

Wholesale Application for Addition to Voters' List.

SHEET IS PUT ON THE TABLE TILL NEXT SATURDAY FOR FURTHER INSPECTION.

Westmount Council set to work last night to revise the electoral list. Things were working smoothly till Mr. Minto, the clerk, began to read the legal introduction to the debate, setting forth that this meeting of the council was entrusted with the duty of settling the lists, and hearing any complaints that might be registered. At first this appeared to be a simple matter, and as name after name was read the Mayor or Councillor Gall tried "Put him on," and accordingly he was put on.

Later, however, Mr. D. F. Johnson appeared with an application for the addition of no less than fifty-four names to the list.

Mr. Crankshaw, in support of the presentation, remarked that the qualifications of every aspirant could, if necessary, be verified according to law, which did not demand evidence under oath.

Mayor Galbraith was rather sympathetic to putting the whole block on, and remarked that it was something of a hardship that so many young men were deprived of votes through not taking legal precautions. In fact, His Worship remarked that last year his own two sons had lost their votes, and he was by no means sure that they had them secured for this year either.

Councillor McGoun—I am rather doubtful about this wholesale business. Councillor Gall—Well, they say that they are qualified, and we have no evidence that they are not.

Councillor McGoun seemed to be a bit suspicious, and asked that Mr. Johnson be put under oath.

Mr. Johnson, however, stated that while he believed the applicants were all entitled to vote, he was not prepared to swear to that effect.

Councillor Brady—I want to know what kind of election job this is. I do not care whether they are Conservatives or Liberals; all I want to know is whether they are legally entitled to vote.

Mayor Galbraith—I have no knowledge of this list. I had no intimation of it, or what their politics are, and I do not care. If they are entitled to a vote that is all I care about.

Councillor Fetherston said that if Mr. Johnson was willing to take his affidavit that should suffice. Some search was made for a Bible, but no copy was forthcoming, so this formality was dispensed with.

Finally, Councillor Murphy moved that the matter be deferred until Saturday night, when fuller information could be secured, and this was agreed to. The full list, however, was read over, and a number of the applicants vouched for by various councillors and others, and put on the list of voters.

The usual by-law for providing revenue to meet current expenses for the coming year was the subject of a good deal of debate. It provided for an increase of the rate from eight to nine mills. It was so phrased as to apparently provide for a general rate of nine mills, with an additional three-quarters of a mill for special purposes.

Councillor McGoun fought the proposition steadily, arguing first against the wording of the bill, and then that the three-quarters of a mill for special purposes would not be enough.

This was countered by Councillor Gall, who said that this same special assessment had left a surplus of \$2,000 this year, which would be increased with the additional assessment of this year. Councillor McGoun, however, considered that it was better to have too much in an elastic contingent fund than in the regular committee funds, which could not be transferred to contingent fund.

Councillor Brady thought the council was quite wise enough to make the proper apportionment later on, and the by-law was put through its three readings, Councillor McGoun voting nay each time.

Another argument developed over a report of the Road Committee, which recommended the expenditure of several thousand dollars for improvements. Mr. McGoun wanted to know where the money was coming from, and Councillor Brady replied that, as already agreed, it was to come from capital account until the necessary funds could be secured from the new tax bill.

Councillor McGoun objected to authorizing any expenditure until they knew which fund it was to be taken from, and declared that it was irregular to spend money until they had secured it. He therefore moved that the report be referred to the finance committee, but could secure no second, and the report was forthwith adopted, with an understanding that a \$4,000 steam roller should be purchased until needed next spring.

The annual report of the library committee showed that 1,081 volumes had been added during the year, while 39 books had been presented, making a total of 1,092 volumes, with a list of 1,746 readers and a circulation of 42,656, of which only 65 percent was fiction. They asked for the usual appropriation of \$3,500 this year, with as much more as the council could give them.

Consideration of the Notre Dame de Grace annexation by-law was deferred until a future meeting owing to lack of time.

HON. L. P. BORDEUR HERE. Speaks on French Immigration and the New Treaty.

HAS DECIDED TO HAVE ANOTHER POWERFUL ICE-BREAKER BUILT FOR THE ST. LAWRENCE.

The Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, who has just returned from an extended visit to England and the Continent, was in the city for a few hours yesterday afternoon. He was given a hearty welcome by a number of his friends, and was the guest at a luncheon at the Montreal Club.

Speaking of the result of his work while in England and France, the Minister said he was pleased to observe that Canada was more than ever attracting the attention of the people of England as well as of the Continent. "Everywhere," said Mr. Brodeur, "I found the Dominion being discussed as a country on the other side of the Atlantic predict for this country a great future."

Mr. Brodeur declared his confidence that the new treaty with France would prove beneficial to Canada. The Minister stated that he had given considerable attention to the question of French and Belgian immigration, but remarked that the propaganda of French immigration to Canada was not an easy task, on account of the French Government's general anti-emigration policy, there being even certain decrees to hinder emigration to Canada. Public opinion, as expressed by a portion of the press, seemed to sustain the government in its views, and the honorable gentleman was not surprised at this, the Frenchman not being inclined to emigrate, as a rule.

However, the appointment of an additional immigration agent and the better relations that must follow the new commercial treaty led him to hope that renewed efforts would meet with success. An important statement made by Mr. Brodeur was to the effect that he had visited at Hamburg the ice-breakers used during the winter at the mouth of the Elbe, where the situation is similar to that of our Northumberland Straits, and that plans were present being prepared in England for the construction of the most powerful ice-breaker in the world, destined for winter service in the Northumberland Straits. As soon as these plans are finished and approved, tenders will be called for the construction of that powerful boat.

The Minister left for the Capital to-day in order to be present at a meeting of the Cabinet this evening.

The friends of the Minister were delighted to see him looking so well and he assured them that his trip abroad had done him a great deal of good, and that his health was never better.

THREW ACID ON HIS WIFE THEN WEALTHY BROOKLYN JEW. ELLER GOT A GOOD DRUBBING FROM INDIGNANT CROWD.

New York, Oct. 8.—The "American" says: B. Greenberg, a wealthy Brooklyn Jeweller, it is alleged by the police there, threw a half-pint of nitric acid down the back of his wife, in Brooklyn, and then a mobbing at the hands of an indignant crowd of a hundred persons. Greenberg has been separated from his wife, Etta, for three years. Last evening, while she was passing Greenberg's store, her husband dashed from his shop with a bottle of acid and flung it down her neck, it is said. Mrs. Greenberg screamed with pain and fell to the street.

Greenberg picked up the phial, the police say, and cast the rest of the liquid into the face of the writhing woman. The angry crowd beat Greenberg until the police came and placed him under arrest.

MAY GO TO BERLIN MR. BACON, UNITED STATES ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, MAY SUCCEED MR. TOWER.

Berlin, Oct. 8.—It is reported in well-informed quarters that Mr. Bacon, Assistant Secretary of State, will be appointed to succeed United States Ambassador Tower, who has asked to be relieved on account of his private business affairs.

COLLIERY SHUT DOWN BECAUSE COMPANY OBJECTED TO EMPLOYEES ENGAGING IN SEVERAL STRIKES.

Shamokin, Pa., Oct. 8.—The Royal Oak Colliery near here operated by the Lleyell Mining Co., was permanently abandoned yesterday because, it is said, the company had become dissatisfied with the action of their employees in engaging in several strikes during the past year. The men allege that they were not paid regularly.

Three hundred men and boys were thrown out of employment by the shutdown.

ASSIGNMENT. H. G. Sewell, produce and coal merchant, of Dorval, assigned yesterday, at the demand of William Currie, with liabilities of about two thousand dollars.

FOUNDER'S DAY AT MCGILL. The Rev. Professor Brockwell Delivers Brilliant Lecture on Oriental People.

WHAT THE ADOPTION OF THE EARLY MOSLEM SPIRIT MIGHT HAVE DONE FOR WEST-ERN CIVILIZATION.

Yesterday afternoon the Rev. Chas. A. Brodie Brockwell, the newly appointed professor of Semitic Languages and Oriental Literature at McGill University, delivered the annual founder's lecture at the Royal Victoria College, talking as his subject "Oriental science and art." There was a large gathering of students and the speaker was listened to with such rapt attention as to call forth comment from Principal Peterson at the close of the lecture. The lecture was a brilliant one, but suffered from the limitations which the lecturer was compelled to face in undertaking so immense a subject in a one hour's discourse.

Professor Brockwell briefly dealt with the attainments of mostly all the oriental peoples and whetted the appetite of his hearers for more.

Principal Peterson presided, and on the platform were the Rev. Principal Shaw, Dean Moyle, the Rev. Principal Rexford, Professor Scott, Dr. Portier, Dean Walton, Dr. Alex. Johnson, Professor Standfield.

Principal Peterson reminded those present that they were to hear the founder's day lecture. That anniversary had just passed and he thought that if the founder of the university were to visit this sublimity sphere he would now be surprised at the magnitude of their operations. He welcomed Prof. Brockwell to their midst. He came to take the place of the late Dr. Cousin, who was one of the first to show the possibilities of the entire continent which now so happily existed. Professor Brockwell, in opening his lecture, expressed his sense of gratification at being called on to give the founder's day lecture. Students of the Semitic races would see, he said, how valuable had been the Orient to the Occident. He did not intend entering into the particulars of all these great discoveries in the east which were putting the world to school again, but he wanted to give them some facts of the immense importance of the study of the ancient Semitic peoples. It was a good thing that McGill had instituted a Semitic department, which had now an equipment for the study of the ancient races of the east.

The speaker rapidly plunged into his subject, discussing the origin of the terms Oriental and Semitic. Of the Semitic language he said it was wrong to speak of Semitic speech as consisting of languages of dialects, both terms being inapplicable. The surviving Semitic literature was simply the fractional wreckage of a vast Oriental literary and scientific activity.

He then dealt with the various ancient nations which made up the Semitic peoples. Of the study of Babylonia and Assyria he said the lack of students in the days gone by had left to modern days, and let us hope to Canadian students, the discovery of the splendid virtues and vices of those great imperial races. Much, however, was known from the work of the oriental explorers, from the findings of the huge bull statues, of the clay cylinders, which were their documents, their books, their libraries, of their wills, of their code of justice. Babylonia had learned much of science, especially astronomy, and they had discovered much of that which we know to-day.

From the Phoenicians we had obtained our alphabet, and from Tyre and Sidon had issued those merchants who gave to the world the means of writing the spoken word. To the Hebrews we were indebted for our sublime faith, and for that grand library which we now call the Bible, and which, in spite of all the criticism which has been showered on it, is still pre-eminent, and research is bringing it into accord with modern thought.

Of Arabia the lecturer said the heart of the Arabian peninsula is now generally considered to have been the real centre and fountain head of the Semitic universe. Thence it would seem have issued forth during the last ten thousand years and more, and at very various intervals, those many surging waves of emigration, out of which were forged in due course, often at white heat, in a crucible, as it were, those mighty oligarchies, kingdoms and empires which, for want of a better name, we term Semitic. The last and the greatest emigration and expansion from the interior of Arabia, which Mohammed aroused, is but the greatest and most recent of many similar movements.

The Arabs had boundless influence. By their scientific attainments they greatly aided the progress of civilization. The scientific teachings of Fez were such as attracted Christian students. All the barriers that separated civilized nations were broken down. Women attended their places of learning and spent their substance in endowing educational institutions. The Arabic language was peculiarly fitted to be the medium for the exchange of thought. It is spoken to-day by some two hundred millions of people, of whom over fifty millions constitute one of the most progressive elements in the citizenship of our Indian Empire. Judged by the millions who speak it, said the lecturer, it is the most widely disseminated speech in the world. It is distinguished by the possession of short abstract forms, a property of great service in scientific expression.

It was the Arabs who laid the basis of the physical sciences; who first measured time by the swinging of the pendulum. It was they who built the

first astronomical observatory. They first discovered the principle of gravitation. From them came Galileo, the father of chemistry, and they first discovered the nature and value and effects of spirits of wine or alcohol—at which statement the undergraduates laughed loudly. Had the early Christian churches, said the lecturer, continued to assimilate as once they modestly did, the early Moslem spirit of devotion to the cause of science, of freedom of thought, of religious toleration, and of the love of humanity, there is little doubt that the more gruesome aspects of the unhappily though justly termed Christian "Dark" and "Middle" ages would never have been acted out, and that the Renaissance and the Reformation would have been de trop.

He believed in the smiling prospects of Semitic study in that university, because he found that Semitic studies grow out of the study of Hebrew, and there were more chairs of Hebrew in Canada in proportion to the population than in any other country in the world.

With regard to the connection of Semitics and theology, the lecturer quoted as his motto some words recently penned in reference to the University of Manchester:—"In harmony with one of its fundamental principles, the university is color blind to theological and denominational differences, and at every turn, whether by teaching or examining, protects the religious susceptibilities of its students from violation. This is, and always will be, my academic motto."

In conclusion, the lecturer said:—"We are not heedless of the fact that the degree of our future fame in education and science, in statesmanship and diplomacy, and in trade and commerce, will depend almost entirely upon the degree of perfection with which our young national manhood assimilates into its veins all that is noblest and most serviceable in the glories of past civilization."

"I venture to prophesy that before many years have passed, so universally will all this be recognized, and so strong will be the bonds of brotherhood between all the greater universities of this Dominion, that we shall have in our land a Canadian Oriental Society. This will not only further the progress of Eastern, and especially Semitic scholarship and research among specialists of our faith and kin, but also impart to our sons and daughters in their leisure moments a useful knowledge of the charm of the jewels and treasures of the East quite as effectively as is being done to-day by, for instance, the Royal Asiatic Society in England, and the American Oriental Society. I trust that McGill will be first among the pioneers of its inauguration."

ASIATIC PROBLEM IN AMERICA. London "Times" Declares Cases of United States and Great Britain are Not Identical.

LATTER'S ALLIANCE WITH JAPAN RENDERS THEM QUITE DIFFERENT.

London, Oct. 8.—The "Times" to-day publishes an editorial article on the adverse effect the despatch of the United States battleship squadron to the Pacific is likely to have on the amicable settlement of pending questions between America and Japan. The paper protests against the assumption in the American press that the positions of Great Britain and the United States are identical on the immigration dispute, and declares the fact that Great Britain has an alliance with Japan which makes the cases quite different.

The "Times" believes that the American-Japanese differences will be amicably settled in spite of the despatch of the Pacific fleet, but says that if anything could impede or retard their solution it would be the dangerous assumption that Japan would agree to stop immigration as a matter of course if Great Britain and America joined in calling upon her to do so.

MORE JAPANESE ARRIVE. Victoria, B.C., Oct. 7.—The steamer "Tango Maru," of the Nippon Yusen Nishi line, arrived here this morning, and debarked 192 Japanese and 62 Chinese. Four Japanese stowaways were discovered on board, and will be deported on the next outward voyage of the "Tango Maru." All the Japanese had passports.

CANADA BECOMING A GREAT NATION. DR. G. R. PARKIN REFERS TO THE 'EXTRAORDINARY EXPANSION OF THE ACAD-EMIC HORIZON.'

(Canadian Associated Press.) London, Oct. 8.—Dr. G. R. Parkin, the secretary of the Rhodes scholarship trust, said to-day that the fact that in the last few years Canada had sent professors to the Universities of Oxford, Edinburgh, Birmingham and Manchester, indicated the extraordinary expansion of the academic horizon. Canada is clearly on the way to become such a nation as the United States.

U.S.S. 'KENTUCKY' AGROUND. Norfolk, Va., Oct. 8.—The United States battleship "Kentucky" went aground to-day off Lambert's Point. Tugs are working to float her.

ACAJUTLA CAPTURED. Honduran Land Forces Defeat Army of Salvador.

San Francisco, Oct. 8.—The Pacific Mail steamer "San Jose," from Panama and way ports, which arrived here yesterday, brought word of the capture of the port of Acajutla, in the latter part of September, by the Honduran land forces, after a battle with the army of Salvador.

The attack upon Acajutla seems to have been well planned, and to have taken place during the absence of the United States gunboat "Yorkton," which was to have looked after American interests on the southern coast. Both the "Yorkton," which was proceeding north, and the "Chicago," were at Acapulco, at the time of the capture of Acajutla, and when the "San Jose" left for San Francisco the full details had not been received.

At Corinto the "San Jose" manifest was examined by Nicaraguan Government officials, and her hold searched for ammunition, after which she was allowed to proceed.

Three months ago Acajutla was attacked by Nicaraguans. The gunboat "Montombo" shelled the place, and forced the governor to surrender. Since that time further trouble has been expected.

Acajutla is a small seaport town in Salvador, Central America, about forty miles west of San Salvador.

EARTHQUAKE AT HUNTINGDON. Shock Awakened People From Their Sleep and Lasted Several Seconds.

Huntingdon, Que., Oct. 8.—This morning, shortly before three o'clock, a severe shock of earthquake struck the village, apparently coming from the south. The shock was quite violent, lasting several seconds, and awaking people from their sleep. A perceptible trembling of the houses was felt, and many hastily on the electric lights, and many hastily dressed, as it was expected there would be a repetition of the shock. No further vibration was experienced, however. It was the severest shock, lasting such a perceptible period of time, that has occurred in this section.

GOING TO MACAO. DESIGNATION MEETING TO BE HELD IN CRESCENT STREET CHURCH ON THURSDAY NIGHT.

Miss Rachel Maclean, who goes to Macao, China, shortly, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Woman's Missionary Society, is to be set apart for her work at a designation service to be held in Crescent Street Presbyterian Church on Thursday evening, Oct. 10, at 8 o'clock. A large and liberal-hearted audience should be present to show that Montreal is not selfishly asleep and ignorant of this glorious work. Miss Maclean is to accompany Mr. and Mrs. Broadfoot, who depart for China at the end of this month. These three will bring up the number of the staff at Macao to nine workers, but the call is loud and earnest for more laborers to enter this promising field—for schools, hospitals and homes for the missionaries.

China, south as well as north, the missionaries say, is accepting rapidly the truth that not only is western learning a good thing, but that western Christianity—the Jesus doctrine—as they say, is the only religion that can give rest to the soul.

AIME LUSSIER AGAIN. ARRESTED NEAR VARENNES BY PROVINCIAL POLICE ON A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Aime Lussier, twenty-five years of age, who shot his father and attacked his mother, five years ago at Varennes, was re-arrested last night by Detective Broseau, of the provincial police, on a train near his home. He was brought to Montreal and lodged in the Central police station.

After the assault on his parents Lussier was committed to the Longue Pointe Asylum, but he was only a short while in the institution, when he escaped, with the aid of friends, in an automobile. Early in July last he returned to his home and again made threats against his parents. The threats were so serious that Mr. Lussier, sr., to avoid violence, slept in the open air. A warrant was issued for his arrest, and two officers were sent to bring him to Montreal. While en route he suddenly jumped out of the buggy and escaped, and was not seen again until last night.

Lussier did not appear before the magistrate this morning as the provincial police were acting on instructions from the Provincial Attorney-General, and on his orders the man was taken to Longue Pointe to-day, without ceremony.

SHOT IN THE ARM. Jean Boucher, 17 Lallemand street, was wounded, by a small friend yesterday afternoon, and as a result had to be treated in the Western Hospital for a gunshot wound in the arm. The lady did not know the revolver was loaded.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Under the new telegraph convention, signed between China and Russia at Peking yesterday, Russia has returned to Chinese control the two thousand miles of line in Manchuria. Japan, on the contrary, has extended her lines in defiance of China, and the question of the northern boundary of Corea is at a deadlock.

A despatch from Isfahan, Persia, says that all the roads about the city are blocked by highway men, and trade and mails are everywhere at a standstill.

One person is reported killed and six injured in a wreck to-day on the Rome Paris express, near Rome.

Compulsory arbitration, as proposed by the English and United States delegates at The Hague Conference, has been approved in the committee on arbitration, by a vote of 31 to 9. The countries opposing the measure are Montenegro, Turkey, Bulgaria, Greece, Roumania, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary and Germany.

Socialists are having a bad time in France and Spain. In France the extremists, who have been preaching the appropriation of property and a general strike in case of France going to war, have been repudiated by the majority of the Republican deputies, and those invited from Spain to denounce the recent actions of Spain and France in Morocco have been expelled from the country. Spain has returned the compliment and sent home the Frenchmen sent for to hold forth on the same subject in Madrid.

Acajutla, a small seaport town on the coast of Salvador, has been captured by the land forces of Honduras.

The U.S.S. "Kentucky" is ashore off Virginia.

Cobalt yesterday had a snow fall of six inches.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling, speaking before the Canadian Club in Vancouver, yesterday, said the immigration problem must be settled, not by the Dominion, but by the province itself. He had lived long among other people who had been borne down by even greater problems, but they had never been overcome by them. The province would, he said, have to take care of a vast army of men coming with their wives and children, looking for homes, and it was worth their while to remember that the state depended on the family, the family on the women and the women on the home.

The "Wireless" went agley somewhere yesterday. It said it had picked up a message from Manila of the safe arrival of the "Philadelphia," but to-day a message comes from Seattle that the "Philadelphia" is out of commission, and reposing in the Seattle navy yard.

Huntingdon was startled last night by a severe earthquake shock. It awakened people from their sleep and lasted several seconds.

