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DAILY WITNESS

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DR. SCRIMGER HONORED.

LARGE GATHERING LAST NIGHT AT CALVIN CHURCH.

HEARTY RECOGNITION OF DR. SCRIMGER'S SERVICES.

The Rev. J. L. George, pastor of Calvin Presbyterian Church, Notre Dame street west, together with the members of the congregation, entertained the Rev. Dr. Scrimger last evening at a reception which was held in the basement of the church. The gathering was a very large one, and among the specially invited guests were the Rev. Principal MacVicar, of the Presbyterian College; the Rev. A. J. Mowatt, of Erskine Church; the Rev. F. M. Dewey, of Stanley Street Congregational; the Rev. Mr. Cruikshank, of St. Charles; the Rev. G. C. [illegible] Montreal Junction; the [illegible] Fleck, of Knox Church; the [illegible] Boine, moderator of the Synod; [illegible] Mr. MacVicar, of Victoria [illegible] and many members of the other [illegible] congregations throughout [illegible]. After a few prefatory remarks from the Rev. Mr. George, who presided, a selection of music was played, after which Mr. George made a brief address. He remarked upon the large attendance that was gathered there that evening to honor the distinguished theological professor who was the chief guest. There was too much post-mortem praise in this world, and he believed in the



REV. DR. SCRIMGER.

recognition of a man's services while he was yet alive in the world and enjoying good health and doing good work. There was at the present time great competition amongst people in this world, and people were apt to have too great expectations of men who did duties without reward. The speaker then alluded to the Rev. Dr. Scrimger's valuable services to Calvin Church and its congregation, speaking highly of that gentleman's kindness and ability.

The Rev. Dr. Scrimger was then presented with a handsomely illuminated address on the part of the congregation of the church by Mr. Lanskail, which expressed the great appreciation of the members of the congregation for Dr. Scrimger's past services. The address was on parchment, which was mounted on pale blue watered silk suspended from a plush-covered roller.

The Rev. Dr. Scrimger, in reply, expressed his great satisfaction and pleasure at the kind words which had been spoken of him, and referred to his connection with the congregation. Calvin Church had been his first pastoral charge, and [illegible] while occupying that pastorate he had passed through some [illegible] the hardest work he had had [illegible]. During that time he had always found his congregation ready to [illegible] every possible way. He was [illegible] been able to help them in the choice of a new pastor, who had [illegible] Dr. Scrimger's) best wishes for his success. In conclusion, Dr. Scrimger wished success and prosperity to the congregation, and expressed regret that owing to the [illegible] health Mrs. Scrimger had [illegible] to be present.

Letters of regret at their unavoidable absence from the meeting were then read by the chairman from the Rev. A. B. [illegible] of Crescent Street Church, and Dr. Campbell, of St. Gabriel's. [illegible] were given by the Rev. [illegible] Fleck, the Rev. Prof. Ross, the Rev. Mr. Cruikshank, the Rev. Principal MacVicar and the Rev. Mr. Scott, editor of the 'Presbyterian Record.' All the speakers spoke in high terms of Dr. Scrimger, the Rev. Principal MacVicar addressing his hearers with laughter at his quaint and crisp Scotch humor, of which he is an exceedingly happy ex-

[illegible] intervals vocal selections were [illegible] rendered by the members of the choir of the church. At the close of the proceedings light refreshments were served round by the ladies of the congregation, after which, a few brief devotional exercises being held, the gathering broke up, every one expressing their pleasure at the undeniable success of the [illegible].

GALICIANS FOR THE NORTH-WEST

The Galicians are still pouring into the North-West. Seventy-five passed through the city this morning on their way to the Galician colony, near Edmonton.

'I understand,' said Mr. Hoolihan, the Dominion Immigration Agent, 'that though these people look rather uncouth, they make excellent settlers. We have had a report from the government, which sent an inspector to their colony in the North-West, and this confirms the original impression that they are hardy, industrious, frugal, and orderly. In their own country they have been accustomed to great hardships. A Galician can work more in a day than many other men could in three. With the rudest implements in Galicia they have managed, under great hardships, to maintain themselves in life. Here they get free farms, composed of virgin soil, and find themselves in a vastly superior position. At least, it speedily will become so. We need not be concerned with their appearance, but rather with their habits.

A SAD CASE.

That was a hard case when Lena Mintz, starting from New York, accompanied by her three small children, (the youngest being six months old), to join her husband in Minneapolis, was taken ill with what seemed typhoid fever at the C.P.R. station. The woman, arriving yesterday, had to remain over till the evening, waiting the western train. It was noticed that she looked ill; but as the evening wore on, she appeared to grow worse—oppressed one moment with heat, while the next she would be shivering with cold. Finally, she became unconscious. Mr. Miller, the station agent, had the ambulance sent for, and she was taken to the Royal Victoria Hospital, while two of her children were taken in by the Baron de Hirsch Institute, the woman being a Jewess. When about to be removed, she recovered consciousness, and dimly comprehending what was being done in her behalf, made such pitiful beseeching that her youngest child should be sent with her, that the men had not the heart to refuse her request.

OUTREMONT TOWN COUNCIL.

RESIGNATION OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Mayor Dunlop presided at an adjourned meeting of the Outremont town council which was held last evening in the town hall of that municipality.

The Mayor stated that at the last meeting of the council their secretary-treasurer had verbally resigned, but added that since then that official had handed in a written resignation. There was considerable discussion regarding this matter, which resulted in a motion being carried that the resignation be received and placed on the table, and that advertisements be inserted in the city papers for a new secretary.

A COUNCILLOR ASSAULTED

YESTERDAY AT ST. LAMBERT.

Councillor Sproule of St. Lambert was assaulted yesterday evening by a foreman on the sewerage works now being built at that place. Councillor Sproule claims that the outfall pipe of the sewerage system has not been put the required distance into the river, and in order to verify this, proceeded to measure the pipe, when he was assaulted by Foreman Payette, who threatened to throw him into the river, and afterwards stated that he had been instructed not to allow any measurements to be taken.

A PROSPEROUS CANADIAN.

Some six years ago Mr. Albert Pring, of Iberville street, this city, went to Africa, and after a residence in Pretoria and Johannesburg of four and a half years, returned to his mother, having had a most successful experience. He was in the Jameson raid, and it was highly interesting to his friends to listen to his experiences which came from his part in the raid. He returned on the steamship 'Labrador,' bound for his former residence in the Transvaal, and will be absent for a year, his intention being to return to Canada then.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

An inquest was held yesterday morning by Coroner McMahon at the St. Henri Town Hall, on the body of the linesman, Alfred Seguin, who was killed by coming in contact with a live wire on Wednesday last. After all the evidence had been heard the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

QUASHED THE BY-LAW.

Regina, N.W.T., Oct. 16.—Judge Richardson gave his decision yesterday in regard to the town by-law inflicting a penalty of $35 on persons starting business in Regina. His Lordship ruled that the by-law was regularly passed but he could not regard it as a license as contended by Mr. McKenzie, the town solicitor. A license could regulate a trade, but could not restrain, neither could a license be used for revenue purposes. Further, the exaction was not a tax, because it was not levied in the prescribed way and effected an individual and not the community. His Lordship, therefore, quashed the by-law with costs against the city.

THEY WANT AMENDMENTS

AND SEVERAL OTHER THINGS—THE LIQUOR MEN IN COUNCIL.

There was a rather important meeting of the legislation committee of the Licensed Victuallers' Association last night in the Queen's Hotel, where the subject of legislative amendments to the present License act was discussed and also measures adopted to fight the battle of the liquor men in the coming battle for prohibition. In the first place it was resolved to meet the English-speaking association on Monday next to arrange for the publication of 'whiskey literature' and to take the necessary steps to scatter it broadcast through the country. It was further determined to publish a semi-monthly organ, half in English and half in French, for the purpose of still further helping along the cause of the saloonkeeper.

On the head of legislation the secretary was instructed to draw out an amendment giving more power to Chief Legault of the Revenue Police. It was maintained that the present laws did not sufficiently protect the hotelkeeper from the illegal competition of the shebeen and the dive-keeper. The association urge that the finding of liquor in a shebeen should be prima facie evidence of illegal sale and on conviction there should be no time allowed the person convicted in which to pay the fine imposed. As matters stand now a shebeen-keeper when convicted of selling whiskey, etc., without a license is generally given a month in which to pay the fine of a hundred and fifty dollars imposed, but the hotelmen want him to be sent down to jail forthwith for the alternative three months if he has not the money to pay. They look upon it as mistaken lenity and encouraging the illicit sale of whiskey, thus injuring themselves.

Within the next few weeks the city and province is to be deluged with flyleafs setting forth the virtues of whiskey and beer, and writers are being looked for to extol their 'good' qualities. The grocers, as well as the liquor men, have been called upon to contribute money to the campaign and will be present to discuss this question at Monday's meeting. Mr. Dickey, the secretary of the Ontario aggregation, was supposed to have been here this month to shed the light of his experience on the combination, but he has not put in an appearance and the Montreal men are proportionately disappointed.

SAD DEATH OF A CHILD.

A sad accident happened last evening whereby a little three-year-old girl lost her life. While playing on the street near the corner of Lafontaine and Maisonneuve streets the child was run over by a butcher's cart and died almost immediately. The butcher's cart, in which were three small boys, drove on, nor could it be traced. The coroner's officer, Mr. Lacroix, is using every endeavor to find the owners of the cart.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

SIR WILFRID'S MOVEMENTS.

Quebec, Oct. 16.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier will not leave here until this afternoon. Mr. Marchand had a long interview with him yesterday, and, this morning, he is to receive the deputation of the Board of Trade.

THE BUSH FIRE SUFFERERS.

The Finance Committee of the City Council has decided to fix Quebec's subscription to the fund for the relief of the Ontario bush fire sufferers at $1,000.

JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

In support of the proposal to abolish the English 'Journal of Agriculture,' it has been stated by certain papers that its publication annually costs the province about $15,000. This is altogether incorrect. The publication of the two journals, French and English, does not cost that amount taken together, and 50,000 copies of the French are issued monthly to only 10,000 of the English journal. The latter's proportion of the joint cost would hardly reach $5,000 a year. No argument can, therefore, be based on this head for the suppression of the English version.

NOTES.

The many friends of the Hon. J. M. Dechene, Minister of Agriculture, have tendered him a complimentary dinner at the Garrison Club, on next Thursday evening.

Four of the shoe manufacturing firms recently burned out here intend to resume business before Jan. 1.

The new electric street railway carried 243,000 passengers last month.

The political meeting to take place in Lotbiniere is fixed to come off at St. Croix, on Wednesday next, and will be addressed by Dr. Rinfret, M.P., Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere and the Hon. Mr. Tarte.

Dr. Guay, M.P. for Levis, emphatically contradicts the report that he is an aspirant for the office of warden of the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary.

The important case of the Bank of Montreal vs. George Demers, broker, was up before Chief Justice Casault, in the Enquete Court, yesterday. A sum of $32,000 is involved. This is part of the money embezzled by Porter, one of the bank's officials at Quebec, over two years ago, and used by him to speculate in stocks. Solicitor-General Fitzpatrick appears for the bank, while Mr. Demers is defended by Messrs. F. X. Lemieux and Drouin.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY HORROR.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 76.—A special to the 'Republic' from Selima, Ala., says a horrible accident occcurred on the Mobile and Birmingham Railway, near Millhouse Station, twenty-five miles south of this city, at 2.30 yesterday afternoon. The engineer, Mullen, and fireman, Godfrey, were killed and several persons injured. While approaching Millhouse the train was running twenty miles an hour on a straight track. Without a moment's warning, and by some unexplainable cause the trucks of the tender jumped the track, causing the whole train to go down a twelve-foot embankment. The engineer lived until evening, dying in terrible agony. His family is in the quarantine camp and will not be permitted to attend his funeral.

DR. NANSEN SETS SAIL.

Liverpool, Oct. 16.—Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, left Liverpool this morning, on the steamer 'Lucania,' for America.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Oct. 16, 1897.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, Oct. 16.—Market quiet. Flour, demand fair, prices generally unchanged straight rollers are quoted for export at $3.80 west and at $4 here. Wheat, fairly active, prices as a rule, steady; red and white sold at 79c west, and at 80c middle freights; spring quoted at 75c to 77c on Midland; No. 1 Manitoba hard quoted at 91c to 92 Fort William, and at 96c Goderich. Bran quiet at $7.50 west, and $8 middle freights; shorts, $11.50 to $12 west. Buckwheat steady with prices unchanged at 30c west and at 33c east. Barley dull, offerings small; No. 2 quoted at 30c to 31c, and feed sold at 24c high freights. Oats steady, sales of white at 21c high freights, and at 21½c middle freights; mixed are quoted at 20c to 20½c high freights. Peas heavy, sales made at 42c to 43c high freights. Oatmeal quiet, prices firm at $2.90 to $3.10 for cars on track. Corn, demand fair, prices easy at 28c to 29c west. Rye steady, fair offerings, car lots sold at 42c middle freights.

COUNTRY CHEESE BOARDS.

South Finch, Oct. 15.—Regular meeting of South Finch board, 1,193 boarded, 1,043 white, balance colored; 9½c offered for white, 9c for colored; none sold.

Shelburne, Oct. 15.—Cheese board met here to-day; 14 factories boarded 4,000 boxes; buyers present: Bull, Cope, Reid and Porter; 9c offered; no sales were effected at the board, the salesmen asking 9c. The next meeting will be held in two weeks on Oct. 29.

Perth, Ont., Oct. 15.—On the market to-day there were over 1,000 bxs white cheese; no sales were made, the highest price offered being 9c; salesmen refused this price, and cheese was shipped to cold storage.

BRITISH MARKETS.

Cable advices to the Board of Trade this morning were as follows: London, Oct. 16, 1897.—Cargoes off coast, wheat, nothing doing; maize, nothing doing; cargoes on passage, wheat, firm for white at 3d higher; dull for red; maize has a tendency to weaken.

Liverpool—Spot wheat steady; spot maize steady. No. 1 Cali. spot wheat, 7s 11½d to 8s; No. 2 red winter spot wheat, 7s 8d; No. 2 spring spot wheat, 7s 8½d; mixed American spot maize, 3s 1¼d; Minneapolis first bakers' flour, 24s 9d. Futures—Wheat quiet; 7s 5⅝d Oct., 7s 4d Dec., 7s 2½d May; maize quiet; 3s 1⅛d Oct., 3s 1¾d Nov., 3s 2¼d Dec.

LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Liverpool, Oct. 16.—Spring wheat, 7s 8½d to 7s 9d; red winter, 7s 8d to 7s 9d; No. 1 Cali., 7s 11½d to 8s; corn, 3s 1¼d; peas, 5s 1d; pork, 50s; lard, 22s 9d; tallow, 18s 9d; bacon, heavy, 33s; light, 32s; cheese, white, 45s.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 16. Hogs — To-day's estimated receipts, 16,000; yesterday's receipts according to official returns, 20,531; shipments, 671; left over, 3,000; light mixed, $3.70 to $4.10; mixed packing, $3.70 to $4.10; heavy shipping, $3.40 to $4.05; rough grades, $3.40 to $3.50. The receipts of cattle were 300.

CHICAGO MARKET OPENINGS.

The following were the openings of the Chicago markets this morning: —Wheat, 91¼c Dec., 89½c May; corn, 26⅜c Dec., 30½c May; oats, 18½c Dec.; mess pork, $7.80 for Dec., $8.72 Jan.; lard, $4.42 Jan.; short ribs, $4 52 Dec., $4.55 Jan.

CONSOLS.

London, Oct. 16, 12.30 p.m. — Consols — Money, 111 11-16; account, 111 13-16.

TRADE IN CANADA

RELATIVELY BETTER THAN IN THE UNITED STATES.

New York, Oct. 15.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say:—The activity in staple lines of merchandise is less pronounced than a month ago, due to interior merchants having supplied their demands for the time, a gradual increase of the territory included by the yellow fever quarantine, the low price of cotton, a tendency in the Missouri River Valley, and spring wheat states to hold wheat for higher prices, and to farmers being busy with fall planting. Unseasonable weather has had an unfavorable influence on the distribution of merchandise throughout the Central West and at Chicago and St. Louis sales have fallen off. Chattanooga is the only southern city reporting an improvement in business. It attributes this to the drouth having been broken, and to improved crop conditions. New Orleans looks forward hopefully to the appearance of frosts and a resumption of business relations with the rest of the world next month.

Cotton is weak and 1⅛c lower than a year ago on late estimates of a ten million bale yield, against 8,700,000 bales in 1896-97. A well informed correspondent gives reason for anticipating a much smaller yield than trade estimates indicate.

The position of the cotton goods industry is no more favorable, but woollen goods manufacturers report demand brisk, prices steady and an unwillingness by makers to accept new orders at present quotations.

Advances for bessemer pig iron and steel billets checks sales, but prices are firmly held. Some steel mills are not able to keep up with orders. The domestic consumption of pig iron last month was extraordinarily heavy, and promises to greatly stimulate production.

With the slackening off in the rate of distribution of merchandise, the upward movement of prices is correspondingly checked, and in this, the third week in succession, the number of staples for which quotations are lower, is greater than those which are higher or unchanged. There are nominal advances for lard and men's shoes, but prices for pork, sugar, other forms of iron and steel than those named, for copper, lumber, coal, hides and wool, are unchanged. Quotations are lower for butter, potatoes, wheat, corn, oats, flour, beef, coffee, cotton, print cloths and lead.

September gross railway earnings exceeded those for August, both in amount and percentage of gain, being unrivalled as to the proportion of gain shown. Total September earnings of 132 companies, operating nearly 100,000 miles of road, aggregated $50,812,042, an increase over September a year ago of $6,300,000, or 14.1 percent. This followed a gain in August of 12.5 percent. The heaviest gains are those shown by the Pacific, Southwestern and Granger companies. The coal and Southern roads alone among American lines shows gains of less than 10 percent. The only decrease is that by the Mexican group, the first by that group this year. Northern Pacific shows the heaviest single increase. Total earnings of 129 roads for nine months amounted to $368,487,209, an increase of 4.1 percent over 1896, in which year there was a gain of 4.6 percent over 1895. The only decrease for nine months is that shown by the coal roads, a fraction of 1 percent. Heaviest gains are those reported by the South-Western and Pacific groups. August net receipts of leading railway systems exceed those of August a year ago by 22 percent, on a gain in gross earnings of 13 percent.

There are 196 business failures reported throughout the United States this week, compared with 279 in the week a year ago.

Wheat exports have again expanded, the total for the present week being among the largest on record. The total exports of wheat, flour included as wheat, this week from both coasts of the United States aggregated 6,039,720 bushels against 4,535,541 bushels last week, 4,156,817 bushels in this week a year ago; 2,409,000 bushels in 1895; 3,192,000 bushels in 1894; 2,079,000 in 1893; and 3,270,000 bushels in 1892. Corn exports again make a small total, being 224,000 bushels this week, against 2,109,000 bushels last week, 1,711,000 bushels a year ago, 1,580,000 bushels in 1895, 113,553 bushels in 1894, 1,123,000 bushels in 1893, and 701,000 bushels in 1892.

General trade in the Dominion of Canada is relatively better than in the United States. This is noticeable in the agricultural districts of Ontario, where the price of staple farm products is firm and the demand active.

There are 44 business failures reported throughout the Dominion of Canada this week compared with 30 in the week a year ago.

MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

THE POPE'S DECISION TO BE GIVEN UPON THE ARRIVAL OF MGR. BRUCHESI IN ROME.

London, Oct. 16.—A despatch from Rome to the 'Daily Chronicle' says:—'On the arrival of the Archbishop of Montreal here the Pope will give a decision which is expected to favor an arrangement between Manitoba and the Federal Government.

ACCIDENT AT ST. DOMINIQUE.

St. Hyacinthe, Oct. 16.—An accident which may yet have fatal consequences occurred in the stone quarries of St. Dominique yesterdaw. Mr. Adolphe Corneau had set fire to a number of fuses, and then having retired to a safe distance waited for the explosions to take place. When he returned to the quarries he discovered that one of the fuses had apparently gone out, and was in the act of examining it when the explosion occurred. Mr. Corneau was thrown a distance of over twenty feet, and was picked up bleeding and unconscious. Dr. Blanchet, of St. Dominique, and Dr. Frederick Desfrais, of St. Hyacinthe, attended the unfortunate man, and although he is in a very precarious condition, have some hope of saving his life. It is feared, however, that he will lose his sight permanently.

HAILS FROM MONTREAL.

Toronto, Oct. 16. — Last night two men were caught endeavoring to break into the luquor store of Mr. George, at 699 Yonge street. They fought all the way to the station, where they were safely lodged. One of the men was Joseph Jacobs, a well-known colored criminal, who has spent much of his time in jail, during the past twelve years, while the other gave his name as Frank Rees. This name is fictitious, in his pocket was an opened letter addressed 'Mark Lees, Montreal,'

MR LANGTRY DEAD.

London, Oct. 16.—Edward Langtry, the husband of Lily Langtry, the actress, died last night in the asylum for insane at Chester, to which he was recently committed by a magistrate after having been found wandering in a helpless state in that city. It is supposed that Mr. Langtry was suffering from concussion of the brain, due to falling down the gangway of the steamer on which he travelled from Dublin to Holyhead.

THE BRITISH CABINET.

London, Oct. 16.—The British Cabinet this morning held its first autumn meeting at the Foreign Office. The Premier, Lord Salisbury, presided, and all the ministers, with the exception of Lord James, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Viscount Cross, Lord Privy Seal, and Mr. Walter Long, the president of the Board of Agriculture, were in attendance.

NEWS FROM LONDON.

LEADERS OF FASHION RETURNING TO THE CITY.

TO ATTEND THE WATERFORD MARRIAGE AND THE MARLBOROUGH CHRISTENING — RUDYARD KIPLING'S LATEST POEM—NOTES.

London, Oct. 16.—In connection with Mrs. Langtry and the reports circulated of her marriage or engagement to Prince Esterhazy, the latter has sent a notice to the 'Times,' requesting that paper to correct the report of his engagement, but no woman's name was mentioned.

Friday saw most of the fashionables in London again, many of them, including the Prince of Wales, coming to town on purpose to be present at the two great social events fixed for to-day, Saturday, namely, the wedding of the Marquis of Waterford and Lady Beatrice Fitzmaurice, youngest daughter of the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Secretary of State for War, at St. George's, Hanover Square, and the christening of the Marlborough heir at the Chapel Royal, St. James Palace.

The corporation of London is going to have an art gallery, the nucleus of which was presented to the corporation on Thursday last by Mr. David Sellar, who informed the Lord Mayor, Sir George Faudel Phillips, that he proposed to hand over to the corporation two hundred old Dutch, Italian and English pictures. Mr. Sellar is chairman of the London Tramway Company, and formerly an extensive grain operator.

It is understood that the poem which is to be written for the first number of 'Literature,' which is to be issued under the auspices of the London 'Times,' Rudyard Kipling will be paid one dollar a word. It is entitled, 'White Horses,' is in ten stanzas of eight lines and is appropriate for Trafalgar Day, but without a word of politics in it.

Despatches received here from Cairo, Egypt, say the Khedive is in a precarious financial position, as the result of a long course of private extravagance.

Professor Hubert Herkomer, B.A., R.W.S., will probably succeed the late Sir John Gilbert as President of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors, who died on Oct. 6.

A recent census of sixteen churches within five hundred yards' radius of the Mansion House, showed the congregations to be 19,990, and that both services cost the churches $25,000 annually.

The Czar has conferred patents of nobility upon Jean and Edouard De Reszke, the famous operatic singers.

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.

MUCH ENTHUSIASM IN BUFFALO.

Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 16.—There was a tremendous gathering at the Music Hall last evening, which was addressed by Bishop Dudley, of Kentucky; Bishop Baldwin, of Huron; Bishop Gailor, of Tennessee, and Canon Gore, of Westminster. The vast audience arose, and delighted with the floods of eloquence that rolled from the lips of those four, greeted them. It was especially charmed with Montreal's favorite, the Bishop of Huron.

The delegates have two busy days yet before them. Extraordinary interest is being taken in the convention by Buffalonians, and the mass meetings this evening and to-morrow, are sure to be overflowing ones. The visitors have been favored with clear skies.

WAS TIRED OF LIFE.

Ottawa, Oct. 16.—Weary of earth after years of knocking about, Louis Bellerive, yesterday, walked down to the steamer 'Marquis of Lorne,' climbed on the upper deck, took off his coat and deliberately jumped into the river. The deed was witnessed by two persons, the captain's wife and a young man named Laflamme. The body was found yesterday afternoon. The deceased came from Montreal about two months ago, and since resided with his nephew, Mr. R. Armour, of Clarence street.

BRITISH ADVANCE IN AFRICA.

London, Oct. 16.—A despatch from Lagos says that the British forces sent to the Hinterland have occupied various posts on the north-west frontier and that the French are apparently retiring to Boussa.

DECIDEDLY COOL

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Ont., Oct. 16.—11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures:—Kamloops, 46, 34; Calgary, 38, 26; Qu'Appelle, 36, 20; Winnipeg, 40, 22; Port Arthur, 44, 34; Parry Sound, 74, 60; Toronto, 86, 64; Ottawa, 86, 62; Montreal, 78, 58; Quebec, 70, 46; Halifax, 62, 54. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours:—Fresh to strong south-westerly to north-westerly winds; showers or thunderstorms in many places, turning considerably cooler at night; mostly fair, and decidedly cool on Sunday.

Montreal, Oct. 16.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 29.80; yesterday, 30.02. Temperature, to-day, max. 73, min. 59; yesterday, max. 74, min. 60.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

MACNAUGHTON—At 26 Burton ave., Westmount, on the 9th inst., a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. N. Macnaughton. 16

NELSON—On October 14, 1897, at 158 Lusignan street, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Nelson. 16

SCOTT—At 162 Mansfield street, on Oct. 12, 1897, the wife of George M. Scott, of a son (still-born). 16

MARRIED.

