible. It was not with the intention of becoming a Christian that he studied it, but rather in the manner of a man who out of curiosity takes himself to the investigation of some strange and fantastic doctrine. The man has been dead some years, but his son to-day is one of the most zealous Christian missionaries in the Empire.

One old Chinese litterateur who has been brought to the knowledge of Christ, is so interested in the good book that he boasts of having read from beginning to end the New Testament eleven times, and the Old Testament no less than nine times!

But we must remember that only the fringe of China has been told the story of the Saviour. In Mongolia, with its 1,000,000 square miles and its 4,000,000 of people there is but one Christian missionary. In China there are 427,000,000 people, and in the last eighty years only ten million copies of the Bible have been distributed in China. It was an easy matter some years ago to supply Bibles to the Chinese, but where 5,000 copies sufficed, 30,000 are required now. Much money is required to carry on this great work. In the last three years the Bible Society has been confronted with a deficit of nearly \$80,000, and the deficit is constantly increasing. Next year, when we will celebrate the centenary of our organization you will have an opportunity of contributing towards the successful prosecution of this great work of spreading the knowledge of Christ—not alone among the four hundred millions of the great Yellow Empire—but also among the countless millions of India, Africa, the Philippines, the Straits Settlements, and other distant lands. God grant that we shall be enabled to spread the truths of Christianity so effectually that there will be none but will hear of the sweetest story that was ever told.

AFTERNOON MEETING

AN ADDRESS TO YOUNG MEN.

It was a pity that there were not more men in St. James Methodist Church yesterday afternoon to hear the discourse of the Ven. Archdeacon Madden on the Bible. It was such a talk as we all need every now and then to refresh and invigorate our faith and hope and love in the "Impregnable Rock of the Holy Scripture."

The archdeacon said he had been in Canada about a month, preaching in various places, and he was disappointed at the small number of men composing his audiences. "I like to talk to the ladies," said he, "but on reaching Montreal I felt as if I must have a heart to heart talk with the men. So I asked Mr. Carson to get me some men to talk to, and thus I am personally responsible for you men being here to-day. I want to say a few words to you about the Bible. A great many things are being said nowadays in books, magazines and newspapers about the Bible. So many things are said, indeed, as to make one wonder if it is the same book as inspired our fathers and mothers to good deeds, strengthening their faith and bringing them joy and peace amidst their temptations and their trials. I want to help you to get back to the old, steadfast faith that the Bible is the word of God."

"We do not forget that there are other sacred books in the world besides the Bible. We have all heard of the sacred books of the East, of the Talmud, and the writings of Confucius, the great Chinese law-giver and moralist. The fact that such works exist shows us that all nations, in all times, have been and are groping after God. But I want to tell you that the Bible stands in solitary supremacy as the one book which makes for purity, for honesty, for charity, for all righteousness. But the Bible is more than that. It is remarkable not alone for its ethical character, but for its supernatural character as well. It tells us of God's relationship to us and of our relationship to God. It speaks to us of a supernatural salvation—a God-man dying on the cross to save us from everlasting perdition. No sacred book of the East has ventured to come near such a conception as that of the tragedy of Calvary. The solitary supremacy of the Bible among all the books of the world results from this supernatural character. This is why the Bible Society, organized to distribute the Scripture to all the ends of the earth, has been so eminently successful. On the sixth day of March, 1904, will be celebrated the centenary of the founding of this wonderful organization. Through its means the grand story of Calvary has been told to all the nations of the world, bringing the bright light of truth into what was formerly Cimmerian darkness."

"But I am asked, 'How about the higher criticism?' Much has been written about the Pentateuch, that it was not and never could have been written by Moses, and that the prophet Isaiah wrote only a portion of the famous book which bears his name. The higher criticism works hard to disprove the authenticity of the Scriptures. But, men, remember that there are critics and critics. When I came to this country I brought with me a few English sovereigns (they are much fewer now, unfortunately). I took them to one of your banks to exchange for Canadian currency. I had no fear that they would not be accepted. I did not even care if the clerk in the bank would test them to see that they were all right. I was sure they were. So if you really know what this Bible is you will not be afraid of the critics. Verily, it is genuine, of full weight and measure, and stamped with the superscription of the King of kings."