Vincent Iozzi, an Italian living at 303 Maisonneuve street, in this city, was stabbed to death last night about half-past ten by a man who rang his door bell. Create, another Italian, who boarded in the house a short time ago, and with whom there is said to have been a quarrel, has been arrested on suspicion.

Over two thousand immigrants have passed through the Windsor station for the west since Saturday. They came on the "Victorian," "Southwark" and "Lake Erie," from Liverpool, and on the "Montrose" from Antwerp.

Mr. Brodeur, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, who was in the city for a few hours yesterday, announced that plans were being prepared in England for the most powerful ice-breaker in the world, to be used for keeping open the winter channel to Prince Edward Island.

Ald. Robinson, at the meeting yesterday afternoon roundly denounced the Road Committee, declaring that in all his experience he had never come in contact with an institution showing so little regard for business principles.

WINDY AND COLD. SERMON IN THE LEAF. By all the winds of heaven The homeless leaves are driven, Like chaff from winnowed grain, Till sodden by the rain, They lie with seasons old That knit the forest-mould— Ten autumns all in one Their use is never done, But only now begun: For they must shield the grass When frost and sleet-wind pass, And they must house the seeds In the rich woods and meads, And fold the violet In a warm covert, And keep back forward flowers Till seasonable hours, When gleams from April sky Are shed through clouds on high. —Edith M. Thomas.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Oct. 8, 11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures: Kamloops, 72, 42; Calgary, 68, 38; Edmonton, 64, 40; Prince Albert, 60, 38; Regina, 64, 38; Port Arthur, 48, 26; Parry Sound, 60, 30; Toronto, 66, 38; Montreal, 65, 44; Quebec, 64, 44; St. John, 68, 50; Halifax, 60, 48.

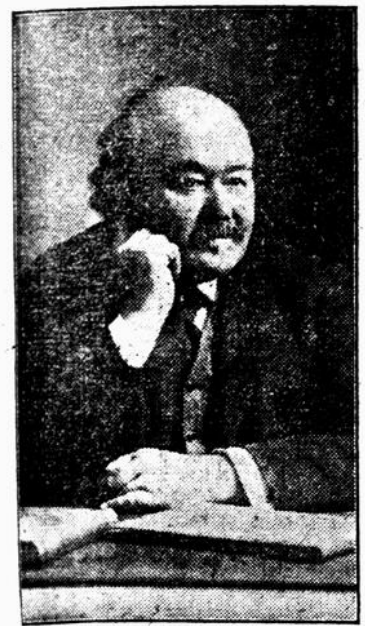
North-west gales, clearing and much cooler. Wednesday, weather uncertain.

By all the winds of heaven The homeless leaves are driven, Like chaff from winnowed grain, Till sodden by the rain, They lie with seasons old That knit the forest-mould— Ten autumns all in one Their use is never done, But only now begun: For they must shield the grass When frost and sleet-wind pass, And they must house the seeds In the rich woods and meads, And fold the violet In a warm covert, And keep back forward flowers Till seasonable hours, When gleams from April sky Are shed through clouds on high. —Edith M. Thomas.

A VETERAN JOURNALIST

BANQUET TO MR. DANSEREAU
TAKES PLACE THIS EVENING.

Today Mr. Arthur Dansereau, chief editor of the "Press," is being congratulated on the fortieth anniversary of his



MR. C. ARTHUR DANSEREAU.

entrance into journalism. This evening he is to be the guest at a banquet in the Canada Club, organized by the Montreal newspaper men. The speakers will include Premier Gouin, the Hon. Jacques Bureau, Sir Alexandre Lacoste, the Hon. J. I. Tarte, the Hon. J. A. Oumet, the Hon. W. A. Weir, and Senator David.

LAPOINTE CASE AGAIN.

The case of ex-Police Inspector L. G. Lapointe and the Montreal Police Benevolent and Pension Society again came up in court yesterday. This litigation, which will be remembered, was commenced as far back as 1903, when Mr. Lapointe sued the Police Society to get the monthly pension which he claimed was due him, and which the society refused on the allegations that he had been compelled to resign his position on the force. The case went through the different courts and even to the Privy Council, where it was referred back to the local authorities, and now, after a new decision of the society's directors again refusing the pension, Mr. Lapointe once more appeals to the Superior Court to have that decision set aside. The hearing of the case was commenced before Mr. Justice St. Pierre yesterday.

ROBBED PASSENGERS.

A STEWARD OF THE S.S. "GRAMPIAN" SENT TO JAIL FOR THE OFFENCE.

John Hughes, a steward on the Allan Line R.M.S. "Grampian," while crossing the Atlantic took advantage of the passengers' absence from their cabins to steal sundry articles of value from their staterooms. The officers of the ship made an investigation and the articles were found in the possession of Hughes. On arrival at Montreal he was handed over to the police. This morning he was found guilty by Judge Choquet and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor.

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SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Miss Cloran has returned from Ottawa, where she was visiting Mrs. George Goodwin.

The Hon. Philippe and Mrs. Roy have returned to town from their summer residence at St. Jean.

Mr. and Mrs. Roswell Fisher have returned to town from Bolton Cliffs, their summer residence, near Georgeville.

Lady Laurier, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Flossie Fielding, returned to the Capital yesterday from Quebec.

Miss Lily Young, who was the guest of her sister, Lady Aylmer, for the golf tournament in Ottawa, has returned home.

Mrs. W. O. Raymond, of St. John, N.B., who was in the city for her son's wedding, returned home on Saturday, accompanied by Miss Raymond.

Mrs. G. Alfred Morris, formerly Miss Fry, of Quebec, will receive at her residence, 531 Prince Albert avenue, Westmount, on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 10, and on the succeeding third and fourth Thursdays of every month.

The engagement announced in the Capital of Miss Constance Dunlevie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Dunlevie, to Mr. Frank P. Dods, of Winnipeg, son of the Rev. Marcus Dods, D.D., of Edinburgh, Scotland.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Dora Kincaid Rowand, daughter of Mr. John A. Rowand, of Helena, Montana, to Mr. Arthur Fanslow Jameson, of London, England, son of the late Colonel Thomas Loughlan Jameson, Bombay staff corps.

On Saturday afternoon His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario opened formally the new galleries of the Woman's Art Association of Canada, in Jarvis street, Toronto. His Honor, accompanied by Lady Clark, and attended by Captain Young, R.C.D., was received by Mrs. Dignam, Mrs. McLaughlin and Mrs. Bond.

The wedding took place in St. Patrick's Church, at a quarter to eight o'clock this morning, of Miss L. A. Conway, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Conway, St. Louis square, to Mr. Emilie Auger. The Rev. Father Martin Callaghan performed the ceremony, and the solo, "Ave Maria" was sung by Mr. Dufréne. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a blue broadcloth tailored suit, relieved with a white vest. Her hat was of Copenhagen blue, trimmed with plumes of the same color. She carried a bouquet of white roses, and wore the groom's gifts, a pearl pendant and a gold monogram watch. The groom's brother-in-law, Dr. Hebert, acted as his witness. Mr. and Mrs. Auger left immediately after the ceremony for New York and other points. On their return they will take up their residence at 131 Mackay street.

LADIES' LITERARY CIRCLE.

The Douglas Church Ladies' Literary Circle begins its season on Friday afternoon, Oct. 13, with a symposium on "Browning." Miss A. Hayden, B.A., will take up "Browning's place in literature"; Miss C. Chesbrough, B.A., his "Treatment of Nature"; Miss Vivian Clogg, B.A., his "Optimism." Vocal solos will be selected from the poems of Mrs. Browning.

The programme for the season, as announced by the daintiest of little folders in white, tied with narrow Dresden ribbon, includes a lecture on "The piano and its use in musical education," by Mrs. A. Richardson, L.R.A.M.; a debate on "Resolved, that women should have the right of suffrage on the same basis as men," presented by Mrs. Bannell Sawyer, the affirmative taken by Mrs. N. C. Smillie, and the negative by Mrs. Charles J. Patton; a lecture on "Matthew Arnold," by Dean Moyer; "Some questions of public health," by Miss Hurlbutt, M.A., and an illustrated lecture by the Rev. Dr. J. Edgar Hill, on "The lion of the Mediterranean and the false prophet."

The meetings of the society are held on the third Friday of each month, in Douglas Hall. Music follows the paper or lecture, and the social side of the meetings is always very pleasantly maintained, four ladies of the circle acting as hostess on each occasion.

The executive committee for the coming season is composed of Mrs. Bannell Sawyer, Mrs. C. T. Scott, Mrs. Ninian C. Smillie, and Mrs. Charles J. Patton.

THE CALVE PROGRAMME.

The advance programme for the Calvé concert, at the Arena, on Friday evening next, is as follows. The assisting artists are Mr. Misha Ferenzo, tenor; Miss Renée Chemet, violinist, and Mr. Camille Decreux, pianist:

1. St. Francois de Paule marchant sur les flots. Liszt
2. Le reve des grioux. Massenet
3. Stances de Sapho. Gounod
4. (a) Adagio. Max Bruch
- (b) Rondo. Ed Lalo
5. Aria, "Dumka Opera," Galka
6. Air de Mysol. F. David
7. Berceuse. G. Faure
8. Popular songs in French, English and Spanish. Mme. Emma Calvé.

C. V. R. ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Central Vermont Railway is being held at St. Albans, Vt., to-day. In the absence of Mr. Charles M. Hays, president, Mr. E. H. Fitzhugh, vice-president, will preside.

LIVED ON WOLF STREET.

It has been found that Pierre Gagnon, who was killed by a street car on Saturday evening, lived at 480 Wolf street, and leaves a wife and two children.

APPROPRIATION MEETING.

A general meeting of the Peoples' Mutual Building Society, Class B, will be held to-night, in the Library of the Mechanics' Institute, at 8 o'clock, when two appropriations will be made by sale. A large attendance is looked for.

HIGHWAYMEN IN POSSESSION OF ROADS.

Mails and Trade at Isfahan, Persia, at a Standstill.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 8.—Representatives of important Russian trading companies in Persia have telegraphed to the Novoe Vremya, of this city, from Isfahan, complaining that all the roads are in the hands of highwaymen who refuse to permit the passage of foreign goods. The mails and trade are at a standstill and the local authorities and consuls are powerless. The situation is still further complicated by the fact that the Mullahs are preaching a boycott of all foreigners.

Isfahan or Isfahani, is a city in the province of Irak-ajemi, Persia, situated in latitude 32 degrees 39 minutes, longitude 51 degrees 45 minutes. It contains the Great Mosque built by Shah Abbas in the sixteenth century; the Bazar of the Tailors, a rich and monumental example of Persian architecture; the Caravansary of Aminabad, near Isfahan, on the road to Shiraz, is also a fine piece of architecture. Isfahan manufactures fabrics, weapons, etc. It was captured by Tamerlane in 1337; was the capital and an important city of 600,000 inhabitants in the seventeenth century; was sacked by the Afghans in 1722. The present population is estimated at about sixty thousand.

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGED

CLARENCE HOWELLS ARRESTED IN OTTAWA IN CONNECTION WITH ACCIDENT AT VAUDREUIL.

Manslaughter is the charge on which Clarence Howells, a C. P. R. brakeman, of Ottawa, was arraigned this morning before Judge Choquet. He pleaded not guilty, and was remanded for enquete. Judge Choquet said he would consider the amount of bail necessary to secure his release.

The accused was arrested on the verdict of a coroner's jury which pronounced him culpably negligent in connection with the freight train collision at Vaudreuil, in which a brakeman named Robinson lost his life. Along with two operators, Howells should have been arrested at once, but he left for his home in Ottawa, and it was only after a good deal of difficulty that High Constable St. Mars succeeded in finding him. He arrested him in Ottawa last night and brought him to Montreal. Howells claims he did not know that he was wanted or he would have surrendered himself voluntarily.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Arthur T. Vallieres has sold to David L. Chabot house No. 131 Durocher street, in Outremont, near St. Viateur avenue. Price \$5,500.

Fortune Maynard has sold to Adolphe Malo a house and lot fronting on Amherst street. Price \$4,700.

The Rev. Joseph O. Godin, P.P., equal has sold to Joe Godbout two lots with houses on Drolet street, St. Louis ward, for \$6,000.

W. E. Wilson has sold to Andrew Darling a vacant lot fronting on Abbott street, in Westmount. Price \$4,070.

Reginald H. Buchanan has sold to Jacob Tucker a lot with two tenements, fronting on Prince Arthur street, St. George's ward. Price \$11,000.

LIGHT WAS DEFECTIVE

CORONER'S JURY RETURNS VERDICT IN GAGNON CASE.

Coroner McMahon held an inquest this morning on the body of Joseph Gagnon, who was found dead on the street railway tracks on Saturday evening, opposite the power house on Notre Dame street east. Dr. Dugas and Dr. McTaggart gave evidence regarding the autopsy.

Dr. Dugas deposed that the body was found to be in a mangled condition, while Dr. McTaggart deposed to having discovered distinct traces of alcohol in the stomach and lungs.

Mrs. Gagnon was the first witness, and told the court that her husband left the house at 7.30 o'clock that evening.

Alfred Champagne, motorman of car No. 723, living at No. 1407 Notre Dame street west, explained that he noticed the body of Gagnon only after feeling something under his car, he descended to see what it was.

Edouard Fortin, night watchman at the power house, and John Robertson, of 729 St. Urbain street, only saw the body after the motorman discovered it lying on the track.

Antoine Sagaras, an inspector for the M. L. H. & P. Company, stated that the arc light at the place of the accident was defective.

The jury returned a verdict that Gagnon died from having been crushed by a street car, and that the light on the street was defective.

THE RECORDER'S REBUKE

CRITICISM OF MR. FLETCHER TO BE TAKEN UP BY SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The rebuke delivered from the bench yesterday by Mr. Recorder Dupuis, against Mr. J. E. Fletcher, inspector of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has caused surprise among the officers and staff of the society, and it was stated this afternoon that the case will be made the subject of an investigation as the society is not disposed to allow the remarks of the Recorder to go unchallenged. Officials of the society were in consultation this morning when, it is understood, the situation was carefully considered and it was decided to deal with the incident at the next meeting of the society.

PARIS-ROME

EXPRESS WRECKED.

One Passenger Killed and Six Injured Near Genoa.

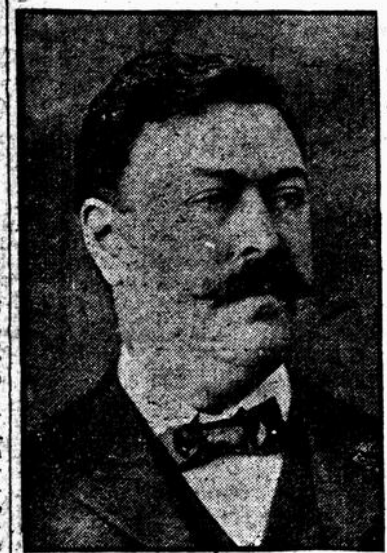
Genoa, Oct. 8.—The Paris-Rome express was wrecked at San Pier d'Arena, near here, yesterday. One passenger was killed and six were injured.

MR. G. E. DRUMMOND ON MOLSONS BOARD

Succeeds Late Lieut.-Col. Henshaw as Director of that Institution.

Mr. George E. Drummond, of the firm of Messrs. Drummond & McCall, Canada Life Building, was elected a director of the Molsons Bank this morning to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Lieut.-Colonel F. C. Henshaw.

The appointment was made at a full board meeting, when the annual financial



MR. GEORGE E. DRUMMOND.

statement was also gone into, and which, it is said, will prove one of the most satisfactory ever issued by the Molsons Bank.

Mr. Drummond is a well known figure in commercial and financial circles, being president of the Drummond Mines Limited, and the Corrugated Steel Bar Company of Canada Limited. He is director of the Canada Iron Furnace Company, the Canadian Iron and Foundry Company, the Liverpool & London & Globe Assurance Company, the London & North Western Railway Company, Montreal Pipe Foundry Company, the Montreal Trust and Deposit Company, and the Radnor Water Company. He is also past president of the Montreal Board of Trade.

OBITUARY.

Gore Bay, Ont., Oct. 7.—Mr. Joseph Gagney, father of Mr. R. R. Gagney, M.P.P. for Manitoulin, died at his home here last night. Mr. Gagney had lived in Gore Bay for many years, and was well known in this district. He was about seventy years old. Besides the Manitoulin member, he leaves a married daughter, living in Toronto.

SOME RATTLESNAKE FALLACIES.

A common misconception which is apt to lead to serious accidents is the belief that a rattlesnake is rendered perfectly harmless, so that it can be handled with impunity, by the removal of its poison fangs. These fangs, two in number, are situated on the upper jaw and lie flat except when the serpent strikes, when they become erect and the closing of the jaws compresses the poison glands and injects the venom through minute openings in them. In striking its prey (for whatever charm the serpent may employ to get its victim within easy reach, it relies upon the venom to give the coup de grace), these fangs may often be broken, and nature has provided a full supply of reserve weapons which lie dormant in the gums, and which within two weeks will develop and replace the injured fang.

An acquaintance who returned from a hunting trip with twenty-five full grown rattlers in a box kept them in his office for two months, confined behind a coarse-meshed wire screen. He handled them most carelessly, as he had extracted the poison fangs, but when shown that each of them had developed a perfect pair of new ones there was a sudden rise in the local snake mortality. One was preserved and sent to the Bronx Zoo, where it shortly afterward gave birth to a large litter of young ones, which could easily have crawled through the screen behind which the mother had been kept. As each of them possessed the poison apparatus in full commission and was without the power to rattle, they would have been even more dangerous than adult snakes.

Professional snake handlers are often ignorant of this power to quickly replace fangs possessed by rattlers, and this ignorance led to a serious accident to one of them at Bostock's, at Coney Island, last year. He was badly bitten and narrowly escaped death, his recovery being attributed to the generous amount of whiskey which was immediately administered to him, which illustrates another mistaken idea. It is a pity to shatter a pleasant illusion, but alcohol, except in very small doses, is harmful rather than beneficial as an antidote to snakebite poison.

As a matter of fact, although the symptoms of rattlesnake poisoning are most painful and alarming, an adult rarely dies from the bite of the variety

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BLACK, COLORED AND PEARL BALL FRINGE.
PULL BRAIDS, in all widths and colorings.
BLACK, WHITE AND COLORED PLAIN AND FANCY BRAIDS.

Ribbon Department.

VELVET RIBBONS.—Just received COLORED VELVET RIBBONS, with Satin backs, all widths, in White, Cream, Yellow, Pink, Cardinal, Navy, Brown, Reseda, Myrtle, Olive, Grey, Fawn, Tan, Coquette, etc., etc.

Smallwares Department.

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common in the North. The diamond-backs of the South attain a much larger size, and consequently inject more venom and their bite is proportionately more dangerous.—Francis Metcalfe, in "Outing."

A SCHOOLGIRLS' REVOLT.

Even schoolgirls nowadays are taking an interest in public questions, and unexpected manifestations of this interest crop out in countries where the women have not been looked upon as at all "advanced." The latest instance is an amusing one in Montenegro.

It seems that there is in Cetinje a college for girls, founded by the Czaritz Maria Alexandrovna, supplied with Russian money and Russian teachers. It has six classes, the sixth being the highest. In the room of that class hung a photograph of Prince Nicholas in a gilt frame. The "finishing girls" held a political meeting there. The fathers and brothers of most of these girls had joined the new National Democratic party, and thereby incurred sharp criticism and condemnation from the prince. The girls sat in judgment on him. They said that he called their fathers and brothers "traitors" for no other reason than that they were Democrats, opposed to the autocratic regime. They said further that the prince was opposed to parliamentary government and therefore was unworthy to have his photograph adorn the school-room of the modern Montenegrin girls. They took the photograph down and tore it, amid enthusiastic outcries, into a thousand pieces, and danced on them.

The tumult brought to the room the Russian mistress of the school, to whom the girls explained what had taken place and why. The government ordered Yanko Angelat, the chief of the detective force, and as such the most unpopular man in Montenegro, to investigate the matter. When this formidable person arrived at the school, he was surprised to see thirty girls waiting for him in their best dresses and solemnly presenting to him a bouquet of roses. As a clever detective and a polite man, he was pleased at the attention, thanked the girls, and raised the bouquet to his nose to inhale its perfume. He, however, could not give adequate expression to his admiration, because a violent fit of sneezing attacked him, and shook him badly. As the sneezing would not cease, tears came to the police investigator's eyes, and as the dignified Angelat was evidently losing his temper, and also his dignity, the girls charitably advised him to go at once to the hospital and let his nose be cut off, so that it might cease to be thrust into the other people's concerns at Cetinje. The government is angry, but the people, and, it is said, even the prince, are laughing heartily.—"Woman's Journal."

A WOLF'S FEAR OF IRON.

In the early days wolves were comparatively unsuspicious, and it was easy to trap or poison them. Then new knowledge, a better comprehension of the mo-

dern dangers, seemed to spread among the wolves. They learned how to detect and defy the traps and poison, and in some way the knowledge was passed from one to another, till all wolves were fully possessed of the information. How this is done is not easy to say. It is easier to prove that it is done. Few wolves ever get into a trap and out again, and thus they learn that a steel trap is a thing to be feared. And yet all wolves have the knowledge, as every trapper knows, and since they could not get it at first hand, they must have got it second hand—that is, the information was communicated to them by others of their kind.