BRITTON—HERRIMAN.—On Oct. 12, 1897, at 6311 Woodlawn avenue, Chicago, residence of Dr. Wilfred D. Herriman, brother of the bride, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Dr. E. A. Herriman, to Mr. Jerry Britton, of Montreal. 16

COX—HAMILTON.—On Oct. 12, 1897, by the Rev. J. F. Gorman, rector of Grace Church, Ottawa, Bertha, daughter of the late James Hamilton, of Cantley, Quebec, to Mr. J. E. Cox, of Ottawa. 16

WARD—RAYBOULD—At 1173 St. Denis st., Montreal, on the evening of the 14th instant, by the Rev. J. R. Dobson, pastor of St. Giles Church, William H. Ward, to Eliza M. Raybould, both of this city. 15

DIED.

CAMPBELL—At Athol, on Oct. 7, 1897, after a few days' illness, Hester Caroline, only and beloved child of Duncan J. and Caroline B. Campbell, aged 3 years, 10 months and 18 days. 15

FITZHENRY.—At Quebec, on Oct. 14, 1897, Margaret Ryan, wife of Mr. Nicholas Fitzhenry, storekeeper, Marine Department, and mother of Mrs. E. Langlois, Quebec, and Mrs. W. J. Brennan, Montreal. 16

INGLIS.—On Oct. 14, 1897, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Cowan, 122 Huron street, Toronto, Margaret, widow of the Rev. Walter Inglis, of Ayr, Ont., and daughter of the late Rev. John Dickson, missionary of the Church of Scotland at Karass, Russia. 18

PICKUP.—At his residence, Lake avenue, Carleton Place, Ont., on Oct. 10, 1897, aged 29 years and 7 months, Edwin Geo. Patrick Pickup, barrister, eldest and only surviving son of the late John Geo. Wallwork Pickup, M.D., of Brockville. 16

PARKER—At Leeds Village, Que., on the 13th instant, Daniel Parker, in the 83rd year of his age. 15

ROTHNEY.—On Oct. 8, 1897, at Leeds village, Megantic County, Que., after a lingering illness, borne with Christian fortitude, James Rothney, aged 20 years, 8 months and 5 days, second son of George Rothney.

Gone before. 16

ROCHESTER—On Oct. 11, 1897, at her son's residence, 141 Albert street, Ottawa, Elizabeth A. Rochester, widow of the late John Rochester, in her 72nd year. 16

WHYTE.—At 9 West Castle Road, Edinburgh, on Sept. 1, 1897, in the 57th year of his age, Rev. Robert Whyte, D.D., for 25 years minister of Lauriston Place, U. P. Church.

Should this notice come under the eye of the late Rev. Robert Whyte's friends in America, will they kindly communicate with A.C.W., Box 1057 Montreal.

Chicago, Winnipeg and Western papers please copy. 14

Those sending notices for the above column may send with them a list of names of interested friends. Marked copies of the 'Witness' containing such notice will be sent free to any address in Canada Montreal excepted.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The durability of the Morris Pianos is vouched for by Prof. W. H. Jackson, L.D.C.M., who has had one in constant use for eight years. W. H. Leach, 49 Metcalfe street, sells these cerebrated pianos from $250 upwards, on monthly payments of $8, as he employs no agents and has small expenses. Open evenings. 16

The Co-operative Funeral Expense Society, 1725 St. Catherine street. Telephone 6235. Funeral directors. Reasonable charges, painstaking and polite employees.

AU BON MARCHE
ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE.
1883 & 1885 Notre Dame St

Our Stock of Winter Jackets, Capes, Cloaks, Shawls, Fur Goods, etc., are all on view; also our New Winter Dress Goods, Cloakings, Tweeds, Blankets, Carpets, and all at Rock Bottom Prices. 23

TEES & CO.,
THE
UNDERTAKERS,
300 St. James St.
Montreal

MILLINERY!
MILLINERY!

MISS BYRNE, Milliner,

HAS REMOVED to her New Establishment . .

99 Metcalfe Street,

Between St. Catherine and Burnside Place,

Also at Old Stand,

792 and 794 Dorchester Street.

All the Newest and Latest MILLINERY NOVELTIES from Paris, London and New York.

THE **S. CARSLEY CO.,** Limited.

Notre Dame street. Montreal's Greatest Store. Oct. 16, 1897.

'The Store that is Increasing Faster than any other Store in Montreal To-day.'

MONDAY'S VALUES LEAD
—IN—
Ladies' Jackets and Capes

A rich and luxurious stock of the Latest Novelties in Russian Blouse Jackets at prices that lead for value.

JACKET SPECIALS.

95 choice Cheviot Serge Jackets in black, only, latest style, double-breasted, new sleeves and wide revers, would sell elsewhere for $5.00. Here on Monday for $2.69.

87 very Stylish Tweed Jackets, Scotch Effects, has velvet collar, new sleeves and fancy pockets, good value for $9.00. Here on Monday, $4.70.

58 Elegant Beaver Cloth Jackets in Navy, Brown, Drab, Myrtle and Black, made double breasted and with fancy High Collar, New Sleeves and side pockets, a model garment at $10. Here on Monday for $5.85.

22 only, Fancy Jackets. Handsome Rough Cloth, lined with silk, new coat collar, stylish sleeves and side pockets, worth $12. Here on Monday for $6.50.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

RUSSIAN BLOUSE JACKETS

Striking novelties in Ladies' New Russian Blouse Jackets. The choice colors of Fine Dress Cloth, Navy, Fawn, Drab, Green and Black, handsomely trimmed with new Mohair Braid in charming designs, beautifully finished, lined with rich silk, $23.50.

Elegant creation of a New Russian Blouse Jacket, French Model, in New Green, Navy, Fawn and Black. Havana Cloth, Handsome Beaver Fur Collar, and Stylishly trimmed with wide Military Braid, lined with Shot Silk. A perfect Model Jacket. $28.50.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS.

Our Dress Goods department continues to attract thousands of ladies whose universal judgment places this Dress Goods stock as the largest, best and most attractive assortment in Canada.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

New Titana Cloth in pretty mottled grounds with raised shell pattern, stylish and serviceable, 30c.

New silk and wool Milanese Cloth in a fine basket pattern, all the latest colorings, 69c.

New Minorca Cloth with heavy raised boucle pattern on changeable foundation, 75c.

New Cycling Cloths, 56 inches wide in a full range of choice effects. Nothing like them for wear, 95c.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

NEW BLACK GOODS.

New Fancy Boscabel Cloth in bright satin finish and elegant designs, 55c.

New Mustapha Cloth with heavy raised boucle patterns in large and small designs, 75c.

New French Poplin in a medium cord, one of the latest plain dress fabrics, 90c.

New Black Montauban Cloth with raised mohair Sidney pattern, very effective and stylish, $1.15.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

This is Canada's Greatest Linen Store, the only store where you can find specimens of household linen from every known manufacturing centre. England, Ireland, Scotland, Belgium, Germany and Russia, all contribute to the great stock here, quality always the best; prices always the lowest.

LINEN TABLE NAPKINS.		LINEN DAMASK.	
5-8 size Linen Napkins	58c doz	50 inch Bleached Damask	33c
5-8 size Linen Napkins	70c doz	62 inch Bleached Damask	38c
5-8 size Linen Napkins	1.00 doz	62 inch Fine Linen Damask	60c
5-8 size Linen Napkins	1.25 doz	68 inch Pure Linen Damask	77c
5-8 size Linen Napkins	1.45 doz	72 inch Pure Linen Damask	95c
5-8 size Linen Napkins	1.75 doz	72 inch Fine Grade Damask	$1 20
5-8 size Linen Napkins	2.35 doz	72 inch Extra Fine Damask	1 50
5-8 size Linen Napkins up to	2.80 doz	90 inch Best Linen Damask	2 25

☞ Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

The S. CARSLEY CO., Limited,
1765 to 1783 Notre Dame st., 192 to 194 St. James st., Montreal.

There is no article

of a gentleman's clothing that it is more important should present a good appearance than his TROUSERS. Such may be had from

W. PATERSON, The Tailor, 1729 Notre Dame St.

CARPETS

Purchase your CARPETS and furnish your homes next week. See the immense stock and value offered in

Carpets and Curtains, Oilcloths and Rugs

AT THOMAS LIGGETT'S, Montreal and Ottawa.

A GREAT BARGAIN.
OUR
Wood Fibre Copper Lined BATHS for $25.
Only a few left.
Before you buy, see them.
THE G. R. LOCKER CO.,
1749 Notre Dame Street.

New Designs.



GEO. S. KIMBER,
House and Sign Painter,
2436 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
Bell Tel. 3287.

FOR
Perfect Fitting
EYE-GLASSES
—AND—
SPECTACLES
Go to BEATTY'S.



Solid Gold Spectacles from $4.50
Solid Gold Eye-Glasses from 3.50
Gold Filled Eye-Glasses from 2.00
Gold Filled Spectacles from 2.00
Best qualities Nickel Spectacles and Eye-Glasses, $1. Oculists' Prescriptions Correctly Filled.
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, REPAIRED. Watches Repaired and Warranted for $1.00.
D. BEATTY,
137 St. Peter st.
(Opposite "Witness" Office). 9

SYMPHONION!

This is the Latest Musical Novelty, and must be seen to be appreciated. They produce Classical, Dance and other Music automatically. We have also a line of Musical Clocks. These will prove a valuable addition to a well furnished home.

Store open every Saturday until 9.

R. A. Dickson & Co.
2261 St. Catherine St.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

MANTLES.

All the Latest Novelties of Paris, London and New York, now in stock!

THOUSANDS OF NEW GARMENTS

to select from at less than wholesale prices!

Style, Fit and Finish Guaranteed!

Open To-night till 9.30 o'clock

JOHN MURPHY & CO.
2343 St. Catherine street,
Cor. of Metcalfe st.
TERMS CASH. TEL. 3833.

FAMOUS HEATERS



Keeping Warm

is a very comfortable and substantial thought just now, and it's a thought that can't be thought about too much. Stoves are not bought every day—they won't wear out like a handkerchief. Buy a good stove—one that will last and give solid satisfaction. Choose a **"FAMOUS HEATER"** from our extensive line and be sure that it will give solid satisfaction.

R. & W. KERR,
Established 1873.
BALMORAL BLOCK.
1908 and 1910 Notre Dame st.

PREMO CAMERAS PRODUCE PERFECT PICTURES.
DAVID H. HOGG,
Photographic Goods
662 Craig Street

ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

Toronto, Oct. 16.—The 'World,' this morning says it is in a position to announce that the Ontario Legislature will be called together about the first of February next, and that the general provincial elections will be held in the following June or July. These two assertions are based upon statements made by the Hon. A. S. Hardy.

GOLD IN NIAGARA DISTRICT.

Jordan, Ont., Oct. 16.—A rich strike of gold bearing rock has been discovered on the farm of Mr. Ira Swayze, a few miles east of this place. Samples of rock which have been produced and tested, show every evidence of containing the metal in paying quantities.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Joy Reigns

Supreme in every household whose washing is attended to by the

TROY LAUNDRY.

No blistering or torn work.
No violence to the material.

Instead of grumbling, nothing heard but hearty encomiums from patrons, whose numbers steadily increase every week, and include most of the best families in the city.

Don't make the mistake of sending your cuffs, collars, shirts, curtains or anything else washable to an inferior Laundry.

It is mistaken economy. SEND YOUR PARCELS to the TROY, the first favorite with all classes.

FACTORY, 10 to 14 Inspector st.
CENTRAL OFFICE, 690 Craig st.
Phones:
Bell 666 and 444.
Merchants, 1308.

THE NEW LOAN.

Toronto, Oct. 16.—The 'Globe' editorially comments on the Canadian loan and says it is a gratifying assurance that the financial standing of the Dominion is fully recognized in British financial circles. The fact of Canadian banks, loan companies and insurance companies being among the tenderers, shows that our own financial institutions have faith in the stability of Canadian securities in the British market. The rate of interest is so low that Canadian financiers would only invest for only subsequent disposal in Britain. In banking circles the loan is regarded as an unqualified success, especially as there is now a marked stiffening of the money market in Britain.

The 'Mail and Empire' does not comment.

The 'World,' (Conservative), says:—'The new Canadian loan of £2,000,000, the subscription books of which closed in London yesterday, was a great success. The applications for the loan aggregated over £4,200,000, or more than double the amount asked for. This loan is the best ever floated by the Canadian Government. The rates of the allotments will yield the investor only about 2¾ percent. The yield of British consols, which rank hightr than any other public security, is 2¼ percent per annum on the investment.

DISASTROUS BOILER EXPLOSION.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Oct. 16.—This afternoon at the farm of Mr. Hardiman, three miles from town, one young man, David McGill, was killed and four others seriously injured by the boiler of a steam thresher exploding. The men had just come from dinner and were in their places ready to begin work when the explosion occurred. The engineer was hurled through the air about forty feet and was badly bruised and scalded. McGill who was standing in front of the boiler, was carried sixty feet away, being hurled through the barn and out upon the straw stacks. His skull was completely crushed, nothing being left but his face, and both arms and legs were broken. It is likely that one of the others, whose skull was fractured will also die.

AID FOR FIRE SUFFERERS.

Winnipeg, Oct. 16.— The Hon. Col. McMillan has returned to the city and on behalf of the government met the general relief committee yesterday afternoon to discuss the suggestion as to temporary advances to settlers in the Lake Francis and Beausejour districts, to enable them to secure lumber for rebuilding houses and for arrangements togather aquantity of fodder for cattle. An answer was also received from the Hon. Thos. Greenway, Premier, who had been ill at his home, Crystal City, intimating that he had corresponded with his colleagues on the matter, and that he himself expected to arrive in the city this evening.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

London, Oct. 15.—The 'Daily News' says this morning:—'There is a good prospect of the speedy conclusion of a general arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States. We have reason to believe that President McKinley will propose a clause in the treaty providing that before any subject is finally referred to the Court of Arbitration such reference shall be approved by the Queen on one hand and by the American Senate on the other. It is expected that such a proviso will induce the Senate to ratify the treaty, and it is improbable that any objection will be raised on this side.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 16.

METHODIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The Rev. W. H. Emsley presided at a public meeting held last night in the Douglas Methodist Church at which a number of people were present. The meeting was under the auspices of the Methodist Sunday-school Association.

The Rev. Dr. Sutherland, general missionary secretary of the Methodist Church of Canada, remarked that the example set by the sunday-schools of Montreal in regard to missionary matters had been an example and an inspiration to many other schools in diferent parts of the Dominion.

The Rev. Dr. Potts, chairman of the International Lesson Committee, gave some statistics regarding the work of the same, which showed continual progress. In the United States and British North America there was a grand total of 142,147 Sunday-schools, 1,474,491 officers and teachers, and 11,560,237 scholars. He further remarked that the international Sunday-school work was not only a great evangelical alliance, a great interdenominational, but a great international alliance, because the best people of the United States were in thorough sympathy with Britain and Canada in regard to this great Sunday-school work. Dr. Potts added that he believed such an alliance would forbid forever the possibility of war between Great Britain and the United States.

WANT CIVIC EXPERTS.

The question of permanently appointing two experts to look into and report upon all claims for damages against the city is again being raised in civic circles. Many of the aldermen hold that the city would save thousands of dollars every year by having two paid experts of its own instead of having to call in outside experts, and paying them for their services. The Finance Committee at its last meeting was called upon to pay a thousand dollars to Messrs. P. E. Lamalice and C. D. Papineau for their services in looking into the claims made against the city in connection with the flooding of cellars amounting to fifty-two thousand dollars, which claims were settled for three thousand dollarrs, with but one or two exceptions. The above is a sample of how expensive the services of outside experts is to the Corporation.

A GREAT DANISH PIANIST.

A rich treat is in store for lovers of high class music in a recital that is to be given in the Windsor Hall on the evening of Nov. 22, when the famous Danish pianist, Mr. August Hyllested, will make his first appearance in Montreal. The New York 'Musical Courier,' in introducting this artist to the New York public, said: — 'Of course royalty cannot make or destroy genius, but it is certainly an evidence of superior qualities in a musician when people who hear everything of the best show him marks of special favor. Mr. Hyllested, as a pianist, has been specially favored by courts and royal personages, who are genuine music lovers. It is a well known fact that the Princess of Wales attends his concerts in London. He has also been invited to Marlborough House, and has received charming souvenirs from host and hostess. He has visited for weeks at Itzehoe, the home of Princess Louise, who is a sister of the King of Denmark, and played several times at Holyrood House, the home of Lord and Lady Aberdeen, when Lord High Commissioner of Scotland. Last year in the course of a concert tour King Christian of Denmark, called him to the Castle of Amallenborg, and talked long and freely with the pianist. Last year Mr Hyllested was invited by the Dowager Empress Frederic, who is a daughter of Queen Victoria, and mother of the Emperor William, to play his compositions at her palace in Berlin, and she graciously gave him presentation to the various personages in England. During his recent stay in England he was invited to appear before Her Majesty, Her Imperial Majesty the Empress Frederic, H.R.H. Princess Christian. He is Royal Court pianist to the Princess Louise.'

ST. HYACINTHE DAIRY SCHOOL.

The reopening of the St. Hyacinthe Dairy School, under the auspices of the Province of Quebec Dairy Industry Association, will take place on Nov. 3. These will be the series of lectures, commencing on the following dates: Nov. 3; Nov. 17; Dec. 9; Jan. 10; Jan. 31; Feb. 28; March 14; March 28; April 11, and April 25. The lectures of Dec. 9, are reserved for English-speaking students; those of Jan. 10 for inspector-candidates of both languages, and those of Jan. 31 to former students of the school also of both languages. All the lectures of the other series will be given in French.

It having been found that a certain number of inspector-candidates miss their examination for want of sufficient preparation it has been decided to open a preparatory course of one month for all former students of the school who may wish to undergo in 1899 the examination for inspector. Admission to the school will be free to all having paid their subscription fee to the Dairy Industry Association for 1898.

For inscription, and all other information apply to the secretary of the Dairy School at St. Hyacinthe.

CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE.

At a meeting of the Council of the Chambre de Commerce, held yesterday afternoon, a communication was read from the French Chamber of Commerce thanking the members of this association for their help in the project of subsidizing a direct line of steamships between France and Canada.

Another communication was also read from a French firm asking to correspond with the cider apple dealers of Canada, as they require many theusand tons of the fruit, on cash terms. For further information, dealers may correspond with the Chambre de Commerce, 81 St. James street.

Different special committees reported progress, and were intrusted to continue their work. The hall committee were authorized to purchase a bookcase.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The Celebrated Lindman Truss.—B. Lindman of Toronto, who is now permanently located in Montreal, can be consulted at his private offices, 2418 St. Catherine street. Personal attention given, and every truss guaranteed to give perfect comfort and safety.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS' ADVERTISEMENT.

JUST SO!

It's a well kent fact that at OGILVY'S ye kin git a' ye need in raa'l

SCOTCH TARTANS

What they dinna hae in that kind o' guids, like a lot mair in the dry [illegible] ye need ni try ony other bady, fir yer sure ti git what ye want at

OGILVY'S.

Are addin' tae their already iarge stock o' TARTANS, thus makin' ane o' the largest assortments o' Tartans in the countrie. They dinna hae every [illegible] o' the clans, but they hae a' the kinds that mak the

BONNIE DRESSES AND BLOUSES,

together wi' a braw lot o'

FANCY TARTANS,

Juist as pretty as ony clan tartan ye ever clapped yer een on in

TARTAN SILKS.

Ye canna buy better or git mair value fer yer money than at

OGILVY'S.

Some o' them made by these Japan loons and some frae ither parts o' the world. Ance the weeman folk see them they canna keep frae admiring an' buying them, they look sae bonnie, ilka ane o' them, and ther JUIST the FASHIN'. Wad ye like to ken the

HEESTORIE O' ONY CLAN

in particular? Juist write to OGILVY'S, for they hae juist received a big lot o' lithographed copies o' the Clan Tartans. On the back o' each is a short heestorie o' the clan. Juist write to-night for ane. They'll be right gled to send ye a copy for naething.

MAIL ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

James A. Ogilvy & Sons

THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE IN CANADA,

St. Catherine and Mountain sts.

LADIES' OUTER GARMENTS.

Beautiful exhibit of the Correct Styles and a Special Sale Monday and all week. Been most too warm for Wraps, etc., yet we've been doing a splendid business in our fine Cloak Department, to which our low prices and sterling qualities entitle us. These specials for Monday and all week:

LADIES' JACKETS in Cheviot, Coat Front, New Back and Sleeves, nicely tailored. Special at *$3*.

LADIES' CAPES in Black Cheviot, 175 inches sweep, 27 inches long, substantial and well made. Special at *$3.50*.

LADIES' BOUCLE and FRIEZE JACKETS in Button Up and Box Fronts, New Style Sleeve and Back, very stylish. Special at *$5*.

LADIES' HEAVY BEAVER JACKETS in all the prevailing colors and Black, Coat Fronts, Crown Collar, New Sleeves, Strictly Tailor Made and Perfect Fitting. Special at *$7.50*.

LADIES' JACKETS in All-Wool Beaver and Boucle Cloths, large Ivory Buttons, Latest in Style and Finish. Special at *$10*.

LADIES' FINEST QUALITY AIX LA CHAPELLE BEAVER JACKETS with Large Pearl Buttons, Crown and Cut Collar, Box Fronts. Special at *$15*.

Special Lines of LADIES' SILK LINED and SILK and WOOL BRAIDED JACKETS and CAPES in every conceivable style, color and shape, ranging in prices from *$18* to *$55*. Many of them exclusive designs only to be had from us.

MILLINERY.

The largest Millinery stock in the city. The greatest in Montreal. Piled high with all that fashion and taste suggest, at prices that outclassed competition has no hopes of matching. Every lady owes it to herself to see our immense assortment, nothing like it outside of New York. Our specials for Monday are:

LADIES' ENGLISH WALKING HATS, very popular this season. Special at *49c*.

LADIES' FINE FUR FELT DRESS SHAPES, in all the new shapes and styles. Special at *98c*.

Thousands of FANCY BIRDS, WINGS and OSPREYS, many of them worth 50c. Special at *15c*.

25 Dozen OSTRICH TIPS in Black and Brown, regular 75c. Now marked at *25c*.

We carry the largest stock of ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS in Canada, and as well posted shoppers know, retail them at less than wholesale prices. Next week we intend clearing the balance of our FRENCH PATTERN HATS and BONNETS at one-half their actual value.

COME EARLY IN THE WEEK TO

HAMILTON'S, St. Catherine and Peel sts., and Dominion Sq.

MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED.

LADIES, For FINE STATIONERY,

In all the Newest Delicate Tints,

Just received from New York,

Go to G. W. CLARKE & CO. 2270 St. Catherine

Where you will find a large, well-selected stock at very low prices. Fine Boxes of Stationery, 20c to $1.50.

BUSINESS MEN,

Get your invoices printed at the 'Witness' Printing House

HALF TONE ETCHINGS

Equal to the best produced, at 15 cents per square inch. Special rates for large quantities.

'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE.
Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

DESIGNING,

ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING
Done promptly and good work guaranteed.
'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE.
Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

EVIDENCE-TAKING IN THE LAPIERRE CASE NEARING THE END.

Sherbrooke, Que., Oct 16.—Evidence in the now famous Lapierre cruelty case is expected to be all in by to-day. Yesterday Ernest Rioux, examined by Mr. Belanger, said that he knew both the prisoners at the bar, and knew the female prisoner before she was married, and was acquainted with the male prisoner for over twenty years. He worked with him in the mill at Danville. He had only met the male prisoner once or twice since he was married. The prisoner was not considered a man with much intelligence by his fellow workmen, but he was always looked upon as being an honest man and obliging to his fellow workmen. He had never seen him get out of temper.

Raymond Belanger, who had known the prisoner for about twenty-eight years, also testified to Lapierre's good character and obliging disposition, but appeared to be lacking in brain power.

Hector Croteau, another witness who had worked with Lapierre, said that the other laborers used to make fun of Lapierre. He was what might be called simple.

Madame Bureau, a sister of the female prisoner, was then called. She said that she was twenty-three years of age. She stayed at the home of the prisoners' for two months, four years ago. That was during the months of November and December. She came to the house to take care of her sister, who was sick. While there she slept in the garret. Little Francois slept there also. It was all one room. The floor was composed of double boards, but was not nailed. There was just one window upstairs. She slept there every night. There were two stoves downstairs. The stove pipes went upstairs, and Francois slept on the floor near the stove pipe. The weather was very cold during that time, but it was warmer upstairs than down. She had plenty of warm covering and did not feel the cold at all; and she never heard Francois say that he was cold. Prisoners were very poor, and their food was scanty. When she was there the children were all right. She was there when the daughter Joe died. It was from diphtheria, and at that time they were all bad with sore throats. The mother took care of the children when they were sick but she could not remembr what was done to them. No doctor was in attendance. Witness was nineteen years at that time.

Cross-examined,—She could see outside from the upstairs apartment.

J. Grandin testified that his sister was Lapierre's first wife, and he had known the prisoner for seventeen or eighteen years. Lapierre worked at different places when he knew him first. He (Lapierre) was not very smart, but he knew his business as he was a good workman. He did not know whether he was quiet or not. He had been to prisoner's place several times. The house was very 'loose.' He was there in the winter time, but he did not sleep there.

Prisoner paid $500 in cash for the farm he owned. When he (witness) visited the house he had dinner there, and Celina took dinner the same as the other children. Hosana, the brother of Celina, had lived in several places since he left his father's house.

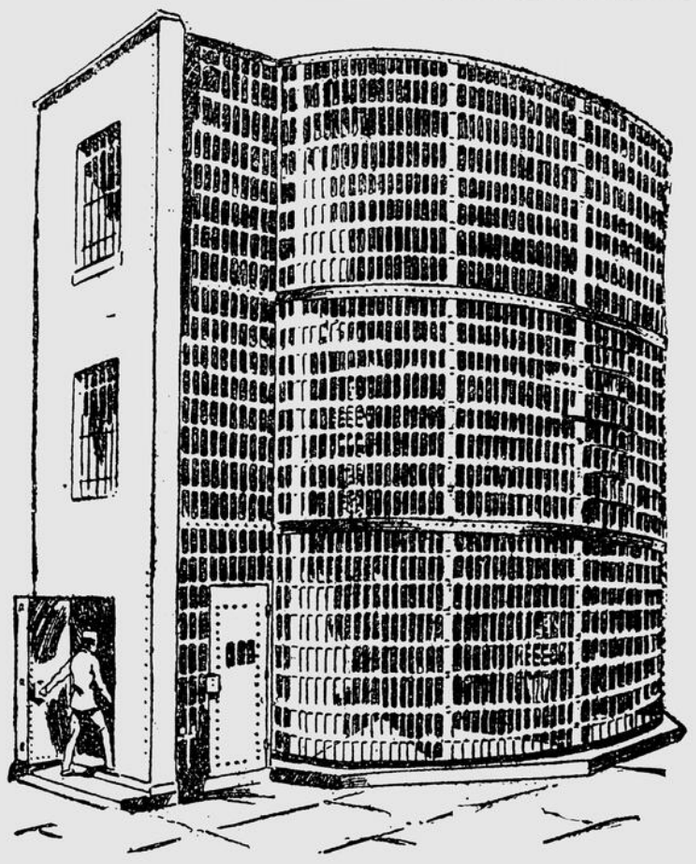
The Court rose at five o'clock.