"Some people labor under the delusion that scientists are usually non-Christians. Nothing could be further from the truth. A man can be a great scientist and at the same time a good Christian. Lord Kelvin, undoubtedly the most prominent man in the scientific world to-day, is a devout Christian. You have all heard of Faraday, after whom Faraday electricity is so-called. Well, Faraday loved to lecture to boys. He would take a piece of chalk and tell them how it was formed, of the numberless little organisms that contributed their labor to its formation. He used to take an ordinary tallow candle, and in his wonderfully lucid manner explain to them the properties and laws of light. One day his subject was a human tear. He showed them that a tear drop is always of a globular form, and then, pointing to the chemical consideration, he told them that a tear is composed of a little salt and a little water. After the class had been dismissed he noticed that two of his brightest pupils were engaged in earnest conversation. Thinking that he might offer them some helpful suggestions, he went up to them and asked what subject they were discussing. One of them replied: 'Professor, after what you have told us about the composition of a tear, I will not feel sorry any more when I see my mother weeping, since her tears are only a little salt and water.' Faraday replied: 'My dear boy, chemistry can fully analyze a mother's tear. No alchemy can express the love and devotion and tenderness and pathos that are contained in a mother's tear. Science can, it is true, measure the physical components, but science cannot go behind the great pulsating heart which is the essence of a mother's tear.'

"The higher critic may analyze the history, the chronology, the literature of the Bible, but he cannot get behind the great heart of God, the tears of Gethsemane, the agony and bloody sweat, the sublime sacrifice on Calvary's heights—these are beyond analysis. 'Nations rise and nations fall. Critics come and critics go. The grass withers and the flowers fade, but the word of God endureth forever. 'All sorts and conditions of men have declared that in searching this Book they have found Christ. What a boon this Book is to us when poverty and sickness and trouble overtake us. In such time the Bible alone of all things can make our position tolerable, can give us strength and courage to endure our trials, strong in the assurance that it gives us that 'all things work together for good.'"

KILLED BY A TRAIN.

Chicago, Sept. 26.—William J. Taylor, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, and a leading resident of Kenilworth, stepped from a Chicago and North-Western train at Wilmette last night and met death under the wheels. A widow and six children survive him.

BRITISH CABINET

Lord Milner Hesitates to Accept the Colonial Secretaryship

ON THE ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT DEPENDS THE COURSE OF THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

London, Sept. 27.—No announcement has yet been made in regard to the reconstruction of the Cabinet. Lord Milner left Carlisle yesterday morning, en route for London, where he will arrive this afternoon. The purpose of his visit is wholly conjectural. The latest report is that he hesitates to accept the colonial secretaryship on the ground of bad health.

A persistent rumor was current last night that the Duke of Devonshire, President of the Council, had resigned, but this is denied. The "Daily Mail" asserts that he will good-naturedly remain in the cabinet at the urgent request of the King, who prefers not to have an immediate breaking up of the ministry. The same authority adds that the Duke of Devonshire will remain in office on the express understanding that if the government takes any action which seems to him to be subversive of free trade principles he will resign.

It is declared that Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton were kept in ignorance of the fact that the Duke had resigned when they resigned. It is also said that they wrote justificatory letters to Mr. Balfour, as Mr. Chamberlain did, but their letters were suppressed.

The "Standard," a Ministerialist organ, says it hears that Mr. Brodrick will remain as Secretary of War.

A RAILWAY CATASTROPHE

THE ENGINEER'S MISTAKE.