It is well known among hunters that a piece of iron is enough to protect a carcass from the wolves. If a deer or antelope has been shot and is to be left out overnight, all that is needed for its protection is an old horseshoe, a spur, or even any part of the hunter's dress. No wolf will go near such suspicious looking or human tainted things. They will starve rather than approach the carcass so guarded.

With poison, a similar change has come about. Strychnine was considered infallible when first it was introduced. It did vast destruction for a time; then the wolves seemed to discover the danger of that particular smell and would no longer take the poisoned bait, as I know from numberless experiences.

It is thoroughly well known among the cattlemen now that the only chance of poisoning wolves is in the late summer and early autumn, when the young are beginning to run with the mother. She cannot watch over all of them the whole time, and there is a chance of some of them finding the bait and taking it before they have been taught to let that sort of smell-thing alone.

The result is that wolf wolves are on the increase. They have been, indeed, since the late '80's. They have returned to many of their old hunting grounds in the cattle countries, and each year they seem to be more numerous and more widely spread, thanks to their mastery of the new problems forced upon them by civilization.—Ernest Thompson Seton, in the "American Magazine."

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the bowels move reg-
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ally—and cure those
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—at druggists'.

JAPANESE COLONIZATION

COMPANY HEADED BY PRINCE
ITO FOR DEVELOPMENT OF
COREA—EMIGRATION
POLICY.

Tokio, Oct. 7.—A large colonization company is being formed here, headed by Prince Ito, Japanese resident-general in Corea, for the development of the natural resources of that country. It is expected that the scheme will indirectly affect the emigration of Japanese to America, according to the government's wish to divert the current largely to the westward. The company will purchase large tracts of land from the Korean government. These lands will be subdivided and leased to Japanese settlers or sold to present proprietors. The immediate design is to foster the independence of the Korean treasury and to furnish Japan with cheaper foodstuffs.

In connection with the subject of emigration, it may be stated that the regulations recently adopted are stricter than it was believed they would be. Six emigration companies have already been dissolved, and several others will shortly go out of business. It was these companies that were responsible for much of the Japanese agitation against the United States.

PRAIRIE FIRE

HAS RAGED FOR TWO DAYS NEAR
FROBISHER, SASKATCHE-
WAN.

Frobisher, Sask., Oct. 7.—For two days a prairie fire has raged south of this town, the sky for twenty miles being illuminated by a lurid glare. Reports are coming in of strenuous efforts to keep back the fire from homesteads. In places the flames have reached as far as the garden rails. Stables, wheat and outbuildings have been destroyed, but there has been no report of any loss of life. Practically all of the inhabitants turned out here last night and ran a fire guard around the town, while similar efforts have been put forth along the line west of here.

BLACK HUNDREDS ATTACK JEWS

Stone and Shoot Mourning He
brews in a Cemetery.

Odesa, Oct. 7.—The unionists of Odesa continued their attacks and outrages upon Jews to-day. They began by surrounding the Hebrew Cemetery, where a funeral service was going on. First they stoned and then fired revolvers at the mourning Jews, many of whom were wounded. The Jews fled in panic. Later in the day members of the Black Hundred divided themselves into small groups, and ransacking several Jewish shops, mercilessly beat the proprietors. A police sergeant who attempted to interfere, was brutally attacked, whereupon he drew his revolver and killed one of his assailants. There were fewer policemen than usual on the streets to-day. After further Jew-baiting detachments of Cossacks arrived on the scene, but, instead of pursuing the Black Hundreds, they laughed at the rapidly with which they made their escape.

Up to the present time Governor-General Novitsky has made no attempt to stop the outrages, but they were diminishing gradually.

TO OPPOSE MR. BOURASSA

LABOR CANDIDATES TO BE
PLACED IN FIELD BY OTTAWA
LABOR CONGRESS.

Ottawa, Oct. 7.—Members of the Ottawa Allied Trades and Labor Congress state that it is their intention to place candidates in the field in the next election, whether by or general, for both the legislature and parliament. "Two men have been asked to run, and have consented," said a prominent member of the Ottawa Labor Club. "I may also say that Mr. Yvon Lamontagne, barrister of Buckingham, will be a candidate in the next election in Labelle county, Quebec, against Mr. Bourassa, the present member, or anyone else that may run. There are a good many workmen throughout Labelle, who, while perhaps not union men, have promised to support him."

"As for this movement, labor candidates are to be put in the field at Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, and I believe every city in Canada at the next elections. In the city here, we also hope to nominate several straight labor candidates at the coming municipal contest."

BROCKVILLE ELECTION

MR. A. E. DONOVAN, CONSERVA-
TIVE, ELECTED TO ONTARIO
LEGISLATURE.

Brockville, Ont., Oct. 7.—Mr. A. E. Donovan, Conservative, was elected to-day to the Ontario Legislature, over Mr. W. A. Lewis, Liberal, to fill the seat vacated by the Hon. George P. Graham, who resigned to enter the Federal Cabinet. For thirty-two years the riding has been represented by a Liberal. Mr. Donovan carried the town of Brockville by 105 majority. At a late hour full returns were not in, but it is expected that Mr. Donovan's majority will be about two hundred. He was defeated in the last provincial general election by Mr. Graham, who had a majority of 109.

THE MISSIONARY INSTITUTE

OPENED IN OLIVET CHURCH YES-
TERDAY WITH LARGE ATTEN-
DANCE AND MUCH INTER-
EST SHOWN.

The first public meeting held in connection with the Interdenominational Missionary Institute took place last evening in Olivet Baptist Church, Dorchester street. The Rev. Principal Hill occupied the chair, and after emphasizing the need for promoting the missionary spirit during the next decade, he introduced the Rev. S. M. Zwemer, D.D., F.R.G.S., who dealt with the problem of the Mohammedan world, which, he said, had been so long neglected by the Church. He said there was room for thousands of willing helpers, and that in the rising generation were the people whom he looked to to complete the glorious work that was only commencing—especially the young people of Canada, who, he thought, were gifted with great intelligence. Education, he said, had begun to clash with the problem of the Mohammedan world. The Sufis had tried to spiritualize the Koran by reading into it Christian ideas. There was also great unrest among the vast millions of Mohammedans who were showing a disposition to listen to explanations of many awkward features in the past history and the present tenets of the Mohammedan religion. Dr. Zwemer gave many interesting statistics. He said there were two hundred millions of Mohammedans, divided up as follows: Three hundred thousand in the Philippines, under the United States flag; thirty millions in China, thirteen millions in Siberia, fifty-eight millions in Africa, and sixty-two millions in the Indian empire, under the glorious British flag. He said that Mohammedans could practically join hands with one another right around the world. One of the great secrets of the strength of their religion was that there was a great deal of truth mixed with the error. The nature of the Mohammedan faith brought all of these two hundred millions of souls down to one level. Rich and poor knelt alike at sunset each day and declared that Allah was the true God, and Mahomet his prophet. The conception of Allah, in the minds of many Mohammedans appeared to be that he was a jealous landlord, who wound up the clock of the universe and then went away.

It was simply impossible to describe the moral degradation of the Mohammedans, said Dr. Zwemer. The women had no rights at all. The missing link in Mohammedanism was Christ, who alone could uplift humanity. The speaker closed with a vigorous advocacy of a forward missionary movement. The meeting was marked by a large gathering of both clergy and young people of both sexes, including many Christian Evidences and Sunday-school workers.

The first meeting of the series opened at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Rev. E. Munson Hill, D.D., presiding. Mr. E. D. Soper conducted a Bible study hour, taking up the subject of Jesus and the women of Samaria. This was followed by sectional classes, conducted by Mr. R. E. Diffendorfer, treating on the adaptation of missionary teaching to graded classes.

From 7 o'clock to 8 Mr. Diffendorfer gave his first lecture on "Missions in relation to education," dwelling particularly on the missionary organization of a Sunday school.

Previous to the Rev. Dr. Zwemer's address at night, Mr. E. D. Soper briefly explained the Young People's Missionary Movement, under whose auspices the institute is being conducted. The object of the movement was stated to be to promote the study of missions and to prepare leaders for directing the work in the principal centres of the Christian world.

The Rev. A. E. Armstrong and Mr. S. Earl Taylor arrived in the city to-day, the latter having been detained by illness in his family.

The programme for this afternoon and evening will consist of lectures to registered members of the institute, at 4 o'clock and 7 o'clock, and a public illustrated address at 8 o'clock, by Mr. S. Earl Taylor, on "The place of pictorial material in missionary education." Many of the views were taken by the lecturer on his recent tour around the world. The views are described as up-to-date and most interesting and instructive in character. Many Sunday-schools are sending delegates to the meetings.

ECUADORIAN REBELS

DISPERSED BY DETACHMENT OF
PERUVIAN POLICE.

Guayaquil, Ecuador, Oct. 7.—A large band of Ecuadorian rebels has been defeated by a detachment of Peruvian police near the city of Piura, Peru, 210 miles south by west of Guayaquil. The rebels had planned to invade Ecuador, expecting heavy reinforcements after they had crossed the frontier. In the course of the fighting between the Peruvians and the rebels, eight of the latter were killed and thirty were taken prisoners. The rest of the band were dispersed.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

Cathedral branch, No. 232, C. M. B. A., will have charge of the concert to-morrow evening at the Catholic Sailors' Club. Mr. D. A. Gillies, the president, will occupy the chair. Among the many taking part will be Master Frank Cherry, Messrs. Thos. McCarthy, T. J. Ireland, Daniel Curran, Allan Glover, Albert Auchie, Leopold Charpentier, Ed. Duca, Jack Kiley. The sailors, as usual, will be present in numbers and render a good account of themselves with their comic songs and choruses. Charles Dowd, sailor of the Head Line SS. "Bray Head," aged 26 years, a native of Belfast, Ireland, died in the Notre Dame Hospital on Oct. 5. The remains were taken in charge by the Catholic Sailors' Club and interred in their lot in the Cote des Neiges Cemetery. The Rev. Father Quirk officiated.

A CORNER IN REAL ESTATE.

BUSINESS ON
SIDE STREETS.

Already demand is being made for small shops on Guy street above St. Catherine street, in anticipation of increased traffic when certain large buildings shall have been completed in that neighborhood. The sale is reported to Mr. John Withell, of Mackay street, of six houses adjoining the Corona Hotel, and forming the corner of Burnside street; the price is close to \$35,000. The sale was made through Mr. G. F. Raphael and Messrs. Putnam & McCrory, for Mr. Darling.

REAL ESTATE
IN REVOLT.

A despatch from Winnipeg states that the ever recurring question of tight money will receive further attention and probably some practical application of financial revolt to loosen it up, at the special meeting of the Winnipeg Real Estate Exchange, to be held next Thursday afternoon. It received no slight incentive by an interview with Sir Robert Rogers on financial conditions and the duty of parliament to pass laws preventing the loaning of Canadian savings accounts to Wall Street.

Mr. Rogers showed where every branch of business, commercial, agricultural and real estate, has been seriously affected by what he terms the unfairness of the banks, in crippling legitimate business enterprises in Canada, while there is sixty million or seventy million dollars

of Canadian money on call loans in New York. The president of the Winnipeg Real Estate Exchange will call next Thursday's meeting, with the object of devising ways and means to establish some independent source from which money can be borrowed without being at the mercy of the bankers' combine, which refuses to lend money on local securities at a fair rate of interest, while sending away, not only their own capital, but the deposits of customers and savings accounts that rightfully should be retained here for local business.

The real estate men are particularly in sympathy with the situation. They are desirous of speedy action, but individually, for the most part, are averse to expressing a public opinion that may arouse antipathy among the bankers with whom it is more or less necessary to deal in real estate transactions. Real estate dealers claim there are millions of Western Canadian money sent to New York people, which they claim is against the interests of Canada.

ARCHITECTS' COMPETITIONS.

"About the best advice that we could give as to whether an architect should enter a competition or not," says "Construction News," is to suggest that he stay out of those which from the knowledge of his talent and the prospects of failure he should not enter, and to go in to the fullest extent on those for which he is qualified by talent, experience and ability to win. It is singular

that the people who win in competitions always favor this method of selecting a design, while those who do not are unutterably opposed to it."

NEW YORK LAND VALUES.

A recent quarterly report of the Tax Department Commissioners of New York City to Mayor McClellan shows that the real estate values of the city are increasing at a rapid rate. So rapid is this advance that assessments are being constantly revised, as otherwise gross inequalities would exist. The assessed value of real estate, as reported by the board, is \$501,983,357. The largest increase was in the Borough of Queens, amounting to 36.5 per cent. It appears that the cost of making the assessment is small as compared with that of other large American cities.

"The value of land to-day in New York City is so enormous that it is hard to realize its amount without some comparisons," says the report. "The assessed value of land alone, exclusive of improvements in the city, is greater than the assessed value of all the real estate improvements included in the State of Pennsylvania, and nearly twice as great as the value of all the real estate, including improvements, in the State of New York outside the city. The assessed value of the land for square miles of Manhattan, in the neighborhood of Central Park, is greater than the assessed value of all the real estate in the State of Missouri."

TO-DAY'S SNAPS IN REAL ESTATE.

THE GRADDOCK SIMPSON CO.
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New Fireproof Building,
3 floors and basement,
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No reasonable offer refused.
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ONTARIO EXAMINATIONS

Toronto, Oct. 7.—The Education Department announces important changes in regard to examinations, the most significant being the absolute separation of the departmental board of examiners from the university boards. Heretofore the latter have set the examination papers for the departmental examinations, and there was the same board, consisting chiefly of university men, for both university and departmental examinations. The departmental examination board in the future will consist of men selected from the staffs of the model and normal schools, the faculties of education, the inspectors of high schools, and continuation classes, and the inspectors of public and separate schools. As a natural sequence to the foregoing, the examinations, instead of being known as district and junior and senior teachers' examinations, will be respectively known in future as the entrance examinations into the normal and model schools, and into the faculties of education. This change makes clear and definite the purpose of the examinations.

THE LATE GRAND DUKE OF BADEN.

Carlsruhe, Grand Duchy of Baden, Oct. 7.—The funeral of the Grand Duke Frederick of Baden, who died at Mainau, on Sept. 28, took place here to-day, and was a most brilliant ceremony. The Emperor William, the imperial princes, the Duke of Connaught, and representatives of all foreign nations and the civil and military authorities participated in the procession to the ducal mausoleum, passing through streets lined with troops and veterans who fought with the Grand Duke during the war of 1870-71 against France. Many thousands of mourners took part in the procession.

A. W. D. HOWELL,
212 St. James street

FOR SALE,
Corner Prince Arthur and Lorne
Avenue,
10 Room Dwelling, Concrete Base-
ment, Brick Shed. Reason for selling,
owner living in Ontario.

**TWO STONE FRONT HOUSES
On Elm Avenue.**
Possession of one this month if re-
quired; both very desirable houses,
at moderate prices.

BUILDING LOT, St. James St. West
50 x 100. Owner wishes to sell at
once, and will accept low price.

H. J. ROSS,
180 St. James Street.

INVESTMENTS

Six modern Flats, in West
End, \$11,000, to pay over
10% on price, only \$3,000
cash. 4 dwellings for \$9,000
in Westmount, pay over
12%.

H. M. SIMPSON,
Room 40, Renouf Building

FOR SALE—LOTS
Westmount Boulevard.

Very choice and very reasonable in
price.
Lots on PARK AVENUE, MANOE and
VILLeneuve STREETS.

H. M. SIMPSON,
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PUTNAM & McORORY,
308-10 Merchants Bank Bldg

**MODERN HOUSE
IN THE ANNEX**

A well built, two-story Cot-
tage in a good part of the An-
nex; convenient to electric cars.
Nine rooms; large bathroom,
with open plumbing; electric
light; cement cellar, etc. This
house is in very good order,
and is a good purchase.

H. M. SIMPSON,
Room 40, Renouf Building.

FOR SALE,
No. 4 Weredale Park,

That charming semi-detached villa, with
or without tennis lawn adjoining.
The house is very compact and cozy.
Owner leaving for England.

H. M. SIMPSON,
Tel. Up 2368. 40 Renouf Building.

FOR SALE,
A SNAP ON ROSLYN AVENUE

Semi-Detached.
A cozy home in perfect order. Posses-
sion any time. To include handsome elec-
tric fixtures. Price moderate.

H. M. SIMPSON,
Tel. Up 2368. 40 Renouf Building.

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One of the finest private residences in
the city. Enquiries solicited.

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FOR SALE—MACKAY ST.

Block of houses with four frontages. An
excellent position for small hotel, apart-
ment house or private hospital.

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SHERBROOKE ST.—A fine solid stone and brick, 3
flats rented \$1,080. Price \$12,000, mortgage \$8,000, 5
per cent. cash, \$4,000, giving 13 per cent. interest for
money disbursed.

ST. CATHERINE ST.—No. 182.—5,700 feet of land,
solid stone and brick house, corner St. Catherine and St.
Elizabeth, good stand for business. A liberal offer will
be entertained.

PINE AVE.—A solid stone and brick self contained house.
Price \$10,000, in perfect repair.

ROSLYN AVE., Westmount.—A beautiful lot to build
upon, 100 x 111, lots between No. 416 and 430, near
Sherbrooke. Price 45c.

PRINCE ARTHUR ST.—A fine solid stone and brick,
one flat and 3 tenements. Price \$18,500, mortgage
\$10,000 at 4½, and \$6,000 at 5½, cash \$2,500, giving
24 per cent. interest for money disbursed.

LAGAUCHETIERE ST.—No. 334.—A solid brick,
rented \$900. Price \$8,000.

PRINCE ARTHUR ST.—No. 320.—A solid stone and
brick, in perfect order. Price \$9,000, beautiful family
residence.

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the best and safest way.

Everybody knows where the following prop-
erties are—if any one does not let him enquire
at once—that they form the best selection in
the City or District and are thus all safe buys.

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Park, Molson Park, Queens Park, Rock-
lands, Rossland Extension, St. Denis
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 Weekly Witness and Messenger .. . 1.40 1.50
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U.S. Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaii and Philippine Islands. Daily Witness, \$3.00 extra; Weekly Witness, \$1.00 extra; Northern Messenger, \$1.00 extra; except in Messenger clubs to one address, when every four copies will be fifty cents extra postage per annum.

Foreign postage extra to all countries not named in the above list as follows: Daily Witness, \$2.50 extra; Weekly Witness, \$1.00 extra; Northern Messenger, \$1.00 extra; except in Messenger clubs to one address, when every four copies will be fifty cents extra postage per annum.

While the publishers of the Witness exclude from its columns all financial and other advertisements which they consider calculated or intended to take advantage of or injure the reader, it must be understood that they in no way guarantee advertisements, and must leave their readers to exercise their own discretion in the way of putting faith in them. It is, of course, impossible to know much about turning advertisements, which offers probably the most speculative and, therefore, the most risky of all investments. The great chances of gain are balanced by the great chances of loss, and no one should invest in a very speculative property more than he can afford to lose.

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

S. M. T. W. T. F. S.

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1907.

It was a happy thought, at the banquet to the Hon. J. D. Rolland, the newly-elected president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, to suggest that he should be our next mayor. It was Mr. R. Bedard, the chairman, who had the good fortune to suggest that Mr. Rolland might be the choice of the citizens, a suggestion that was inevitably greeted with 'prolonged cheers.' We should like nothing better than to see Mr. Rolland in our chief magistrate's chair, and we feel assured that he would win in any contested election by an overwhelming majority. He is a man with an unblemished record, and, like Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the larger sphere, persona grata to French and English-speaking Canadians alike. He has in his day represented both French and English wards. With Mr. Rolland at the helm, we could only wish for the mayor more power than our civic constitution gives him. With a council of similar quality the city would rise out of its mire, and take the proud place providence has chosen for it.

A surprising and not very dignified incident occurred in the Recorder's Court yesterday, when Recorder Dupuis expressed himself in unmeasured and most defamatory terms to the representative of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, an officer who has, we understand, the sincere respect of those who are behind him in the good cause he represents. Such an attack upon a defenceless man can only increase the public sympathy for the man and weaken the public respect in which the court should be held. The person whose duties brought him again before the Recorder's Court was denounced as being responsible for a report which appeared in all the newspapers, in which the Recorder was represented as having condoned a case of extreme cruelty to a horse, because there had been no bleeding, a position on the part of the bench which naturally evoked a good deal of surprised comment, and some rallery. Whether Mr. Fletcher had anything to do with the report that

the Recorder had acted in this way, we do not know, but we do know that he was not alone responsible for it, for the Recorder himself was questioned by several of the papers with regard to the truth of it, and, when he might have at least said it was not true, refused to deny it, leaving on the minds of the questioners the full conviction that the report was true as stated.