BRANDING OF CHEESE.

Brockville, Ont., Oct. 16.—The question of a proper brand for cheese has long agitated the dairymen of Canada. Mr. Charles Bate, of Brockville, seems to have solved the problem. His device for which a patent will be issued shortly, consists of a brass plate, nickelled, bearing the number of the factory and the section, and from this the brand is made in the cheese itself in course of manufacturing. It cannot be erased after the cheese is manufactured.

MR. HOOPER RETIRES.

Toronto, Oct. 16.—Owing to advanced age, Mr. Edward Hooper has retired from the vice-presidency of the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company, and has been succeeded by Mr. W. G. Gooderham, Mr. Hooper remaining on the board, of which he has been a member continuously since 1862. Mr. Hooper is in his ninetieth year.



NEW STEEL TRAP PRISON.

Prison matters are being discussed at the meeting of the New York Penological Society now being held in New York city, but the most important subject of all was the paper on the non-escapable prison, made on the same plan as the famous boiler iron prison of Oswego.

The appearance of this prison is like a great rat trap in that once in you cannot get out by any irregular way, but must be released by the man in charge, and it is like a squirrel cage inasmuch as it is rotary.

A prison of this sort is composed of three principal parts the building consisting of four walls and a roof, in which it is contained, and the central revolving cylinder of cells. Every part of this cylinder is made of the best iron obtainable, and the whole is mounted on ball bearings in such a way that it may be revolved at the will of the official in charge. So accurately is the cylinder balanced and so well are the bearings adjusted that it is quite easy to move it by means of a hand crank and rack, though in actual practice the power of a motor, either water or electric, is generally used.

In shape each cell is exactly like a hollow wedge, whereof the big end is formed by a segment of the cylinder's outside circular shell, while the smaller end touches the cylinder's core. The roof, floor and sides of each cell are made of chilled boiler iron, so hard that the finest tempered chisel or the keenest file made would hardly make an impression upon it.

None of these cells has a door, though each has an opening for going in and out. This opening, however, cannot be used for this purpose excepting when it is exactly opposite a corresponding opening in the entrance, and no two cells on the same tier or story may be entered at the same time.

Outside the cylinder of cells, but entirely disconnected with it, is the wide cage, and this looks almost exactly like a gigantic stationary squirrel cage wheel set on end. It is made of thick steel bars, chilled to a hardness fully equal to that of the cylinder, but separated from the cylinder and cells just enough to be out of reach, even should a prisoner get possession of tools for cutting his way out. Connecting with it are cage-like entrance galleries, one for each tier, each containing a double set of doors.

When the prisoners are to be taken out for exercise, or to enter upon their duties in the shops, they must pass out singly, the cage being revolved just far enough as each leaves his cell to bring the opening of the next cell into line with the entrance cage, and they must enter in similar fashion. When the last prisoner has gone in, the doors of the entrance cage are locked by one movement of the hand; a second movement fastens the cage in place, so that it cannot be moved.

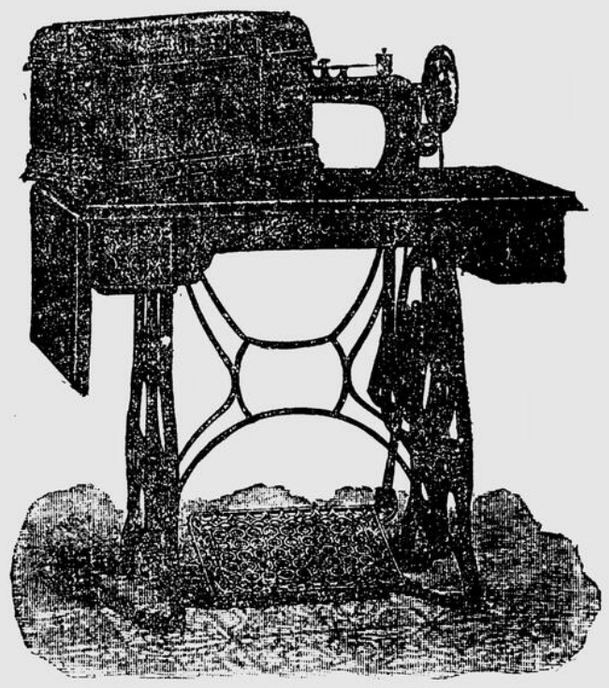
The building enclosing such a prison need be no more than a mere shell of brick or stone, and the prisoners may be watched in their cells at all times from galleries or balconies on the inside of the shell's walls.

While this form of jail may not be adapted to great penal establishments, it possesses undoubted advantage for jails in which only a few prisoners are to be confined.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLONIAL HOUSE, Phillips Square.

SEWING MACHINES



From $20 to $45.

Also, a First-class HAND MACHINE, $12.50.
All Machines guaranteed for Five Years. Customers dissatisfied after one month's trial can have money refunded.
NEEDLES for all makes of machines.
BELTS, OIL, OIL CANS, and Machine Sundries of all kinds always on hand.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.
MONTREAL.



Graceful in Outline.

DRAFTED TO FIT THE FOOT

As near perfection as human skill can approach. Are our high grade Footwear we are proud of them. They draw the trade and not the feet. We invite your inspection. Prices reasonable, quality considered.

W. H. STEWART,
2295 St. Catherine St.,
2 doors west of McGill College avenue.

CHINESE TEACHER'S A B C.

(To the Edittor of thte 'Witness.')

Sir, — A-nimation, application. B-e prompt, be earnest, be thorough. C-heerfulness. D-evoutness. E-xplain, encourage, 'example better than precept.' 'F-ervent in spirit,' foreign missions under home advantages. 'G-o ye and teach all nations,' our divine commission. 'H-ow shall they hear without a preacher,' 'how beautiful are the feet of them that bring glad tidings of good things.' I-llustrate by objects, 'I seek not yours but you,' 'I, if be lifted up will draw all men unto me.' J-oy in service. K-indle love to Christ and Christians. L-anguage wings the arrow, religionists' point, learn to labor and to wait. M-agnify the work, far-reaching in influence, around the world to millions — for eternity. N-ever mind the world's criticism, 'not by might, nor by power, but by the Holy Spirit.' O-bedient to the faith which overcometh the world P-ronounce distinctly, persevere, pray and pray again. Q-ualification, she left her pitcher at the well and to her home returned, the welcome word of life to bear, which in her full heart burned.' R-egularity, repetition in same tone of voice, 'Readin', Ritin', Religion, our three R's, reward of grace how wondrous! short toil, eternal rest! one hour in 168. S-implicity, spelling of minor importance, sing the gospel into them, sow beside all waters. 'T-his one thing I do,' the greatest possible earthly achievement, to win a soul to Christ, time is short, 'teachers shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever, 'whosoever shall teach them shall be called great in the kingdom of heaven.' U-ndue familiarity to be avoided, a due reserve ever, unite in prayer monthly. V-isit your scholar, especially after an absence, 'if no impropriety.' W-ise as serpents and harmless as doves.' 'in vain is the net spread in the sight of any bird.' X-amine yourselves, exalt the motive, for Christ's sake. 'Y-earn for souls. Z-ealously strive to win them.

The above suggestions are offered by way of impressing upon our many teachers of Chinese in Montreal and beyond their duty and privilege; and to incite interest in those of Montreal in a Chinese teachers rally in the lecture-room of Knox Church on Thursday evening next, Oct. 21, at 8 p.m. A general gathering of all the teachers, old, new and prospective, and friends of the cause, to discuss the aims, methods and prospects of that work with a view to promote its efficiency and success.

J. C. T.

R. WILSON SMITH.
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Government, Municipal and Railway Securities, Bought and Sold. First class Securities Suitable for Trust Funds always on hand. Trust Estates Managed.
STANDARD LIFE CHAMBERS, 151 St. James st.
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ISSUED.
MONEY TO LEND.
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NOTARIES & COMMISSIONERS,
110 St. James Street.

CENTS FOR SALE.
Apply at the "WITNESS" OFFICE.

CITY ITEMS.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, Oct. 18, are: — The Honorable W. Owens, and Mr. W. J. White, Mr. Malcolm Thomson, and Mr. J. H. Magor.

ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The sixteenth annual convention of the Dairy Industry Association will take place at Nicolet on Wednesday, Dec. 1, and on Thursday, Dec. 2, next. On that occasion the association will publish a detailed and illustrated programme, which will be sent to all its members and known friends. Any interested persons not having received it by Nov. 1, are requested to claim it by sending a post-card to the secretary at St. Hyacinthe.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Latest songs, waltzes, and musical hits on sale at the Lindsay-Nordheimer music store, 213 St. James street. 16

Having a very large and fine equipment we do everything first-class and reasonable. Tel. 6235 at any time. The Co-operative Funeral Expense Society, 1725 St. Catherine street, Funeral directors.

Weekly Calendar.

CANADIAN SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION,

164 Competitors. SECOND ANNUAL GAMES. **274 Entries.**

M.A.A.A. Grounds, at 2 p.m. sharp,

On Wednesday, October 20th.

Admission, 25 cents. Juniors, 10 cents. Bicycles checked at Hallowell St.

W. B. T. MACAULAY, Hon. Sec.

SATURDAY, OCT. 16.

THE FREE EDUCATIONAL
AND INDUSTRIAL CLASSES
Have Re-Opened at the
EVANGELISTIC HALL, 2424 St. Catherine street.

Sunday, 3.30 p.m., Bible Class.
Monday, 8 p.m., Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, French, Plain Sewing, Crocheting and Fancy Work.
Tuesday, 4 p.m., Gospel Service for Children.
Wednesday, 3.30 p.m., "Happy Circle of Busy Workers," a sewing class for Girls from 5 to 15 years.
Thursday, 8 p.m., first Thursday of each month a "Social." The remaining Thursdays, the What-We-Can Circle of King's Daughters.
Friday, 8 p.m., Dressmaking.
Saturday.
All Young Women Welcome.

ART ASSOCIATION,
Phillips Square.
ADVANCED ART CLASSES,
Session 1897-1898.

These Classes will commence on FRIDAY, 15th OCTOBER, under the direction of Mr. WILLIAM BRYMNER, R.C.A. Class rooms open daily for instruction and study. Students are granted the privileges of Associate Members during the Session. TWO SCHOLARSHIPS FOR COMPETITION. Intending Students please communicate with the Secretary as soon as possible. 13

Mr. C. DeW. REID

Will lead the SATURDAY NIGHT MEETING this week, at 8 o'clock.
Topic—"THE FIRST AND THE LAST INVITATIONS.'

New Bible Study Courses

SUNDAY Morning, 9.45 to 10.30.

A Course for Beginners.

SUNDAY Afternoon, 3 o'clock.

'The three Great Apostles, Peter, John and Paul,' beginning this Sunday (Oct. 17).
D. A. BUDGE, Leader.

TUESDAY Evening.

THREE CLASSES, Nos. 1 and 2, at 8 o'clock, No. 3, at 7 o'clock.
1. Introductory Course for Old and New Testaments.
2. The Gospel of John—a Book Study.
3. The Life of Our Lord.

THURSDAY Evening at 8 o'clock.

BIBLE CHARACTERS, by Mr. JOHN CURRIE.
All Young Men cordially invited.

Young Men's Christian Association,
Dominion Square.
15

SUNDAY, OCT. 17.

ST. JAMES METHODIST
CHURCH.
REV. S. P. ROSE, D.D., Pastor.

Sunday, Oct 17.

Sermons on behalf of Educational Society of the Methodist Church.

11 A.M.—The Pastor.
7 P.M.
Rev. JOHN POTTS, D.D.,
TORONTO.

MEN'S OWN,
BRIEF, BRIGHT, BROTHERLY
Every Sunday Afternoon, at 3 p.m.,
— IN —
CALVARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
Guy street, above St. Antoine.
NEXT SUNDAY.
Speaker:—**Rev. W. H. EMSLEY.**
Soloist:—**Mr. McLEOD.**
COME!

EMMANUEL CHURCH.
Corner Stanley and St. Catherine streets.
The Scientific Accuracy of the Bible
will be the subject of
DR. EVANS' SERMON,
Sunday Evening, October 17th.
An Interesting Topic. Come and hear him.
Seats Free.

MONDAY, OCT. 18.

A.O.U.W.

The next regular meeting of Stanley Lodge, No. 5, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 18th, at 8 p.m., in Richmond Hall, 280 Richmond street. As there is special business to transact a large attendance is requested.
By order, A. S. ROSS, Rec.

CENTRAL W. C. T. U.

This Union will hold its monthly prayer-meeting in Evangelistic Hall on MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m. All ladies are cordially invited. 16

TUESDAY, OCT. 19.

Annual Sailors' Concert
IN AID OF THE
MONTREAL SAILORS' INSTITUTE,

Given by the crews of the R.M.S. 'Vancouver,' and the various ships in port.
Assisted by Miss Marie Hollinshead, Soprano; Mr. Roland Paul, Tenor; Misses Norray and Hildred Coghlan, Instrumentalists; Mr. Reginald O. Thicke, Humorist, and the Zingari Banjo and Guitar Club.

WINDSOR HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 19, 1897, at 8 o'clock.

Chairman, THOS. HARLING, Esq.
Tickets, 50c and 25c.
Plan of hall at Willis & Co.'s, 1824 Notre Dame street, where reserved seats may be secured. 15

"PAINT AND POLISH."

Popular lecture by the REV. J. NICHOLS, on TUESDAY NIGHT, Oct. 19th, in ST. MARK'S HALL, corner William and Dalhousie streets. Prof. Ross will preside.
ADMISSION, 15c.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20.

MONTREAL
PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND REFUGE.

The half yearly meeting of the Governors and subscribers of this institution will be held in the board room on WEDNESDAY, the twentieth day of October, at three o'clock p.m., to receive the report of the Board of Management, and for the transaction of general business.

JEFFREY H. BURLAND,
Honorary Secretary.

THURSDAY, OCT. 21.

WINDSOR HALL,
(Under direction of Vert & Harriss,)
MLLE.
ANTOINETTE TREBELLI,
the world-famous Soprano, assisted by
HERR VON HOOSE, Tenor; SIG. QUINTANO, Violinist; MR. HUBERT DE BLANK, Pianoist and Accompanist.
will give TWO GRAND CONCERTS on
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, at 8 o'clock
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 23, 3 o'clock
Reserved seats.. .. ..$1.00 and 75c.
Admission .. ..50c.
Sale of seats opens at Shaw's Music Store, on Thursday, 14th. 12

FUTURE MEETINGS.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY.
Hallowe'en Concert,
WINDSOR HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, 1897.
PROGRAMME.

Concert to be opened with a Scotch Reel at 8 o'clock precisely.
President's remarks .. ..
Violin Selections—
Mr. ROBERT ANDERSON.
Song—'Here's a health bonnie Scotland to thee' .. ..
Mr. WILLIAM EWING.
Song—'There grows a bonnie brier bush,'..
Miss MARY WALDRUM.
Humorous Recital—'Specimen Reading Class' .. ..
Mr. J. WILLIAMS MACY.
Song—'The Standard on the braes o' Mar'
Mr. HAROLD JARVIS.
Dance—'Scotch Reel' .. ..
Misses EFFIE FYFE and LYALLA SMITH, Masters JOSEPH ROSS and ALBERT THORPE.
Song—'Jessie's Dream,' .. ..
Miss ELLA WALKER.
ADDRESS:
D.C. FRASER, Esq., Q.C, M.P., Guysboro, N.S.
PART II.
Song—'Scots wha hae' .. ..
Mr. HAROLD JARVIS.
Violin Selections .. ..
Mr. ROBERT ANDERSON.
Song—'I'm owre young to marry yet' .. ..
Miss MARY WALDRUM.
Dance—'Highland Fling' .. ..
Miss PEARL SEATH.
Song—'Auld Robin Gray' .. ..
Miss ELLA WALKER.
Song—'The Battle of Stirling Bridge' .. ..
Mr. WILLIAM EWING.
Humorous Song—'Buzz Little Bee' .. .. ..
Mr. J. WILLIAMS MACY.
Song—'Scotland yet' .. ..
Mr. HAROLD JARVIS.
Mr. CATHCART WALLACE, Accompanist.
Tickets at Shaw's Music Store, St. Catherine street, on and after the 22nd inst.

HALLOWE'EN CONCERT
By MISS MARIE HOLLINSHEAD,
MONDAY, November 1st, at 8 p.m.

In Lecture Hall, DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH, assisted by the following distinguished artists: Miss LOUIE KNIGHT, Contralto; Mr. ROLAND PAUL, Tenor; Mr. J. D. OUELLETTE, Baritone; Mr. JAMES McCARREY, Elocutionist; Mr. JAS. H. CAMPBELL, Pianist and Accompanist. Tickets on sale at Shaw's Music Store, 2274 St. Catherine street, and at Lindsay-Nordheimer's 213 St. James street.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, WESTMOUNT.

The annual harvest thanksgiving service will take place to-morrow, when the following special music will be rendered: Matins, 11 a.m., processional hymn, 'Now thank we all our God'; 'Venite,' Crotch; 'Te Deum,' Boskerch; harvest hymns, choral communion, Maunder. Evensong, 7 p.m., processional hymn, 'Now thank we all our God,' Barnby's 'Confession,' 'Magnificat' and 'Nunc Dimittis,' Garrett in F.; harvest hymns; offertory solo, recessional. The preacher in the morning will be the Rev. C. J. Boulden, headmaster of St. Alban's School, and in the evening the Rev. L. N. Tucker, of Vancouver.

SONS OF ENGLAND SOCIETY.

The tenth anniversary of Primrose Lodge, No. 49, was celebrated by a dinner on Thursday last at Stillwell's dining rooms, Craig street. A large attendance of the members was present, as also visitors from many of the city lodges. After an excellent dinner, a lengthy toast list interspersed with vocal and instrumental music, was proceeded with. Messages of regret that other duties would not permit of attendance were read from Bro. John W. Carter, sup. grand secretary; G. Clatworthy, P.S.G.P.; H. Furze, supreme grand auditor, and Bro. Dr. G. P. Girdwood. Among those present were noticed Bro. H. E. M. Wadge, District Deputy, Montreal Centre; P. P. Bros. Irons and Goodier (Primrose); P. Jones and J. Field (Excelsior), J. A. Edwards, (Victoria Jubilee), and T. R. Dewfall (Britannic), and the Rev. Dr. George. The proceedings were presided over by W. P. Bro. James Reynolds.

Weekly Calendar.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth
WILL SPEAK AT THE
Anniversary Services
OF THE
Old Brewery Mission
AS FOLLOWS:

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 23rd.
Converts' Testimony Meeting in the Old Brewery Mission, 788 Craig street, at 8 o'clock.

SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 24th.
Douglas Methodist Church at 11 o'clock.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 24th.
Queen's Theatre at 4 o'clock.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25th.
Dominion Square Methodist Church at 8 o'clock.

Collections and Subscriptions will be taken up in aid of the work of the Mission.

MRS. MAUD BALLINGTON BOOTH

Will speak in the American Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY EVENING at 7 o'clock. The Collection at this service will be in aid of the Old Brewery Mission.

D F.Q. 2-3 F.M. 10 **OCTOBER** ☾ L.Q. 18 ○ N.M. 25

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

For Great Britain add $1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 25c on Northern Messenger; $3.60 on Daily Witness.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

DAILY WITNESS.

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

WEEKLY WITNESS.

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

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

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1897.

MONTREAL'S NATURAL HARBOR.

The natural port of Montreal, Mr. Tarte said the other evening at Hochelaga, was at the east end of the city, and he intended that nature should have her own way in the matter, and to the end that the harbor might be built there he never would, he declared, sign a plan authorizing the expenditure of four or five million dollars, as proposed, upon the harbor in the centre of the city. For the first time in the course of the whole controversy over the subject, the Minister of Public Works on that occasion gave a substantial reason for his obstruction of the plans for harbor improvement, approved of by the City, the Harbor Commission and the great business interests. Previously, Mr. Tarte had advanced objections against details of Plan Number Nineteen which disappeared the moment they were discussed with engineers and practical business men. He gave the impression that he wanted to substitute for Plan Number Nineteen first a design a clever school boy might, with the other plans before him, have drawn, with vast basins and three short wharves of immense width, built out at right angles to the shore wharf. Mr. Tarte was saved from the ridicule his plan would have brought upon him in public by its being immediately altered by lengthening the piers. The modified plan thus produced became known as Mr. Tarte's plan. Mr. Tarte now declares that the plan called his—we suppose he alluded to this one, though he was reported to have said Plan Number Nineteen—was not his plan. So it is to be taken for granted, we gather, that Mr. Tarte has never had any plan, and that he was simply obstructing Plan Number Nineteen without having any substitute to offer for it, as was generally supposed. Anyway, Mr. Tarte has now avowedly, if we understand him, no plan of his own. It is curious, in view of this repudiation at this late date, to look back at all the pains and trouble Mr. Tarte put the business interests to in order to make it manifest to him that that plan known as his was an impossible one, threatening, as it did, to cripple the usefulness of the harbor for all time. Mr. Tarte would have saved all the interests concerned in the welfare of the port a great deal of trouble had he repudiated the plan long before he did.

Now, according to his address at Hochelaga, he bases his objections to Plan Number Nineteen on the ground that it is calculated to benefit the central portion of the harbor front only, whereas the money should be spent in part at least in assisting nature to establish the harbor in the east end, instead of where it is, in the centre of Montreal. Whatever else may be thought or said about the policy of Mr. Tarte, it is at least an intelligible one based upon an argument which may be reasoned upon. The argument is a very old one, which long ago occurred to wise minds, and was turned over and looked at from every side. But to wise minds it suggested nothing but regrets for what might have been, but was no longer possible. There can be no doubt whatever that before Montreal was built upon its present site, and before the Lachine canal was constructed, and before the harbor was actually established for all time fronting the business part of the city, while the island of Montreal was a wilderness with an Indian village somewhere between Hochelaga and the mountain, the most advantageous place for the port of Montreal was fronting the broad basin which stretches from Hochelaga to Longue Pointe. Had Maisonneuve chosen that site, had the city of Montreal grown up there, had the business portion of the town been built up along that front, had the Lachine canal been continued down the valley of the stream which then flowed where Craig street now is, and had its foot at Hochelaga, there can be no doubt whatever that to-day there would be practical unanimity among the business men of the city that the harbor improvements should all be made there. But all the reasons that would have moved the business men under such circumstances in demanding the harbor improvements between Hochelaga and Longue Pointe, moves them to-day under the actual circumstances to demand that the harbor shall remain where it is and that the necessary improvements shall be made in front of the city. The construction of the Lachine canal where it is, has settled for all time the question of where the most valuable, the most sought for space for berthing ships and handling freight is now and will be. The foot of the canal is the place spoken of by Sir Wilfrid Laurier where the ocean-going steamships meet the lake and river craft, and where the transfer of freight can be carried on most economically and most conveniently. It is the place where merchandise can be most easily and cheaply unloaded at the same time, and from which it can be transferred to the customs bonding and examining buildings and to the merchant's warehouses.

With the foot of the canal where it is, the establishment of the harbor between Hochelaga and Longue Pointe would subject the traffic of Montreal to the handicap which would be imposed by the time lost by the lake vessels and river vessels having to descend and ascend the St. Mary's current, in addition to the distance thus subjected to slow transportation, and the inconvenience and extra cost of the transportation of the merchandise of the city back and forth. But the idea that the argument from the natural port of Montreal should be used at this day to support a scheme to force shipping and commerce to seek Hochelaga under the circumstances of to-day never occurred, we will venture to say, to any man but the Minister of Public Works. Had he declared at the conference held in the Harbor Commissioners' board room before the business men of Montreal, his project, as he declared it the following evening at Hochelaga, what would have been the effect upon them? What consideration would have been given to Mr. Tarte's obstruction to the Harbor Commission's plan had the business men assembled known that the Minister of Public Works was actually at that time entertaining the project of obstructing the present improvement of the harbor and of ruining its future in order to assist nature to establish the harbor below St. Mary's current somewhere between Hochelaga and Longue Pointe? How many votes or how much countenance would Mr. Tarte have received for this project, which, it appears, is his only plan for harbor improvement? It is astounding that he should have delivered himself of this mad scheme in the presence of the Prime Minister of the Dominion, who had heard him discuss the matter a few hours previously before the business men of Montreal without making any reference to it.

HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

The fact that the number of women students in attendance at the University of Toronto shows a decided falling off is regrettable, but it by no means justifies the sweeping conclusion that 'it seems to 'prove that higher education for women 'was a fad which now has subsided.' It is to be feared that the writer of this dictum somewhat overrated the relative importance of Toronto and its university. It cannot be truly said of the movement for the higher education of women that it is either a 'fad' or that it shows signs of subsiding. The calendar of McGill College shows that in the session 1895-96 there were sixty-three students taking the 'Donalda' four years' course for women and eighty taking a partial course; of five 'B. As' proceeding to the degree of 'M. A.' in course, one was a lady; of eighteen who passed for the degree of 'B. A.' in honors, ten were ladies; of eighteen who passed for the degree of ordinary 'B. A.' six were ladies, and out of six gold medals distributed to the graduating class, ladies captured three. If these lady students are merely practicing a 'fad,' what would they do if they took it up as a business? But it is unnecessary to limit even a brief review of woman's inroad on the 'higher education' to local institutions; witness the result of the 'Mediaeval and Modern Languages Tripos' at Cambridge in June, 1896, for which there were sixteen men candidates and ten women, of whom only two men gained a first-class, while four women were similarly honored. At the 1895 autumn examinations of the University of London, of ninety-five candidates who obtained the degree of 'B.Sc.' thirteen were women; of two hundred and seventeen who passed for 'B. A.' seventy-eight were women; of sixty-seven who obtained the degree of 'M. B.' five were women. Four ladies also took the degree of 'M. D.' at the same university; one the degree of 'D. Sc.,' and one the degree of 'D. Lit.'