Charlotte, N.C., Sept. 27.—While running at a high rate of speed, the south-bound fast mail on the Southern Railway jumped from a trestle seventy-five feet high, half a mile north of Danville, Va., to-day. Nine of the crew were killed, and seven injured. The dead included J. A. Brodie (engineer), of Placerville, Va.; J. A. Clapp (fireman), of Greensboro, N.C.; J. T. Blair (conductor), of Central, N.C.; J. L. Thompson and his twelve-year-old son, Washington, D.C.; W. T. Chambers, Midland, Va.; D. T. Florey, Nokesville, Va.; N. Ardauwright, Mount Clinton, Va. (mail clerk); J. S. Moody (flagman), of Raleigh, N.C. The injured are all mail clerks, and are in a serious condition.

The trestle where the accident occurred is five hundred feet long, and is on a sharp curve. The engineer, a new man on the division, is said to have approached the curve at a high rate of speed. The engine had gone about seventy feet on the trestle when it sprang from the track, carrying with it four mail cars and an express car. The trestle, a wooden structure, also gave way for a space of fifty feet. The derailed engine and cars were plunged into a shallow, rocky stream and reduced to a mass of twisted iron and steel and splintered wood.

AN IRISH WARNING

CANADA UNDER THE BAN.

London, Sept. 27.—At a meeting of the committee of the Anti-Emigration Society of Dublin, leaflets giving a warning from the Catholic bishops against emigration were ordered to be distributed at places in Galway and other counties. A letter from an anonymous correspondent showing pictures of Manitoba fairs farms were being distributed in the shops. The committee asked that in view of the exposures by Father Dollard and others, of the hardships and destitution which had been the lot of emigrants to these farms, that sympathizers be asked to look out for the almanacs and to forward copies to the society, any also particulars as to the persons circulating them.

LABOR COUNCIL

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE OF TORONTO DISTRICT BODY.

Toronto, Sept. 28.—The report of the legislative committee of Toronto District Labor Council has been issued. Among other things it says:

"At the late meeting of the Manufacturers' Association there was a discussion respecting the relationships between employers and employees."

"It is very much to be regretted that this question, so essential to the welfare of society, could not be a matter of common conference, instead of being discussed by each party separately. Unfortunately, many circumstances point to the conclusion that the relations between employers and employees, instead of becoming more harmonious, are becoming more strained and bitter, and that the severance between them is becoming wider."

"So far as the finding of their committee was concerned, not one word was uttered to indicate that there must be something fundamentally wrong in our laws when two parts of the community stand opposed to each other in hostile array. Instead of that feeling of mutual amity which should come from a relation of mutual interest, there is the boycott, the strike, the lockout and litigation."

"It would be rash in the extreme to assert that one party is wholly wrong and the other wholly right. It cannot possibly be that all on the one side are saints and all on the other side are sinners. If, therefore, we are to bring harmony out of the present discords, if we are to remove the causes of friction, it must be by ascertaining how far either party has diverged from those fundamental principles of equity and brotherhood on which alone we can erect a successful civilization."

"It would be a marvellous sight, after nearly twenty centuries since the proclamation of the Sermon on the Mount, to see any legislative assembly enact as

part of the constitution of the country, that we must adopt the principles of the Jew and the Samaritan, and have no dealings with our neighbors. And yet how can we judge otherwise the sentiments of the Manufacturers' Association, when they declare again and again that they will have no reciprocity with their next neighbors, nor will they consent to any abatement to the present enforced severance by means of a tariff. Verily, the teachings of the Man of Nazareth have scarcely penetrated more than skin-deep, when such a body declares so emphatically for a tariff of hostility and exclusion and non-intercourse."

"Would it not also be a wonder to see any body of men declare their fundamental principle of action to be 'an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.' But, what is the meaning of the cry of 'tariff for tariff' that we must be guided by the actions of our neighbors, be they right or wrong, which was repeated so emphatically at the meeting of that association."