The Road Committee seems to be past redemption. Its administration has again been shown to be bad; the latest proof is no worse than others, but it is more noteworthy because Alderman Robinson has had the courage and the public spirit and the good sense to get up in the City Council and openly denounce the committee, of which Alderman Lavrievre is the chairman, for conducting its work without regard to business principles and with a very improper appreciation of the right manner of spending public money. It was Alderman Robinson who showed that the majority of the committee had illegally ordered and completed work on St. Denis street before the whole of the money for the same had been voted. And now he proves that they passed over a tried and good pavement for some new fangled stuff that costs more and is known as creolite. Creolite was ordered in large quantities, and not in samples for practical test. Probably some contractor's agent had whispered into the ears of some committee men what a good thing this creolite was. Creolite, however, has turned out badly. The experience is not new to the Road Committee. Other things it has been associated with in the past have turned out just as bad, and, in its characteristic way of looking at things, it wonders what all this fuss is about. The creolite is being replaced, and the city, as the committee sees things, is not losing anything. The contractors paid a guarantee deposit—at any rate they completed the payment of the deposit after Alderman Robinson started all this pother. What does the man want, anyhow? If there are any special streets in his ward that he wants to have paved it is not customary to go to his committee or to council and make a noise as a means of getting his wants satisfied. 'Why does he not come to us and we will do all we can for him?' The great difference between Alderman Robinson and the majority of the Road Committee is that he understands business in one way and they understand it in another. The public will have an opportunity to judge which is the right way at the next February elections. If the committee had been constituted differently and better things might have been accomplished. For the present our streets are quagmires and no one seems to have any hope that they will ever be better. It seems certain that so long as the present regime lasts they will only get worse.

The statement that the Cape Breton Marconi station 'picked up' a message from Manila at the antipodes is impugned by a despatch from Seattle, saying that the reported message is false to fact. If the story has truth in it, it is certainly interesting. It would imply that the two stations had by chance become tuned with unusual precision to the same pitch. This is a difficulty which naturally occurred from the first to the inexperienced mind. It is all very well so long as there is only a Marconi station here and there in the world. While that is the case they can be keyed together or apart as men may wish, but when the number of stations on land and aboard ships becomes infinite, the conditions would seem to be somewhat like the trap door in the heavens, which, according to the old story, Jupiter was in the habit of lifting whenever he was at leisure to listen to the prayers of the world. When it was lifted the jargon that arose through it may easily be conceived as unspeakable. We were inclined to take on trust the theory that the instruments within a given area could be set in a sufficient number of different keys, so that each could confer with its own mates on the same system. The phenomenon reported, would if true seem to show that the world cannot be divided into areas, but that electrical sympathy is as far reaching as mental telepathy. It shows also that the tuning is liable to be perfect where entirely unintended. The result of this would surely be that when the world is full of instruments each receiver would be liable to receive a wild din of confused messages from all the habitable globe, to the utter discomfort of the listener.

The New York insurance law, giving the policyholders in insurance companies a right to vote at elections of directors, has had some curious results. The first election under it, in the case of the New York Life Insurance Company, cost two hundred thousand dollars. Why it should cost so much can only be understood when the number and world-wide distribution of the policyholders and the difficulty of reaching

them, and the still greater difficulty of inducing them to vote is considered. This is in itself a pretty heavy charge on the policyholders of the company, and it suggests what the size of the task that a policyholders' committee imposes on itself, which undertakes to put up a ticket in opposition to the administration in all the companies. The result of the two hundred thousand dollar election was that the administration was sustained by a very large majority. In the other company in which an opposition ticket was put up the administration was also sustained. For the most part the policyholders neither knew of their voting privilege nor cared for it, and those who did care had no assurance that the proposed new administration would be any better than the old, or even that it understood the business. They knew only that it would upset things. What wonder if the policyholders' committee has, after mature consideration, determined not to put up opposition tickets this year. Already, however, the prospect of an election has cost the same company fifteen thousand dollars.

The first official endorsement by the bankers of the United States was given the other day to the principle of a credit currency. The national convention of the American Bankers' Association, meeting in Atlantic City, endorsed a plan to authorize national banks to issue notes to an amount not exceeding 25 percent of their capital, which are not to be specifically secured by deposits of bonds at Washington, but are to be generally secured by the great mass of assets in the custody of the banks. This maximum of 25 percent of capital is limited by certain provisions. The new notes of any bank shall not be in excess of 40 percent of its bonds to secure the old type of circulation; such issues (new) shall be taxed at the rate of two and a half percent, and part of them five percent; and, against such notes, reserves of lawful money shall be held in the same proportions as are required by the existing law against deposits. The proceeds of the taxes are to constitute a guarantee fund to redeem the notes of failed banks, and they are expected to cover such losses twenty or thirty times over. The provision of reserves against the notes seems ultra conservative to us, but the American Bankers' Association conceives that it has the merit of linking the note issues to the supply of legal tender money and preventing unwise inflation. Legislation to this effect will be pressed by the association, and it is expected that it will be passed during the life of the Congress which meets in December. Even should Congress sanction the measure craved for, it would be most conservative compared with the note issuing power of Canadian banks. Canadian chartered banks are all banks of note issue as well as of discount and deposit. The notes of our banks form the chief circulating medium in the country for sums of five dollars and upwards—one, two, and four dollar bills being issued by the government; as are the twenty-five cent 'shin plasters.' Our banks, however, can issue notes to the full amount of their paid-up capital, but such notes are a first lien, in case of insolvency, on all their assets. There is also a bank circulation redemption fund, contributed to by all the banks, and in charge of the government, but it has never had to be drawn upon.

STRANGLING BY THE UNIONS.

The New York 'Evening Post' editorially discusses 'Some newspaper problems,' upon a theme furnished by Mr. John Norris, of the New York 'Times,' who stated on behalf of the New York newspaper publishers to the board of arbitration called in the matter of stereotypers' wages:

I can safely assert that newspapers in New York city show less return than any other business. It is the most precarious venture that can be devised. More money is lost in newspapers and more rapidly than in any other line. The success of a newspaper depends upon influences almost as manifold and as varied as those that make the currents of the sea. The most highly prosperous newspaper in the city spends more than 80 percent of its revenues in operating expenses. Most of the papers show deficits. In the sale of shoes, when there is no demand, a factory shuts down, but a newspaper cannot close.

The 'Post' finds that the newspaper business is subject not only to the ordinary damages of high-organized manufacture, but also to fluctuations in public favor such as probably no other manufacturer has to consider. The wholesale shoemaker, for instance, faces severe trade competition, but no one seeks to punish him if he takes an attitude on public questions antagonistic to minorities or majorities. But it is not the attitude of the public just now so much as the enormously increased cost of the modern newspaper, and particularly of the one-cent newspaper, that is concerning publishers everywhere. Thus the Stereotypers' Union had demanded a hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars per annum additional wages from the sixteen

newspapers of New York, who appealed to the board of arbitrators for a decision. The union asked, indeed, as Mr. Norris put it, 'for a share in the newspaper prosperity at a time when the most serious menace that ever hung over the business is impending.' Mr. Norris showed that the increased demands of labor and of the paper supply men meant an annual addition to the expenses of the sixteen newspapers of three million dollars. Of this, \$2,100,000 was for white paper, \$800,000 for compositors, \$200,000 for stereotypers, and \$100,000 for other things. 'Not more than four newspaperers out of the sixteen,' Mr. Norris averred, 'could make both ends meet on such terms.'

Mr. Norris asserts that these sixteen newspapers already are mulcted from \$85,000 to \$350,000 apiece for the privilege of maintaining a closed shop; that is to say, together they expend annually \$1,500,000 to enable the unions to restrict employment to their own members—as clear an example of the economic wastefulness of the closed shop as 'could possibly be cited.' We are assured that whenever a new device or piece of machinery has been introduced there has been the same medieval demand as in other trades, that the employees rendered superfluous thereby be retained, even if they did nothing. Thus, when the autotype was introduced, it took Mr. Norris's paper two years and a half to shake off the unnecessary employees, who meanwhile received seven thousand dollars in wages they did not earn. When the 'Times' moved into its new building, in 1905, Mr. Norris says that it was compelled to increase its stereotyping force from nine to thirteen, although there was new labor-saving machinery, and the actual amount of work was not increased. Altogether, the 'Post' says that it is obvious that the peril from organized labor is grave enough to keep publishers awake at night, even when it does not take the form of an attempt to dictate what shall and what shall not appear in the columns of the press. The article concludes:

That this situation menaces the independence of the press is beyond dispute, for it places the daily more and more at the mercy of the advertiser, as well as of the labor union. The very best counsel that can be offered to the profession at this time is, in our opinion, that it seek for freedom of trade and freedom of labor. We would have our brethren of the press join us in demanding that the high duty on white paper be abolished, and that the whole tariff robbery, from which they and we suffer, be ended. We would also wish for them that they might throw their offices open to free American labor, precisely as did the job printers in this city last year. Freedom of the press was never more necessary for the safety of our democratic institutions than to-day. The whole country will suffer if an unnatural system of labor restriction, or the unnatural rise in the cost of newspaper living, should either restrict freedom of utterance or force the press into the hands of a few capitalists willing, for one reason or another, to accept a low profit, or none at all. Against these dangers the press of the country cannot rouse itself too soon, or act too vigorously. Herein is food for thought for publishers and others on our side of the line. It looks as if the unions were trying to strangle the bird that lays or has laid golden eggs for them.

THE FALLING LEAVES.

Between broad belts of blue and grey,
 In a receding sky,
 And swathed with sun, and wreathed with rain,
 The autumn days slip by.

And in the night the keen stars hear
 The whirr of passing wings,
 Yet somewhere still the sun at dawn
 Awakes a voice that sings.

But in the woods and round the hills,
 The wind of autumn grieves,
 And moaning past makes tremulous
 The sunset in the leaves.

And in the paths that lie before,
 The paths that lie behind,
 The homeless leaves make populous
 The blind ways of the wind.

A meagre tint of gold looks up
 From where the fields lie brown;
 In floods from off the tented hills,
 The autumn leaves come down.

And circling with the day and night,
 In secret sympathy,
 The wind and leaves together lift
 The year's last litany.

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

LONDON LETTER.

(Special Correspondence of 'Witness')
 London, Sept. 27, 1907.

Mr. Chamberlain's continued retirement is generating a widespread opinion—notwithstanding the cheerful prognostications of his friends—that he will not be able again to undertake the wear and tear of political life; at the same time the tariff-reformers, voiced by the 'Morning Post,' keep up a more or less distinctly muttered rebellion against the leadership of Mr. Balfour. Mr. Jesse Collings, a parliamentarian of twenty-one years' standing, and an intimate

colleague of Mr. Chamberlain, has been speaking with peculiar plainness to his constituents this week. He foretold a general election next year; he thought the government saw their way clear to coming back after that with a smaller majority—which would be an advantage, as their present one was unwieldy. But, as regarded the Unionist party, he feared their prospect was not very satisfactory. Mr. Chamberlain was always clear in his own mind and always spoke clearly; no one of his speeches contradicted or obscured another one. Mr. Collings was sure they would all join in the earnest hope that Mr. Chamberlain would return to public life and he had every reason to believe he would do so, not perhaps with that wonderful vigor that had marked his life, but, at least, in a position to give them his advice and counsel, for indeed they needed it. To his mind the Unionist party now were like men going through the wilderness without a Moses. He went on to say the younger members of the party were chafing under the inaction to which they were condemned, with a leadership that created no enthusiasm, but rather dammed it. Whether Mr. Balfour will concern himself to notice this sharp criticism it is impossible to say, but that it represents the feeling of the Chamberlainite section seems pretty certain. The crisis in the Railway Employees' Union is not to be settled hurriedly. Neither side wishes to alienate public sympathy by precipitating a strike. The ballot of the men is to be taken in a month's time, and the ballot papers are issued this week, accompanied by a letter from Mr. R. Bell, M.P., secretary, stating the circumstances which have led to the present position. All the year, it seems, the men have been agitating for the recognition of their 'society,' and three or four times the request has been proffered to the railway directors, only to be refused. Now the executive leave the issue in the hands of the men, asking them to vote 'Yes' or 'No' to the question, 'Are you in favor of handing in your notice to withdraw your labor at a given time in order to secure representation by the national programme, as decided by your delegates at the conferences?' One prominent railway magnate, Sir C. McLaren, says he will do all he can to promote an honorable settlement, which, he says, can be achieved by a little tact on both sides. He grants that organized labor is being recognized in all trades, and, speaking for himself, is evidently prepared to recognize trade unionism in the railway service.

The promise of the government to make temperance reform a prominent feature in the legislation of next session is waking up not only the temperance party, but 'the trade,' to inaugurate a 'campaign' to educate the public. The council of the Licensed Victuallers' Defence League, now in session, desiring to strengthen the minds of the public in support of fair play towards a legitimate trade, are moving to consolidate their organization, believing from the utterance of Liberal statesmen that 'not only were Sunday and early closing, a time limit, and local option to be dealt with in the new bill, but—and more important than all—further taxation was to be imposed on the trade.' The fact that the promised bill is to be in charge of the Chancellor of the Exchequer rather than the Home Secretary is taken as a sign that it will contain important financial changes.

THAT WIRELESS MESSAGE FROM THE PHILIPPINES

SEATTLE DESPATCH SAYS CRUISER REFERRED TO IS IN THE BREMERTON NAVY YARD.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 8.—The cruiser 'Philadelphia' (referred to in a despatch from Sydney, N.S., last night, which stated that a wireless message from Manila had been 'picked up' by a station at Morien, saying that the cruiser had reached Manila) is at Bremerton navy yard. She is out of commission, and is now employed as a receiving ship there.

ANOTHER LONG DISTANCE MESSAGE.

San Diego, Calif., Oct. 8.—The Pacific coast steamship company's vessel 'Presidente,' which is in Alaskan waters, was in communication with the wireless station at Point Loma on Sunday night. It was learned that the 'Presidente' was 2,200 miles north of San Diego.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

The musical portion of the reopening service on Thursday evening next, Oct. 10, will be of a special character. Mr. Norton, the organist, has invited Mr. Illaley, organist of St. George's, to play the organ solos before and after the service. The service itself will be rendered by the choir of the Cathedral, under the direction of Mr. Norton, at the organ. 8 p.m.—Preludes: (a) Andante in A, Henry Smart; (b) Chant Sans Paroles, E. H. Lemare; procession hymn, Onward, Christian Soldiers, Sullivan; Ely Confession; Versicles; Tallis; Psalms lxxiv., and exxii, to chants, Cathedral Psalter; Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Stainer. In A; Anthem, 'O Worship the Lord,' Hollins; hymn, 'Pleasant are thy courts above,' Gilbert; offertorium, 'Thine is the Kingdom,' Gaul; final amen, J. B. Norton; Recessional hymn, 'Now thank we all our God,' Cramer; postludes, (a) Fantasia and Fugue in G minor, J. S. Bach; (b) Chant de Matin, Elgar; (c) Chant de soir, Elgar; (d) Marche Triomphale in B flat, Silas.

RECEIVED STOLEN GOODS.

In the Court of Special Sessions, Chas. Lebeau, of Richmond street, was found guilty of receiving two large brass signs knowing them to have been stolen. Judge Choquet in finding the prisoner guilty, said the accused was fortunate in not being charged with a more serious offence. The accused will be sentenced on Thursday.

THE CENTRAL W.C.T.U.

OPENING MEETING OF THE SEASON HEARS OF EIGHT-YEAR OLD CIGARETTE SMOKERS.

The first meeting of the Central W.C.T.U. since the holidays was held on Monday afternoon in the Evangelistic Hall, 10 Stanley street. The devotional service was led by Mrs. John Currie, who for her topic the parable of the Samaritan, applying it to the traffic and the Christian's duty to the children, stating that she had seen seven or eight years, well-dressed, to tan kid gloves, smoking a cigarette. The regular meeting was presided over by the president, Miss Walker.

The report of the evangelistic movement as told by Mrs. John Currie, the Bible woman, Miss Brown, revealed months of good work accomplished at their holidays. The picnic at the mountain for those attending the stage meetings, over forty, was a day for the mothers and children, a beautiful dinner and tea was prepared by the mothers, which was distributed in homes, hospitals, and these had a scripture text, Acts 17. Donations of texts were received from Mrs. Francis, Miss MacMartin, and Mrs. Cochrane. Thanks for flowers were given to Mrs. Raynes, Mrs. McLaughlin, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Francis, Mrs. McLaughlin, Mrs. Atchison, Miss Currie, Mrs. Murray and Messrs. Hall and Robert McKenna Bros., Harris and Hall Campbell, and The Wright Floral Company; also, to the Union of Churchmen, Basin, Knowlton and Eastman.

Mrs. R. W. McLaughlin told of the convention of the Dominion W.C.T.U. held recently in Winnipeg. The kindness and courtesy of the W.C.T.U. boners of Winnipeg as well as of the citizens, was very marked. Even the city Council had its welcome shown in the absence of the mayor, by the aldermen, and further, by having in front of the City Hall in the lights, 'Welcome, Dominion W.C.T.U.' The reception at Government House, by Lady McMillan, who asked the convention to appoint its own time, was also another proof of the courtesy shown. The convention had members present from every province in the Dominion. Aggressive measures were planned for, in the departments of scientific temperance instruction in schools, work among the children and legislative work in regard to banishing the cigarette evil. Mrs. McLaughlin told something of the wonderful wheat fields through which the delegate had travelled, which was indeed a novel sight as well as a revelation to the delegates from the east.

Mrs. Harper, a white ribboner from Edinburgh, on the way to New Zealand, brought greetings from the society there. She commented on the fact that W.C.T.U. members do not wear their badge—the bow of white ribbon—she had been in Canada since June and had failed to meet a woman wearing the white ribbon.

The delegates from the Central Union to the Provincial Convention at Sutton, Bromo County, Oct. 15 to 18, are: Mrs. F. Meyers, Mr. C. Grant, Miss Brown and Miss Sawtell.

Mrs. Meyers asked for supplies of good literature for the men in Lumber camps. Donations of comfort bags also will be thankfully received, and may be sent to 48 St. Matthew street.

THE 'PATRIE' NOT SOLD

THE MESSRS. TARTE DENY RUMORS CONCERNING THEIR PAPER.

For some days past rumors have been set afloat on the street concerning alleged changes in the ownership and management of the 'Patrie.' The climax was reached yesterday, when it was actually stated that the paper had been either purchased by a well-known firm of local contractors, or that they had secured such interest therein as to control its political direction.

All these rumors, however, were cut short by an article which appeared in last night's issue of the 'Patrie' over the signature of Mr. L. J. Tarte, president of the 'Patrie' Publishing Company. In that article Mr. Tarte declares that all such rumors are false, and the wicked people who invent them, as well as the simple persons who circulate them, are warned that the present directors will protect themselves, even by going before the courts if necessary. Mr. Tarte adds that the 'Patrie' is neither sold nor for sale, and that it is and will remain the property and under the direction of the present directors.

CRUSHED IN MACHINERY.

Napoleon Lachance, 10 years of age, and residing at 9 Bourget street, was taken to Notre Dame Hospital yesterday afternoon, suffering from a broken leg and contusions to the body caused by having his leg caught in the shaft of a stone-crushing machine, in Hutchison's stone yard, St. Ambrose street.

INJURED BY HEIFER AND DIED. Brockville, Ont., Oct. 8.—A farmer named James Gilhooly, residing between Newboro and Westport, was hooked in the leg a week ago by a heifer which he was leading and blood poisoning set in from which he died yesterday. Gilhooly was eighty years of age, and one of the best known farmers in the district.

A GRAPE SOCIAL.

The Ladies' Aid Society of Taylor Presbyterian Church are holding their annual grape social in the lecture hall of the church this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. A good programme will precede the feast of fruit.

The John Murphy Company Limited
Tuesday, October 9th, 1907.
Store closes daily at 5.30 p.m.

The Beauty of a Black Suit

Everybody looks well in Black.

The number of different styles we now have to show you make it possible for everyone to get her own Black Suit—a suit of the style that will just suit her.

Everybody looks well in Black on any occasion

A black suit is becoming at any time, and our selection of styles has been made with this fact in view.

Everybody may be comfortable in Black

The number of different cloths of which these suits are made provides against any kind of weather—any kind of temperature.

Everybody may have a Black Suit to look well in.

The number of sizes we carry provides a suit for everybody, from 34in. to 44in.—even the oversizes.

Our prices begin at \$15, and for the economically inclined, we especially recommend a little suit of black Cheviot with a short pony jacket and folded skirt, lined with cashmere, a suit that we sell at \$22.50.

Attractive to a great many are the long coat suits in broadcloth at \$27.50.

And the storm serge in the cutaway style at \$37.50.

This advertisement, of course, is only suggestive.

The John Murphy Company Limited

EVERY MAN

who wears a Collar laundered at the

TOILET LAUNDRY,

"The Laundry that knows how,"

He is getting the best possible in collar work.

425 Richmond street. Phone Uptown 3480.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

MR. D. MONET CENTRAL FIGURE
IN MOST RECENT
RUMORS.

The rumors in connection with provincial politics still continue to fill the street, and what the near future reserves is made the subject of much discussion. Of course the new position created for the cabinet by the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Prevost is what interests most the public mind, and people ask what will take place to-morrow.

Mr. D. Monet seems to be the central figure for the moment, and here is how a prominent Liberal explained, this morning, that the present prothonotary and ex-member for Napierville may play an important part at this moment. He said that it was in the interest of the party, and of the province, that Mr. Gounin and Mr. Bourassa should find some means of conciliation. "But," he added, "this can be done only through one man, and that man is Monet, Bourassa's bosom friend." In the opinion of this politician, if Mr. Monet was made to approach Mr. Bourassa with the assurance of reasonable changes in the department would still be possible. This, however, would suppose the withdrawal of Mr. Turgeon and the acceptance by Mr. Monet of a seat in the reconstructed cabinet. Any other arrangement, and a continuance of the present dissension be considered as detrimental to the party and serving the interests of the Conservatives.

RAILWAY COMMISSION COMING.