During the same year Miss Grace Chisholm, who in 1892 and 1893 took first-class mathematical honors at both Oxford and Cambridge, became the first lady graduate of the University of Gottingen; Miss F. E. E. Higgins the first lady 'Mus. Bac.' of the University of London, and Miss Jane Harrison received the 'LL.D.' degree of Aberdeen University. Again in the Moral Science Tripos at Cambridge two ladies gained first-classes, an honor obtained by only one man; and at the Royal University of Ireland two Junior Fellowships were won by ladies. In foreign countries the progress in the higher education of women has been rapid and material. In very few instances can it be alleged that the educational ordeal to which lady students have to submit is not fully equal to that of their male competitors. In fact, as showing the ambitious character of the work undertaken by the women, it may be stated that they affect in preference those universities where the standard of excellence is highest, the lack of pecuniary means being in other instances probably the only deterrent. Thus the University of Zurich is a favorite resort for those seeking medical degrees, yet before admission to this university candidates must pass a severe examination in mathematics and three languages. In England also there is a marked tendency among lady students to attempt the examinations of the great universities and to measure themselves with the best men those institutions can turn out; and it must be admitted that they have no reason to be otherwise than satisfied with the results attained. On the whole, while the falling off in the attendance at Toronto University is unfortunate, it is probably due to other causes than the subsidence of the demand for the best education of women obtainable, and the writer who has committed himself to the opposite theory has apparently mistaken 'the cackle of his bourgs' for 'the murmur of the world.'

NO MOB LAW FOR CANADA.

Mr. Wattie's interesting letter on the mining camps of California does little to repair or strengthen his former defence of the government of communities by mob law or regulators and safety committees. In fact, when he defends the summary proceedings of the lynching committees, by declaring that self-preservation compelled the good miners to resort to otherwise defenceless courses, he, in effect, declares the necessity for the regular administration of law and justice. But the early history of California has only to be quoted to prove that the good miners who started out as 'regulators' and 'committees of safety' not only became lawless themselves but became so fond of mob and lynch law that they became rebels against the state when the state undertook to assume the administration of justice and to enforce law and order. Now, will Mr. Wattie picture to himself what might happen in the Yukon country if the American miners, who are immensely in the majority, were allowed to form such a regulation committee, to arm considerable forces, and create a sort of small state. The Canadian Government, like the State of California, might have to prepare for a resort to a conflict of arms before the committee would be ready to surrender. Then the American Government would be besieged by all the jingoes of the United States to defend the Americans. These early California records throw a very serious light upon the talk of the American miners about taking the law into their own hands and resisting the Canadian police force. The Canadian Government acted wisely, and after the British fashion, in at once organizing a regular system of government and providing for the regular administration of justice and the enforcement of the laws of the land. The United States Government, in tolerating safety and regulation committees, has encouraged lawlessness all over the United States. Lynch law seems to be creeping northward and eastward, and lynchings take place at the rate on an average of about two a day. We prefer the British method.

Mr. Wattie is mistaken in his idea of the Yukon country as one 'rich with natural resources.' It is, except perhaps in mineral wealth, a very poor country. It is a subarctic country, in which only a few of the very hardiest vegetables, and perhaps one or two of the coarsest cereals, can be with difficulty cultivated and brought barely to maturity. The bottom lands, to which this degree of cultivation is possible, are limited in area. The country is covered with trees, but so inhospitable is the climate that it is difficult to find one cord inches thick. It is doubtful whether the copper and silver are worth mining, and the coal will only be useful if mills are set up to crush quartz, where wood for fuel runs short. Quartz ledges have not yet been discovered. It is possible that the mining may be confined to placer workings. In that case the country will be rapidly run over by the placer miners within a few years, and there will be no permanent population at all. The country will return to its Arctic conditions of solitude as before, with this difference, that its timber will all be gone, and to the United States most of it. Mr. Wattie's sympathy with the poor miner who, after hard work, finds no gold on his claim wasted, for the reason that such claims will pay no royalty. Those who pay royalty will, as to the great majority, be those who have rushed to Bonanza Creek, where gold has been discovered, and who stake out their claims there alongside the newly discovered lodes. Such miners are just exactly in the position of a lumberman who, having a richly-wooded country, should go and take possession and proceed to fell

...ches of a national possession to his ...sole use. The government does not ...such proceedings on the part of the ...pany. Neither should it do so on ...rt of the miner. Mining is un...edly hard work, but hard as it is, ...who manage within two years to ...score or hundreds of thousands ...llars by it, perhaps without more ...the outlay of a few dollars, can ...be said to have earned it; he, to...with the man who has acquired ...claim by the purchase of a few ...dollars, is in very much the ...sition as the inheritor of great ...who has done little or nothing ...To direct to the taxation of ...which suddenly and easily obtained, ...riches taken almost pure from the soil ...country which is thereafter left worthless, is surely unreasonable.

THE POSITION OF THE HARDY GOVERNMENT.

In setting forth the features of the ...sent political situation in Ontario ...seemed to indicate that the posi... the Hardy Government was an ...and precarious one, there was ...mpt to establish a theory accord... which temperance advocates and ...onists were to vote, but simply ...effort to make as plain as possible an ...position which confronts the Lib... and threatens its maintenance ...Perhaps further considera... the course of the Ontario Govern... the provincial Liberal party to... temperance may help to make the ...clearer. It is greatly to the ...of the Liberal party that within ...ranks, both in the past and at the ...time, is to be found the majority, ...bly the very great majority, of the temperance and prohibitionist electors, who are also party politicians. Often as we have had occasion to analyze the ...es of Canadian legislatures upon tem...perance motions we have never found, ...far as we can recall, a division in ...which the majority of those supporting the temperance side of the question were not Liberals. Never, so far as we can remember, did the Liberals form the majority of those opposing the temperance motion, save in one striking case. Whether the Liberals owed most to the temperance cause or the temperance cause most to the Liberals of the success ...have enjoyed in Ontario in the past would not be easy to determine, and would perhaps be a matter for difference of opinion, for they have worked largely together for mutual success. Temperance electors who were Liberals would probably find it difficult to say whether they voted for the party chiefly because they believed the government's general administration to be fairly good or because they believed the Liberal party was on the whole the party from whom most in the way of temperance reform was to be obtained, that the government was really in favor of temperance, and that it would keep the promise they understood it to have made to give the province all the prohibition that the decision of the Privy Council determined could be given by the Provincial Legislature.

Certainly, the government enjoying the support of the temperance party to a large degree has had a large measure of success and has enjoyed office for a very long time. Has the temperance cause enjoyed the success it had reason to hope for through the success of the Liberal Government, and which it looked to as the crowning reward of the long years of arduous labor? Did it receive from the government all the prohibition that the province was empowered to establish? Did it receive even a fair measure of reform in the way of restrictive provision in the licensing act? There can be only one answer to these questions. Yet the government made promises which encouraged the temperance people to carry a plebiscite, which, so far as the main object for which it was held was concerned, was absolutely thrown away, and though the government enlisted support brought in by proclaiming itself a 'temperance government,' it did not stand or fall by its temperance measures as a 'temperance government' might have been expected to do, but allowed important provisions to be voted down by members of its own party in committee of the whole, where the names of members are not recorded. The government might have reinserted the provision had it been in dead earnest, but did not do so, and for the first time in the record of divisions of Canadian legislatures, so far as we know, the majority of those voting against a temperance resolution were apparently Liberals. The vote against the 'municipal control' provision of the Harcourt bill was made up of twenty-eight Liberals, eighteen Conservatives, eight Patrons and one Independent. There can be no doubt whatever that had the Liberal Government earnestly desired to do so it could have saved the provision from defeat. It could, if it had regarded it as necessary in the interests of its party, have passed intact its measure, which at least was very inadequate as a temperance measure and, besides, contained concessions to the liquor-sellers. Having disappointed and repulsed the large temperance and prohibition section of the Liberal party and the Independents, what friends have the government made by its weak, vacillating, compromising course on temperance? The liquor-dealers are, as a rule, Conservative by inclination, and they have always found that party more conciliatory and tolerant toward them, and they have generally supported it for all they were worth. All the leaders of the Conservative party—Mr. Whitney, Mr. St. John, Mr. Miscampbell and Mr. Willoughby—voted against the temperance measure, with all the rest, save three, of the Conservative party. While the Conservative party went straight for the liquor interest, and thus kept its good will presumably, the Ontario Government did not, by determining to stand or fall by its measure, prevent the majority of its supporters from supporting the Conservative leaders and party in defeating the temperance provision.

Thus the government alienated its friends without in any way placating its enemies. As a mere matter of policy, not to speak of the principle at stake, was the government's course wise or right? The situation created by the government's weak, compromising course is plain enough. Weakened by the withdrawal of Sir Oliver Mowat, with many dissatisfied interests whose grievances it is unable to remove, the government is without the hearty support of a large section of the people whose utmost aid is necessary to its success in the coming elections. This is the situation which, it seems to us, confronts the Hardy Government. They are not the worst friends of a government who tell it of its mistakes and point out its dangers. Even yet the government could probably redeem the situation. As a 'temperance' government it has everything to lose and nothing to gain by leaving things as they are. What is needed is by firm, straightforward action to change the situation; to create enthusiasm by a revival of the old temperance policy of the party. Another session should be held, during which the government, as an earnest of what it will do, should repair the Harcourt Act of last session, and then go to the electors on a temperance policy, following as nearly as possible the draft measure laid before the government by the temperance associations. The government would by this course rally around it the enthusiasm of the temperance people and the support besides of a great multitude of the people who desire this social reform, though not avowed prohibitionists. The right influence of the pulpit and a great mass of organized Christian workers, especially among the young people, would be in favor of such a policy. But the government will have to be heartily in earnest in order to convincingly reassure the electors that it will in future stand or fall both by its policy and by its measure.

THE FOLLY OF ANTI-SEMITISM.

However marked may have been the predilection of our ancestors in the dark ages to indulge in Jew-baiting, it is certain that in recent times the Jew has had small reason to complain of active religious intolerance among English-speaking people. So far as Great Britain is concerned, it is safe to say that in religious toleration the government has generally been much in advance of popular feeling. To people accustomed to regard all members of the community, of whatever nationality or religion, as being legally on the same plane of equality, it is difficult to understand the hold which the fetich of anti-Semitism has obtained in Russia, Germany and Austria, as well as in minor countries such as the Danubian or Balkan kingdoms. France, like England, long ago accorded to the Jews the full rights of citizens. Spain, which owes much of her decadence to the expulsion of the Jews from her domains in 1492, has of recent years, among other notable advances in liberality, voluntarily permitted them to return, and has even extended a welcome to refugees from Russian persecution, and it has been authoritatively announced that all Jews may freely settle in the peninsula. In Italy, until the present kingdom was established, the condition of the Jews was preëminent in suffering, but the new era conferred upon them freedom and equality.

The financial ability and genius for commerce of the Jew have been recognized in all ages, and even in the countries where he has been subjected to the worst treatment. The result of this is that he has become an important factor in international affairs, and however much certain monarchs or governments may affect to despise him, he is often all powerful to promote or to paralyze the most ambitious schemes of his oppressors. It is to the credit of Emperor William of Germany that he has steadfastly discountenanced the anti-Semitic party, which has done much to make the social condition of the Jews unbearable and to make the very tolerance of them a political question. In Austria, where the agitation is active, much injury has already resulted to the commercial prestige of Vienna, to the benefit of Buda-Pest, where more liberal views are entertained. In Russia, where the Jews are more numerous and more harshly treated than anywhere else in the world, the anticipations of a more liberal régime under Nicholas II. have not been realized. It has been declared by eminent Russian statesmen that the Jewish question is a purely social one, and that its solution requires a long period of time. Perhaps it is not to be expected that the Slav will hasten the process, but so long as unjust and prospective legislation prevails the Jew will not cease to be more or less under social ostracism, so that the initiation of reform should of necessity come from the government. This is the more essential seeing that in every instance of so-called popular outbreak against the Jews local officials in high position almost invariably take a leading part in plundering and the perpetration of outrages against inoffensive citizens. There are no more loyal subjects or patriotic citizens than the Jews in countries where they stand on the same level as other people, and it might be well for Jew-baiting empires to remember that when war occurs or political embarrassments arise the first impulse of impecunious rulers is to resort to these same Jews or to their kindred elsewhere for aid. It is putting an equitable claim on very low ground to say that this consideration should obtain for them much better treatment than is at present accorded.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

Mr. Fielding, the Finance Minister, and the Laurier Government are to be congratulated on the remarkable success of their bold experiment in placing a two and a half percent Canadian loan upon the London market. The Dominion may well be proud of the position it has attained in the credit of the world. To have had a loan at two and a half percent subscribed twice over at about ninety-two, a few of the bids for small amounts being at remarkably high figures, places Canada among the very few nations whose credit stands at the highest notch. Few even of the great powers can borrow on such terms, and although the credit of all the British self-governing nations is high, yet none of them stand nearly so high as this loan shows Canada to stand. It is one of the most remarkable things about the loan that Canadians themselves subscribed for about one-third of the whole amount, and judging from the amount said to be allotted to Canadian bidders, nowhere else does Canadian credit stand higher than in Canada itself. It must win for Canada even greater confidence than now exists in her, high as it is in Great Britain, to learn that Canadians themselves were so desirous of obtaining so large a part of the loan at such high figures. It might perhaps be wished that investment in private enterprise was keen enough to make it less possible to secure money here for investments yielding so small a return. It must be remembered, however, that the amount of funds which are legally restricted for investment to such securities is growing fast in Canada, and that Canadians, for their number, are a rich people. The success of this loan ensures the prospect of a very rapid and great reduction in the not distant future of the large amount of interest which Canada now pays upon her very considerable debt. There can be no doubt that the attention paid to Canada as a result of recent events, such as the part she, as represented by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, played in the jubilee, the discovery of the wealth of gold in the Yukon country and elsewhere, also as a result of the increase of her export trade with Great Britain, has had a good deal to do with the remarkable manifestation of confidence in her credit.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

See our circulars re yearly subscriptions and save trouble and expense. The Co-operative Funeral Expense Society, 1725 St. Catherine street. Tel. 6235. Funeral directors.

EMPIRE NOTES.

The report of the registrar general of Ireland for the year 1896 has been issued as a blue book. It states that the marriage rate for that part of the United Kingdom, although not high in 1896, was considerably in excess of the decennial average, and was the highest for any year since 1871. The birth rate was somewhat above the average, and was the highest for any year since 1884; while on the other hand the death rate was much below the average, being only 16.6 per 1,000, and was the lowest for any year since 1871. The excess of births over death was 31,941. As the loss by emigration amounted to 38,995, there was an apparent decrease of 7,054 in the population during the year. But against this decrease there is a set off in immigration, of which no official record has been obtained. The estimated population in the middle of the year was 4,560,378. The rate of emigration last year per 1,000 of the estimated population was 8.6, the average rate for the previous ten years being 12.7. The population of Ireland in 1845 was 8,295,061. It then began to go through a continuous process of decline, falling below 5,000,000 in 1884—the lowest point being reached last year. The emigration which took place in 1896 comprised 3,842 from the province of Leinster, 15,485 from Munster, 7,434 from Ulster, and 12,234 from Connaught. Of the total emigrants from Ireland last year, 6.9 percent were under 15 years of age, 83.7 percent between 15 and 35 years old, 9.4 percent were 35 or upward, and in ten instances the ages were not specified. The great bulk, therefore, were in the prime of life.

Last year's Indian tables of mortality from snake bites show that 1,133 persons thus perished. The figures look large, but only represent about one in a quarter of a million of the inhabitants. In countries with two-story or higher houses a larger proportion than that are killed by falling down stairs; in apple regions perhaps ten times that proportion die from eating green apples. While the snake does not threaten to wipe out society in India, he is a continuous and unremitting nuisance, justifying the elaborate and costly efforts of the government to get rid of him. The death rate from this cause has been thus diminished fivefold in the last half century, and it is likely to decrease from year to year; but in such a spacious serpent-breeding land, where the reptile has had things pretty much his own way for thousands of years, being braided into its religion, turned into a pious emblem, and protected by the superstition of the people, it can hardly be abolished altogether.

Mr. T. B. Paudian, a native of Madras, says that many English people are seriously afraid of a great rising. This is due to the fact that there is no real knowledge of the attitude of the Indian villagers towards the government, forming as they do the vast bulk of Her Majesty's Eastern subjects. The villagers of India seldom see a white person. When one comes there is no trace of disaffection or sullenness, but a genuine manifestation of the spirit of obedience, respect, and affection. There are tales still in circulation concerning the horrible tyranny and cruel misgovernment of the Moghul Emperors who preceded the English in the occupation of the country. Simple and poor, and unsophisticated as they are, these Indian peasants are able to distinguish between the comparative peace and plenty, the liberty and prosperity they enjoy under the British flag, and the disabilities and wrongs under which their forefathers suffered. It is not too much to say that the village communities are willing to shed their blood in the maintenance of British rule, if the time ever comes when that will be endangered from any cause. If only they could have their taxes reduced they would have no grievance whatever. They can say, in the words of a poet of their own, that 'we love the gracious Briton, and if his faults are many, his virtues are not few.'

Private advices from British Central Africa state that the serious losses which the Protectorate has suffered within the past few months in the death of so many of the most experienced officials are causing both trouble and anxiety to the local administration. No fewer than five of the ablest officials have recently succumbed to the African fever in one or other of its forms—Messrs. Stevenson, King and Nicoll, Lieutenant Alston, and last, but certainly not least in the gap which his death has caused, Colonel Edwards, who was in command of the armed forces of the Protectorate. In the newly appointed commissioner, Mr. Alf. Sharpe, the Foreign Office has a thoroughly competent officer whose knowledge of Central African affairs is equal to that of Sir Harry Johnston; but Mr. Sharpe has himself been seriously indisposed, having for some weeks this summer been almost incapacitated by a severe attack of rheumatism, caused by malaria and the unfavorable climatic conditions.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Quite a sensation was caused in the great mantle rooms at The S. Carsley Co., Limited, by the arrival of the latest French models of the Russian Blouse Corsage Jacket, richly braided and handsomely finished. Ladies should see these great noveltics.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CONFESSION.

CARPETS MADE AND LAID FREE.

We have been neglecting the Stove Department; have been permitting furniture and other house-furnishing goods to crowd Stoves into a corner.

Well, now, it's different. We have given stoves more room than they formerly occupied and our line is large and complete. Make a point of seeing our stock and comparing values before buying

HANGING LAMPS.

They are easy on your eyes and out of the children's reach. We are clearing out every lamp we have in stock.

Prices are no object. Easy terms at

THE HOME-FURNISHERS,

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1678 & 1680 Notre Dame St.
T. A. EMMANS, Manager.



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.

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Sight Testing.

Sight accurately tested on the newest and most scientific principles.

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TREBLE THICK GRANITE.

120 Sheets NOTE PAPER for..... 25c.
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An entirely New Line of Children's INVITATIONS, etc. Also about 75 New Lines of PAPETERIES in all the latest designs, in very attractive boxes, 13c up

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STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MAKERS AND PRINTERS,
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BRODIE & HARVIE'S GRIDDLECAKE FLOUR

For Griddle cakes, Muffins, &c.
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT. 3lb. and 6 lb pkg

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MONEY TO LEND,
BY
JOHN M. M. DUFF,
ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSIONER
107 St. James st and 345 Prince Arthur st

Auction Sales.

Fraser Brothers.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CHOICE PLANTS,

The Contents of L. J. Seargeant, Esq.'s Conservatory, Weredale Park, Dorchester Street, Cor. of Atwater Ave., On TUESDAY MORNING, 19th Oct., including many fine varieties Palms, Ferns, Orang and other trees, Century Plants, Begonias, Draccenas and large number other House and Flowering Plants all without reserve, in lots to suit purchasers. On view Monday afternoon.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

CARPETS, PIANOS, MIRRORS, PICTURES, BEDDING, HALL AND COOKING STOVES, &c., &c.

Regular Auction at our large Salesroom,

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Liberal cash advances made. Consignments solicited. Safe, clean, dry storage for Furniture, Pianos, Trunks, etc., etc.

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This farm contains one hundred and fifty-five building lots which will be sold by public auction, each lot by itself, for cash and without reserve, on the premises, on

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At TWO O'Clock P.M. each day.

Certificates of deposits of the Banque du Peuple, 18 and 24 months, in equal parts, will be accepted at fifty cents in the dollar.

Electric cars run to the farm via St. Catherine Street West. Plans and all information to be had at our offices, 69 St. James street.

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N.B.—An office will be opened on the grounds, on Friday, 25th October, at the corner of Sherbrooke street, near McKay Institute. 9

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All Fine Makers.

Large Variety to Select from.

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ALONE ARE WORTH THE MONEY.

In addition they have an excellent table, with clean, comfortable, quiet rooms at

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TURKISH BATH HOTEL

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TO SAY we make an excellent article is easy: TO PROVE to your satisfaction our truthfulness, one trial only is necessary of the

COOK'S FRIEND Baking Powder.

Cherry Phosphate,
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KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.,
Medical Hall Ginger Ale Factory
84 St. Urbain Street.
All first-class Grocers keep it.
A Sparkling, Delicious and Non-Alcoholic Tonic for Brain and Nerve.

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At Low Rate of Interest and on favorable terms, on first-class property.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

ITCHING SKIN DISEASES

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin and scalp diseases with loss of hair.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), and full doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.
"How to Cure Itching Skin Diseases," free.

RED ROUGH HANDS Softened and Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The proceedings at the Flemish congress held a little while ago at Audenarde prove the growing determination of the Flemish part of the Belgian population to secure the full legal rehabilitation of their language. The congress, which was marked by fervent enthusiasm, was divided into three sections, of which the first was devoted to a consideration of the best way of insuring the teaching of the Flemish tongue in all educational establishments. One resolution passed was to the effect that it is desirable that the higher instruction given in the University of Ghent should be gradually made to adopt an essentially Flemish character. Concerning the question of the employment of Flemish in the army, a resolution was adopted declaring that all Belgian officers should be obliged to pass an examination in that language. The Abbé Daens argued that the enforced use of Flemish in the army offered many difficulties, and asked whether the regiments should be classified as Flemish and Walloon. He thought the only solution of the difficulty was to teach both languages to all the rising generation. M. Coremans agreed to the latter proposition, but insisted that priority must be given to Flemish over French in all the schools.

Some striking figures show the beneficial effect of stringent liquor laws upon the death rate of Sweden and Norway. For the twenty years before 1894 the average death rate per 1,000 persons living in Sweden was 17.5 per annum, and the rate for Norway 16.9 per 1,000 per annum. The consumption of alcohol by the Swedes in those years amounted to the equivalent of about 2.65 English gallons of proof spirits per head per annum; that of the Norwegians to about 1.75 gallons. Their death rate decreased gradually with the gradual decrease of the consumption of alcohol. The death rate of Norway before the temperance legislation is not known, but the rates for Denmark and Sweden respectively for the ten years 1851-60 have been ascertained. It was in 1865 that the temperance law in Sweden was enacted, and by 1860 it had come pretty fully into operation. For the decennium 1861-60 the death rate of the Swedes was 21.7 per 1,000 per annum, and for these ten years the consumption of alcohol in Sweden per annum per head of the inhabitants was nearly three times as much as it is at present. The decrease in the death rate between 1851 and 1860 and the twenty years ended 1894 was 4.2 per 1,000 per annum. This saving cannot be ascribed to improved sanitation, inasmuch as the death rate in Denmark, which has as many sanitary advantages as Sweden or Norway has only decreased 1.6 per 1,000. It was because it was seen that intemperance was sapping the health and strength of the nation, that the temperance law in Sweden was enacted. Just before this law came into force 36 percent of the conscripts drawn for military service had to be rejected as physically unfit; by the time the law had been thirty years in operation the proportion rejected had been reduced to 20 percent. The improvement began soon after the law came into operation, and increased as time elapsed.

A correspondent of the London 'Times,' writing from Tokio, says that the uneasiness in Japan in relation to the threatened occupation of Korea by Russia is much less acute now than formerly. He says that many English journalists have accustomed themselves and their readers to think not only that Russia is absolute mistress of the situation in Korea, but also that Japan, finding herself in the presence of accomplished facts, has folded her hands and bowed her head to the inevitable. As to the position that Russia has won in the peninsula, he remarks, there may be wide differences of opinion; but with regard to the attitude of the Japanese people, resignation is of all epithets the least applicable. If the heart of Japan could be laid bare, 'Korea' would be found indelibly stamped there. He points out that observers whose attention has been directed to the subject only within the last ten or fifteen years read Japan's doings solely by the lights of modern statecraft. According to their view, as soon as her newly gained experience of international intercourse has roused her to a sense of international dangers, and opened her eyes for the first time to the significance of having a great and aggressive Power looking at her across a narrow belt of water, she undertook the task of securing to the Koreans themselves the undisturbed possession of their little kingdom. That, he declares, is certainly true, but it is only part of the truth. The Korean peninsula is a great deal more to Japan than a possible basis of dangerous attacks. It is, as it were, a common to which, by long centuries of supremacy, she has gained a traditional right of access. In very early times such dealings as she had with her little neighbor pointed out only to the latter's vassalage or absorption, and if in these latter days she is content to play the part of protector, her resolution nevertheless is that the peninsula must never be closed to her people, nor its people compelled to obey any foreign dictates.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Cleveland is experimenting with a change in the hours of attendance at the high schools. Hitherto in that city, as elsewhere, the high school pupils have been required to attend from nine a.m. until two p.m., with a half hour intermission for luncheon. The latter was necessarily a cold one, as there was not sufficient time to go home, and Cleveland had not provided, as is done in some other cities, accommodations whereby the pupils could buy warm broths, stews, and the like. The new hours are from eight a.m. to 12.30 p.m., with no intermission. Advantages claimed for the change are that it will permit the pupils to go home to luncheon, and will give them a longer afternoon either for study or recreation.