"In the declaration of the manufacturers for the retention of the present method of tariff taxation, did they for one moment take into consideration the equities and rights of their employees. In examining that tariff, we find that a large number of commodities are placed in the free list and a large number on which the rate runs all the way from ten percent to thirty-five percent. Now, if we ask the question, who are the purchasers of these free goods and against whom do the highest rates fall, we find this remarkable discrimination: the free goods are those which are bought by the employers, while the highest rated goods are those that are bought by the poorest of the poor. Probably a third of the tariff list consists of free goods; but in no instance can we find that the goods that have to be bought by the toilers are on the free list."

"So far as the tariff shows any preference or discrimination it is wholly in favor of the rich and against the poor. The raw cotton or the raw wool which the employers buy is free, but the cloth or the garment which the employees have to buy is taxed thirty-five percent. The steel for the manufacture of the hammer or the saw which the manufacturers buy, comes in free, but the hammer and the saw which the workman must buy, are taxed thirty percent. No percent for the rich, and practically fifty percent for the poor."

"Is not this a most extraordinary discrimination in favor of the employer and against the employee? Have we not here one law for the rich, and another special favor and another for the poor placing them under special burdens."

"But the matter is worse yet. The manufacturers complain that the labor party have been 'unpatriotic' because they have interfered with immigration. They also complain that the government did not show more energy in bringing skilled labor into the country."

"Is there the slightest cause for the complaint? Have the employers shown their employees the slightest consideration in this respect? For many years the employees have had to submit to taxation often exceeding half a million dollars yearly to bring the cheapest labor from the poorest countries in the world to flood the labor market here and thus to force wages down to the lowest possible point. Did ever the government tax the employers to send agents to secure cheap goods for the employees? Never. And now, after the government has been crushing the laborers with excessive taxes for years to help the employers to buy their labor cheap and to slaughter the laborer's ket, the employers complain that their representations to the government have not received their proper consideration."

"And during all these years the employers have been favored with a tariff, often practically of fifty percent, to protect them from foreign competition, while the workers have had to submit to the fiercest blast of foreign competition, and now the employers complain that the labor party are doing something to shield themselves against this discrimination."

"Through all the years the laborer has had to bear all the burdens of developing the country. In no single case has labor ever received the slightest assistance from the government. It has been despoiled by speculation. It has had to pay an unjust tribute, always increasing for the occupation of the land. It has had to pay the high tariff to enrich the employers and in other ways it has had to supply immense fortunes to the special favorites of the law."

"It is a very remarkable fact, that the most severe complaints of the Manufacturers' Association have been directed against those from whom they draw their fortunes, and not a whisper was reported in the whole proceedings against those whose existence is spent in the destruction of industry and the despoiling of commerce. The land speculator and the collector of ground rent can get their wealth only by the spoliation and the periodical bankruptcy of industry. The laborer spends his life toiling to maintain prosperity. He produces much, but out of that abundance he receives for himself only a small share. The land speculators and the collectors of ground rent, produce nothing, but they obtain abundance. They place industry under constant tribute. The manufacturers cry out loudly against those who come to the country offering the exchange of riches for riches; but not the faintest protest do they utter against the tribute which industry must pay all the time for the occupation of the land."

"When the manufacturers see their true interest they will cease antagonizing their workmen, and they will turn their attention against the vicious laws, which condemn industry to a perpetual and increasing tribute to pay the unearned incomes of the land-owners."

AERONAUT CROSSES THE CHANNEL.

London, Sept. 27.—Comte de la Vaulx and Count d'Outremont descended to-day in a balloon near Hall, Yorkshire, having journeyed from Paris in 17 3/4 hours. This is the first time that a balloon has successfully travelled from France to England. Several experiments have previously been made to prove the utility of balloons in case of war.

LAKE SUPERIOR COMPANY

Mr. Clergue has Paid the Speyer Loan

A STEADY FIGHT GOING ON TOWARD TO GAIN POSSESSION OF THE PLANT.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Sept. 27.—The following telegram was received last evening from Mr. F. H. Clergue to Mr. Lewis, the superintendent of the plant:

"I have paid Speyer's loan. All works to resume operations on Monday. All salaries will be paid immediately. Mr. Clergue is in New York."