The Railway Commission will hold a session at the Court House here on Oct. 18.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

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

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

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REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

RUDYARD KIPLING SPEAKS AT VANCOUVER.

'A Fertilizing Stream That No Man Can Check.'

INTERESTING WORDS OF EMINENT ENGLISH AUTHOR BEFORE CANADIAN CLUB.

Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 7. — Rudyard Kipling spoke before the Canadian Club this afternoon. Referring to Vancouver, he pictured an army pouring through a mountain pass, the vanguard moving on and becoming lost in the great landscape, searching for food, transportation and shelter, and likened the immigration from the east to this simile.

He continued: "If I had not as great faith as I have in our breed and get and in our race, I would tremble at your responsibilities, but I believe in you who have come through the mountain passes already, as I believe in the great thing that is on its way through the mountain passes here, a fertilizing stream that no power can check, though they may strive for a little time to delay it."

You have a rightful pride in your city; my pride is in your destiny. The head of this great army has scarcely emerged through the passes; in a short time it must come through in a flood. It is you, gentlemen, who are responsible for the handling of that army, not the Dominion, but the province. You will see that great army corps coming in with their wives and children, looking for homes, and, perhaps it is worth while to remember that the state depends on the family and the family on the women and the women on the home.

"I beg you to believe that if I have not touched on certain problems it is not because I underrate the importance of the problems which confront you. I have lived too long among men who have been troubled by problems darker than those which confront you. I have seen them borne down by these problems, but I have never known them to be overcome by them."

Let us so order our affairs that our children and our children's children may say, "Our fathers secured us a golden heritage," and bless our memory. Then there is no higher reward for a nation.

KATHLEEN PARLOW

YOUNG VIOLINISTE FROM CALGARY MEETING WITH GREAT SUCCESS IN EUROPE.

Ottawa, Oct. 7.—Miss Kathleen Parlow, the young Canadian violinist, who, the cable despatches said yesterday, charmed the Berlin critics with her playing on a recent occasion, is the daughter of Mr. Charles Parlow, of Calgary, and niece of the late Mr. E. D. Parlow, headmaster of the Ottawa Model School. Mrs. Parlow, when shown the cable announcing her niece's success, expressed no surprise. She had been prepared for it by private advice. She explained that the young lady was born in Calgary, seventeen years ago, and her parents early recognized her gift and placed her in training when only seven years of age. She has been receiving lessons from some of the best European teachers.

By special request of the Queen, Miss Parlow has played before both the King and Her Majesty, also before the Emperor William and various crowned heads and nobles. In Paris, the critics two years ago went wild over her, and it seems, the pretty young girl is to rank as one of the world's famous violinists. Miss Parlow is tall, graceful, and of apparently delicate health, but she is quite strong nevertheless. Her mother was a fine piano player.

THE BREWSTER WRECK

VICE-PRESIDENT OF NEW YORK CENTRAL TO BE TRIED IN NOVEMBER.

New York, Oct. 7.—Alfred H. Smith, vice-president of the New York Central Railway Company, who was indicted for manslaughter in the second degree in connection with the fatal accident to the Brewster Express at Woodlawn, today, in the Supreme Court, entered a plea of not guilty. He will be placed on trial early in November. Twenty-three persons lost their lives in the wreck of the Brewster Express and nearly a hundred others were injured.

Itching Eczema's Cause and Cure

Teething, improper food, indigestion, vaccination, poisoning by clothing or from ivy, etc., are named among the causes of eczema.

There is inflammation, redness, heat, swelling, discharge, formation of crust and all the time annoying, troublesome itching and burning, which often becomes so torturing as to be almost unbearable.

This ever present itching is what makes eczema so dreaded, and it is this feature to which Dr. Chase's Ointment gives relief from almost the first application.

Dr. Chase's Ointment is not only delightfully soothing, but is a wonder as a means of healing the skin. It is not long before the raw, itching sores are thoroughly cleansed, the itching subdued and the process of healing begun. Persistent treatment will then bring about a thorough cure.

Mothers use Dr. Chase's Ointment for the chafing and skin troubles of their babies in preference to unsanitary pore-clogging powders; 60 cents a box at all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

The Itch Fiend

That is Salt Rheum or Eczema, one of the outward manifestations of scrofula. It comes in itching, burning, oozing, drying, and scaling patches, on the face, head, hands, legs or body.

It cannot be cured by outward applications,—the blood must be rid of the impurity to which it is due.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has cured the most persistent and difficult cases. Accept no substitute for Hood's; no substitute acts like it.

THE GOOLD CASE

THE MAN SAYS THAT HIS WIFE TRIED TO HYPNOTIZE EMMA LEVIN.

The 'Daily Telegraph' correspondent writes: "More curious every day are the revelations concerning the murder of Madame Emma Levin. The admission of Vere Goold has thrown a new light on the whole case, and the real truth has probably been stated at last. Mr. Savard, scarcely less than Vere Goold, has begun to lose patience at the numerous questions. The confrontation with Captain Barker brought matters to a climax. Vere Goold on hearing the charge against his wife of stealing 300 francs, hung his head in shame, and finally told the magistrate: 'I have many things to tell you, but, if you will allow me, I shall write them down.' Mr. Savard was only too pleased to accede to this request. Vere Goold has already filled any number of pages of foolscap. The strangest part of this amazing confession is that in which he frankly admits that his wife had contemplated robbing Mrs. Barker. One of the reasons why the latter had left her villa, at Cap Martin, last June, when her husband had gone to England, was to be near her doctor, because she had not been very well. Mrs. Barker confided this to Mrs. Goold, and the latter professed her mesmeric powers. She urged Mrs. Barker to come to her apartment where she would hypnotize and cure her. Fortunately for herself, she did not accept. It was then that Mrs. Goold's eyes fell on Madame Levin, who was selected as a proper subject to hypnotize. Once hypnotized, it would be easy to strip her of her jewels, put her into a cab, and drive to some deserted place, where she would be abandoned. Mrs. Goold tried her supposed hypnotic powers, but without success. Vere Goold deprecates the fact, and does not seem to realize that probably the only person really hypnotized was himself. In the second chapter of his confession Vere Goold has, according to M. Savard, made a complete statement of the actual circumstances of the crime. Vere Goold, after this explicit statement, was confronted with his wife. When she was told of the gravity of his admission, she fainted, and fell on the floor. Her weakness, owing to her obstinate refusal of any solid food, has become very accentuated. Her strength of will is such that it is now seriously feared that she may allow herself to die of inanition."

DEATH OF AN AGED CITIZEN.

Mr. Leon Derome, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens in the East End, died on Sunday of paralysis, at the age of eighty-two years. He was for many years one of the leading butchers at the Bonsecours Market, and acquired considerable real estate.

KILLED BY A TREE.

Eugene Paradis was accidentally killed on Oct. 1, in Baillie's lumber camp, at Chalk River, by the falling of a tree. He was 20 years of age, lived at Wandover, and the family is well known in Montreal.

THE TORREY CHOIR.

The Torrey Choir will conduct a song service at the Montreal Sailors' Institute next Sunday evening, commencing at 8.45. In the morning they will sing at the General Hospital at 9.30 o'clock. The members meet at the Y. M. C. A. at 9 o'clock and march to the hospital.

SPRINGHILL STRIKE

MAY END SHORTLY AS RESULT OF CONFERENCE.

Springhill Mines, N.S., Oct. 7.—The Hon. George H. Murray, the Hon. W. T. Pipes and Mr. Hiram Donkin, deputy commissioners of works and mines, arrived here to-day and held a conference with the officers of Pioneer Lodge and Mechanics' Lodge, P.W.A. There was a thorough discussion of the main questions in dispute and the views of all the interested parties were dealt with. The outcome was the development of the fact that a great deal of misunderstanding existed with regard to the first board, the evidence, and the award of the chairman. The result of the conference is that the outlook is good for a settlement within a few days of the strike that has lasted for ten weeks. The men were in part convinced that they had been in error in the view they had taken of conditions and the award, and the chances are an arrangement will soon be reached, under which work at the collieries will be resumed.

With regard to the interview by the committee of citizens asking for government operation of the mines, Premier Murray intimated that there were hopes of a settlement in a few days, and it did not seem necessary to discuss the committee's representations on the matter of the government operating the property.

PATENT REPORT.

Owen N. Evans, solicitor of patents and expert, Merchants Bank building, reports the following United States patents granted to Canadians last week No. 867,403, umbrella and walking stick attachment, R. J. Newson; No. 867,457, corset, Jennie G. Drennan; No. 867,524, shirt cuff, T. D. MacGregor.

NEW TABLE FIGS.

Just arrived, the New Season's Crop of SYMNA LAYER TABLE FIGS. Extra large size, and fine quality. Price, only 20c lb.

MALAGA GRAPES

Our First Shipment for the season of SPANISH MALAGA GRAPES is certainly a fine one; the fruit is large, sound and creamy to the taste. No other variety of Grapes can compare with the Malaga. Price, 25c lb.

CANADIAN GRAPES

NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE YOUR GRAPE JELLY, or your drop of HOME-MADE WINE.

Grapes are of very good quality this year, and very cheap. We offer:—CONCORD "BLUE" GRAPES, 10 lb. baskets 25 cents
NIAGARA "GREEN" GRAPES, 10 lb. baskets 25 cents

TOKAY GRAPES

FRESH ARRIVALS EVERY DAY OF FINE CALIFORNIA TOKAY GRAPES. Get some now while they are at their best. Price, 25c lb.

CANDIED PEEL

The time is now at hand for making your MINCE MEAT and PLUM PUDDING. The New Fruit and Spices are now to hand.

We OFFER:

SCOTCH CANDIED ORANGE PEEL 20 cents lb.
SCOTCH CANDIED LEMON PEEL 20 cents lb.
SCOTCH CANDIED CITRON PEEL 30 cents lb.
SCOTCH CANDIED MIXED PEEL 25 cents lb.

FRASER, VIGER & CO. LIMITED
ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,
ESTABLISHED 1856.

THE KORDHEIMER BUILDING
207, 209 & 211 St. James St.,
MONTREAL.

FLOUR

FOR BREAD AND FOR PASTRY.
Whole Wheat Flour and Graham Flour for Brown Bread.
BREAKFAST CEREALS of all kinds.

BRODIE & HARVIE
10 and 12 Bloor Street.

SPECIAL PIRIES EXTRA STRONG FOREIGN NOTE

5 Quires 25c.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO.
Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers
115-117 Notre Dame Street West,
MONTREAL.

PLATING

Buffing, Coloring
Japanning.

Greatest Capacity in City for
Structural Iron Work.

Prompt delivery and best of work
assured by introduction of greatly
increased apparatus.

Canadian Oliver Typewriter Co.
Head Office, 140 St. Peter St. Tel. Main 3832
Works, 276 St. Martin St. Tel. Uptown 1878

SIX THOUSAND
MILE RACE AT SEA

Boston, Mass., Oct. 8.—A six thousand mile race at sea has begun by two square-riggers that have left together for the River Platte, each carrying over a million feet of lumber. They are the barque 'Alexander Lawrence,' Captain Haaverson, and the British ship 'Norwood,' Captain Howe. Owing to the prevailing head winds at this time of the year and the calms in the vicinity of the equator, it is expected that it will take sixty days to reach Buenos Ayres. The 'Lawrence' came from Buenos Ayres recently in forty-five days.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Hard Coal Prices.—Look at our price, and then go to a 'phone and ring us up. The price is \$6.50 delivered. It is better for you to juggle the money we save in your own pockets instead of letting the other dealers 'juggle' it in theirs. Doesn't this strike you as sensible? The Connell Anthracite Mining Co., Limited, M. 5193 and M. 3018.

White Castille Soap
LA VERTU
General Purveyors:
Laporte, Martin & Co., Ltd.,
Montreal.

Music and Art.

ART CLASSES.

The Regular Classes of the ART ASSOCIATION for 1907-08 will open as follows: LIFE AND ANTIQUE CLASSES, 14th OCTOBER.

PAINTING CLASS, 1st NOVEMBER.

ELEMENTARY CLASS, 1st OCTOBER.

For particulars, apply to the Secretary, 23 Phillips square.

MARRIAGE LICENSES MONEY TO LEND

CUSHING & BARRON
Notaries and Commissioners.

Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Building,
112 St. James Street.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

THE CRICHTON SCHOOL

810, Sherbrooke St. W.

Preparatory School:
for boys from 8 years old

Junior School: for boys from 11 to 13

Senior School: for boys from 14 to 18

Thorough preparation for all the faculties of the Universities and the Royal Military College, Kingston, forms the special work of the Senior School.

Small classes—Individual attention.

The School will re-open on
THURSDAY, Sept. 12, at 10 o'clock.

MR. WILLIAMSON may be seen daily from 10 to 12, noon, and from 2 to 5 p.m. Tel. Mount 624.

J. WILLIAMSON, M.A. (Oxon.)
Rector.

ELOCUTION and PUBLIC SPEAKING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Private Lessons in the evening. For terms, address,
R. McLAUGHLIN,
Tel. W. 1560. 22 Burton ave.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

502 Dorchester St. West.
DAY AND EVENING
EDUCATIONAL CLASSES

OPEN TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1907

Millinery, Dressmaking, Art Needlework, Plain Sewing, Short-hand, French, German, Physical Training, English, Arithmetic, First Aid to the Injured, Girls' Clubs, Reading Circle, and Bible Study.

For further information, apply at the office. Circulars sent on request.

OTTAWA LADIES' COLLEGE

COURSES—Academic, Matriculation, Selective, Art, Elocution, Domestic Science, etc. Music, Canadian Conservatory.

WRITE FOR CALENDAR.
A. J. GRANT NEEDHAM, Lady Principal.
REV. W. D. ARMSTRONG, M.A., D.D., President

Music and Art.

ART CLASSES.

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PAINTING CLASS, 1st NOVEMBER.

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For particulars, apply to the Secretary, 23 Phillips square.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Toronto, Oct. 8.—Trade fairly good; prices steady: 100 loads in to-day, medium, 1,483 cattle, 1,604 sheep and lambs and 206 calves. Export cows, \$2.75 to \$3.25; export cattle, medium, \$4.60; export bulls, \$3.75 to \$4.40; export light, \$3 to \$3.25; export cows, \$2.25 to \$2.75; butchers' cattle, choice, \$4.75 to \$5.00; butchers' cattle, medium, \$3.50 to \$4.00; butchers' cows, \$3.75 to \$4.25; butchers' cows, \$2.70 to \$3; butchers' calves, \$2 to \$2.70; stockers, choice, \$2 to \$2.50; stockers, medium, \$2.75 to \$3; stockers, common, \$2.25 to \$2.50; stockers, butchers' \$2.25; heavy feeders, \$2.50 to \$3.75; sheep, \$4 to \$5; milch cows, choice, \$3.25 to \$3.50; milch cows, medium, \$2.75 to \$3; springers, each, \$25 to \$30; ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.40; export bucks, \$3.50; cull sheep, \$2 to \$3.50, each; lambs \$5 to \$5.65; calves, 2½c to 6½c per lb. Trade good. Hogs, selling, \$5.12½ and over. Live weights, \$5.87½, led and wadded, \$6.40.

HARRIMAN IN CONTROL

Chicago, Oct. 8.—Cattle—Receipts about 10,500; market steady to a shade lower. Beef steers, \$4 to \$7.25; cows, \$1.25 to \$3.00. Texas, \$3.70 to \$4.80; calves, \$6 to \$8; westerns, \$4 to \$6.15; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$5. Hogs—Receipts about 15,000; market strong; light, \$6.20 to \$6.90; mixed, \$5.60 to \$6.90; heavy, \$5.80 to \$6.75; rough, \$5.80 to \$6.10; pigs, \$5.25 to \$6.60; bulk of about \$5.10 to \$6.40. Sheep—Receipts about 25,000; market steady; native, 3 to \$5.70; western \$3.25 to \$5.60; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6.00; lambs, \$4.75 to \$7.50; western, \$5.50 to \$7.00.

SHIPPING NEWS



SHIPPING NEWS.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

WINTER SAILINGS ANNOUNCED.
The full list of winter sailings of C.P.R. steamships between West St. John and Liverpool was issued yesterday. In addition to the mail services of the Empress of Britain and Empress of Ireland the weekly service will be maintained to the Lake Manitoba, the Lake Champlain and the Lake Erie. The Empresses

ment with the Allans the C

will make one round trip with the mail sailing from Liverpool on Friday, Jan. 1, and from St. John, Jan. 24. The Empress of Ireland sails from Liverpool on Friday, Nov. 15, and makes her first trip from St. John on Friday, Nov. 29. Then follow the Lake Manitoba, the Empress of Britain and the Empress of Ireland, the latter making her second trip across from Liverpool on Friday, Dec. 13, and from St. John, Jan. 24.

few that there are being required for breeding purposes. Local importers

later part of January and the earlier part of February and, after leaving St. John on the 10th, will be back from the trip until Feb. 21. The Lake Erie will make two round trips to St. John, sailing from that port on Feb. 1 and March 1. The Lake Champlain makes one round trip from St. John on Dec. 23 and April 11. The Lake Champlain also makes the trips. It was stated by the C.P.R. that the Empresses will call at Halifax on the 10th, 11th and 12th, and the mail will be put on board and disembarked at that port. The season will be wound up by the sailing of the Empress of Ireland and the Empress of Britain, from St. John on May 1, April 17, and from St. John on May 1.

MARINE NOTES.

The SS. Sicilian, of the Allan line, passed Heath Point inward bound yesterday.

influenced to support him on this occasion because of his having been defeated

The forward part of the Assinabola arrived at Montreal last night. It was taken from Quebec by the tug Cruiser. The first half left here for Buffalo a few days ago.

GULF REPORT.

Father Point—Raining, north-west wind.

candidate, stumped the constituency from end to end. The fact is, he had

Cape Chate—Raining, south-west wind.
Inward at 7.30 a.m., Sicilian.
Anticosti—S.W. Point—Cloudy, strong
south wind; telegraph service interrupted
east of here.
Cape Ray—Clear, strong west wind.
Cape Race—Clear, south-west wind.
Point Amour—Raining, east wind.

(Ottawa) Oct. 8. A denotation of 5.

steamer; 5 a.m., four masted Dominion liner.

WANTED, POSITION AS MANAGER
dairy farm; must be first class; good pay. Address F., 'Witness' Office.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that on Thursday, the 17th October instant, at ten o'clock a.m., at No.

MERRICKVILLE CARNEGIE LIB-
RARY

property belonging to the estate of Charles Marsan dit Lapierre, will take place. The debtors and the creditors of the said estate must apply to

REGULAR RATE ON NORTHERN PACIFIC STOCK

Early Fluctuations on Increased Dividend Talk. Iron Common Down to 19 Here

STATEMENT OF '000' WORKS NOT SO BAD AS PAINTED

Exchange value of \$1 Sterling to-day is \$4.96.1 to \$4.96.24.

In the early trading on Wall Street, there was much talk of an extra dividend on Northern Pacific, following yesterday's announcement of an additional dividend on Great Northern, but subsequent developments showed that this was unwarranted, and the early rise was converted into a loss in Northern Pacific stock when the regular quarterly dividend of 1% percent was declared. The break in Northern Pacific to about last week's level, carried the whole list down, but the market in general was extremely dull and confined to the professional element. Call money is gradually declining from the high rates obtaining at the commencement of the month. There is a great demand for crop moving purposes, which is likely to continue until well into the autumn, as it will be the desire of farmers to market their products, especially wheat and oats, at the earliest possible moment, and thus secure the big prices now ruling for the cereals.

The local market situation is quiet, with no conspicuous feature in the matter of business volume. The falling off in iron common is thought to be significant of "inside workings," and a deal of concern is expressed about the ability of the "young pool" (which is said to have picked up a large line of the stock preparatory to Judge Leigley's decision), to carry their holdings under pressure of much liquidation from other sources. The stock was down to 19 this morning, and over 200 shares came out around that price.

Mackay preferred was weak at 6 1/2, in sympathy with the loss in New York. Twin City was also about a point down from the last sale a few days ago. Lake of the Woods preferred sold at 20 1/2. Detroit was a fraction improved at 6 1/2, while Montreal Street was unchanged and quiet. About 600 shares were exchanged on the local market this morning.

After a brief rally the New York market fell to below the opening figures. Spokane & Ohio ran off abruptly three points, and the decline elsewhere in sympathy reached 1 to 1 1/2 in Union Pacific, Great Northern, St. Paul, New York Central & N. O. Norfolk & Western, Reading, Amalgamated Copper, United States Steel preferred, American Car, American Smelting, Anaconda, International Paper, General Electric, the Mackay Companies stock and North American 1 1/2-8 in Great Northern pref. and 2 in Manhattan. Some large buying orders in Northern Pacific carried it a point over last night, and checked the declining tendency, but it was renewed when that stock reacted to below 19. International Paper pref. and Pressed Steel Cast rose 1. Bonds were irregular.

The total income of the Lake Superior Corporation does not compare so unfavorably as appears at first sight of the annual statement. The official figures show a decrease of \$460,733 in total income. The actual decrease is really \$118,733, which puts an altogether different phase on the company's operations of the past year. The subsidiary companies, from which a large proportion of the parent company's total net income is obtainable, have withheld the sum of \$312,000 from net earnings to increase their working capital. This, notwithstanding the statement of a year ago, that the company had sufficient capital to operate successfully. With this sum added to the income of the Lake Superior Corporation there would have been a divisible surplus of \$1,020,011, instead, as now recorded, \$675,011. The surplus for the year would be \$371,630 instead of the insignificant amount of \$29,630. The holders of the 5-percent income bonds will be directly affected by the (alleged) poor financial statement for the year 1907.