Philadelphia, like nearly all the other cities in the country, has more children of school age than it has sittings in its schoolhouses, but the problem of providing accommodation there is made acute by the requirement that the recently enacted compulsory-education law be enforced. It seems futile to 'round up' an estimated 10,000 of truants when there is no place in which to put them, but perhaps the push of the law will shame Philadelphia into making the necessary expenditure for school-rooms. One notable development of the hunt for truants in that city was that the greater number was not found in the 'slum' districts, as had naturally been expected, but in the more pretentious residential quarters of the city. The explanation of this is lacking.



He—'You're fond of cricket, then ?' She—'Oh, I'm passionately devoted to it!
He—'What part of a match do you enjoy the most ?' She—Oh, this part—the promenade !'—'Punch.'

WORLD-WIDE WHITE RIBBONERS.

A CONFIDENTIAL LETTER FROM MISS FRANCIS E. WILLARD.

Chicago, Oct. 16.—The following confidential letter relating to the action of Lady Henry Somerset has been mailed to the leaders of the W. C. T. U. :—

'To our White Ribbon Sisters,—The annual address of the president at Toronto, Canada, and Buffalo, N.Y., and the resolutions adopted by the convention will show beyond all controversy that neither in respect to total abstinence, prohibition or the regulation of social vice has the W. C. T. U. in the smallest particular lowered its standard. As these conventions are so soon to assemble it has been thought best to let their current and authoritative declarations of principle and method go forth to the public rather than the statement of officers and individuals.

'The 'Union Signal' published a brief statement of the situation in England as soon as possible after Miss Slack's arrival, and by its commentary showed that it disagreed with Lady Henry Somerset's views, but it did not forget that she is a comrade, beloved and honored, whose devotion, ceaseless work and remarkable abilities have been of incalculable service to the cause we have at heart, and one who is entitled to the tenderest consideration of us all. That she will receive this consideration from the great body of our thoughtful and self-respecting White Ribboners we are persuaded.

'It seems to us, as there is no need to fear any lowering of the standards always maintained by the W. C. T. U., it will be the better part of wisdom to await the authoritative utterances of the great conventions so soon to meet. Lady Henry Somerset is far from well, and we would not, I am sure, add to her anxieties and cares.

'Be it our part evermore, "with malice towards none, with charity to all," to "hold the light up higher, higher."'

Ever yours, with sisterly regards,
FRANCES E. WILLARD,
President.
LILLIAN M. STEVENS,
Vice-president-at-large.
KATHERINE L. STEVENSON,
Corresponding Secretary.
CLARA C. HOFFMAN,
Recording Secretary.
FRANCES E. BEAUCHAMP,
Assistant Recording Secretary.
HELEN M. BARKER,
Treasurer.

Chicago, Oct. 16, 1897.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY'S LECTURE.

The opening lecture in the literary series given under the auspices of the Caledonian Society was delivered last evening by the Rev. Principal MacVicar, LL.D., his subject being 'Scottish characteristics.' For over an hour Dr. MacVicar delighted his hearers, who were very appreciative of the good things said by the lecturer, who had a firm grip of his subject. Among the characteristics of which the Doctor treated were those of patriotism, business integrity, energy, a warlike spirit, and others, each of which he handled in turn with that ability which is so peculiarly Dr. MacVicar's own characteristic. A cordial vote of thanks was afterwards passed to Dr. MacVicar for his interesting lecture.

A GROCER ASSIGNS.

L. C. Fortier, grocer, has assigned at the demand of Laporte, Martin & Co., with liabilities of about $1,000.

SURVIVED THE BITE.

ONLY MAN IN AFRICA TO RECOVER FROM A DOUBLE-HORNED VIPER'S POISON.

The British and African Company's mail steamer 'Bonny' arrived at Liverpool recently from West Africa and the Canary Islands. F. T. Summers was brought by the 'Bonny' from Opobo. Mr. Summers, who was chief engineer of the steamer 'Ebani,' had an encounter with a double-horned viper. The snake was about seven feet long, and Summers is said to be the only man in Africa who has ever survived a bite from a snake of this species. It seems that the natives of Opobo reported a wild elephant in the bush, and District Commissioner Stein, of the Niger coast protectorate, and Mr. Summers went in pursuit.

The snake, which made a dash at Summers unobserved, fixed its fangs in the ankle of the right boot. After getting free Summers, who showed great pluck, managed, with the aid of his companion, to dispatch the viper by blowing its head off. Immediately after being bitten Summers's leg commenced to swell, and he was carried with all speed possible to the consulate. In less than an hour the leg was three times its natural size, and the clothing had to be cut from Summers's body.

Dr. Thompson, of the protectorate, who treated the injury, twice injected into the wound either iodine of bromide or potassium. The poison of the viper had entered Summers's body, and even the doctor thought death would take place within nine hours.

The chiefs and natives who had been consulted by the doctor, to see if they knew of any native antidote, said all persons previously bitten had died in about an hour. Summers was eleven days in the consulate receiving the unremitting attention of Dr. Thompson, and although he was at times delirious, he pulled through. His recovery created astonishment, and Dr. Thompson has written to a medical journal an account of his treatment of the bite. — London 'Mail.'

THE SHERIFF COLLECTS $31,000.

Owing to additional settlements made at the last moment, only eleven properties were sold by the sheriff yesterday, for arrear of taxes, and the amount realized was $31,000.

PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The board of examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, held their semi-annual examination for major and minor candidates, in Laval University, Quebec, on the 11, 12, 13 and 14th instant, when 19 candidates presented themselves for the major examination, and 17 for the minor. Of these, the following passed, and are named in order of merit, viz.: Stainislas Gilbert, Emile Jolicoeur, J. C. A. Bates, Louis Rogaldsky, Herbert H. Lyons, Francois C. De Lachevrotiere. As certified clerk: George H. Voss, V. F. Forgues, E. J. Nadeau, J. Elzear Morin, G. P. Plamondon. The remainder of the candidates were referred back for further study. The candidates were subjected to a severe written and oral examination in chemistry and physics, materia medica and toxicology, botany, practical dispensing, reading of prescriptions, theoretical and practical pharmacy and weights and measures. The examiners were: R.W. Williams, Three Rivers; A. E. DuBerger, Waterloo; J. Emile Roy, Quebec; W. H. Chapman, J. R. Parkins and Alfred J. Lawrence, Montreal; E. Muir, secretary of board.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

The preliminary Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association, held their quarterly examinations for students entering the study of pharmacy, in Montreal and Quebec, on Thursday, Oct. 7, when thirty-four candidates presented themselves in Montreal and one in Quebec. Of these the following passed and are named in order of merit, namely: Alf. L. Jolicoeur, Norman Holland, Jules E. Cote, E. C. Laluminieur, Moses Albert, Louis Vezina, Geo. W. Johnson, Frank L. Browne, D. Tessier and Wilfrid Dubois; these are entitled to be registered as 'certified apprentices.' Two of the candidates failed on one subject, namely: Avila Savage, Latin, and Felix Paquet, arithmetic. The candidates were examined in English, French, Latin, arithmetic, history and geography. The examiners were the Rev. L'Abbe Verreau, principal Jacques Cartier Normal School, and Prof. Isaac Gammell, of the High School, Montreal, with Mr. J. E Dube as superviser of examinations for the city and district of Quebec. The next examination will be held on the first Thursday of October.

NEW STAFF OF STENOGRAPHERS.

The announcement is made that to-day's 'Official Gazette' will contain the appointment of an entirely new staff of official stenographers.

THE CEILING GAVE WAY.

Cincinnati, Oct. 16.—By the falling of the ceiling of the Opera House last night, shortly before nine o'clock, while a play was in progress, three people were killed, five dangerously, but not fatally injured, and twenty-six more or less seriously injured. The injured are now lying at the hospital. In addition to those at the hospital a large number, probably twenty-five or thirty, were so slightly injured as to be able to walk home. The scene in front of the hospital doors was a sad one. Hundreds of people gathered there clamoring for the names of the injured.

SHIPPING AND HARBOR NEWS.

The Dominion Line R.M.S. Vancouver, with a full general cargo and passengers, from Liverpool, is expected to-morrow afternoon. The Allan Line R. M.S. Laurentian, from Liverpool, is also expected on Sunday afternoon, if not delayed by fog.

The Allan Line SS. Assyrian, from Glasgow and Liverpool, for Halifax, St. John's, and Philadelphia, arrived at Philadelphia on Thursday afternoon.

The R.M.S. State of California left here this morning for Liverpool with the following cabin passengers on board:—Mr. S. Butterfield, Mr. N. E. Brayne, Mr. A. J. Bird, Mrs. Creasor, Miss Creasor, Miss Georgina Creasor, Miss Constance Creasor, Master Creasor, Mrs. Crawford, Miss Clarkson. Miss Dowd, Mr. H. G. Dunderton, Mr. H. C. Doxat, Mrs. Doxat, Captain Drewin, Mrs. Drewin, Mr. Alfred Edwards, Mr. G. Vesey Fitzgerald, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mr. Fortin, Mrs Fortin, Miss Fraser, Mrs. F. W. Goach, Miss Ella Goach, Master Harold Goach, Lord Granville Gordon, Captain Garforth, R.N., Mr. W. E. Hoyle, Mrs. Hoyle, Miss Howlett, Miss Kirby, Miss K. Lowndes, Mr. F. E. Lucas, Mrs. Lucas, Miss Lawe, Mr. Thomas Mocre, Miss Moore, Mr. A. J. McMillan, Dr. J. O. Orr, Mrs. Orr and infant, Professor A. Penck, Mr. W. A. Randolph, Mr. F. S. Ralston, Mr. J. K. Ross, Lieut. Shipster, R.N., Mrs. Shipster, Mr. Percy Scott, Mr. George Tuckett, Mr. Wm. Twining, Mrs. Twining, Mr. F. Williamson, Mrs. Williamson, Mr. L. Wurzburg, Mrs. Wurzburg, Mr. W. H. Whadcoat, Miss Yates, and Miss A. Yates, Mr. Neale, Miss Isa J. Scott.

STEAMER SEIZED.

Amherstburg, Ont., Oct. 16.—The steamship Northern Light, of the Northern SS. Line, while coming up the river in the Canadian channel opposite Bois Blanc Island light, was seized by the Sheriff of Essex County in suit of packet Hackett vs. Northern Steamship Company. The suit is over the wreck of the old schooner Fayette Brown, which has been in the Canadian courts for the past three years. The seizure is to satisfy a judgment of about three thousand dollars.

ANOTHER NEW STEAMSHIP.

A new ship, the largest ever built on the Tees, has just been constructed for the Eider-Dempster line. It is to ply between Montreal and Liverpool and has been designed especially for the cattle and cold storage dairy trades.

HARBOR BOARD COLLISION INQUIRY.

The adjourned enquiry relative to the collision between the Allan line R.M.S. State of California and the steamship Turret Cape was resumed yesterday afternoon before the pilotage committee. Mr. Robert Mackay presided, there also being present: Captain Moore, steamship State of California; Mr. J. B. Allan, advocate, representing the Harbor Commissioners; Mr. W. J. White, of the firm of White, O'Halloran & Buchanan, advocates, representing Messrs. Petersen, Tate & Co., owners of the Turret Cape, and Mr. Lafleur, advocate, representing the Allan line.

Pilot Bouille, of the steamship State of California, who was examined at a previous sitting of the court, confirmed his evidence, and filed a drawing showing the position of the two vessels at the time of the accident.

Mr. John T. Gambell, second officer of the R.M.S. State of California, on being sworn, said that he was on the bridge at the time of the accident, which took place a little below lightship No. 2. The witness then pointed out the exact position on the chart. Previous to the collision the orders were given to the helmsman by word of mouth, which were 'ease your helm,' followed by 'hard a-port.' The State of California was about 50 to 100 feet from the buoys, on the south shore. The witness first saw the Turret Cape between the white and black buoy and No. 2 lightship. He saw the starboard side of the Turret Cape, which was heading from the north to the south side when about 1,000 to 1,200 feet distance. The position of the State of California when the collision took place was about mid-channel and about a ship's length below the lightship. The witness drew the attention of the pilot to the fact that the Turret Cape was starboarding, and Pilot Bouille at once steadied the helm. There would have been a collision even if the State of California had continued on her port helm without easing it. If the Turret Cape had not gone to the north side there would have been no collision. The witness gave orders to the engine room for the engines to stop, and then full speed astern, the two orders running into one.

Mr. D. H. Parry, fourth officer of the State of California and Quartermaster Jas. Edwards gave corroborative evidence of the previous witness and the proceedings were adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

The officers of the steamship Turret Cape have been notified to appear and give their evidence about the collision.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

At Prices to Suit All.
Large Assortment to Select From.

FINE JAPANESE CHINA TEA SETS, VASES, URNS, &c.
BRASSWARE NOVELTIES, ORNAMENTS, LAMPS.
SILVER PLATED WARE, TOILET CASES.
STERLING SILVER NOVELTIES, &c.
LEATHER GOODS in Silver Mountings, &c.

C. W. CLARKE & CO., 2270 St. Catherine st., nearly opposite Victoria street.

Our Business is Something Like the

Montreal Harbor.

Trade is coming to us from the
ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

Our premises are altogether too small for our growing trade, and we are now giving it our best thought how we may provide for greater accommodation. Take our

WALLPAPER Department.

This line alone demands the space of the whole ground floor. The best French and English trade is coming to us simply because we are up to date with the leading designs and colorings shown in
NEW YORK CITY, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, U.S., LONDON, England
NEW GOODS ARRIVING.
Right along now we will be busy receiving goods from the manufacturers for all departments

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT. New Banquet and Parlor Lamps, $1.25 to $18.00
MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.—New Mandolins, $6.50.
TOY DEPARTMENT.—American, German and English Novelties.
CAMES DEPARTMENT will be an 1897 surprise.
Watch our ads for the latest news in our lines.

G. A. HOLLAND & SON, 2411 St. Catherine St.

SOUND SLEEP



AT LITTLE COST.

There is substantial beauty in every one of this small lot of Brass Beds which we have just received into stock. The first to call will have a choice of twelve different styles and six different sizes.
There are only fourteen of these beds altogether. Somebody is going to get them. The fifteenth caller will get left.
Here are the prices we are asking for them:—

BRASS BEDS with CANOPIES.
Size 5 feet by 6 feet 6, $44.
Size 4 feet 6 by 6 feet 6, $40.
Size 3 feet 6 by 6 feet 6, $27, $31 and $39.
Size 3 feet by 6 feet 6, White Enamel, $20.

BRASS BEDS without CANOPIES.
Size 4 feet 6 by 6 feet 6, $21, $24, $33, $39.
Size 4 feet by 6 feet 6, $20.
Size 3 feet 6 by 6 feet 6, $19.

You are no doubt surprised at the lowness of these prices. There is a reason for it. We bought these beds cheap and can sell them cheap because there is a slight defect in them. It doesn't detract in the least from their usefulness and beauty. You won't notice the defect until we show it to you.

RENEAUD, KING & PATTERSON
Artistic Furniture House,
652 CRAIG STREET.

God Willing,
A GAELIC SERVICE
will be held in Stanley Street Church, on SABBATH EVENING, Oct. 17 (To-morrow), at 8.30 o'clock, by the Rev. FINLAY C. J. McLEOD, late of Manitoba. 16

BUSINESS CARDS
AND
COMMERCIAL PRINTING
OF ALL KINDS
NEATLY DONE
At the "Witness" Office
JOB DEPARTMENT.
Corner Craig and St. Peter streets.

MEDICOS' DAY.

Monday next will be the feast of St. Luke, patron saint of the Laval medical students, and on that occasion the medicos will attend a service in the chapel of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Church of Notre Dame, after which they will parade through the streets. In the evening the annual oyster fete of Laval will take place.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY,
From 8 to 9.30 o'clock.
GRAMAPHONE RECITAL
—AT—
HAMILTON'S,
St. Catherine and Peel sts.
VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL.
Gems from the World's Best Known Artists.
EVERYBODY IS WELCOME.
Come and spend a pleasant evening.
NO CHARGE.

FOR SALE, HORSE BLANKETS, Surcingles, Rugs, Whips, Waterproof Covers, Carriage Tops, Trimmings, Cushions, etc., manufactured; Wholesale and Retail. 603, 605 St. Paul street, near Hay Market. 16

FOR SALE, 115 AND 121 McCORD Street, 4 Tenements, will pay ten percent on price asked; one-third cash, balance five years at 5 percent; clear title. Apply to M. MALONEY, 22 Park avenue. 16

FOR SALE, AN ANTIQUE MAHOGANY Writing Desk, with Drawers, etc., for library or house use; a bargain. Can be seen at P. JONES'S Upholstering Shop, 47 Beaver Hall Hill. 16

LOST, IRISH SETTER DOG, WITH OWNER'S name and address on collar. Any one returning same to 429 Elm avenue, Westmount, will be rewarded. 16

LOST, A BOY'S BICYCLE, PELHAM '97 Model. Reward upon return to 2 Shuter street. 16

WANTED, A COOK TO MAKE WAFFLES for a bazaar. Apply 254 Mountain street. 16

HAVE YOUR EYES TESTED TO-NIGHT free of charge. THOS. ALLAN & Co., 2266 St. Catherine street. 16

WANTED, LIGHT DELIVERY WAGGON and Sleigh with top; also Platform Scales; state condition and price. WAGGON, 'Witness' Office. 16

WANTED, BY A GOOD DRESSMAKER, sewing by the day; fit and style guaranteed. 449 Upper St. Charles Borromee street. 16

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL TO DO LIGHT Housework every day from 2 to 8 p.m.; must have references and be able to go home at night. Apply at 'The Sherbrooke,' Crescent street entrance, between 6 and 8 p.m. 16

ELECTROTYPING DONE IN the very best Style and with despatch at "Witness" Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

New Jackets and Capes every day at The S. Carsley Co., Limited, from the best houses in Paris, Berlin and London also many choice garments of our own creation. If the mark 'imported' goes one of our own make it would take an expert to set matters straight.

DIED.

SADDLER.—At Saut au Recollet, on the 15th inst., Elizabeth Saddler, aged 77. Funeral will take place at 2.30 p.m. on Monday from Mr. James J. Roy's residence. 16

Farms for Sale.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

ARPENTS, AT STE. ANNE'S, ... soil; best con... Apply to P. E. BROWN, ... 97 St. James street. 16

ARPENTS, AT BEAURE... St. Louis, 16 miles from ... apples, full bearing; ... Montreal Island, $7,500. ... BROWN, Real Estate ... street. Immediate 16

ARPENTS AT BEAUREPAIRE, ... Lake, $20,000.00. ... BROWN, Real Estate ... street. 15

ARPENTS, AT STE. ANNE'S, ... Mountains, 1,... feet ... Apply P. E. ... 97 St. James 16

FARM ... ARPENTS, AT HUDY, NEAR ... rich soil, 10 ... building, a ... to Eng... immediate ...WN, Real ... 16

... ARPENTS, AT L'ASSOMPTION, ... only 17 miles from ... Apply to P. E. BROWN, ... 97 St. James street. 16

SALE WHEREVER YOU ... now is the season to buy ... never were so cheap, and it ... desired that they never will ... if you want to sell or ... P. E. BROWN, Real Estate ... St. James street. 16

Bargains.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' ... answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, OFFICE FURNI... consisting of B. W. Leather-covered ... B.W. Bookshelf, Hardwood Table ... Chairs. Can be seen any day ... a.m., at Room 12, 146 St. ... 15

FOR SALE, TWO SCREW CUTTING En... Lathes, 20 inch swing, 9 ft. bed, new, ... finished, will sell way below cost. ... WALBRIDGE, Mystic, Que. 9

FOR SALE, MILK. A GOOD SUPPLY OF ... class milk for winter season. Six ... contracts. H. BOURASSA, Pa... P.Q. 12

FOR SALE, ... STOVES, COOK STOVES, ... Stoves and Ranges with hot water ... to rent; all kinds of repairs ... stoves. ALF. HOULE, 489 St. Law... street. 16

FOR SALE, HANDSOME LARGE SQUARE ... Piano, New York make. Apply 23 ... street. 16

FOR SALE, COLLIE PUPS, PEDIGREED ... stock. Apply 317 St. Antoine street. 16

FOR SALE, CHEAP, TABLES, DESKS, Fix... Counters, Trunks, Stoves, Scales, ... and Office Furniture, at 18 St. ... street. 18

FOR SALE, "THE DOMINION ILLUS... six volumes, bound, excellent con... out of print and rare; valuable ... historical and military view. Of... below cost. Address ILLUSTRAT... Witness' Office.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD! DRY HARD... Blocks cut to measure, only $1.50; ... load delivered. Phone 1927. ... THE WILSON CO., 188 William street. 16

FOR SALE, A CHOICE LOT St. Andres... Singing Canaries, direct from Ger... in full song, at J. J. ULLEY & SON ... Craig street. 15

A REAL BARGAIN—DOUBLE IRON BED... and Woven Wire Spring Mattress ... for $6.00; party giving up house... Apply at 109 Mansfield street. 14

FOR SALE, ONE SPRING FILLY AND ... colt, both by imported Hackney, ... by Thoroughbred. Also one Brood ... young, half Blood. Also pair of ... drivers, sire Thoroughbred ... O. CRAGG, Hiawatha, ... Co., Ont.

FOR SALE, AN UPRIGHT PIANO, good ... will be sold cheap. 306 St. ... street. 14

FOR SALE, LIMELIGHT LANTERN, and ... views. All first class order. ... REV. S. T. BARTLETT, Madoc, ... 13

FOR SALE, HOTBED FRAMES AND GAR... Implements, Sleighs and Horse ... Harness, must be sold at once. Ap... R. H. Hennessy, 715 Carriere ... Papineau Road. 12

FOR SALE, FOR THE MILLION, KIND... 8-... Maple, $2.50, Tamarac blocks, ... Blocks, $1.50; cut any length; ... Ashes in the city. J. C. ... Richmond square. Bell ... 8

LINE ETCHINGS,

60 per square inch. Minimum for any single ... drawing extra if required. ... Rates for large quantities.

WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE,
Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

ELECTROTYPING DONE IN ... best style and with despatch at ...

Furnished Houses to Let.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH ALL MODern conveniences, vicinity of Windsor Hotel. Apply HOUSE 3, 'Witness' Office.

To Let.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

TO LET, 42 PARK AVENUE, A Choice middle flat of seven rooms, with every convenience, hot water heating; immediate possession; would rent partly furnished, if desired; can be seen any day between 11 a.m. and 12.30. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 St. James street. 15

TO LET, THOSE TWO FINE STONE front houses, 139 and 141 Metcalfe street. They are being completely done over, and will be ready for occupation 1st Nov. Hot water furnaces. Parties renting now might select paper for rooms. R. K. THOMAS, 174 St. James street. 14

TO LET, 28 BALMORAL STREET, FIVE Rooms, nice order; central and comfortable. JOHN BURRELL, Real Estate Agent, Temple Building. 7

TO LET, 681 CADIEUX STREET, from 1st November, Cottage, eight rooms, bath and w.c., kitchen, pantry, yard and shed; hall stove if required; rent, $10 per month until 1st May. 13

TO LET, LOWER TENEMENT, No. 50 Prince Arthur street, containing 6 rooms, good order, rent low. Apply CHARLES T. BASTIAN, 457 St. Lawrence street. 13

TO LET, 165 TIMOTHEE STREET, eight rooms, nice location, hot and cold water. Key at 171. JOHN BURRELL, Temple Building. 7

SHOP TO LET, CORNER ONTARIO and Champlain streets, furnace, etc.; beautifully fitted up for dry goods, Druggist, General Stores. JOHN BURRELL, 185 St. James street. 7

TO LET, 613, 697, 701 ST. PAUL STREET, in good order, 4 and 7 rooms; central. JOHN BURRELL, Real Estate Agent, 185 St. James street. 7

TO LET, BEAUTIFUL Nine Room Tenement, No. 89 Cherrier street. For particulars apply to JOHN MORRIS, 125 St. James street. 16

TO LET, LOWER TENEMENT, 16 PARK avenue, hot water heating; reasonable reduction until 1st May. JAS. M. MITCHELL, 214 St. James street. 16

TO LET, 8 McGILL COLLEGE Avenue, Brick upper dwelling, 10 rooms; low rent. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 St. James street. 15

TO LET, HOUSES, FURNISHED AND Unfurnished; also, Tenements, Stores and Offices. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 St. James street. 15

TO LET, 332½ ST. ANTOINE Street, Stone upper tenement, in good order; seven rooms; low rent. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 St. James street. 15

TO LET, FINE LOWER TENEMENT, 371 St. Dominique street, a few doors above Sherbrooke street, 7 rooms, bath and w.c. Key at 371½. 15

TO LET, SELF CONTAINED HOUSE, 780 Dorchester street, near Beaver Hall Hill, perfect order, nine rooms and bathroom, furnace, modern improvements; rent moderate to good tenant. Apply to L. D. PERHAM, Registry and Shipping Office, Custom House. 14

TO LET, NO 249-251 UNIVERSITY Street. These houses have been thoroughly overhauled from basement to attic, painted and tinted; new Daisy furnaces, dumb waiters, and plumbing in perfect order; rent low. Apply to R. F. ROBERTSON, 1862 Notre Dame street. 12

TO RENT, FURNISHED HOUSE, SIX rooms; immediate possession; can be seen every day till 4 p.m. 19 Buckingham avenue. 28

TO LET, AN UPPER TENEMENT, ON Murray street, with six rooms, warm and comfortable, only two years up; a few doors from Notre Dame street; rent low to a good tenant. Apply 211 Murray st. 24

TO LET, CERTAIN PREMISES IN THE 'Witness' Building, consisting of a Store on the street level, and two well-lighted, well-finished, heated flats, immediately above said Store. These premises would be very suitable for a wholesale establishment requiring a shop or office on the ground floor, or would be let separately. Only first-class tenants need apply. Full particulars on application to Mr. WALLACE, 'Witness' Office. 17

TO LET,

360 ST. ANTOINE STREET, 7 rooms, all conveniences. Rent, $8.00; no taxes.

Apply 309 ST. JAMES STREET.

Houses to Let,

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

Choice Locations. Moderate Rents.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
181 ST. JAMES STREET.

FACTORY PREMISES TO RENT.

Space and Power to suit Tenants.