Toronto, Sept. 27.—Mr. James M. M.P., left here on Saturday for Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., but shortly afterwards telegrams from Mr. Clergue arrived from New York, and in accordance with requests in them Mr. Clergue went to his plans and went direct to Sault Ste. Marie.

RECEIVER ASKED FOR

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 27.—Messrs. F. Rothermel, Jr., Samuel M. Clergue, Jr., and Joseph De F. Junkin, attorneys for certain stockholders of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company, met to-day for New Haven, Conn., where they will make application in the courts for the appointment of a receiver for the company. The application will be presented by Judge Noyes, of New Haven, Conn., who will be associated counsel with Messrs. Rothermel and Clergue, and a Philadelphia lawyer will be named by the court's consideration. Mr. De F. Junkin, of New York, will act as associate counsel in the subsequent steps to be taken here and in New York to secure the necessary delay for the sale of securities of the underlying company under the foreclosure proceedings of Speyer & Co., now advertised to take place on Thursday in New York.

FIGHT FOR THE PLANT

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 26.—A despatch from Sault Ste. Marie says: Mr. James Bicknell, upon finding that he was unable to gain possession of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company's plant, to-day, admitted that unless he chose to resort to violence, which he should not do, his only course would be to go to the courts. He informed Mr. Coyne that for any expense incurred either in litigation or damage to plant in attempting possession, he would hold Mr. Coyne personally responsible. Mr. Bicknell, in his formal statement to Mr. Coyne, said:

"My position is just this: The mortgages are in default. They provide that upon default a receiver may be appointed, and such receiver has been appointed. He cannot do anything with the property until he obtains possession."

"The Consolidated directors and the directors of the several subsidiary companies have decided to close down operations, and the operations are now closed down, and in the hands of a very small number of people, who are either in the employ of the subsidiary companies or looking for their remuneration with all the assets of the company. It is, of course, if the property is sold, it is necessary that somebody should assume the responsibility and expense of the properties of which I take possession. What I ask is the possession of all the properties included in each of the mortgages of the Lake Superior Power Company, Sault Ste. Marie and Paper Company, Algoma Central & Hudson's Bay Railway, and the Manitowish and North Shore Railway. I have nothing whatever to do with the affairs of wages. I suppose they will be cared for by the directors who employed the men."

WILL HOLD THE PLANTS

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 27.—A despatch from Sault Ste. Marie says: "The situation in the 'Soo' today is unchanged from yesterday. Mr. Coyne says he will continue to hold the plants until he receives orders to the contrary from the president, Mr. Shields. Mr. Bicknell, the attorney sent from Toronto to take charge of the properties for the Speyer syndicate, says he will resort to the courts to obtain possession. Mr. Bicknell says: 'I cannot say what Mr. Frankenthal, the receiver, will do about operating the plants, but I should doubt under the conditions whether he will attempt to start them up again this winter.'"

Mr. F. H. Clergue to-day wired Mr. Lewis, the superintendent of the steel plant, to give Mr. Coyne every assistance in holding possession of the plants, and the receipt of this message was followed by a rumor that Mr. Clergue had wired that he had secured money to pay the Speyer loan and that the plants would resume immediately. Mr. Clergue's message to Mr. Lewis read: 'Give Mr. Coyne every assistance in keeping possession of the plants against the receiver's representative. I believe that my plans will be adopted and that money will be forthcoming soon.'

REDMOND'S THREAT.

London, Sept. 27.—Addressing a meeting at Newcastle, County Down, to-day, John Redmond, the Irish leader, said that the Irish Land Bill having been secured, the next session must be devoted to the laborers' question. The political situation to-day was a strange one, he continued, and if Mr. Balfour desired to retain office the Irish party would hold the power of life or death in its hands, and would use that power without compunction to forward the interests of the Irish cause.

NEGRO LYNCHED.

Thomasville, Ga., Sept. 26.—A negro was lynched this afternoon about five miles north of Whigham, a town in DeKalb county, twenty miles west of here. The negro is alleged to have assaulted a white girl.

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