If the company cannot make better industrial progress now, with the bolstering of bounty payments, as well as a fat duty of \$1 a ton, and the huge orders for steel rails from no less than three or four great Canadian railways, as well as the eastern division of the Grand Trunk Pacific, it would seem to be a sorry outlook for future returns on the capital invested.

Prices reacted slightly on the opening dealings in New York from the closing strength of yesterday. St. Paul, Northern Pacific, Reading and New York Central declined 1/4; otherwise the recessions were trifling and were mingled with a few small gains. North-Western rose 3-4. The volume of dealings was insignificant.

Detroit United Railway earnings for three weeks ending Sept. 21, were \$107,947, compared with \$402,931 last year: an increase of \$34,716.

Toronto Railway earnings for week ending Saturday, Oct. 5, were \$66,896; an increase of \$1,756.

Toledo Railways and Light railway

earnings for September were \$130,847, compared with \$128,426 a year ago, being an increase of \$2,220.

Five thousand cattle are booked to be shipped from Walbeck station, at Swift Current, Saskatchewan, within the next two weeks.

A new branch of the Royal Bank will be opened at Regina in a few days, making the tenth bank in that city. Mr. Alfred Bowser is the manager.

Mr. G. M. Bosworth, fourth vice-president of the C.P.R., has gone to Regina, Bosworth stated that two hundred miles via the Kootenay to Minneapolis. Mr. Bosworth stated that two hundred miles of double track will be open for traffic this fall, and will enable the company to increase its traffic one hundred percent. It will be another year before the whole stretch between Winnipeg and Fort William is double tracked.

Complaints against anti-railway legislation of various states characterizes the annual reports of the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Wabash and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railways, which have just been issued. President Frederick A. Delano, of the Wabash, speaking of enactments of two-cent passenger laws by Iowa, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, says: "While these laws have not been effective during the fiscal year, and we cannot, therefore, determine accurately their results, it is quite clear that they must, if remaining in force, seriously affect our passenger revenues."

Americans in London heavy 1-8 to 3-8 below parity. The London stock exchange settlement begins to-morrow.

The annual meeting of Union Pacific is to-day. The directors of Northern Pacific also meet to-day.

The city of Toronto receives \$1,123 a day from the Toronto Street Railway. The following shows gross earnings of traction system, and the amount paid to the city for the past two years:

	Gross receipts, percentage.	City's share.
1905	\$2,977,532	\$336,630
1906	\$3,349,819	\$399,984
Increase	\$372,287	\$63,354

The management of the Foster Mining Company will issue a statement of the company's financial condition some time this month.

Last week a calcite vein three inches wide, and very rich in native silver was found close to the wall of the main shaft of the Solar Cobalt.

The new mining companies gazetted last week were: The Highland Mary Gold Mines, Toronto, capital \$3,000,000; the Glenary Cobalt Mines Company, Haliburton, capital \$600,000.

The Hon. Robert Rogers is credited in a Winnipeg interview with the statement that the time has come when a plan should be formulated to provide a series of independent banks in Western Canada, where a more generous policy could be maintained towards local traders. He says: "As business is conducted at present, the western deposits, which represent western savings, are being sent away out of the country altogether, whereas, with purely local institutions, there should be plenty of money available for all legitimate purposes. Money need not necessarily be what is called 'cheap,' but it ought to be plentiful. Of course, the departure of establishing local banks under government supervision, somewhat after the plan of the United States system, would be a radical change, but the great banking institutions of Canada must expect radical treatment to remedy the unsatisfactory conditions their own short-sighted management has started."

Call money opened down at 4 1/2 in New York, but quickly regained to a range of 5 to 5 1/2 percent.

Nipissing was about steady at 6 1/2 bid, 6 3/4 asked.

King Edward, according to the New York Times is said to have gone long on 10,000 shares of Great Northern at 300, and to have carried the stock down to 190, at which point it was taken off his hands by Lord Mount-Stephen and others who had advised the purchase. Great Northern has among its stockholders a long list of English nobility, including Lord Strathcona, who owned in 1906 148,500 shares, and Lord Mount-Stephen, who owned 31,394 shares.

Sales to noon on Wall Street were 219,000 shares.

Northern Pacific have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1% percent on capital stock, payable Nov. 1.

Bond brokers report fewer bonds for sale and a decidedly better tone in high grade issues.

Sales of Cobalt stocks in Toronto this morning were: 600 Leaf at 8 1/2, 50 at 8 1/2, 4,500 at 8 1/2, 3,600 at 9, 6,000 at 9 1/2, 3,500 Peterson at 17 1/2, 500 at 17 1/2, 500 at 17 1/2, 500 Tretheway at 55 1/2, 50 at 57, 100 McKinnley Dar. at 78, 1,000 Nova Scotia at 21 1/2.

Yesterday's rumor of a run on a branch bank within the Montreal city limits had its foundation on an unusual withdrawal of deposits on Thursday and Friday of last week. Four bags of gold and four extra men to disburse it changed the appearance of the situation in a very short time, and the receiving teller was soon busy taking back the money that had been paid out.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Reported by McDougall & Cowan, Stockbrokers Montreal and Quebec, at 12.30 noon to-day

Auto Ry.	125	120	Dom. L. & S.	195	195 1/2
Ball Tr. Ind.	100	100	H. & W.	54 1/2	54 1/2
B.C. Pac.	100	100	Lanahood	100	100
B.C. Pac.	100	100	Manit.	100	100
B.C. Pac.	100	100	M. & N.	25 1/2	25 1/2
C.P.R.	100	100	Hav. Elec.	20	20
New Pac.	100	100	Manit.	100	100
Can. Pac.	100	100	M. & S. F. Rd.	92 1/2	92 1/2
Dom. Pac.	100	100	M. L. & H. F.	29 1/2	29 1/2
Can. Pac.	100	100	M. & N.	18 1/2	18 1/2
1st Tr. Ind.	100	100	M. & N.	18 1/2	18 1/2
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THE NORMAL SCHOOL GRANT.

Circular Issued by McGill Prior to Agreement.

SAYS IT IS ESSENTIAL CONDITION THAT THE MONEY SHALL GO TO PROTESTANT COMMITTEE.

A copy of a printed circular issued by the board of governors of McGill University before the agreement with the government relative to the amalgamation of the Normal School with the Macdonald College was entered into, has been sent to the 'Witness.' This circular explains in detail the proposals of Sir William Macdonald, and the provisions made for continuing the work of the Normal School under the auspices of the new college. The future administration of the Normal School grant is referred to in terms which admit of no misunderstanding, for the circular says:

'The board of governors understands that the government of the province has already expressed its willingness to continue the sums now voted for the maintenance of the McGill Normal School, which may be set free on the acceptance of this offer from the board, and to devote these sums (in addition to other grants made from time to time) to the support of Protestant education under the regulations of the Protestant Committee. This is regarded by the board as an essential condition of the new arrangements now under consideration.'

THE PROTESTANT COMMITTEE'S RECORDS.

The above shows the understanding that the McGill authorities who conducted negotiations with the government had with regard to the administration of the grant.

The records of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction are equally decisive. At the meeting on March 13, 1905, a sub-committee was appointed to wait on the government with regard to other subjects, and at the Sept. 29th (1905) meeting, the sub-committee, according to an extract from the official minutes, reported as follows:

'At the interview of the representatives of your committee with the Premier and the Provincial Treasurer, the former admitted that in future the Protestant share of the Normal School grant should be continued, even should the Normal School be merged in the St. Anne's College, and should go to Protestant education in the province as the Protestant Committee should determine.'

TELEGRAPHER HEAVILY FINED.

Denver, Col., Oct. 7.—Thomas A. Banks, a striking telegrapher, who assaulted S. E. Leonard, superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in the street last Saturday, was fined \$80 and costs by Police Judge Stapleton to-day.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

HARD ON THE CITY.

It costs New York city \$337 (including \$50 for mourning badges), to bury a dead alderman; and it does not have the right to choose the one who is to be buried.

'TIS FOOLISH TO BE FRETTING.

'Tis foolish to be fretting
And into worry getting
O'er things that can be cured;
Just take the right way, thinking
How useless to be shrinking
From what may be endured.

And with a manner fearless,
With steady eye and tearless
Take what may be your due;
For life is ever bringing,
As time is quickly winging,
Some good from out the rue.

Take lesson from the weather,
That sunshine altogether
For verdure ne'er will do;
That clouds and rainy season
Are given for a reason
Though dimly we may view.

Then let a heart of gladness
Arise from gloomy sadness
As breaks the morning hour;
When o'er the mountain glowing
The god of day is showing
A magic working power.

EMELINE A. WILSON.
Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

A HUMBLE APOLOGY.

When John Scott (Lord Eldon) was at the bar he was remarkable for the sang froid with which he treated the Judges. On one occasion a junior counsel, on hearing their lordships give judgment against his client, exclaimed that he was 'surprised at such a decision.' This was construed into contempt of court and he was ordered to attend at the court next morning. Fearful of the consequences, he consulted his friend, John Scott, who told him to be perfectly at ease, for he would apologize for him in a way that would avert any unpleasant result. Accordingly when the name of the delinquent was called, John rose and coolly addressed the assembled tribunal: 'I am sorry, my lords, that my young friend has so far forgotten himself as to treat your honorable bench with disrespect. He is extremely penitent, and you will kindly ascribe his unintentional insult to ignorance. You must see at once that it did originate in that. He said he was surprised at the decision of your lordships. Now, if he had not been very ignorant of what takes place at this court every day—he had known you but as long as I have—he would not be surprised at anything you did.'

R & O NAV. CO. LOW RATES EAST AND WEST
CITY TICKET OFFICE, 125 ST. JAMES ST. POST OFFICE.
QUEBEC \$4.25 Return \$9.50
Saturday to Monday Excursions, \$4.25
NO CHARGE FOR BERTHS.

QUEBEC LINE—Steamers leave daily, except Sundays, at 7 p.m.
Toronto, \$3.00. Return \$14.00. Hamilton, \$3.50. Return \$15.00
Including Meals and Berth.
MONTREAL-TORONTO-HAMILTON LINE—Steamers leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.
Fall Excursions to the Saguenay only \$15, including Meals and Berth.
SAGUENAY LINE—Steamers leave Quebec, Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 8.30 a.m.



OTTAWA RIVER NAV. CO.
DAILY LINE STEAMERS WITHDRAWN FOR SEASON.

Str. PRINCESS, to Carillon and intermediate Ports
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, at 6 a.m., from foot Nasaroth street.

General Office and Stores,
165 COMMON STREET, CANAL.
Tel. M. 1029.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as 'The Companies Act,' letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 15th day of July 1907, incorporating George Hayward Harrower, manufacturer, John Pattison Black, manufacturer, James Roy Gordon, commission merchant, William George Ross, Gordon, manufacturer, William Yule King, accountant, Thomas John Rodger, secretary, and Anthony Halg Sims, manufacturer, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz: (1) To manufacture, buy, sell and deal in all kinds of linen, woollen, cotton, silk and other textile fabrics; (2) To prepare for use as wearing apparel and to sell and deal in all such articles as are made in whole or in part of linen, woollen, cotton, silk or other textile fabrics to be used as wearing apparel; (3) To manufacture, buy, sell and deal in all articles necessary or convenient to be used in connection with the sale of the company's products; (4) To manufacture boxes, cardboard, paper and other similar materials and by all processes of manufacture make the same fit for use and to sell and deal in the same as manufactured articles; (5) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and from time to time to sell and dispose of all such land and buildings as may be necessary or convenient in connection with the sale of the company's products; (6) To lease, operate plants for the creation of power in connection with the company's business either from steam, water or otherwise; (7) To acquire any patent or patent rights or licenses and to use any patent or patent rights for the purpose of manufacturing any articles or using any process in connection with the company's business and to grant licenses to others to use any patent or patent rights which the company may have acquired; (8) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise the business of any company, firm or person carrying on any business which the company has power to carry on, together with the whole or part of the real or personal, movable or immovable property used by said company, firm or person in connection therewith and to purchase, acquire and hold the stock or shares of such company or firm or to acquire in any other corporations carrying on business with objects similar to those of this company upon such terms as to the payment of the same by the issue of fully paid-up shares of the capital stock of the company or otherwise as may be agreed upon; (9) To issue as fully paid-up capital stock of the company to such amount as the majority of the shareholders may authorize for the purpose of acquiring the business of any company, firm or person which the company is authorized to acquire or the stocks, bonds or other securities of such company, and to deliver such stocks or bonds or debentures in exchange therefor; (10) To sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the company's business, property and undertaking for cash or for stock, bonds or securities in any other company and the same to distribute amongst the company's shareholders by way of dividend or in repayment of capital and to liquidate the company's business and surrender its charter; (11) To issue bonds or debentures in such amounts for such purposes and bearing such rate of interest as the majority of the shareholders may determine and to secure the same by hypothecation or transferring to a trustee or trustees the whole or part of the company's property real or personal, movable or immovable upon such terms as the majority of the shareholders may determine. The operation of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of 'The Progress Manufacturing Company (Limited),' with a capital stock of forty-nine thousand dollars divided into four hundred and ninety shares of one hundred dollars, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 12th day of July, 1907.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DUNTON & BABY, Notaries.

ARONSON & RUTENBERG
PAWNBROKERS,
601 Craig Street,
Money to lend on Diamonds,
Watches, Jewellery, Clothing
and Dry Goods. Pure Gold
during summer months.

ARONSON & RUTENBERG,
Pawnbrokers and Jewellers.

A. HODINA,
Practical Shoe Maker,
Repairs Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.
Main 5061, 4 BEAVER HALL HILL.



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
Bonaventure Union Depot
TRAIN SERVICE.
4 TRAINS DAILY.

7-25 DAY EXPRESS—For St. Mye, Lethbridge, Drummondville, Lethbridge, Quebec.
Leaves 7.25 a.m. daily except Sunday.

12-0000 "MARITIME EXPRESS" For St. Mye, Lethbridge, Drummondville, Lethbridge, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Moncton, St. John, Halifax and the Sydney Dining Car.
Leaves at 12.00 noon daily (except Saturday to Riviere du Loup only). Through Sleeping Cars to St. John and Halifax.

3-00 LOCAL EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday, for St. Mye, Lethbridge, Drummondville, Lethbridge, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Moncton, St. John, Halifax and the Sydney Dining Car.
Leaves 3.00 p.m. daily except Sunday.

11-45 NIGHT EXPRESS FOR QUEBEC and intermediate Stations.
Daily, except Sunday, at 11.45 p.m. A Buffet Sleeping Car is attached to this train, which passengers can occupy after 9 p.m.

All trains of the Intercolonial Railway arrive and depart from the Bonaventure Union Depot.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
St. Lawrence Hall—141 St. James street,
or Bonaventure Union Depot. Tel. Main 615

J. J. McCONNIFF,
City Pass. & Ticket Agent.

H. A. PRICE,
Asst. General Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Commencing Thursday,
October 10th, train leaving
Windsor Station at 10.10
a.m. will run as far as
Calgary only.

Trains leaving Windsor
Station at 10.10 p.m. and
arriving 7.00 a.m. daily, will
continue to run between
Montreal and Vancouver.

ARRET CANADA
LEADING COMPANY,
Murray, Last & Co.,
151 St. Antoine
Street.
PHONE: UP 2529.

GOLDEN WHEAT AND WHITE MOUNTAIN
BREAD:
PHONE US FOR A TRIAL LOAF.
R. S. AULD,
557 St. Antoine,
Co. Atwater Ave.
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JACKSON & CO.,
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The "CANADA" is one of the fastest and most comfortable steamers in the Canadian trade.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

ANY EVEN NUMBERED section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less. Applications for homestead entry or inspection must be made in person by the applicant at the office of the local Agent.

An application for entry or inspection made personally at any Sub-Agent's office may be wired to the local agent by the Sub-Agent, at the expense of the applicant, and if the land applied for is vacant on receipt of the telegram such application is to have priority, and the land will be held until the necessary papers to complete the transaction are received by mail.

In case of "personation" the entry will be summarily cancelled, and the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim.

An application for inspection must be eligible for homestead entry, and only one application for inspection will be received from an individual until that application has been disposed of.

Where an entry is summarily cancelled, or summarily abandoned, subsequent to institution of cancellation proceedings, the applicant for inspection will be entitled to prior right of entry.

Applicants for inspection must state in their application the particular land in default, and if subsequently the statement is found to be incorrect in material particulars, the applicant will lose any prior right of re-entry, should the land become vacant, or if entry has been granted it may be summarily cancelled.

DUTIES.—A settler is required to perform the following conditions under one of the following classes of claim:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of the claim.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of a homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such homesteader, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by said person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of the homestead, the requirement may be satisfied by residence upon such land.

Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of his intention to do so.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

COAL.—Coal mining rights may be leased for a period of twenty years at an annual rental of \$1 per acre. Not more than 2,500 acres shall be leased to one individual or company. A royalty at the rate of five cents per ton shall be collected on the merchantable coal mined.

QUARTZ.—A free miner's certificate is granted upon payment in advance of \$5 per annum for each individual, and from \$50 to \$100 per annum for a company according to capital.

A free miner, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500 x 1,500 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is \$5.

A least \$100 must be expended on the claim each year, or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When \$500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at \$1 per acre.

The locator provides for the payment of a royalty of 2 1/2 percent on the sales.

Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee \$5, renewable yearly.

A free miner may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lease shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental \$10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2 1/2 percent collected on the output after it exceeds \$10,000.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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VICTORIAN ... Oct. 11 5.00 a.m. Nov. 7
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VICTORIAN and VIRGINIAN, each 12,000 tons, are the only Turbine Steamers on the Canadian route. Absolutely no vibration. Record passage, 5 days 14 hours.

Midship saloons, Cabine du luxe, spacious promenade decks, electric lights throughout.

FIRST-CLASS, \$50 and up, according to steamer and date of sailing.

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MONTREAL TO GLASGOW.
Grampian ... Oct. 10 ... Oct. 24
Sicilian ... Oct. 17 ... Oct. 31

The new high class Twin Screw S.S. Grampian, 10,000 tons, will sail Oct. 10th. Her accommodation for all classes is unequalled.

Rates—First Class, \$50 and up. Second Class, \$35 and \$40. Third Class, \$25.50.

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Sardinian, Oct. 19 Parisian ... Nov. 3

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SS. LATONA (cold storage and cool air) ... Oct. 26

LEITH SERVICE.
SS. FREMONA ... About Oct. 26

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SS. FREMONA ... About Oct. 26

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TELEPHONES—Office, Main 5650 and 5651; Donaldson Wharf, Main 5658; Thomson Wharf, 5656.

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Sept. 23—LAKE CHAMPLAIN ... Sept. 11
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Oct. 12—LAKE ERIE ... Sept. 30
Oct. 18—EMPEROR OF BRITAIN ... Oct. 6
Oct. 26—LAKE MANITOBA ... Oct. 14
Nov. 1—EMPEROR OF IRELAND ... Oct. 18
Nov. 9—LAKE CHAMPLAIN ... Oct. 23

WINTER RATES NOW IN FORCE.
Winter Rates (First Cabin) from Canada, \$50.00 upwards, according to steamer—are now in force.

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The popular ocean-going Steamship
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Is expected to sail as follows:

10 P.M., OCT. 14th,
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JUST RECEIVED, two thousand five hundred one pound sections of the FINEST WHITE CLOVER HONEY. Will be sold Wholesale and Retail by

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

CHANGE OF TIME
NOMINING BRANCH

IN EFFECT OCTOBER 13th.

St. Agathe, 8.40 a.m., 9.15 a.m., 1.0 p.m., 4.45 p.m.
Lethbridge and Nominating 8.40 a.m., 1.0 p.m., 4.45 p.m.

(1) Saturday only. (2) Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. \$8.00 daily only. Trains week days only.

Fall and Winter Time Table will take effect October 13th. Full particulars will be published later.

Commencing Thursday, October 10th, trains leaving Windsor Station at 10.10 a.m. and arriving 7.00 p.m. daily, will run between Montreal and Calgary.

Trains leaving Windsor Station at 10.10 p.m. and arriving 7.00 a.m. daily, will continue to run between Montreal and Vancouver.

CHEAP RATES.

Second Class from Montreal until October 31st, 1907.

\$48.60—Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma and Portland.

\$46.10—Spokane, Nelson, Rossland, Kamloops, Salt Lake, Healy, Butte.

\$45.60—Missoula, Salt Lake, Healy, Butte.

\$49.00—San Francisco, Los Angeles, via Chicago only.

Proportionately low rates to other points.

Colonization Excursion to New Ontario and Temiskaming District.

Round Trip, Second-class Ticket will be sold on Oct. 10th from Montreal to Sturgeon Falls, Vernon, Warren, Kamloops, Nanaimo, Blind River, Vile Marie and North Temiskaming, at a very low rate.

City Ticket Office, 129 St. James Street, Next Post Office.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Montreal, Boston and Springfield and points in New England States. Two trains each way daily. Leave Montreal 7.31 a.m., 9.10 p.m. Arrive Boston 7.05 p.m., 8.05 a.m.

Café Parlor Cars and through Coaches on day trains. Sleeping Cars and through Coaches on night trains.