112 Ann Street.

Employment Wanted.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, family washing at her own home; best drying ground. Apply at 11 Coursol street. 16

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish Woman, washing and housecleaning by day or week. 228 St. George street, in rear. 16

WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED Dressmaker, work by the day. Address DRESSMAKER, 'Witness' Office. 16

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse. Apply 38 Alexander street. 16

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, work by the day, washing or ironing. Apply 38 Alexander street. 16

WANTED, BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS, work by the day; best city reference. Apply 450 Seigneurs street. 16

WANTED, PAINTING AND WHITEwashing, papering or furnaces, by a young man. Address W.B., 23 Richmond square, city. 16

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW and her son, place as caretakers, or a place of trust. Address W.B., 171 Canning street, city. 16

FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wants family washing at her own home Shirts and Collars a specialty. Splendid drying ground. Charges moderate. Apply to 55 Lusignan street. 16

WANTED, HATS TO TRIM BY AN Experienced Milliner, at her home; old material used to advantage. A stylish hat for a little money. 155½ St. Charles Borromee street. 16

WANTED, BY RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, furnaces, double windows, work of any kind between Guy and Peel streets. F.H., 41a Lusignan street. 16

WANTED, SITUATION AS COACHMAN, aged 25, thoroughly understands his duties; can milk; knows city well; first-class references. Address J.W., 50 Adeline street. 15

WANTED, SITUATION BY Experienced Cook, or place in small, private family; no washing. 6 Berthelet strett. 15 15

WANTED, BY A YOUTH of 19, a Situation as Bookkeeper, or to assist in office work; good reference. Apply 66 Cathcart street. Telephone 4230. 15

WANTED, POSITION BY CHRISTIAN man and wife, wife as housemaid or general servant or nurse, in city or country; man willing to make himself generally useful; good recommendations. Address D.S.K., 29 Guilbault street. 15

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN work or housecleaning, at No. 99 Alexander street. 14

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE PROtestant Widow, work of any kind by the day; good sick nurse and laundress. Apply at 111 St. Urbain street. 14

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Woman, general work in a private house, by the day; no washing. Address 167 Coleraine street. 14

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Person, a family's washing, also any kind of work for a boy, with good city references. Apply 480 William street. 13

WASHING (FLANNELS ONLY) BY AN experienced Laundress; references from leading city families; charges moderate. Address FLANNELS, 'Witness' Office. 12

WANTED, SITUATION BY YOUNG Scotchman, with 12 years' experience as clerk in dry goods manufacturer's, and 3 years boot manufacturer's; willing to take small salary to begin at any kind of work. Please address R.H., 8040, 'Witness' Office. 11

TYPEWRITING QUICKLY AND ACCURately done by an experienced young lady; satisfaction guaranteed. Address or apply A B., 2257 St. Catherine street. 27

WANTED, A SITUATION AS Storeman, Express Driver, Watchman, or any position, where a strong, steady young married man can make himself useful; best of city references. Apply to J. BEATTY, 'Witness' Office. 24

Houses Wanted.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

WANTED, A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE, for the winter, heated by furnace; rent from $20 to $25 per month. Address F. 464, 'Witness' Office. 16

Residential Flats To Let.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

NEW FLATS, 16, 18, 22, 24, EUGENE ST., Montreal Annex, two minutes from Fairmount School; five rooms with w.c.; $6.00 per month; stabling included; with first flat rented. Key at 20 Eugene street. 15

TO LET, TWO NEW STONE Flats, Cottonwood finish, latest plumbing, hot water heating, corner of Mackay and Kinkora; also self contained house, same as above, corner of Overdale and Mackay street. JAS. M. MITCHELL, 214 St. James street. 16

Wanted.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

WANTED, BOOKS AND COLLECTIONS of postage stamps, bought, sold and exchanged. Also jubilee stamps, used and unused, old china, curiosities, fire arms, etc. 2114 St. Catherine. 12

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, CAST-OFF Clothing, Furs, Carpets, Musical Instruments, Fire Arms, Bicycles. Good prices paid on account of having great demand. Address M. FRANK, 569 Craig street. 4

Rooms and Board.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

ROOMS — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED large front room, on bath flat, with small room adjoining, and well heated, with board. 135 Mansfield street. 16

ROOM—LARGE WARM ROOM, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with or without board. 28 Aylmer street. 16

TO LET, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FURnished room. 50½ City Councillors street. 16

ROOM TO LET, A NICE COMFORTABLY Furnished Room, with all modern conveniences, in private family, vicinity of Mansfield street. Address G. 45, 'Witness' Office. 15

A FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for two Ladies employed during the day, with or without board, in the vicinity of St. Antoine and Mountain streets. Address M. 20, 'Witness' Office. 15

ROOMS—DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOM, on bath-room flat, with board, late dinner. 37 Mackay street. 14

NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, with quiet family; suitable for one or two gentlemen or married couple. 250 St. Luke st. 14

ROOMS, IN A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, one flat of four furnished rooms, heated by hot water, with or without board. 471 Guy street, above Sherbrooke. 14

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO Let, Double and Single. 116 Union ave. 13

BOARD WITH OR WITHOUT ROOMS, at suitable rates. WAVERLEY HOUSE, 742 Lagauchetiere street. 22

TWO OR THREE Young Gentlemen willing to room together will find comfortable room and good board at 52 Anderson st. 11

ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM with quiet family, suitable for one or two gentlemen. 14a Plateau street. 7

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. APPLY 215 Pine avenue. 21

$0,000 MEN, WANTED FOR THE SEASON. —Single men, emigrants, dockers, sailors, laborers, clerks, checkers, and others, wanted to avail themselves of the accommodation at the Salvation Lighthouse (Joe Beef's Canteen), 13 Common street, Montreal, opposite the Allan Line wharf. Beds from 5c; single rooms, 15c; two in a room, 25c; meals from 3c to 15c; weekly board and lodging from $1.65 up to $3.00; check room for baggage; free bath with soap and towel. For particulars apply to the Superintendent.

Personal.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

PERSONAL—M. THOMSON, ENGLISH Stays, French and Spinal Corsets made to order. No. 26 St. Antoine street. 15

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

Lost, Strayed and Found.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

LOST, ON THE EVENING of the 14th, on Windsor street, a Purse containing $8.94, eight of which being bills. The finder will confer a favor on a working girl by returning it to the 'Witness' Office. 15

LOST, ON MONDAY, 11th INST., BLACK Cocker Spaniel. Answers to 'Blucher.' Please return to 475 Guy street, or to Police Station. 15

LOST, ON MONDAY EVENING LAST, by way of McTavish street, to the mountain, a plain Gold Locket. Finder will oblige by returning same to the Advertising Clerk, 'Witness' Office, and receive reward. 14

Business Chances.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN, A SODA WATer and Ginger Ale Plant, of business established in 1876, with good local trade, capable of extension. For further particulars apply to NAP. THEORET, N.P., 61 St. Gabriel street. 13

Pupils Wanted.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

PUPILS WANTED, SHORTHAND TAUGHT by correspondence and private lessons given personally. Terms moderate. Address PUPILS 40, 'Witness' Office. 16

PUPILS WANTED—CLASSES in Physical Culture, under the direction of Miss LILLIAN WARNER, will open on Monday, Oct. 18th, in Elm Hall, at 3.30 p.m. 15

WANTED, PUPILS TO LEARN GERMAN; class of four or five, 20c per hour. Address GERMAN, 20, 'Witness' Office. 6

ELOCUTION — J. P. Stephen, Montreal — Y.M.C.A. Building — Tel. 3415

Entertainments Given.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

R. McGLAUGHLIN,
HUMORIST AND ELOCUTIONIST,
Open for Concert Engagements.
For terms apply 196 BERRI STREET, Montreal

Classified Advertisements

CASH TARIFF.

Situations Vacant.
Situations Wanted.
Pupils Wanted.
Rooms To Let.
Articles Found.
Secondhand Articles, Wanted or For Sale.

20 Words FOR 10 Cents.

½c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Houses For Sale.
Houses To Let.
Articles For Sale.

25 Words FOR 25 Cents.

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

Personals. **25 Words for 50c.**

Postage Stamps will be accepted.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

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

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

Situations Vacant.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT WITH wide experience and good recommendations. Apply 447 Elm avenue. 16

WANTED, YOUNG NURSE GIRL TO ASsist in care of two children and make herself generally useful in small family. Apply 437 St. Urbain street. 16

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT with or without washing; city references required. Apply 476 Mount Pleasant, head of Green avenue. 16

BOY WANTED TO MAKE HIMSELF USEful around house, garden or stable; a good home and $4 per month. Apply to Mr. SMYTH, 891 Dorchester street. 16

WANTED, EXPERIENCED GENERAL Servant; must be good Cook. 62 Simpson street. 16

WANTED, NURSE GIRL FOR one Child. Apply 2065 St. Catherine street. 15

WANTED, A MESSAGE BOY. Apply to 10½ Phillips square. 15

WANTED, FOUR MESSENGER BOYS, about fourteen years of age; must know the city well and have good references. Apply Advance Msgr. Service, 181 St. James street. 15

Property.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

FOR SALE, STONE FRONT Tenement. 3 flats, on Sanguinet street, next to St. Louis square; all rented; good investment. JOHN MORRIS, 126 St. James street. 16

FOR SALE, HOUSE, No. 293 ST. CHARles Borromee street, four stories, well finished; price, $4,000; half cash; balance at interest. JOHN MORRIS, 126 St. James street. 16

FOR SALE, $2,000 BRICK COTTAGE, nine rooms, freshly painted and tinted throughout, in first class order; for immediate occupancy; half cash. JOHN MORRIS, 126 St. James street. 16

FOR SALE, TWO NEW FLATS, CORNER Mackay and Kinkora avenue, up to date in every way, also corner Overdale and Mackay streets, new self-contained house; cheap to prompt buyer; would exchange for lots and cash. JAS. M. MITCHELL, 214 St. James street. 16

FOR SALE, DOUBLE TENEMENT, NO. 16 Park avenue, first-class order, two hot water Furnaces; cheap, or would exchange for building lots. JAS. M. MITCHELL, 214 St. James street. 16

FOR SALE—KENSINGTON OFFERS Investors and home seekers the same chances as Westmount did ten years ago. An inspection of its matchless situation and lovely streets, homes and home sites, will convince you of this. Present prices from 6c to 10c a foot; terms easy; illustrated prospectus from J. H. MORLEY, Temple Building. 16

FOR SALE, AT ST. LAMBERT, HANDsome villa residence, eleven rooms, besides pantries, bathroom, etc.; newly decorated; 'Daisy' furnace. Lot 90x175 feet. Price moderate. L. A. HART, Notary, New York Life Building. 15

FOR SALE, A CHANCE, BUILDING LOT, size 50 x 109, and 20 foot lane; convenient to electric cars; price 15c. Address T. 16, 'Witness' Office. 5

FRED. R. ALLEY,
116 St. James Street.
REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
MONEY LOANED.

37 MACGREGOR ST.,
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Double house, Scotch sandstone, 55 feet front; new and everything modern. Full particulars at my office.

R. K. THOMAS, 174 St. James st.

Situations Vacant.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

AGENTS—SEND QUICK FOR CIRCULARS of our latest money makers, "History of Klondyke Gold Fields," "Life of Queen Victoria," "Life of Gladstone." Special combination of six books shown by one prospectus for Holiday work Prices from fifty cents to three seventy-five. No capital required. Premiums given. C. R. PARISH, Toronto.

WANTED MECHANICS, CONTRACTORS, Clerks and others to see what The Men's Own is like. Good music and a short address. Come. Calvary Church, Guy street, above St. Antoine, Sunday 3 p.m. Sharp. 18

WANTED, A PRACTICAL GARDENER, with a good knowledge of flowers, to take charge of a small garden in summer, and in winter to attend to the furnace and shovel snow, and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's house. Address T., 22, 'Witness' Office. 11

WANTED, A SMART, ACTIVE, PUSHING Mechanic, competent to act as second hand in a repairs shop; must be steady, with good character and must be able to speak English well; one who can speak both languages preferred. Address with full information, including wages asked. COMPETENT 28, 'Witness' Office. 2

AGENTS GET FIFTY CENTS ON EACH dollar; no experience necessary. Write for agent's outfit. Address 'The Catholic News,' 5 Barclay street, New York. 9

WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN COOK: Also, a Housemaid. Apply at 265 Peel street. 15

CANADIAN BICYCLE LOCK, FITS Inside tubing. Bicycle experts endorse it. Snap for the right party. Mr. GESSLER, Milwaukee, Wis., U.S.A. 16

WANTED, OPERATORS TO MAKE Shirts, Collars and Cuffs on machines run by power; permanent work. Address Montreal Suspender and Umbrella Mfg. Co., 568 St. Paul street. 16

WANTED, NINTH OF NOVEMBER, COMpetent General Servant; also immediately, young girl living at home, to assist in the work; good references required. 28 Lincoln avenue. 16

WANTED, A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN —good needlewoman, able to read aloud—attendant to invalid lady; references required. HOWE, 'Witness' Office. 16

WANTED, TEN GIRLS; MUST HAVE Experience at paper box work. Apply to MACE WILSON CO., 8 DeBresoles street, near the French Church. 15

WANTED, A COMPETENT Stenographer and Typewriter, must write a good hand and be quick at figures; as the position is confidential, the highest references will be required, salary, $30 a month; ordinary office hours, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., with an hour's intermission in middle of day. Address in applicant's handwriting, to SECRETARY, 'Witness' Office. 15

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT; washing; four in family. Apply, immediately, at 4292 St. Catherine street. 14

WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER for the Little Metis School for seven months, one holding a Model Diploma preferred. Apply, stating salary expected. WM. TURRIFF, Sec.-Treas., Little Metis, Que. 14

AGENTS TO HANDLE GILT EDGE BUTter Compound; best money maker on the market. Write DOMINION MFG. CO., London, Ont. 13

WANTED, ONE GOOD TOOL MAKER. Apply, LINOTYPE COMPANY, 25 Bleury st. 13

WANTED, A MAN TO DRESS Mill Stones and help put in machinery. Address, stating wages per day, to WM. KIDD, Arundel P.O. 11

WANTED, A COMPETENT AND Reliable Girl for general housework, in a house with modern conveniences, and good wages; references required. Address MRS. SAMUEL E. PINGREE, Hartford, Vermont. 9

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARGAINS IN MACHINERY.

We have received instructions from the Directors of La Banque du Peuple ... for sale, in lots to suit, all the Machinery, Engines, Boilers, Tools, ... Belting, &c., comprising the Plants of an extensive Machine Shop, ... Foundry, Stove Foundry, Blacksmith's Shop and Pattern Maker's Shop, ... in St. Henri. Prompt buyers can secure bargains.

For further particulars write, telegraph, telephone or call upon

W. H. NOLAN, Mgr.,

CANADA MACHINERY AGENCY, 298 St. James street, Montreal.



DOMINION LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE,

via Londonderry.

Steamer	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
Vancouver.....	Oct. 23, daylight,	Oct. 24, 9 p.m.
Scotsman.....	Nov. 6, "	Nov. 8, 2 p.m.
Labrador.....	Nov. 13, "	Nov. 14, 9 a.m.
Ottoman.....	Nov. 17, "	Nov. 17, 2 p.m.

R. M. S. 'Canada' will sail from Boston, Oct. 14th, Nov. 11th, and Dec. 9th.

Rates of passage to Liverpool and Londonderry: Cabin, $62.50 to $70; second cabin, $34 to $36.25; steerage to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, $22.50 and $23.50.

Midship saloon, electric light, spacious promenade decks. For further information apply to any agent of the Company or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
17 St. Sacrament st., General Agents.
Montreal.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE

WEEKLY GLASGOW SERVICE.

From Glasgow		From Montreal.
Sept 29	SS. KEEMUN	Oct. 14
Oct. 2	SS ALCIDES	Oct. 15
Oct. 9	SS TRITONIA	Oct. 26
Oct. 15	SS KASTALIA (cold storage)	Nov. 2
Oct. 18	SS CONCORDIA	Nov. 5
Oct. 24	SS AMARYNTHIA	Nov. 11

Agents—Glasgow: Donaldson Bros.

THOMSON LINE

WEEKLY LONDON SERVICE.

From Newcastle.		From Montreal
Sept 29	SS CERVONA	Oct. 15
Oct. 6	SS IONA (cold storage)	Oct. 22
Oct. 13	SS DEVONA	Oct. 29
Oct. 20	SS HURONA (cold storage)	Nov. 5
Oct. 27	SS KILDONA	Nov. 12
Nov. 4	SS GERONA (cold storage)	Nov. 19

EAST COAST SERVICE.

SS. AVLONA for Newcastle and Leith	Oct. 15
SS. DANIA, for Leith	Oct. 31
SS GANGES, for Newcastle and Leith	Nov. 5
SS. HELLONA for Leith	Nov. 10
SS. ESCALONA for Newcastle and Leith	Nov. 16
SS. TREMONA for Leith	Nov. 19

Agents CAIRNS, YOUNG & NORIE, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. LOW, SON & Co., 27 Leadenhall street, London, E.C.; WM. THOMSON & Co., Leith; W. THOMSON & SONS, Dundee, Scotland.

Cold Storage fitted in Special Steamers of both Lines.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

Granted by any of the above Lines to or from any point in

CANADA OR WESTERN STATES.

For further particulars apply to HENDERSON BROS. Chicago, Ill.; J. D. RUSSELL, Stratford, Ont., or

THE ROBT REFORD CO., (Ltd.),
23 and 25 St. Sacrament street, Montreal.

BEAVER LINE STEAMERS.

SUMMER SERVICE.
MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

From LIVERPOOL.	STEAMERS.	From MONTREAL.
Sat., Oct. 2	Lake Superior	Wed., Oct. 20
Sat., Oct. 16	Lake Winnipeg	Wed., Nov. 3
Sat., Oct. 23	Lake Huron	Wed., Nov. 10
Sat., Oct. 30	Lake Ontario	Wed., Nov. 17
Fri., Nov. 5	Lake Superior	Sat., Nov. 20

After Nov. 20, steamers sail from St. John, N.B., instead of Montreal.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

FIRST CABIN—Single, $50 and $60. Return, $90 and $100, according to steamer selected.

SECOND CABIN—To Liverpool or London, $34; return, $66.75. Glasgow, $37.65; return, $74.00.

STEERAGE—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Belfast, $22.50.

NOTE.—Steerage passengers by the Beaver line are provided with the use of bedding and eating and drinking utensils, free of charge.

Freight carried at lowest rates and to all important points both in Canada and Great Britain on through bills of lading. Special facilities provided for the carriage of butter, cheese and perishable freight.

For further particulars as to freight or passage apply to

D. & C. MACIVER, Tower Buildings, Liverpool.
D. W. CAMPBELL, Mgr., 18 Hospital st., Montreal.

EUROPE, EUROPE, EUROPE.

TICKETS BY ALL LINES,
ALLAN, DOMINION and BEAVER LINES, via Montreal.
HOLLAND-AMERICA, HAMBURG-AMERICAN WHITE STAR, CUNARD, AMERICAN, NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD, GENERAL TRANS-ATLANTIC, STATE, ANCHOR, TRANSPORT and RED STAR Lines, via New York.
Also to SOUTH AFRICA, FLORIDA, WEST INDIES, etc.

☞ Call or write for lowest quotations before looking else where.

Saloon rates, $40 upwards; steerage at lowest rates.

☞ Send for month y pamphlet of rates and sailings or call at my new address. My special winter rates MONTREAL to LONDON and back, weekly via New York, 1st Saloon and rail, only $99.

D. BATTERSBY, Agent,
178 St. James St., Opposite Temple Bldg.
Office Telephone, No. 1505. House Telephone, 3081

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.

From Piers 14 and 15, North River, New York, (foot of Fulton street.)

Paris	Wed., Oct. 20, 10 a.m.
St. Paul	Wed., Oct. 27, 10 a.m.
St. Louis	Wed., Nov. 3, 10 a.m.
Paris	Wed., Nov. 10, 10 a.m.
St. Paul	Wed., Nov. 17, 10 a.m.

Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delay. Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special twin-screw Channel steamers.

Rates of passage to Southampton, $100, and upwards.

Special cabin passage, $42.50 to $60.

SPECIAL ROUND TRIP TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

Steerage at Very Low Rates.

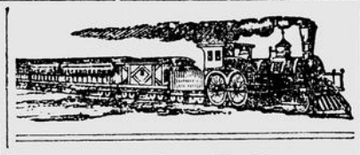
For freight or passage apply to
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.
W. H. HENRY,
116 St. Peter st., Mechanics' Building.
W. F. EGG, 129 St. James street, Montreal.
BENJAMIN & WESTON,
10 Place D'Armes Square, Montreal.
W. D. O'BRIEN, 143 St. James st.,
D. BATTERSBY,
178 St. James Street, opp. Temple Bdg.,
MONTREAL.

STEAMSHIP TICKET OFFICE

116 St. Peter street,
Mechanics Institute Building.
ALL LINES FROM
MONTREAL AND NEW YORK
TO
ENGLAND AND EUROPE,
Also to Florida, West Indies and All Southern Winter Resorts.
W. H. HENRY, Agent.

CENTS FOR SALE.

Apply at the "Witness" Office



Intercolonial Railway

On and after MONDAY, the 4th October, 1897, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted), as follows:—

Leave Montreal by Grand Trunk Railway from Bonaventure Depot	7.50
Leave Montreal by Canadian Pacific Railway from Windsor Street Depot	19.45
Leave Levis	14.30
Arrive Riv. du Loup	17.50
Do Trois Pistoles	19.03
Do. Rimouski	20.14
Do. Ste. Flavie	20.56
Do. Little Metis	21.19
Do. Campbellton	24.20
Do. Dalhousie	1.55
Do. Bathurst	2.36
Do. Newcastle	4.00
Do. Moncton	6.30 15.55
Do. St. John	10.30 13.00
Do. Halifax	13.30 22.10

The trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destination on Sunday.

The buffet sleeping car and other cars of express trains leaving Montreal at 7.50 o'clock run through to Halifax without change.

The trains of the Intercolonial Railways are heated by steam from the locomotive, and those between Montreal and Halifax, via Levis, are lighted by electricity.

Through tickets may be obtained via rail and steamer to all points on the Lower St. Lawrence, and in the Maritime Provinces.

For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares, rates of freights, train arrangement, etc., apply to

W. H. OLIVE,
Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent,
136 St. James street, Montreal.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 30th Sept., 1897.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

CHANGE OF TIME.

Commencing October 3, 1897, Trains will Leave Bonaventure Station.

(Note* signifies runs daily. All other trains run daily except Sundays.)

7.30 a.m., 10.30 a.m., *4.55 p.m. For Valleyfield, Ottawa and O. A. and P.S.Ry. (runs to Valleyfield on week days only.)

7.30 a.m., *9.00 a.m., *8.00 p.m. 10.25 p.m. For Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, etc.

5.15 p.m. For Brockville.

7.00 a.m. For Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Massena Springs.

4.30 p.m. For Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Fort Covington.

7.50 a.m. For Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Portland, Old Orchard, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. (Runs to Quebec and Rimouski daily.)

8.30 p.m. For Sherbrooke, Portland, Old Orchard Beach daily, and to points on the I. C. R. daily, except Sunday.

12.00 noon.—For St. Johns, except Saturday and Sunday. On Saturday leaves at 1.25 p.m.

4.00 p.m. For Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Quebec, and points on the D. C. Ry.

4.45 p.m. For St. Johns, Rouses Point, also Waterloo, via St. Lambert and M. P. & B. Ry.

*7.50 a.m., 5.30 p.m. For Sorel via St. Lambert.

5.30 p.m. For St. Hyacinthe, also St. Cesaire via St. Lambert.

9.00 a.m., *6.50 p.m., *8.25 p.m.—For Boston and New York via C.V.R.

9.10 a.m., *7.00 p.m.—For New York, via D. & H.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

N.Y.C. and H.R.R.R.

Through tickets and reservations in Parlor and Sleeping Cars to Adirondack Mountain resorts, New York, etc.

Quebec Trains.

11 p.m. train to Quebec now runs daily. Other trains to Quebec leave 3.30 p.m. daily and 9 a.m. week days.

NEW ROUTE
— TO —
Hamilton, Niagara Falls and Buffalo, N.Y.

Trains leave Windsor Street Station 8.50 a.m. week days and 9 p.m. daily.

City Ticket and Telegraph Office,
129 ST. JAMES ST., (Next to Post-Office).

Notices.

I, THE UNDERSIGNED, NOEL EUSEBE GUILLET, Physician, residing at Manchester, New Hampshire, hereby give notice that I will apply at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature of Quebec for the passing of an act to authorize the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, to admit me, after examination, as a physician and surgeon and grant me a license to practise as both. NOEL E. GUILLET, Quebec, 6th October, 1897. 12

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the incorporated village of St. Lambert in the County of Chambly will apply at the next session of the Quebec Legislature for an Act of Incorporation as a Town under the name of the Town of St. Lambert subject to the provisions of Chap. I. of Title XI. of the Revised Statutes of Quebec relating to Town Corporations, with additional powers as to the effecting of loans and the voting thereon, matters of expropriation and special improvements and the mode of procedure relating thereto, mode of electing Mayor and Councillors, and other matters relating to the administration and business of the Town.

Montreal, 20th September, 1897.
HUTCHINSON & OUGHTRED,
Attorneys for Applicant.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec for an Act authorizing the Executors of the late John Atkin, in his lifetime of Montreal, brewer, to convert the business carried on by him during his lifetime and after his death by them as his executors into a Joint Stock Company, with power to the Executors to convey the property, plant, assets and the business generally to such company in exchange for fully paid up shares therein, and to act as Directors and for other purposes. Montreal, 6th October, 1897. SELKIRK CROSS, Solicitor for Applicants.

ILLUSTRATIONS FOR BOOKS
CATALOGUES, ETC.

Supplied from drawings or photographs by competent artists, and etched on zinc at moderate rates, by

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Corner Craig and Bleury streets.



OTTAWA RIVER

NAVIGATION COMPANY
FALL ARRANGEMENTS.

STEAMER DUCHESS OF YORK

For CARILLON and intermediate Ports, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 6 a.m., from Canal Basin, foot of Nazareth street. Passengers may take train, 8.50 C.P.R., or 9 p.m., G.T.R., for St. Anne's, to connect with steamer.

To PAPINEAUVILLE, BROWN'S WHARF and OTTAWA (all Ports west of Carillon), from foot of Nazareth street.

Str. MAUDE, TUESDAYS at 6.30 p.m.

Str. PRINCESS, FRIDAYS, at 6.30 p.m.

First-class fare to Ottawa, including berth, $2.00.