MONTREAL-ST. JOHN'S-BURLINGTON Effective October 7th.

Leave Montreal 11.35 p.m. Arrive Burlington 7.15 a.m.

MONTREAL-TORONTO

4 Trains each way daily.

Leave Montreal—9.00 a.m., 9.45 a.m., 7.35 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Arrive Toronto—7.00 p.m., 9.45 a.m., 7.15 a.m., 7.30 a.m. Buffet Café-Parlor Car service on 9.00 a.m. train.

MONTREAL-OTTAWA

(3 trains each way week days.)
(2 trains each way daily.)

Leave Montreal—9.30 a.m., 10.40 p.m., 7.30 p.m. Arrive Ottawa—11.20 a.m., 7.15 a.m., 10.30 p.m. Elegant Buffet Parlor Cars on all trains.

MONTREAL-NEW YORK

Leave Montreal—8.45 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 7.30 p.m. Arrive New York—12.15 p.m., 10.08 p.m., 7.20 a.m.

OLDBURY

ANNIE KEARY.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PUBLISHERS, MACMILLAN & CO., LIMITED.)

CHAPTER XXX.—Continued.

Mrs. Blake never spoke distinctly again after that day but she watched Elsie with pitying, wistful eyes to the end and Elsie knew that her last words were for her. It was a gradual, silent, creeping death into the still, shut-up house. As the days passed, Elsie could not help feeling that to others as well as herself this was an exceptional interval of time, not to be taken into account in judging of their lives. Things could not go on like this for ever; air and sunshine and news from the outer world must come at last. Elsie was seized with a vehement longing to go out of the house and see fresh faces, and hear—yes, that was it—just hear Stephen Pierrepont's name mentioned, and listen while people spoke of him as if he were alive and real. The way in which he had slipped from her in the darkness of her swoon had left a very painful impression on her mind. Nothing, she thought, would bridge over the horror so well as hearing commonplace talk about him from people who knew nothing of her misery. She wanted to have her old impression of him restored, when she could recall his face as she had always seen it but that once, gay, courageous, happy, with love in his eyes when he looked at her; a sensation of warmth came back to her heart. She could not then believe that he would turn away from her, and leave her to suffer alone. He loved her; and what did love mean but faithfulness, sharing together of sorrow and joy and pain, till she ended. She strove to think this, but she could never keep the happy recollection for long together; a vision of his face as she had last seen it, when he stood listening to Margaret in the library, always came and blotted out the other brighter picture. What was there in his eyes when he had looked up at last. What sort of resolution was it that had made his lips pale, and cold, and that he knew with pain? Elsie used to sit for hours by her grandmother's bedside in a sort of trance, staring into the dim corners of the darkened room, and trying to bring back that face before her eyes and read it.

"My poor child," Margaret said one evening, when, during the day, Elsie's restlessness had taken the form of constant paces backwards and forwards, and starting at every footfall on the gravelled walk outside the house—"My poor child, the one thing I have dreaded for you is uncertainty, heart-sick, waiting for what will never come. You may not think so now; but, indeed, long-continued anxiety is the worst pain of all. I have tried to save you from it, though, perhaps, you will quarrel with what I have done. It is not his fault that he does not come or write to you. I made him promise not to attempt to draw you into an unseasoned engagement. I stipulated that he should tell his father all, and do nothing against his wishes. It was my duty to require this. We must not forget our self-respect, Elsie. We must not spread evil; and I have always striven earnestly not to do that. We must be careful not to thrust our burdens on those who are not called to bear them, who can stand aloof if they please."

"But he can't stand aloof, he loves me!" said Elsie; "I thought so at least, I thought so."

"Yes," said Margaret gravely; "but, my poor child, you have still to learn that love does not mean the same to every one. There are many other considerations that weigh with men besides love. In such a case as this no one could blame him for giving you up. And then, Margaret, taking Elsie's hand and holding it firmly, as one who holds a patient's hand while a painful operation is endured, began for the first time to speak to her of her father; a few little, low-spoken words, with many pauses between. She talked first of his boyhood, when she had been the petted boy-sister, and he the admired, protecting elder brother. She told how his mother had doted on him; how she used to kiss him when he went away to school and college; and how his return had always been the signal for festivity and rejoicing in their quiet studious household. Then a little later, after his marriage, how they had wondered and sometimes trembled a little at his sudden worldly prosperity. How rumors of the splendid gay life he and his beautiful wife were leading reached them in their comparative obscurity. And then Margaret paused for a long time, and when she spoke again, took up her history at a different point. She described the long years of degradation and punishment, comprising nearly all Elsie's life, which he had worn through; told how terrible his remorse had been; what an old, weary-out, feeble man he was now; how all through his worst times of suffering the thought of seeing his child again, and winning her love before she should have heard anything to turn her heart from him, had been his one stronghold of comfort. Margaret said she had never felt it right that Elsie should be kept in ignorance of her

father's history. She had wished to prepare her from the first for the life of self-renunciation which (according to her views) her father's crimes entailed on her; but there had been a promise made which her grandfather and grandmother felt bound to keep, and she had been obliged to acquiesce against her judgment.

Elsie sat low on the ground while Margaret talked, trying hard to suppress the shudders that would come over her at some of the words that fell so familiarly from Margaret's lips; endeavoring to force her thoughts to take in the image of that miserable, sin-stained man, who was the reality that lay behind the bright dream of an ideal father she had so often pleased herself with calling up; praying earnestly, in the pauses of Margaret's speech, for strength to overcome the horror of him—the bitter, hard resentment against him as the destroyer of all her happiness in life, which threatened to surge up in her heart and drown the pity Margaret's words were meant to excite.

"He is your father, and you are the only person in the world who can comfort him," Margaret said. "He can never see his father or mother, or me, without remembering what we have suffered through him. We only bring him pain. But he hopes to come before you as one restored from the dead, and to begin a new life with you, unembittered by sorrowful memories. Dearest, I must say this to you, don't let your own loss and pain shut your heart against him. I know what the struggle will be. Have I had not struggled and failed often, and learned at last that victory can only be gained in the strength of him who knew how to suffer for all, and yet love all? Is it not something to have to struggle that we may enter into his Spirit, and live in the shadow of his cross?"

Elsie looked up suddenly into Margaret's face. It had not the still, passionless look it usually wore; there was a high heroic expression, almost a halo of glory resting on it. Yet it did not look beautiful to Elsie at that moment. She turned away her head with a piteous movement of pain. The strain was too high for her just then. She looked back on Margaret's life, and thought of all the years of it she could remember—the silent, joyless years that had slipped on worn and mouldered her face to the look it wore now. Oh, what a hard won victory! Her soul sickened and died within her at the prospect of having to tread such a dreary round to gain an end so far, so far away, beyond her present comprehension.

"But it is dreadful," she said, "to think of so many people suffering all through their lives for one other person's sin. It seems hard that so many should be dragged into the punishment who had no share in the sin."

"Hard, and yet hopeful, I think," said Margaret, "if we can only learn to look upon our losses and griefs as evidence of our communion in the work of the Great Atoner. But I will not say more to you now, dearest, for it will not help you yet; sustaining thoughts will come to you, as they have come to me. And Margaret stooped down and kissed Elsie's forehead softly, and they kept the rest of their long night-watch together in silence.

CHAPTER XXXI.

PARTING.

Early in the morning of the next day, the moment they had been so long dreading came. Mrs. Blake breathed her last breath tranquilly, and there was an end to all their loving tendance and anxiety for her.

Elsie was free to wander about the house, and she could lean on the garden wall late in the afternoons, and watch the little lights springing up in the town at her feet, and try to make out the windows of the Rectory for an hour or so at a time without any one reproving her, or noticing what she was doing.

She had fits of remorse for being able to grieve for anything but the loss she had sustained, and she missed her grandmother more sorely every day.

"How could she be that?" Elsie asked herself. "How could she?"

Her grandmother's peaceful, tender resignation was a greater problem to her now than Margaret's sadness had been in the old time. Sometimes, as she recalled the sweet even tones of Mrs. Blake's voice, and her gentle smile that had never changed or faded, she grew impatient, and almost rebelled against the memory, or rather against the lesson it read her.

"How could she have attained to such grace? How could she?" Elsie understood now, and trembled at the thought of the dire struggles and terrible pains that must have been endured before that peace had been reached. She felt like a traveller entering on a dark cavern, where a dim, far-off spot of light only seems to show the hopeless distance from the entrance to the end. Margaret had many serious anxieties, quite unconnected with Elsie's, that pressed on her during the days that preceded and followed Mrs. Blake's funeral. Much necessary business not usually undertaken by the women of a family fell on her, and she was struck and pained by the manner towards her of the people with whom she had to deal. There was a rude curiosity and want of respect shown her, such as she had never before had to endure from Oldbury townspeople even in the days of their unpopularity, when their first came to the town.

The churchyard was very much crowded with spectators on the afternoon of Mrs. Blake's funeral; and pre-occupied as Margaret was, she overheard words and saw curious looks directed towards them which convinced her that the unhappy circumstances of their family history had become the subject of common gossip and notoriety throughout Oldbury. Could it be the Pierreponts' doing. The suspicion made Margaret very angry when she thought it over, and came to the conclusion that from no other source than this could have come the information that was causing so much excitement. Mrs. Lutridge had been active in spreading it, doubtless, but she must have heard the tale from others at first. Margaret grew more and more hopeless on Elsie's account, as she meditated on this proof of want of consideration for their feelings,

Comb Out?

Better be on the safe side. Ask your doctor about Ayer's Hair Vigor. Then do as he says. He knows what is best.

Is your comb telling a story, the story of falling hair? Not a pleasant story, is it? It ends badly. The story we tell is pleasant—the story of Ayer's Hair Vigor. Promptly stops falling hair, destroys dandruff, keeps the scalp healthy. Does not color the hair.

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and felt impatient to take her away from the neighborhood of the Pierreponts, beyond the risk of encounters that could only bring embarrassment and pain.

Other events speedily occurred to show how unfit a place of residence Oldbury was for people who had a weak place in their history, of which its inhabitants had an inkling. The very first time after the funeral that old Mr. Blake ventured out to walk in the road, he was annoyed by groups of children collecting to stare after him, and call him by a name he had not been addressed by for twenty years. He had a terrible fit of nervous irritation when he re-entered the house, and Margaret was convinced of the necessity of getting him away from Oldbury as quickly as possible. She had long since made arrangements for giving up their house in the spring of the ensuing year. She had always felt that it would not be desirable to bring her brother to live in Oldbury; and now the term of his imprisonment was drawing to a close. The representations of friends, whose services in his behalf they secured during their last absence from home, had prevailed to procure a remittance of some years of his punishment, and they hoped to have him restored to them early in the coming spring. Instead of remaining in Oldbury till within a week or two of his release, Margaret now determined to make the meditated change of abode at once. They had still friends and relations in London, on whose kindness in cases of emergency they could rely. Since Elsie now knew her father's history there was no longer any necessity for keeping her apart from them, and during the days that succeeded Mrs. Blake's death Margaret talked a good deal to Elsie about her unknown relations, and tried to interest her in the prospect of seeing them soon.

(To be continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE LITTLE KING.

('McCall's Magazine')

(Concluded.)

The Wise man was old: it was difficult to believe he had ever been a little boy, but he had, and he remembered it. He looked very kindly down into the face of the little king, who had asked his advice about conquering his enemies—whether they could be conquered.

"Yes, Your Majesty," he answered, with a smile, "they can. But I fear you will not be pleased when I tell you how."

"Never mind!" said the little king, eagerly. "Tell me!" Then, as a slight cloud came over his face, "Would it be a bother?"

"Well, I am afraid it would seem so, a

MANHOOD—WOMANHOOD.

THE TURNING POINT OF HEALTH

Growth, hard study and the tax of social life, entered upon with the zest of youth, is often a severe tax on strength.

If strength is not guarded it may lay train evils that retard success, and the result is poor health.

Your son and daughter need something to tide them over the first great tax on vitality. Give them a fighting chance and insure them a period of perfect health.

Of what use is education if you have not health to carry out much cherished plans in the future.

Ferrozone will bestow that priceless blessing—health—on every weak, nervous boy or girl.

Two reasons why young people bless Ferrozone: First, it is easily taken, pleasant to the eye and palate.

Secondly, it acts so prompt and with such certainty that the failing powers of the body are restored; the blood is renewed and color restored.

How delightful it is to feel strength and hopefulness coming back, after having been on the verge of physical collapse.

Take Ferrozone, give it to your friends and watch the magical results. Ferrozone takes away that tired feeling and gives you a feeling of repose and strength.

Ferrozone is a marvellous tonic—the best medicine in the world for those in weak or failing health. Do as thousands before you have done: use it and get well. Sold everywhere in 50-cent boxes.

little just at first," replied the Wise Man, gently. "But it would soon get easy. . . . You yourself would have to take an active part in the battle—not merely look on. Lead your army, that would give you people courage! Think hard, fight hard! If you did this, you would be able to conquer your enemies and shut them up in your strongest castle."

"Castle Memory!" interrupted the little king. "Yes," said the Wise Man. "So that they could never trouble you any more!" "That would be splendid!" cried the little king. "I—I—stammering, and turning very red in the face. "Do you know, I think I've been a coward!"

"I think so, too," agreed the Wise Man, and the Court trembled at his daring. But the little king wasn't at all angry, for his interest was awakened.

"I think it will be fun!" he cried, jumping up and prancing about, as though already engaged in a hand-to-hand combat. "I must have a sword!"

"Certainly," said the Wise Man, smiling again. "I know of an excellent sword-shop and will conduct Your Majesty hither at once, if Your Majesty please."

His Majesty did please, and, forgetful of kindly dignity, walked hand in hand with the Wise Man to the sword shop.

It was a very interesting place, there were many swords there—of all sorts and sizes, each owning a different name, engraved on its blade or hilt. The king lifted one, a handsome silver sword, so small and light, easy to lift and carry, with the words "Try a Little" (the Wise Man told him the names, for he had not yet learned to read) upon its hilt.

The little king, eyed it lovingly, and said, "that he thought he would buy that."

"I should scarcely like to recommend it," began Your Majesty's pardon," said the shopkeeper. "It's very pretty, but look at, easy to handle, but it wouldn't be much use. Ah, that's better, Your Majesty!" as the little king lifted another sword, much bigger, with a steel blade, a plain hilt, instead of an engraved one; with its name in plain instead of fancy letters—"Try Hard."

"Oh, no," began the little king, "that's much too ugly and heavy." Then, as he saw the Wise Man looking very disappointed, he added quickly, "Yes, I will buy this one! I dare say, if I try hard, I can manage it!"

And then the Wise Man smiled, and the shopkeeper smiled, and somehow the little king felt happier than he had ever felt before.

When he went to battle at the head of his army the next day, he held the good sword "Try Hard" in his hand. It seemed rather heavy just at first, but he soon got used to it, and fought with it so bravely and successfully that, by degrees, all his enemies were safely imprisoned in "Castle Memory," so that they could never trouble him again. And the little king was very glad after all that those enemies had come into his kingdom, because they had made him do something that was difficult to do, something to be proud of, something that made him feel almost as clever and important as a man.

Moreover, he had gained the love of his people, who gave up calling him King "Bother," for he, of course, had given up saying that when he had given up being a coward.

And that is just the way you can conquer your enemies, which nowadays are called "Lessons," and, when conquered, become the very best friends.—McCall's Magazine.

DAILY TEXT.

October 8.

Be strong in the grace that is in Christ Jesus.—II. Tim. ii., 1.

THE HOLY SPIRIT.

The Holy Spirit is the agent in all divine communications. He is essential to spiritual life and service. We can only be witnesses for Christ as the Spirit impels us. Apart from the Spirit, no one can enter the kingdom of God. That which is born of the Spirit is spirit (John iii.). This birth is a necessity. If any man has not the Spirit he is not Christ's, and so is without God and without hope (Eph. ii., 12). The filling of the Spirit is the scriptural power within us which impels to all spiritual service. Ye shall receive power, the Spirit coming upon you (Acts i., 8). To be in the Spirit is to be under His control and power. It is always connected with speaking. The gifts of the Spirit are different. They were powers imparted, through which signs and wonders were wrought. These were probably limited to the age of the apostles. Certainly, none in these days are healed by a word or raised from the dead. But there are spiritual gifts still imparted. No man can call Jesus Lord but by the Holy Spirit, and there are varied gifts, workings and services, but God is the source of all. To no one man is imparted all gifts, so no one man can rightly teach the Church of God. Christ has given gifts to men. See the teaching in I. Cor. xii., and Eph. iv., 7-16. The Church needs the varied gifts which His wisdom has provided, and for want of which there is so little growth in spiritual life, and so little power in service.

'Camp' Coffee

THE KNACK of making good coffee isn't known to everybody. But, like everything else, it's very simple when you know, and here it is. Take a spoonful of "Camp" Coffee, nearly fill the cup with boiling water, cream and sugar to taste, and you have the finest coffee imaginable, with all the fragrance, the rich flavor, the stimulating and invigorating qualities obtainable only in the best coffees.

R. Paterson & Sons, Coffee Specialists, Glasgow.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT TO go out of town. Apply 713 Sherbrooke street west.

WANTED, JUNIOR CLERK FOR OFFICE: must speak both languages and have references. Apply 69 McGill street.

WANTED, STOREMAN. APPLY BOX 54, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, A YOUNG LADY AS CLERK in a store. Apply at once to P. N. BRETON, No. 230 St. Catherine street west.

WANTED, A COMPETENT ENGINEER to run a steam and electric plant. Address, stating age, references, experience and wages expected, MANAGER, P.O. Box 2234, City.

SALESMAN WANTED

Apply to R. J. TOOKE, 177 St. James street.

Employment Wanted.

GOVERNESS — REV. DR. PATTERSON SMYTH, St. George's, warmly recommends lady, and will gladly see any intending employer. Highest references. English, French, German, Music. Address, MISS HAIRE, 41 Mackay street, city.

MENDING AND DARNING NEATLY and promptly done. Leave garments at 131 Bleury street, city.

WANTED, WORK BY AN EXPERIENCED Man on Typewriter, carriage work a specialty; good workman. Address A., 518, "Witness" Office.

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DYEING AND CLEANING — WORK OF all kinds neatly done at reasonable rates. THE ST. LAWRENCE DYE WORKS, 131 Bleury street.

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ANY ONE NOT BEING ABLE TO GET a "Witness" at his newsdealer's will oblige the publishers by notifying the Subscription Department by telephone Main 4990, or by postcard. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, "Witness" Building, Montreal.

THE ADVANCE MACHINE WORKS CO., Machine and Tool Makers, Tools, Dies and special tool work. GRINDING A SPECIALITY. Telephone Updown 4414.

Flats to Let.

HUTCHISON AVE., ANNEX, 723 — Nice bright new upper flat, seven rooms, gas, electricity, furnace, all modern improvements; lower flat, occupied by proprietor; for information apply to above address.

TO RENT, FROM 1st MAY, 1907, ON ST. Peter street, between St. James and Craig streets, two desirable flats, heated, suitable for light manufacturing or offices. Light and power if required. Apply, 142 St. Peter street.

Farm For Sale.

TWO FARMS FOR SALE, ABOUT 18 miles from Montreal; extra good soil for gardens; fine place for poultry; cheap for quick buyer. Address W., 66, "Witness" Office.

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c.

DRAIN PIPES, PORTLAND CEMENTS,

AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

W. & F. F. CURRIE & CO., 245 St. James Street.

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

TUESDAY, OCT. 8.

THE HOLY SPIRIT.

The Holy Spirit is the agent in all divine communications. He is essential to spiritual life and service. We can only be witnesses for Christ as the Spirit impels us. Apart from the Spirit, no one can enter the kingdom of God. That which is born of the Spirit is spirit (John iii.). This birth is a necessity. If any man has not the Spirit he is not Christ's, and so is without God and without hope (Eph. ii., 12). The filling of the Spirit is the scriptural power within us which impels to all spiritual service. Ye shall receive power, the Spirit coming upon you (Acts i., 8). To be in the Spirit is to be under His control and power. It is always connected with speaking. The gifts of the Spirit are different. They were powers imparted, through which signs and wonders were wrought. These were probably limited to the age of the apostles. Certainly, none in these days are healed by a word or raised from the dead. But there are spiritual gifts still imparted. No man can call Jesus Lord but by the Holy Spirit, and there are varied gifts, workings and services, but God is the source of all. To no one man is imparted all gifts, so no one man can rightly teach the Church of God. Christ has given gifts to men. See the teaching in I. Cor. xii., and Eph. iv., 7-16. The Church needs the varied gifts which His wisdom has provided, and for want of which there is so little growth in spiritual life, and so little power in service.

20 Words for 10c.

14c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

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

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25 Words for 50c.

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TEACHER — WANTED, AT ONCE, Male Teacher for Model School course. Apply 55 Eurocher street.

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FIRST FLOOR,

on St. Peter street, near corner of Craig. For Offices or Warehouse; bright and attractive; heated, and newly decorated. Apply to "Witness" Building.

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FRENCH LESSONS, CONVERSATION; moderate price. Apply MR. and MELLE ROBERT, 29 Belmont street.

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KINDLING FOR THE MILLION. Kindling \$2.00; Cut Maple, \$3.00; Mill Blocks, \$1.75; "Amare" Blocks, \$2.25; cut any length; also Anthracite Coal; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, No. 2 Canal Basin, cor. of Guy and William streets. Bell Telephone Main 452.