Freight and passengers at lowest rates.

Freight received TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS up to hour of departure.

Company's Office and Stores, 161, 163, 165 Common street.

R. W. SHEPHERD, Man.-Director

Telephone 1029.

For Gaspe and Bale des Chaleurs Ports

The North American Transportation Co.'s
Steamer 'ADMIRAL.'
L. POULIOT, Master.

COMMENCING ON THE 28th APRIL, the first-class Passenger Steamer 'ADMIRAL' leaves DALHOUSIE for GASPE, (weather and ice permitting), on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, calling at

Carlton,	Newport,
Maria,	Pabos,
New Richmond,	Grand River,
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RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Corrected to Oct. 3, 1897.

(Sunday Arrangements Omitted.)

Trains Leave Bonaventure as follows:

7.00 a.m. Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Massena Springs.
7.30 a.m. Valleyfield, Ottawa, Toronto.
7.50 a.m.—Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Portland, Quebec and Maritime Provinces.
9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Detroit, Chicago.
9.00 a.m. New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
9.10 a.m.—New York via D. & H.
10.30 a.m.—Ottawa via C.A.R.
12.00 noon. St. Johns (Sat. leaves at 1.25 p.m.)
4.00 p.m.—Island Pond, Sherbrooke and Quebec.
4.30 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Ft. Covington.
4.45 p.m.—St. Johns and Rouses Point.
4.55 p.m.—Valleyfield and Ottawa, via C.A.R.
5.15 p.m.—Brockville.
5.30 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe.
6.50 p.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
7.00 p.m.—New York, via D. & H.
8.00 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.
8.25 p.m.—Boston and New York, via C.V.R.
8.30 p.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke and Portland.
10.25 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station.

7.00 a.m.—Portland and Quebec.
7.15 a.m.—Chicago, Detroit and Toronto.
7.16 a.m.—New York, via D. & H.
7.25 a.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
7.40 a.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
8.40 a.m.—Fort Covington.
8.50 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe.
9.08 a.m.—Rouses Point.
9.50 a.m.—Brockville.
11.30 a.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
11.30 a.m.—Island Pond, Sherbrooke, etc.
1.35 p.m.—Quebec.
2.30 p.m.—St. Johns, (Sat. arrives at 3.40 p.m.)
4.40 p.m.—Massena Springs.
6.00 p.m.—Toronto.
6.30 p.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto.
6.50 p.m.—Halifax, Quebec, Portland.
8.20 p.m.—Boston, via C.V.R.
8.45 p.m.—New York via D. & H.
10.15 p.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
10.15 p.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.

Suburban Train Service:

For Lachine—5.15, 6.35, 7.30, 9 a.m., 12.10, 1.30, (Sat. only) 3.50, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 8.00, 9.00, 11.25 p.m. (Mon., Wed. and Sat. only.) For Lachine wharf—8.00 a.m., 12.10 noon. 5.00, 5.45 p.m., 6.20 p.m., 1.35 p.m. (Sat. only.)

For Ste. Anne's and Vaudreuil—6.25, 7.30, 9.00, 10.30 a.m., 1.30, (Sat. only), 4.55, 5.15, 6.15, 8.00, 10.25, 11.25 p.m. (Sat. only.)

For Dorval—5.15, 6.25, 7.30, 10.30, 12.10 a.m., 1.30 p.m., (Sat. only), 3.50, 4.55, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 8.00, 9.00, 11.25 p.m. (Mon., Wed. and Sat. only).

For Longueuil—7.50 a.m.; 5.30, 6.30 p.m.

For St. Laurent—7.40 a.m., 12.00 noon, 5.20 p.m.

For Cote St. Paul—6.00, 6.55, 7.45 a.m., 12.15, 5.15, 6.21 p.m.

For St. Lambert—5.45, 7.00, 7.50, 9.00, 9.10, (12.00 noon except Sat.), 12.10, (1.25 Sat.), 4.00, 4.30, 4.45 5.30, 6.30, 6.50, 7.00, 8.25, 8.30, 11.15 p.m.

City Ticket Offices, 137 St. James st., and Bonaventure station.

Trains leave Windsor Street Station as follows:

For Toronto, Buffalo, Hamilton, 8.50 a.m., 9 p.m.
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., 8.20 p.m., (7.45 p.m. daily, except Saturday.)
For Boston, Manchester, etc., 9.00 a.m., 8.20 p.m.
For Sherbrooke, 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m. Sherbrooke, Lake Megantic, St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., 7.45 p.m., Saturdays excepted.
For Newport, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., and 8.20 p.m.
For Hudson, Alfred, Caledonia Springs, 8.50 a.m. and 6.15 p.m.
For Chicago, Buffalo, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto Smith's Falls, and Peterboro, 9.00 p.m.
For Ottawa, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 9.10 p.m., daily.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 9.50 a.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, Newport, etc., 7.50 a.m. and 8.35 p.m.
From Boston, Portland, etc., 7.50 a.m., and 8.35 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, 9.05 a.m., and 12.00 a.m., 8.35 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Lake Megantic and Sherbrooke, 9.00 a.m.
From Toronto and West, 7.40 a.m., and 7.20 p.m.
From St. Paul Sault Ste. Marie and Ottawa, 8.15 a.m.

Leave Dalhousie Square Station:

For Quebec, 9.00 a.m., 3.30 p.m. daily; 11.00 p.m. For Quebec and points on Intercolonial Ry. to Campbellton, N.S., 9.00 a.m., 3.30 p.m. daily, and 11.00 p.m.
For Joliette, St. Gabriel, 9 a.m., 1.30 p.m. (Sat. only), 5.10 p.m.
For Ottawa, 8.30 a.m., and 4.30 p.m.
For St. Lin, St. Eustache, 5.30 p.m.
For St. Jerome 8.30 a.m., 5.30 p.m.
For St. Agathe, 8.30 a.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 1.45 p.m. (Saturdays only), 5.30 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations, 8.30 a.m., 3.00 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 5.30, 6.25 p.m., (Saturday, 1.45 p.m., instead of 3.00 p.m.)

Arrive at Dalhousie Square Station:

From Quebec, 6.30 a.m., (Mondays excepted), 3.35 p.m., 7.00 p.m. Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m., 8.40 a.m., 7.00 p.m., Ottawa and Lachute, 12.35 p.m., 9.55 p.m. St. Jerome, 8.30 a.m., and 9.55 p.m. St. Lin and St. Eustache, 8.30 a.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, 8.40 a.m.

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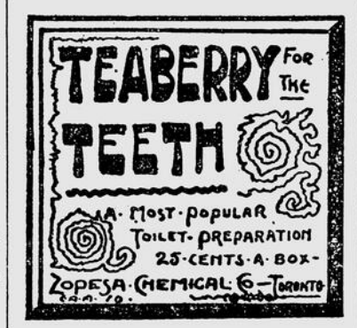


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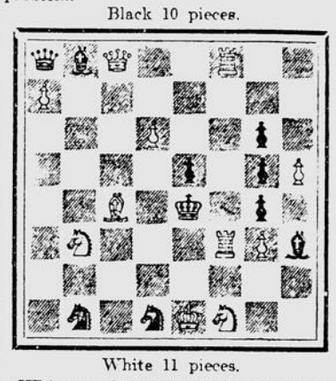
Chess Column

Saturday, Oct. 16, 1897.

PROBLEM NO. 113.

By J. W. Le Kolste, Utrecht, 1st prize in the Nederland 'Weekblad.' A fine problem.

Black 10 pieces.



White 11 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

White:—K on Ksq, Q on QB8, R's on KB3 and 8, B on QB4, Kt's on KBsq and QKt3, P's on KKt3, KR5, Q6 and QR7; eleven pieces.

Black:—K on K5, Q on QR sq, B's on QKt sq and KR6, Kt's on QKt8 and Q8, P's on KKt3, K4, KKt4 and 5; ten pieces.

SOLUTIONS.

Problem No. 110, by A. Nichols, Sheffield, is solved in two moves by Kt—Q8.

Problem No. 111, by E. J. Winter Wood, is solved in three moves by Kt—B4. If 1 . . . . . , KxP. 2. Q—Q3ch, etc. If 1 . . . . . , any other; 2. Q—Q2ch etc.

Correct solutions to No. 110 have been received from Otto Wurzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; L. C. W., Acton Vale, C.B., Montreal, and J. Kelly, Montreal; to No. 107 from Dynamo, Montreal; and to No. 111, from Otto Wurzburg.

GAME NO. 110.

From the Berlin Tourney with notes from the London 'Times':

Falkbeer Counter Gambit.

J. H. Blackburne. White.		G. Marco. Black.	
1	P—K 4	1	P—K 4
2	P—K B 4	2	P—Q 4
3	P x Q P	3	P—K 5
4	P—Q 3	4	Kt—K B 3
5	Q—K 2	5	B—Q B 4
6	Kt—Q B 3	6	Castles
7	P x K P	7	R—K sq
8	Kt—K B 3	8	Kt x K P

Of course, expecting to come clear off with the P. It is upon this and the counter plotting that the interest turns.

9	Kt x Kt	9	B—K B 4
10	Kt—K 5	10	Q B x Kt
11	Q x B	11	P—K B 3
12	P—Q 6		

The key move of the defence, threatening if P x Kt, Q—B 4 ch, followed by Q x B.

12 Q x P

If P x P instead, then follows B—B 4 ch, and Q x R P.

13 B—K 3

Very finely played, again threatening to win the B by Q—B 4 ch, etc.

		13	B x B
14	Q—B 4 ch	14	Q—K 3

Forced for K—R sq, there is the Philidore's Legacy mate by Kt—B 7 ch, etc. A charming game in a comparatively small compass.

15	Q x Q ch	15	R x Q
16	B—Q B 4	16	P x Kt
17	B x R ch	17	K—B sq
18	B—B 8	18	P—Q R 4
19	P x P	19	R—R 3
20	R—B sq ch	20	K—K sq
21	R—K B 3	21	B—Q 5
22	Castles Q R	22	Kt—B 3
23	B x Kt P	23	Resigns.

GAME NO. 111.

From the Berlin tournament with notes from the 'St. James Budget':

Queen's Opening.

A. Burn. White.		M. I. Tschigorin Black.	
1	P—Q 4	1	P—Q 4
2	P—Q B 4	2	Kt—Q B
3	Kt—K B 3	3	B—Kt 5
4	P—K 3	4	P—K 3
5	Kt—B 3	5	B—Kt 5
6	Q—Kt 3	6	Q B x Kt
7	P x B	7	K Kt—K 3
8	B—Q 2	8	Castles
9	P—Q R 3	9	B x Kt

It is generally considered disadvantageous, to remain with two Kt's against two B's, but Black is evidently not afraid.

10	B x B	10	R—Kt sq
11	K R—Kt sq	11	Kt—Kt 3
12	Castles		

He had to do something, so he castled. He should have foreseen the result of a Q side attack.

		12	Q—Q 3
13	R—Kt 3	13	P x P
14	Q x B P	14	P—Q Kt 4
15	Q—B 5	15	P—Kt 5

It has not been long coming. If White exchanges Q's, he opens the Q B file for the command of the Black K R.

16	P x P	16	Kt x Kt P.
17	B—B 4		

An awkward move, which does him no good. R—Kt 5 might have been tried to get the R over to the Q side.

		17	R—Kt 3
18	Q R—Kt sq		

We do not see what good this could have done.

		18	K R—Kt sq
19	K -Q 2	19	Q—Q 2
20	R—Q R sq		

In the hope that Black may be tempted to play R—B 3 prematurely.

		20	P—Q R 3
21	K—K 2	21	R—B3
22	Q—R 7	22	Q—B sq
23	B x Kt	23	R x K B

By taking this B Black is bound to win a piece, for if the B retires the Q is gone, and so it happened.

24	B—B 5	24	R—R sq
25	Q x R	25	Q x Q
26	K—Q 3	26	Kt—K 4 ch
27	K—K 2	27	Kt—Q 2

And White resigns.

THE WESTMOUNT CLUB.

have arranged for a Handicap Tournament to commence on Oct. 31, in which a valuable prize will be offered for the winner of the first place, together with proportionate rewards for those who come in second and third. As these prizes are open for competition not only to the present members but to those who join the club before the end of the month, it is hoped that this will be a means of largely increasing the membership.

A WOMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

HOW SHE ANSWERED HER OWN PRAYERS—A TRUE STORY.

By H. L. Reader.

... in Birmingham, nearly ... England. Her father ... in one of the vast ... establishments which ... of the workshops ... a man of muscle ... was too heavy for ... so complicated that ... it, or so difficult ... almost every case. ... His ability and will- ... to his employ- ... pet and pride ... his. When ... weak—drank ... ld; always ... to par- ... ce of his ... r, he was ... home, as the ne- ... required, and the ... from his spree, the ... horridly out. He was ... and cruel. He beat his ... always wholly without ... times without any ap- ... straint; and this for years. ... The wife and mother was a ... sweet-tempered kind. ... She bore her weekly ... as best she could, never ... complaint to the authorities ... would deprive him of ... and the family of food and ... surrounded by these influences. ... daughter grew to womanhood. Her ... was what the Birmingham ... could give her; and in domestic ... she was prepared for the cap- ... cooking and management of a home ... or own.

... length a foundryman, a workman ... father and a companion of her ... proposed marriage, and at the ... same time emigration to America. The ... struggle between obligation to her par- ... and love for her betrothed was in- ... Her mother's health was being ... slowly but surely undermined by worry ... and abuse, and to leave her worse than ... seemed to the daughter wrong. ... the mother's counsel was to go. She ... could bear the bitterness while she must, ... would rather bear it herself than ... share it with one dearer than herself.

In due time the marriage day came; ... the family farewells; the embarkation; ... the voyage; the arrival; and the finding ... of work for the husband, and a home ... for both in a New England city. Neither ... husband nor wife were churchgoers, and ... neither knew nor cared anything what- ... soever about experimental religion. Sun- ... days in Birmingham had been with him ... but a holiday, and, like untold num- ... bers of others, they had lived without ... conscious knowledge of an every- ... where-present God. In their New Eng- ... land home the wife faithfully attended ... to her domestic duties in the daytime; ... and on week-day evenings read to her hus- ... band the latest dime novel, and on Sun- ... days something more elaborate, but of the ... same character. The family bible was ... never touched; but story papers and the ... like were hardly ever out of hand.

By and by the sensation that seemed ... to satisfy at the outset were less easily ... produced, and as the months went by, ... only the most intensely exciting stories ... met the want, and these less and less ... completely; until, finally, doing her best, ... to use the very words of the woman, ... there was a growing 'wantingness' in ... her soul, that was at all times disagree- ... able, and many times sickening. Just ... at this time there came to the city where- ... it was their home an evangelist, and ... afternoon and evening religious services ... were held in a church standing upon the ... principal street. A Christian neighbor ... of the family invited the husband and ... wife to attend the meetings; but the op- ... position from both was so bitter in tem- ... per and vehement in speech, that with ... one interview the matter dropped. A ... week later, returning one day from a ... mean office, where she had been to buy ... the last issue of a story paper, while ... passing the door of the house where the ... religious services were held, she heard ... singing and for a moment stopped and ... listened. No thought of this service had, ... at the time, entered her mind; but, ... there, she heard a voice which ... seemed to go in, and felt the touch of a ... hand—as she tells it—on her shoulder ... and a pale disobedience to the com- ... mand of the voice impossible. ... went in. All was wholly new, ... and surprisingly strange. She seem- ... ed to feel strength or gain it, she hard- ... ly knew which, by breathing another ... air. The preacher took for his theme ... the insufficiency of anything and ... everything outside and away from God to ... the human soul; and, as he went ... on, every word seemed for nobody else ... but for her. And when at the close ... of his talk the preacher invited those ... who desired to be freed from an unsatis- ... fied spiritual craving by being filled ... with the fulness of God,' to come ... forward, she went; went with the simpli- ... city and earnestness of a child; went ob- ... livious of everything except her need, ... and Him who could satisfy it; and on ... her knees before the Infinite One, ... sought, the rest, the sufficiency came. ... That night, when the time for the ... family story came, she told her hus- ... band she could not read it; and then ... told the experience of the after- ... noon, saying that she was going to the ... meeting and inviting him to ... go with her. It hardly tells it to say ... that he was both astonished and angry. ... The wife went, and he was left at ... home alone, to think, and rave, and plan ways of riddance from a something which it then seemed to him would be intoler- able.

A week later his time came.

After the conversion of her husband, the thought of this woman was turned to her father. The mother, largely owing to his brutality, had sickened and died soon after the daughter's marriage. Freed from the restraints of home, which had kept him from constant debauchery, he now gave himself up to the dominion of appetite, lost his place, and without work, was using his little accumulated substance in hastening his own feet to a drunkard's grave, and his own soul to a drunkard's doom. The prayer of the daughter was that he might be saved, but as news came from over the ocean there was no answer to that prayer. Down and down he steadily, and to human sight hopelessly went.

What could be done? He must come to America; come to her; come where she could stand between him and the demon of the cup. And so money was sent to pay his passage, and, against all remonstrance, he was put on board a steamship, and in due time reached the city of New York. There he was met by his daughter, taken to her home—now in the country—and where it would be impossible for him to obtain the wherewith to meet the demands of his now alcoholized body and brain. For months the daughter watched with him and watched over him. Slowly, oh, how slowly! the rum demon loosed his hold; little by little from his body, and then, little by little from his mind. By and by he began to think. Then memory came; then conscience. The sins of his long life were set before him in most vivid array, and for weeks he was in an agony of conviction. 'There is no mercy for poor me,' 'My sins are too black to be ever covered,' 'God will not hear my prayer; why should He?' were the words uttered over and over again. All this time the daughter prayed with him, and prayed and wept for him.

At length, following the leadings of the spirit, and feeling that there must be human help as well as divine, one Sunday she took her bible, and sitting down before her father, read in his slow but anxious hearing those passages that speak of a merciful, a forgiving, and a loving God, of which the Word is full; and then, taking his hand in hers, she said, 'Now repeat after me these lines':—

The Cross, the Cross, hath covered my sin;
The past is under the blood;
I trust my Jesus for everything;
My will is the will of the Lord.

Several times after her the old man repeated these words, and through the riven clouds the light began to stream. That night, in a dream, or not in a dream, he saw Jesus, the Saviour, the crucified One. He seemed to be surrounded with a brightness that was dazzling, and out of this business there came a voice which said, 'Thy sins, which are many, are forgiven.' The next morning he was a new man. On his worn face was an expression that told, what words could not tell, of peace and joy in the rescued, saved soul. A few weeks afterwards I saw him. He looked as though the bed whereon he lay was standing on the portico of heaven. It was. Ten days after his body was buried.

Two things this history teaches.

1. The always mysterious working, and the irresistible power of the Holy Spirit.
2. Many unanswered prayers would be answered prayers if we did all we could to answer them ourselves.—Congregationalist.

God pays little attention to people's words; it is what they mean and feel that He notices.—Mrs. Booth.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



Fifty Years Ago.

This is the way it was bound to look
When grandfather had his "picter took."
These were the shadows cast before
The coming of Conjurer Daguerre
And his art; like a girl in a pinafore
Some day to bloom to a goddess fair.
Men certainly were not as black, we know
As they pictured them, 50 years ago.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

began to make new men, just as the new pictures of men began to be made. Thousands of people fronted the camera with skins made clean from blotch and blemish, because they had purified the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is as powerful now as then. Its record proves it. Others imitate the remedy; they can't imitate the record:

50 Years of Cures.

THE SOUL'S INQUIRIES.

SATURDAY, OCT. 16.

What wilt thou give me?—Gen. xv., 2.

The Lord God is a sun and shield; the Lord will give grace and glory: no good thing will he withhold from them that walk uprightly.—Ps. lxxxiv., 11.

They shall be abundantly satisfied with the fatness of thy house; and thou shalt make them drink of the river of thy pleasure.—Ps. xxxvi., 8.

SUNDAY, OCT. 17.

Who then is willing to consecrate his service this day unto the Lord?—I. Chron. xxix., 5.

The spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak. . . O Lord God, remember me, I pray thee, and strengthen me.—Matt. xxii, 41; Judges xvi., 28.

Take hold of my strength.—Isa. xxvii., 5.

A Scotch girl was converted under the preaching of Whitefield. When asked if her heart was changed, her true and beautiful answer was: 'Something I know is changed; it may be the world, it may be my heart; there is a great change somewhere, I'm sure; for everything is different from what it once was.' 'How wonderfully,' says an ancient writer, 'does the new-born soul differ from his former self! He liveth a new life, he walketh in a new way. His principle is new; his pattern is new; his practices are new; his projects are new; all is new. He ravels out all he had woven before, and employeth himself about another work.'—'Sunday-School Times.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANCER For 6c in stamps we will send you full particulars of a pleasant home treatment without knife or plaster. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont. It is curing others, why not learn about it. Correspondence strictly private

BEWARE OF THE GRIP

At just this season it gets in its deadly work. In Lung and Chest Pains, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and Pneumonia, no other external remedy affords prompt prevention and quicker cure than

Benson's PorousPlaster

Indorsed by over 5 000 Physicians and Chemists. Be sure to get the genuine BENSON'S. All druggists. Price 25 cents. Loeming, Miles & Co., Montreal, Sole Agts. for Canada.

HARPER'S HAMS, BACON, LARD and SAUSAGES

Possess these distinctive merits DELICACY OF FLAVOR, SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY, UNRIVALLED NUTRITION.

When your grocer offers a new brand just ask him about

QUALITY,

Then he will have to produce

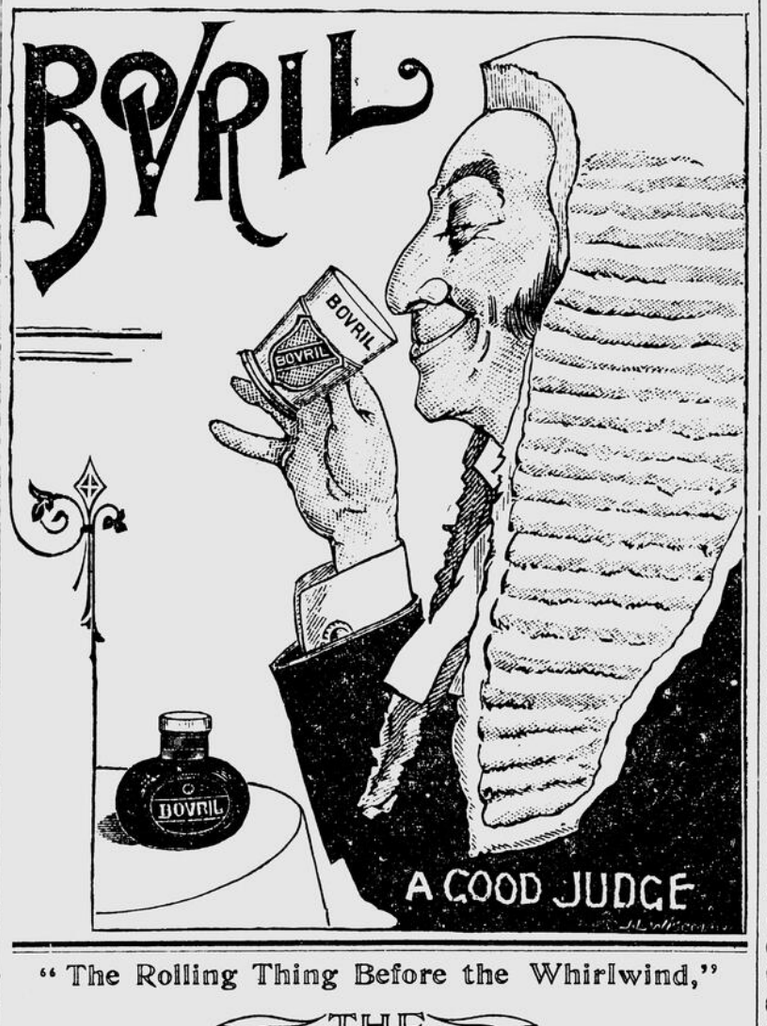
HARPER'S THISTLE BRAND.

ALWAYS IN THE LEAD. QUALITY AND PRICE RIGHT.

What is more aggravating than to find you've bought stringy Ham and Bacon Use only the reliable Thistle Brand and you're safe.

Wholesale Packing House, 18 St. Philip Street. Retail, 24, 25, 26 and 27 St. Lawrence Market.

AND OF ALL GROCERS AND BUTCHERS.



"The Rolling Thing Before the Whirlwind,"

THE

Resurrection = Plant,

MENTIONED BY ISAIAH.

This Shrunken, Rounded Ball of Tightly-Coiled-up Leaflets, Dry and apparently Dead, will live for hundreds of years without being planted or watered. When IMMERSED in tepid water one frond-like tip unfolds slowly outward, then another, and another, until in a short time the whole plant has resurrected, flattened out into a plate-like shape, and transformed into a Lovely Rosette of beautiful velvet green, fern-like moss, both odd and marvelous.

It will grow nicely if planted in a warm, moist, shady place, but being nearly or fully matured in size and growth when gathered, it need not be planted at all, as the plant will keep just as well in a trunk, or any other dry place in the house, for ages, in a perfectly fresh and healthy condition, and can be resurrected, at will, time and again, indefinitely, by being allowed to curl up and become dry, each time, after having fully opened out by water.

The most remarkable peculiarity of this plant is, that after being BOILED, it is still so sensitive to humidity that it will curl up and unfold in the same manner as when growing in its native soil.

These are entirely distinct from a small "Selaginella" grown in Mexico, incorrectly called the "Resurrection Plant."

It is one of the greatest of wonders in the plant kingdom; a rare and beautiful thing in the parlor, in the dead of winter, and a most interesting curiosity to all, at all times.

It is a very appropriate and convenient present for RE-MAILING to others. One plant mailed for 25 cents, three to one address, 50 cents. Wholesale prices on application.

—FOR SALE BY—

S. S. BAIN, Nurseryman & Florist,

66 BEAVER HALL HILL, MONTREAL.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

VERY FUNNY.

A now very eminent artist used, in his earlier days to dress in so Bohemian a fashion that it might almost be called disreputable. His first big chance in life when Lord C—— invited him down to his country mansion to paint a view of the house. When he arrived at the house the door was opened to him by the butler.

'I am Mr——,' said the artist. 'I have come down to paint the house.'