ARE YOU SELLING YOUR

Cast off clothing, furniture, old silverware, gold, diamonds. If so, don't forget to send for MANK FRANK, 15 East Craig street, oldest and most experienced dealer in second-hand business. Always the best prices for goods. Telephone East 3067.

Personal

WANTED, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN possessing some natural talent, to join an Amateur Theatrical Club. Membership fee will include thorough instruction in all stage work. For further particulars address, by letter only, R. McGLAUGHLIN, 22 Burton ave.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN ADVANCED Elocution and Public Speaking; also, Amateur Theatrical Clubs coached. For terms address R. McGLAUGHLIN, 22 Burton avenue. Tel. W. 1940.

Furnished Rooms to Let

MILTON, 168—LARGE FRONT FURNISHED room, suitable for two.

ST. CATHERINE STREET, 401—WEST—mount—Furnished room, bath flat, modern conveniences; porcelain bath; hot water; breakfast, if desired; would suit two gentlemen.

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CITY COUNSELLORS, 604—Two large newly furnished rooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen; terms moderate; private family.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, A GOOD COMBINATION Horse; excellent roadster; price reasonable. Telephone B. A. BALDWIN HART, Maple Bank, Cartierville.

FOR SALE, ON EASY PAYMENTS. Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Gas, etc., etc. THE S. PRINCE CO., 23 St. Lawrence street.

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5,000 feet 1/4 and 1/2 inch New and Used Wire Cable. 2,500 feet 2 inch New Leather Belting. 50,000 feet Pipes and Filler Tubes, all sizes and lengths. 2 small Electric Motors. Will sell above in any quantity. IMPERIAL WASTE & METAL CO., 5-7 Queen street. Tel. Main 4959.

Cottage to Let.

TO LET, COMFORTABLY FURNISHED Cottage, 8 rooms; Upper Lachine, near Grand Trunk and electric cars. Apply, SHACKELL & SON, 207 St. James st.

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WANTED, IN LACHINE, FOR WINTER, two furnished bedrooms and sitting-room, with use of kitchen, for three adults. Furnish own linen, china, silver. Address M. 96, "Witness" Office.

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FOR THE "WITNESS"

may be left with

A. T. CHAPMAN, Bookbinder, 513 St. Catherine street West, or with R. TURNER, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 601 Wellington street, West of Subway.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS:

CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant, Situation Wanted, Pupils Wanted, Rooms to Let, Articles For Sale, Second-hand Articles Wanted or For Sale.

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

25 Words for 15c.

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Personals. Agents Wanted.

25 Words for 50c.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY

Postage Stamps will be Accepted. The above rates are CASH with order. When

DEVIL WORSHIP AMONG THE CREE INDIANS IN KEEWATIN.

Wholesale Murders as Sacrifices to We-te-go—Aged Chief John Pa-cje-quan and His Nephew, Jose, Arrested by Northwest Mounted Police, Who are Determined to Stamp Out Horrible Practices.

FORMER WENT OUT OF FORT AND HANGED HIMSELF—TRIAL OF JOSE BEGINS TO-DAY.

Selkirk, Man., Oct. 7.—The party of the commissioner of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police which is going north to conduct the trial of two Cree chiefs for wholesale murder did not get away from here, as was originally intended, on Oct. 3. They left on Saturday, the members of the commissioner's court having been delayed by the non-arrival of the steamer "Premier," which had been kept up in Lake Winnipeg by variable weather for two days. The party left for the north, for Warren's Landing, thence to Norway House, the scene of the trial of John Pa-cje-quan, chief of the Fiddler tribe of Indians, and Jose, his nephew, for the ruthless slaughter of members of the tribe according to the dread rites of We-te-go, or devil worship, practised by this savage tribe of the Cree nation.

The fact of the frequent practice of this fiendish ceremony by this and one or two other isolated tribes of the Crees has long been known. The records of the Mounted Police contain several specific cases, with the partial evidence of scores of tragedies, yet in all former instances the perpetrators have got away unpunished. Public sentiment, even in the lonely regions where these tribes lead their lives, and among the Hudson's Bay Company's Indians, has reached such a height over the continuance of these barbarous practices that a halt has been called and, with a strong case, and with prisoners of high standing in the tribes, the police hope to establish a salutary precedent that will stamp out this horrible cult of fratricide, for it is generally upon relatives that the We-te-go is practised.

The particular tragedy upon which this trial is to be based occurred last autumn on the shores of Red Deer Lake, north-east of the Manitoba boundary line, one of the wildest and most inaccessible districts in all Keewatin. That fall the young and comely Indian wife of William Pa-cje-quan was taken ill with a fever, probably scarlet fever, and all the incantations of the medicine men availed naught, and with the advance of the disease delirium set in. To the superstitions of the tribe this indicated that she was possessed of a devil, and the uncontrolled moanings of the little squaw were her death warrant.

Upon the appearance of the delirium symptoms the medicine men informed the chief that the woman was possessed of We-te-go. This was judged, and upon its utterance the seventy-year-old stoic began to prepare for the execution of the sentence. Half-bred says that this was about the twentieth time that he has executed capital punishment upon individuals possessed of We-te-go.

It was their belief that her only chance for reaching the happy hunting grounds lay in her death during a rational moment of her delirium. If she died delirious, it would have been to her soul's damnation, and if she lived she would be a crazy cannibal, devouring her own children.

Then as soon as the young matron lost her fever all the tribe assembled in the open. Foremost among the spectators was her husband, it being the mark of a coward for a man to stay away from such an important rite. Later came the Indian women bearing the sick woman from her tepee. The girl only too well understood the dire preparations for the awful sacrifice, but her feeble struggles were silenced by a word and a blow.

reached the ancient fort of the Hudson's Bay Company at Norway House, on July 11, 1907.

TO STAMP OUT THE PRACTICE.

It is the desire of the police to make this an example for stamping out the centuries-old practice of we-te-go, and the individual punishment meted out to these two men will have a salutary effect upon the bloodthirsty members of the tribes. It is urged in extenuation for these two men that in many instances we-te-go is practised simply for the purpose of putting out of their misery people who are sick unto death, and without proper care or medicine, and in the heart of the wilderness would be sure to drag along their illness with more pain and with the ultimate result of death a little later. They kill them offhand, and save them from long-drawn agonies of weeks. It is also said that these chiefs are following the dictates of their religion, and that the act, which to white people seems an atrocity, was nothing more than carrying out the native idea of piety and justice, however strained. It is claimed that the we-te-go cult is so deep-rooted in the Cree that the culprit should be no more held responsible than a government hangman should be for causing the death of a condemned person. The we-te-go superstition is simple. The Indian believes that the devil possesses himself of the bodies of people exactly as was done in the days of the Redemption, when Jesus walked the shores of the Lake of Galilee, and drove the evil spirit in the herd of swine of Gennesaret and then into the lake.

When an Indian becomes feverish he is watched carefully, it being believed that the devil is trying to possess him. If delirium comes the devil wins, and it is believed that if the victim lives he will become a raving maniac and a horrible cannibal. Hence the prompt execution for the safety of this savage society, and to relieve the victim of further troubles and sufferings. The Indian is helpless in the presence of sickness, and murder is the only efficacious treatment they know. They say: "Do we not put our dogs and horses out of their misery? Why not our friends and relations?"

TRIBE HATED AND FEARED.

Against this defence it is stated by the Hudson's Bay Company's traders and the police that this Fiddler tribe is hated and feared among the other tribes for hundreds of miles round, and they have been forced up to the most remote fastnesses of desolate Keewatin, because of their rigid adherence to the we-te-go ceremonial. They say that the act has been performed at least twenty times within the last twenty-five years by the same venerable chief. The fact that the Indians willingly acquiesced in his arrest is held to be a mark of even the Fiddlers' repugnance for the too frequent recurrence of the sacrifice.

Fratricide with these two ancients seems to have become a mania. Constable Cashman, from his constant companionship with the prisoners during their journey to Norway House and since, says this: "I believe those two men have a lust for blood, and have used the superstitious fear of their people to cover their wanton crimes."

In 1888 a similar crime was discovered near Edmonton, Alta., and the act was again performed farther north at the Lesser Slave Lake, in 1892, while scores of less authenticated cases are related by the police and fur traders.

The Rev. John Semmens, Indian agent, who is now in Selkirk, mentions a case which occurred on Beren's river, near Lake Winnipeg, in 1876, when three brothers killed their mother while she was in a delirium.

TRIAL OF JOSE BEGINS TO-DAY.

Warren's Landing, Keewatin, Oct. 8.—Commissioner Perry's party arrived here on Saturday, and left an hour afterwards. The news was confirmed here of the suicide of one of the two Indians who were awaiting their final trial for the murder of John Pa-cje-quan's daughter-in-law, he thinking her possessed of an evil spirit, the we-te-go. The rumor spread first through the country was that Jose, the younger prisoner, had escaped, but it has turned out that it was old Chief John, of the Fiddler tribe, that had gone out of the fort and hanged himself. The court will arrive at Norway House to-day, and the trial of the surviving prisoner, Jose, will be commenced this morning before Commissioner Perry and a special jury of six residents of the district of Keewatin.

NEW ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Oct. 7.—The Bishop of Ottawa and his clergy of the city met in conference this morning to consider the question of the new site for St. John's Church. It is now given out that the money received for the sale of the old church cannot be used, without an act of parliament, for a new church outside the bounds of the old parish. The matter, therefore, remains in abeyance for the present.

C.P.R. '300' LINE BE EXTENDED TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

This is the Reason, It is Said, for the Recent Doubling of its Capital Stock.

SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY TO MEET SPOKANE REPRESENTATIVES IN REGARD TO PLANS FOR NORTH-WESTERN STATES.

Spokane, Wash., Oct. 8.—Sir William Van Horne's declaration in reply to Mr. James J. Hill, when he threatened to parallel the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Pacific coast because the 'Soo' people with a cross-line tapped the Great Northern at almost a dozen points in Dakota and Minnesota, that for every mile of line built in Canada by Hill the C. P. R. would construct two miles in the United States, is, from all appearances, to be carried out with vigor in the North-West. Moreover, while Hill's threat has not yet materialized, it is given out here by F. C. Collins, connected with the C. P. R., that the doubling of the capital stock of the 'Soo' Company will mean another transcontinental system, the seventh road operating between the Great Lakes and the Pacific coast by way of Spokane.

It is officially announced in Spokane that traffic officials of the Canadian Pacific and 'Soo' lines will meet with Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C. P. R., in one of the Puget Sound cities some time this month, when the president of the C. P. R. reaches the western terminus of his annual inspection trip, and at that time, it is expected, more extended information concerning the project can be made public. The Chamber of Commerce, representing the industrial, commercial and financial interests in Spokane, has extended an invitation to Sir Thomas to stop off in this city on his western trip to acquaint himself with the immense traffic originating in the country tributary to Spokane and to meet the business men, wheat growers, orchardists and shippers, who are now at the mercy of the Hill and Harriman systems so far as freight rates are concerned.

The people of Spokane and the Inland Empire back of it, in an area of a hundred and fifty thousand square miles, will welcome with open arms the extension of the 'Soo' line to the Pacific coast, said Mr. F. E. Goodall, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and they will do everything in their power to make the road a success. The 'Soo' line from Spokane to the Twin Cities has already as much freight and passenger business as it can handle and this will increase largely. Speaking for the farmers, merchants and shipping interests of this city and the district I can say without reserve they will give every support to the line.

Mr. Collins, mentioned in the foregoing, has given out an interview in which he declares that the only solution of the traffic question in the Pacific North-West is another transcontinental line. Otherwise it will be impossible to handle the business. He stated definitely that it is for the purpose of building such a road that the 'Soo' Company doubled its capital stock, and, he added, the new line will pass through Spokane and will probably have its terminus at Tacoma, but the rest of the plans are too recent for any definite statement at this time. However, the completion of another road to the Pacific coast is now only a question of a short time.

Going into the history of the building of lines in the United States by the Canadian Pacific Mr. Collins said:

"Shortly after the completion of the C. P. R., in the late 80's, the officials saw the necessity of owning lines in the United States, especially in the central west. As the laws of the United States and Canada prevented the Canadian Pacific from doing business in both countries under the same name and charter, another company was resorted to and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie and Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railways were built.

"The money for these roads was furnished by an American representative of the Canadian Pacific and the capital stock in both roads has always been owned by that company. The overland traffic of the Canadian Pacific between the Pacific Ocean and St. Paul and Minneapolis goes from the coast to Portland, North Dakota, on the lines of that company, and is there taken by the 'Soo' line to St. Paul.

"When Mr. Hill completed the Great Northern road, the 'Soo' people built a cross line, tapping the Great Northern system at eleven points in the Dakota and Minnesota wheat belt between Thief River Falls, Minn., and Kenmare, N.D. The resultant competition worked greatly to the advantage of shippers in the territory affected, but aroused the ire of Mr. Hill, who threatened to parallel the line of the Canadian Pacific to the coast. To meet this threat, Sir William Van Horne, then president of the Canadian Pacific, replied that for every mile of road built by Mr. Hill in Canada, the C. P. R. would build two miles in the United States.

"Mr. Hill's threat has not been carried out, but with the doubling of the capital stock of the 'Soo' another transcontinental line of railway is assured, and the mileage of the Canadian Pacific projected to approximately double that of Mr. Hill's road.

"So popular has the Canadian Pacific road become with easterners who visit the Pacific coast that it is altogether unable to care for the business offered it. During the past season through trains have been run in two and three sections with twelve to fifteen standard and tourist coaches each. Another train will be added, the coming season, making three through trains each way daily between the coast and the Twin Cities. Only one of these trains will do any local work, the rest carrying no day coaches whatever.

"But even with this arrangement it will be an impossibility to properly handle the business, and the only solution is another transcontinental road. It is for the purpose of building such that the 'Soo' line doubled its capital stock last week. The 'Soo' has nearly completed an extension from its main line at Carleton Place, N.D., to the eastern border of Montana, and the completion of another line to the Puget Sound by way of northern Idaho and eastern Washington is only a question of months."

FOR THE CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

The committee of the Children's Memorial Hospital beg to acknowledge the following donations received at the hospital during the month of September, 1907:

Mr. F. W. Ross.....	\$ 150.00
The Misses McLennan.....	50.00
Sale of work done by children of Berthelet street playgrounds, per Mrs. R. Reid.....	1.55
A Friend.....	5.00
A Friend.....	5.00
Miss E. Plant.....	5.00
Proceeds of bazaar held in Montreal Annex.....	11.50
Proceeds of entertainment held in the East End, per Albert Gardner and Norman Gow.....	7.20
Offerings of church at Lac Marois during summer of 1907.....	45.10
Little Gertie.....	5.00
Concert held at Metis in aid of Arts and Handicrafts Association and Children's Memorial Hospital.....	54.07
Sale of work held at Metis during summer of 1907, per Mrs. Hutton.....	53.75
Master E. Armstrong.....	Books and toys
Mrs. E. Wakefield.....	Basket of flowers
Stamp Boys.....	Fruit
Mrs. Black.....	Flowers
Mrs. E. S. Jacques.....	Two baskets of flowers
Mrs. Plant.....	Children's clothes
Mrs. Hart.....	Apples
Mrs. Black.....	Apples

RUSSIA AND CHINA

NEW TELEGRAPH CONVENTION SIGNED.

Peking, Oct. 7.—A new telegraph convention between Russia and China was signed here to-day. Under it China recovers all her previous telegraph rights in Russian Manchuria, and 2,000 miles of lines and connections are formally turned back to her. Russia surrenders the privilege she has exercised since the Boxer outbreak and in the future will pay telegraph royalties to China. This is quite different from the Japanese procedure in Manchuria. Japan increased her claims for telegraph and telephone privileges and extended both methods of communication in defiance of the sovereignty of China, entangling this matter with the entire political question in Manchuria.

The Corea-Manchuria boundary dispute between China and Japan is a deadlock. Three battalions of Chinese troops given orders to occupy Chentao were stopped by a Japanese protest to China and the presence on the border of a detachment of Japanese troops under command of a lieutenant-colonel. China relies for justification of her claim to Chentao on an acknowledgment by the Emperor of Corea about seventeen years ago, that her sovereignty extended there, while Japan relies upon the predominance of Korean interests and the actual possession of the town. China is pushing the construction of the telegraph line from Ninguta to Hunchun.

BOYS STOLE APPLES. Twenty young men were yesterday arraigned before Mr. Recorder McMahon on a charge of stealing apples from orchards in Westmont. The Recorder fined them from two dollars to three dollars each.

HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Entire Anglo-American Project of Obligatory Arbitration Approved.

The Hague, Oct. 7.—The entire Anglo-American project providing for obligatory arbitration was approved at this evening's session of the committee of arbitration, by 31 votes to 9. The opponents of the measure were Germany, Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, Belgium, Roumania, Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria and Montenegro.

Italy, Japan and Luxemburg refrained from voting, and one delegate was absent. The approval at this evening's session of the committee on arbitration of the Anglo-American project for obligatory arbitration, referred to during the course of the debate as the permanent international high court of justice, the court of arbitral justice, obligatory arbitration and universal arbitration, is regarded as a great victory.

The article mentioning some of the cases which must be submitted to obligatory arbitration, which are not included in the exceptions coming under the headings of vital interests, national honor or independence, or as affecting the interests of other states, was adopted by 29 to 9 votes.

President Nelidoff has approved the draft of the final act of the conference, which was submitted to him to-day by the special committee having the matter in charge, in which President Roosevelt's name is to be the first mentioned, as promoter of the conference.

At the last plenary meeting of the conference, Mr. Nelidoff proposed sending a dispatch to the President of the United States, expressing his appreciation of his efforts in behalf of peace. The absence of Senator Medina developed the fact that most serious charges have been brought against some of the Central American delegates. Letters have been received by all the delegations here accusing Senator Medina and Senator Machado (Guatemala) of various offences. Senator Machado, who has been away for some time, returned to The Hague to face his accusers. Senator Medina has gone to London, where he represents his country as minister. He pronounces the charges made against him to be untrue.

WAR ON ANARCHY.

Republican Majority in French Chamber Cuts Loose From Extreme Socialists.

Paris, Oct. 7.—The repudiation by the Republican majority in the Chamber of Deputies of the pernicious anti-military propaganda conducted by the extreme Socialists, under the leadership of MM. Jaures and Herve, is now regarded as complete. The speech delivered by M. Clemenceau (the Premier of France) at Amiens last night, coming on the heels of the utterances of M. Briand, the Minister of Labor, and others, leaves little doubt that a complete separation of the two parties will be decreed at the Radical Congress, to be held at Nancy on Oct. 10. The whole country, judging from the comments of the press, is breathing a sigh of relief at the decision of the Republican majority to cut loose from the extremists, who are preaching an appropriation of property and a general strike in the event of France going to war. M. Clemenceau made it clear during his speech yesterday that placing the country above everything did not mean a halt in the work of social reform, which their fathers had so courageously begun, but only putting an end to the subversive doctrines of anarchy. There was, he declared, real danger that the extreme Socialists would bring about the overthrow of the republican regime by playing into the hands of the reactionaries, who would take advantage of the upheaval from below to bring about a coup d'etat from above.

The speech of the Premier promises to do much to restore his popularity. The expulsion from France of the Spanish Socialists, who were invited to speak at Socialist meetings here and denounce the action of Spain and France in Morocco, indicates to what length the government is going in order to suppress the propaganda, and Spain's expulsion of M. Willm and other Frenchmen, who were bound for Madrid on a similar errand, shows that the two governments are in accord in the campaign against anarchists.

FATHER AND SON DROWNED
CANOE CAPSIZED IN HEAVY SEA
IN HUMBER BAY, NEAR
TORONTO.

Toronto, Oct. 7.—William Rose, a painter, aged 48, of 681 Queen street west, and his son, John Rose, aged 18, of the same address, were drowned in the Humber Bay, half a mile out from Hicks's boat house, this afternoon. With two other men of the same name, a brother and son of William, the two men left home about noon to go on a duck-shooting expedition up the Humber river. The party split in half when the mouth of the Humber was reached, one of the sons and brother going by car and the father and son by canoe to Sunnyside. When the canoe reached the Humber Bay, it became unmanageable, owing to the heavy sea, and it was not very long before it capsized. The two clung to the overturned boat for some time, but before help could reach them they became fatigued and had relinquished their hold and perished. The bodies have not been found.

MRS. CHADWICK ILL.

Columbus, O., Oct. 7.—Mrs. Cassie Chadwick, who is serving a term in the Ohio penitentiary for wrecking the bank at Oberlin, Ohio, was reported to-day to be gradually becoming weaker.

SMUGGLED CHINESE.

Seventeen Sentenced to Nine Months in Jail at Sydney.

Ottawa, Oct. 7.—The Department of Trade and Commerce has been informed that seventeen Chinese, who were smuggled into Canada by the schooner "Newfoundland," have been sentenced to nine months in jail at Sydney. The captain of the schooner which brought them in has also been found guilty of smuggling.

JOKE WAS ON OTHER FELLOW.

MACHINIST LAUGHED SO HARD HE BROKE HIS RIB.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 7.—George Morton, a machinist, laughed so hardly at a joke played on a comrade that he fell and fractured a rib. He is under medical care.

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY MODE.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

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