The butler surveyed the visitor's shabby clothes and medicated. 'That's funny,' he said, at length. 'His lordship ain't said anythink to me about having the house done hup.'

A DOUBLE CURE.

Mrs. James E. Elwood, St. Thomas, Ont., says:—"My husband and myself have taken Doan's Kidney Pills. We used them for kidney and back trouble, for which we have spent a great deal of money without getting relief. Doan's Pills cured us both in a remarkably short time. I believe they will cure even after all other medicines fail.' 12

ADVERTISEMENTS.



Agreeable to Taste.
Quick to Act.
Sure to Cure.
No Cure. No Pay.

SOMETHING for THE LADIES.
A SPECIAL LINE OF
FANCY WIRE PHOTO STANDS & HANGERS
For Ribbon Trimming.
Very pretty and cheap for Christmas. A large stock and Trimmed Samples, at
C. W. WILLSON'S,
Manufacturer of Mouldings and Frames,
638 CRAIG ST., next door to the 'Witness' Office.

ROYAL POULTRY FARM.
MONTREAL.
W. H. ULLEY, Prop.,
To make room in our winter quarters, will sell a fine trio of Silver Wyandotte or White Wyandotte, Cockerel and two Pullets for $4; also a few young Plymouth Rock Cockerels cheap. All bred from our Prize Winning Stock. N.B.—Fine Crushed Oyster Shells for Poultry.

RICE'S STUDIO,
PLATINUMS and SEPIAS,
Every Size and Style. Groups a Specialty.
141 St. Peter street. 16

ONLY 25c A BOTTLE.

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

Season Tickets

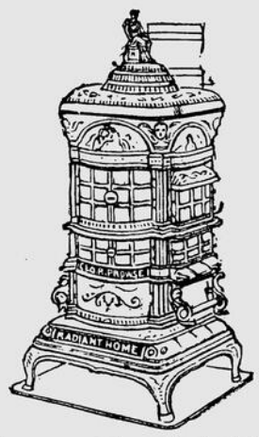
For the LAURENTIAN SWIMMING BATHS now on sale.....

$5.00 each.

GOOD FROM DATE TILL 1ST MAY, 1898.

LAURENTIAN BATHS,
Cor. Craig and Beaudry sts.
Ladies' Days—Monday morning and Wednesday afternoon.

"THE RADIANT HOME"
HALL STOVES



Are unsurpassed by any other for heating capacity, economy in the use of fuel and general appearance. Fail not to see it before purchasing your heater. For sale by
GEO. R. PROWSE,
224 St. James street.

HALF TONE ETCHINGS,
Equal to the best produced, at 15 cents per square inch. Special rates for large quantities.
'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE,
Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

A SWEET SMILE.

The Wife—'What a sweet smile there is on the baby's face, John!'

The Husband—'Yes, he's probably dreaming that he's keeping me awake.'

KINDLING WOOD.

Why pay high prices for kindling when you can buy cheap. We have 10,000 loads, dry mill blocks, cut stove lengths, delivered anywhere in the city, $1.50 per load. Tel. 8353. J. C. Macdiarmid, Kindling for the Million, Richmond square. 31

THE LAGGARD KID.

In some parts of Devonshire the people live to be very old. An old man of ninety living quite a distance from the nearest town, requiring some family groceries, sent his son, a man of seventy odd years of age, When the son failed to show up with the provisions in time, his grandfather, a centenarian of 108, said, peevishly:—

'That's what comes from sending a kid.'

Weak, thin, babies need a food which is peculiarly adapted for bone and muscle forming, and their healthy fat follows naturally after the strength is built up by Robinson's Patent Barley. Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John street, Montreal, 16

They are always in it! Who? Why, Johnson & Copping give you the best values in the city in both pictures and framing; all nice new patterns to choose from, and their work is as good as good workmen can make it. Give them a call, 743 Craig street, one door west Victoria square.

A USEFUL ART.

'Of course,' said one old farmer to the other, 'your boy is learnin' Latin and Greek at college, but is he getting anything practical?' 'Oh, yes. In his last letter he writ he tells me he is takin' lessons in fencin'.'—Detroit 'Free Press.'

We have already maintained that Robinson's Patent Barley and Robinson's Patent Groats possess more merit than the starchy foods so commonly used. They are scientifically prepared from the very best materials, and their seventy years' reputation leaves them still unrivalled. 16

DIZZINESS AND WEAK EYESIGHT—HOW TO CURE THEM.

Mrs. J. Dell, Chatham, Ont., says:—'For two years I could never go to sleep before two or three o'clock in the morning. I suffered much from vertigo and dim eyesight. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have removed the dizziness, restored my heart to healthy action, strengthened my eyesight, and I can truly say they are a blessing to any one suffering as I did.'

AN INCOMPLETE LIBRARY.

'Yes,' murmured the dialect poet. 'I find books in the running brooks.' 'What a pity it is,' responded Miss Cayenne, 'that there aren't a few spelling books among them.'—Washington 'Star.'

Giving free daily large sample tins of Robinson's Patent Barley or Robinson's Patent Groats. Best foods for infants. Apply Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John street, Montreal. 16

OVER A YEAR.

'I have been troubled with sick headache for over a year. Lately, I have used Laxa Liver Pills, and find that they help me more than any other medicine I have ever taken. They are an excellent pill, causing no pain or griping, and leaving no after ill effects.'—Miss Mary Ellen Hicks, South Bay, Ont. 12

A SIDE INTEREST.

'Where is your son Robert?' 'He's left the half-back of the Cornyale football team.' 'Then he's attending college?' 'Yes, incidentally.'—Cleveland 'Plain Dealer.'

Do you want a present for baby? Write a postal to F. Magor & Co., 16 St. John street, Montreal, and receive by return mail a sample tin (one week's supply) of Robinson's Patent Barley. Your doctor will recommend it. 16

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

KEPT BUSY.

'I notice you never try to shine in conversation.'

'Well, no. The fact is, I am kept busy all the time trying to conceal my ignorance.'

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.
CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.
CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Lord Braxfield, a Scotch judge, once said to an eloquent culprit at the Bar:—'You're a vera clever chiel, mon; but I'm thinkin' ye wad be nane the waur o' a hangin'.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

The King of Pills is Beecham's—BEECHAM'S. 26

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEORGE McPHERSON,
TWO STORES,
228 St. Lawrence Street,
2223-5 St. Catherine Street.

GEORGE McPHERSON,
TWO STORES,
228 St. Lawrence Street,
2223-5 St. Catherine Street.

THE PRINCIPLE OF ONE PRICE



Shoes in a way are like Diamonds—it takes an expert to judge their value

To a large extent you must depend upon your Shoeman to supply you with shoes that will wear.

The Two (or one million) Price Shoe Store is nothing more or less than an open and shut swindle.

BUY WHERE SHOES ARE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

Buy from the store that handles the largest quantities, deals direct with the makers and saves you the middleman's profit.

Buy where the styles are right and the qualities beyond reproach. In other words, buy your shoes from McPHERSON, the acknowledged King of the Canadian Retail Shoe Trade.

NICE FOR DANCING AND EVENING WEAR.

Ladies' High Heel One Strap Slippers and Low Shoes, Patent Tip, Hand Turn Soles ..... $1.00.
Ladies' Extra Choice Dongola Kid, One Strap Slippers and Low Shoes, Patent Tip, Hand Turn Soles ..... $1.25.
Gentlemen's Patent Leather Pumps, Oxford Cut, Turn Soles ..... $1.25.

GEORGE McPHERSON 2 STORES { 2223-5 St. Catherine Street, Under Queen's Theatre. 228 St. Lawrence St. 2 Doors North Monument National.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS

A lad knocked down while on an errand; head and chest badly bruised.

An elderly man struck by an electric car; several severe scalp wounds and a fractured skull.

Another hurled 22 ft. from a platform; fractured six ribs.

That sad Stittsville pitch in; four dead, several injured.

A little girl fell from a swing and fractured her shoulder.

A cyclist thrown from his wheel; badly cut head.

And thus the sad story goes on, poor humanity is battered and bruised. But there is a bright side to this dark picture, a silver lining to the cloud. Beautiful, joyous hope lives because

IMPERIAL EMBROCATION

is made to HEAL and CURE CUTS, BRUISES, WOUNDS, SPRAINS, STRAINS, STIFFNESS, ACHES, PAINS, DISLOCATION OF JOINTS, &c.

IMPERIAL EMBROCATION

Gives such positive and immediate relief.

Unimpeachable testimony proves its value.

You have seven million pores in your skin, therefore rub Imperial Embrocation in.

Have you used Imperial Embrocation,
Quick to act and give salvation;
It is undoubtedly a cure,
For many ills you now endure.

Only 25 cents. All Chemists.

IMPERIAL EMBROCATION CO.
Box 516, Montreal.

A. T. WILEY & CO.

A TIMELY ARRIVAL.

Contemplating purchasers of DINNER SETS will be pleased to hear that we have opened out a number of new patterns.

Doulton Dinner Sets,
Wedgewood Dinner Sets,
Haviland Dinner Sets.

Dinner Sets from $6 up.

Many of the new patterns are exclusive, and in most cases only a set of each has been imported.

A.T.WILEY & CO.,

2 Stores { 87. CATHERINE ST. NOTRE DAME ST.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Lady Managers of the Protestant Infants' Home beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations:—P. A. Mallette, vegetables and dates; Mrs. Mallette, currants, gooseberries, rhubarb, oranges, and lemons; Mrs. Chapman, two jars of preserves, biscuits and vegetables; Thomas Coughtry, two gallons of milk; H. Mussen, eight baskets of apples; Miss Weaver, a basket of black currants and eight pounds of sugar; G. Bridgeman, beef liver and heart twice, also vegetables and apples; a Friend, six cans barley food; M. Robert, box of meat, apples, peaches and vegetables; Mrs. Reed, basket of apples; Mrs. Scott, buns; Mrs. J. A. Harte, basket of apples; Dent. Harrison, home made bread and crumpets; Mrs. J. A. Harte, basket of apples; Mrs. G. D. Ross, parcel of magazines; Charles Mock, box of blueberries; Mrs. F. E. Gilman, basket of peaches and sugar; Dent. Harrison, large quantity of bread, crumpets, etc.; Francis Valade, melon; Mrs. Chapman, basket of peaches, Mrs. L. Sutherland, basket peaches; Mrs. J. A. Harte, basket of apples; G. Bridgeman, basket of apples; Mrs. Iles, magazines; H. Mussen, three baskets of apples; Mrs. Iles, large parcel of journals; Mrs. Oughtred, child's cot and mattress; proceeds of a bazaar got up by some children in Lincoln avenue; an Unkonwn Friend, parcel of worn clothing; Leeming, Miles & Co., two dozen bottles of Currie's Petroleum Emulsion with Hypophosphites; Mrs. Scott, two parcels of buns; P. A. Mallette, box of vegetables, and basket of plums; Mrs. Thompson, worn clothing; Mrs. Mallette, basket of vegetables; Mrs. J. A. Harte, basket of apples; H. Mussen, a basket of apples; H. Gatehouse; fish every Friday; Mrs. Sanders, worn clothing, dishes and kitchen utensils; Mrs. G. D. Ross, grapes; Mrs. J. A. Harte, basket of apples; Mrs. Scott, three parcels of buns; Dolliba Goodale Co., eight bottle of Mellin's food. Mrs. F. Brush, basket of peaches.

CANADIAN AND AMERICAN PATENTS.

Below will be found the complete weekly list of patents granted to Canadians in the above countries, which has been furnished by Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Patent Solicitors, Canada Life Building, from whom all information may readily be obtained:

Canadian Patents—Lifting jack, A. W. Murphy; hose couplings, J. F. Redford; electrically operated cloth cutting machine, G. P. Eastman; sash holders, J. Leak; clothes dryers, W. J. Coulter; dinner kettles, W. McCallum; water closets, J. Gingras; fence wire stretchers, G. A. Kaufmann; carriage running gear, M. Stanley; rotary engines, W. F. Clements; process for obtaining bi-products from buttermilk, W. Cole; Universal lawn mower grinders, W. W. Bonghner.

American Patents—Washing machine, W. Baylis; bag-filler, Robert O. Campbell; pneumatic tire, Oliver S. Hammond; piston, Charles C. Evans; lamp or lantern extinguisher, Daniel T. K. McEwen; trolley-wheel, Richard S. McPhail; corset, Clara E. Woodworth; shade roller axle, Thomas P. Brown.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Night as well as day we are ready at your call. Telephone, 6235. All classes of funerals at reasonable charges. The Co-operative Funeral Expense Society, 1725 St. Catherine street. Funeral directors.

WOMAN'S WORK FOR WOMEN.

The Mayor Presides at the Evening Meeting.

ADDRESSES BY MEN AND WOMEN.

One very noticeable point about the average woman's meeting is that the delegates are rarely absent from roll call. They come for the purpose of attending the meetings, and they attend. This was well shown in the meeting of the Biennial Conference of Women's and Young Women's Christian Associations yesterday. The afternoon session was devoted to the discussion of spiritual life and training through the bible class, prayer meeting, relief work, missionary work, etc. Mrs. C. A. Beebe, of New York, was in the chair. Miss Botterell, so well known in Montreal, spoke of the great influence for good which the order of the King's Daughters had been in Montreal, especially in the circle in connection with the Y. W. C. A., and Mrs. Weigner, of Philadelphia, spoke on the same subject. A paper on 'Mothers' meetings,' by Mrs. Pollock, of Erie, Pa., was read by Mrs. Stewart, of Philadelphia, and was followed by Mrs. MacPhie, of New Haven, Conn., and Mrs. Brown, of Montreal. Miss Boterell, by request, explained the working of a club that had been formed among the factory girls in Toronto.

THE EVENING MEETING.

The evening meeting was held in the High School Assembly Hall and was largely attended by both men and women. His Worship the Mayor presided. In opening his address the Mayor read a letter of regret from His Lordship, Bishop Bond, and the following telegram from Lady Aberdeen, which was received with cheers:—

'We are in the midst of a tour of the Maritime Provinces, and, therefore, most sincerely regret being unable to be present at your meeting to-night. Please convey my apologies and my very best wishes. May your gathering be greatly blessed and prove a starting point of much inspired service.'

The Mayor assured his audience that he esteemed it a very great honor and privilege to be asked to preside on such an occasion, as there were so many here who knew far more about the aims and objects of this noble association. It gave him especial pleasure to extend them a hearty welcome to the city of Montreal, especially the delegates from across the line. For the loyalty of one section of this conference to Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, and the loyalty of another section to the neighboring republic was in no way inconsistent with a union of love, of a mutual exercise of good works and good will between the two. This work had for many years past proved a great blessing, especially to single young women coming into our cities alone, and he felt it again to be a great privilege to be asked in some small way to assist in this good work.

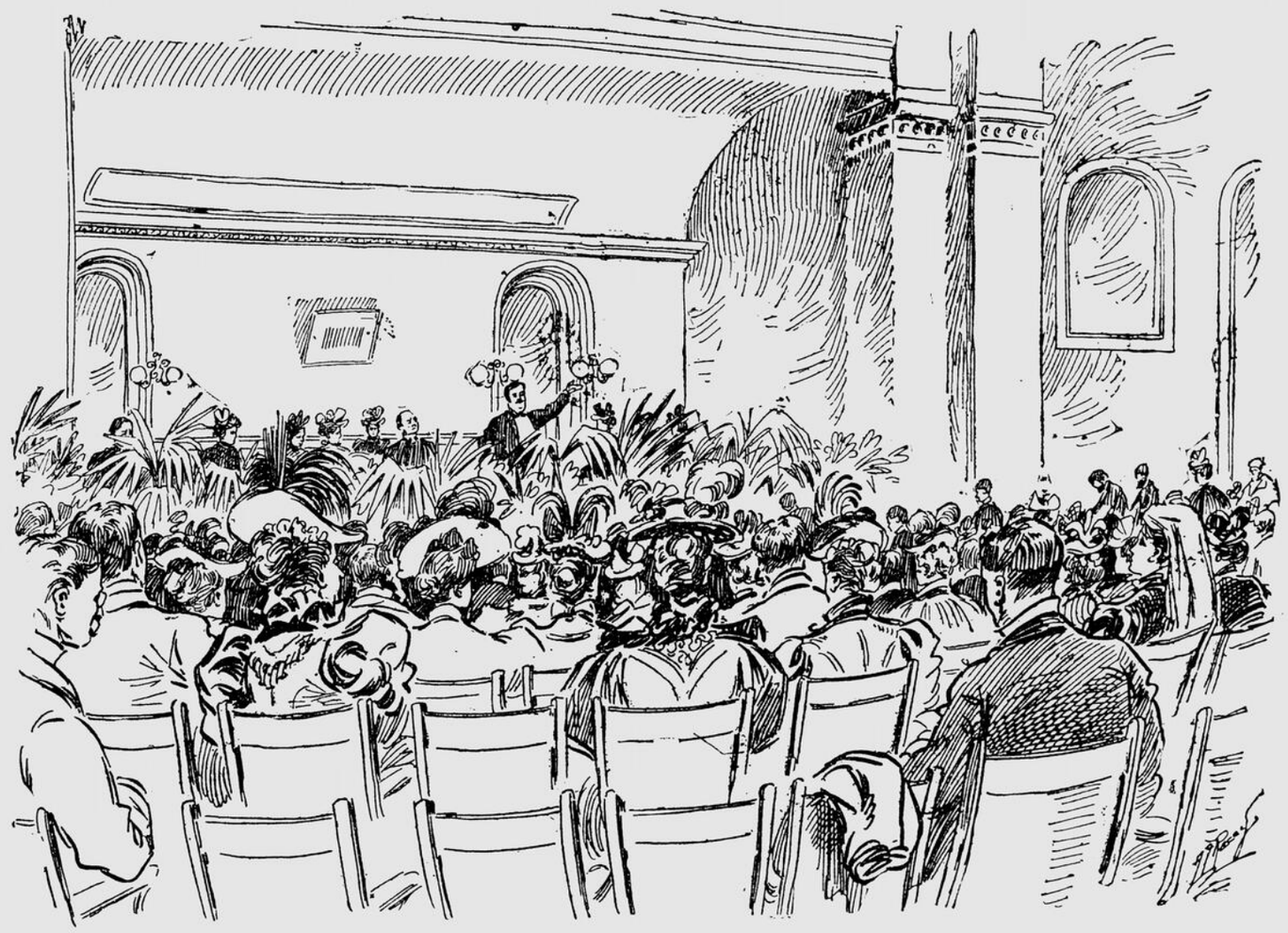
The Rev. J. Edgar Hill was received with applause and spoke at some length. He thought the meeting exceedingly fortunate in having the Mayor in the chair this evening, and he thought the city fortunate in having as chief executive officer, one so deeply interested in so many good works. He was sure that when His Worship left the official chair he would leave it deeply regretted by all interested in the good works and good progress of the city of Montreal. He then spoke of the admirable work accomplished by the Young Women's Christian Associations, tracing the wonderful development of woman's work for woman during the past fifty years.

Miss Emily Huntington, of New York, of kitchen garden fame, was then introduced, and gave a very clear word picture of this work among the little ones of the poorer classes, and a strong plea for their wider establishment. This system of teaching housework was valuable largely because by it so many could be taught at once, and because through it the instinct of fun and play irrepressible in the healthy child, were made to aid in teaching the child cheerful, careful service for others. The self-centred child or adult was never happy, and it was the aim of the kitchen garden to train these neglected little ones to be intelligent, useful members of society.

But the speech that most closely touched the heart of the average business girl, was that by Miss E. K. Price, of Chicago. Without a note she stood before her audience, and with bright face, and clear, ringing voice, spoke straight to the heart of the glorious daily opportunities afforded by this association for influencing the average every day business young woman. There was a certain bohemianism about the young working woman of to-day, she said, a strange, subtle influence, often hidden, but always near, working to rob them of their natural bloom. And nothing could counteract this but the Spirit of Christ working within them. There was a strange loneliness at the heart of every woman, and of this our poets had in the past often sung. But it affected the young business woman of to-day differently, from her sisters in the past. She does not droop away and die. She only grows a little bitter, a little cynical, and a good deal introspective. But how many of these brave girls, standing alone amidst the hardships of life, had in the Young Women's Christian Associations learned that the fountain of life only grows by flowing for others. Only Christ can cultivate in us that true spirit of honor which all should have keen as a Damascus blade, and unyielding no matter what the stress. This association had shown the girls what the influences and privileges of women mean, that eternal womanhood that ever leads us on to higher things. A woman as well as a nation is tested not by the crucial points in her life but by the way she meets the everyday, humdrum social problems. Good government rests eventually on conscience. The association gave rare opportunities of applying to our work the principles of personality. The woman who would influence her sisters now, must give not time and money merely, but herself. Heart must come in contact with heart for mutual upbuilding. And our opportunities were our responsibilities. We must raise men's bodies as God does, by raising their souls.

The following ladies were among those on the platform:—Mrs. R. A. Dorman, N.Y.; chairman international branch; Mrs. Stevenson, Montreal; Mrs. Learmont, Montreal; Mrs. Scofield, treasurer international branch, Cleveland; Miss Emily Huntington, N.J.; Miss E. K. Price, general secretary international committee, Y.W.C.A., Chicago.

At the conclusion of Miss Price's address Mrs. Stevenson asked the Rev. J. Edgar Hill to take the chair, when a vote of thanks was tendered the Mayor to which he responded in his usual happy manner.



The W.C.T.U.—The Mayor Addressing the Convention in the High School Hall.

THE STITTSVILLE ACCIDENT.

COLLISION BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN DUE TO AN MISUNDERSTANDING.

Ottawa, Oct. 16.—There have been no new developments in connection with the catastrophe on the C. P. R., near Stittsville, on Thursday, beyond the confirming of the opinion that the colllision must have resulted through a misunderstanding over the taking of the freight train up the grade approaching Stittsville in two sections. The wreckage was cleared from the track at three o'clock in the afternoon, and by four o'clock the Pembroke local was sent into Ottawa, having been held at Stittsville from 11.30 o'clock.

The inquest into the death of the late James Hastey, one of the victims, was commenced last evening at Rogers's morgue, Coroner Freeland presiding. The evidence of Mr. W. J. White and others as to their personal experiences of the accident was given, and agreed with statements published. The most important evidence was that of Walter Kavanagh, of Gouldbourne, who got on the train at Stittsville. He said that a train was approaching the station from Ottawa at the time he arrived. He saw the engine go back toward Ottawa. The station agent was in his office. A man from the train entered the station and conversed with the operator. He told what appeared to be the operator to 'let no trains through until he had his train made up.' The man then went out and the train backed toward Ottawa. The Toronto train arrived on time. The operator went out and walked from the rear end of the train towards the engine. He saw no more of him.

Questioned by jurymen, witness would not say that the station agent could hear the order given by the alleged train man.

He could not say whether the agent gave the conductor on the express orders or not. The inquest was then adjourned until Wednesday evening.

Pending the result of the coroner's inquest on Hastey, which is really an enquiry into the cause of the accident, Marven McNish, the telegraph operator at Stittsville, is remaining voluntarily in custody. The Crown has taken no action as yet, McNish being content to stay at the C. P. R. station here until the issue of the inquest is known.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Stephen Bond, president of the London Conference and a former pastor of the West End Methodist Church, is in the city, accompanied by Mrs. Bond, and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mussell, 4475 Western avenue, Westmount.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The three great mantle rooms at The S. Carsley Co., Limited, were crowded every day this week. Among the many attractions there none were causing such a sensation as the New Russian Blouse Jackets. They are rich and beautiful garments, and elegantly finished.

BIMETALLISM.

MEMORIAL OF THE LONDON BANKERS PRESENTED TO THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

STRONG PROTEST ENTERED BY CANADIANS AGAINST TAMPERING WITH THE PRESENT COINAGE SYSTEM.

London, Oct. 15.—To-day were presented to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the memorial which has been in process of signature among the leading banking houses and financial and mercantile enterprises in the city of London, and also cabled resolutions against bimetallism adopted by the Canadian Bankers' Association on Oct. 6.

The memorialists say: 'Impelled by a strong sense of duty,' and assuming that negotiations of some sort touching the metallic currency of Great Britain are proceeding with the United States and other countries, we urge upon the government that no alterations should be made in the circulating medium, except after full discussion in parliament, and by the public; that in no circumstance should the pledges of successive governments as to the single gold standard and the British pound sterling be set aside and no step taken even with the consent of the government, having in view any alteration in the value of the single gold standard; that any departure from the present British coinage system "absolutely free from embarrassment, internal and external," relying upon engagements with other countries, would be a fatal mistake; and that the mints of India being now closed, whatever may be the next step, no retrograde action should be taken except after exhaustive enquiry, and, even then, only for primary benefit of the interests of India.

The Canadian resolutions denounce the double-standard as 'delusive and impracticable' and assert that any attempt to disturb the gold standard should be met with strenuous resistance.

New York, Oct. 15.—A special to the 'Evening Post,' from London, says: 'The Canadian Banking Association in view of the action here in memorializing the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the silver question, has cabled at great length to the chairman of the London Clearing banks heartily endorsing all opposition to bimetallic measures. The resolution as cabled concludes thus:

'They finally reiterate their convictions that a double standard of value of obligations is delusive and impracticable; that of the two standards, gold is incomparably the more desirable, and that the Dominion of Canada, having all its obligations, public, private and corporate, resting on and being so long and honorably established on this most solid basis, any attempt to disturb the same, or any measures having a tendency in this direction should be met with strenuous resistance.'

The London bankers' reply was received in Montreal yesterday. It reads as follows:—

'London, Oct. 15.

'F. Wolferstan Thomas.—

'London clearing bankers thank Canadian Bankers' Association for timely support gold standard. Have sent resolution to Chancellor of Exchequer and press.'

SCIENCE AND MEDICINE.

[illegible] Events on the M.A.A.A. Grounds--A Protest.

A [illegible] SHOW IN THE MONUMENT NATIONAL.

[illegible] POINTS — SUSPENSIONS SUSTAINED BY THE A.A.A. OF C.— [illegible] QUOITING.

TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

[illegible] on the M.A.A.A.

[illegible] on McGill cam-

[illegible] on the old [illegible] ground.

[illegible] Juniors on [illegible] grounds.

[illegible] the ground of the latter [illegible]

[illegible] Montreal Quoiting Club.

GREAT DAY.

COLLEGE RECORDS BROKEN.

[illegible] records of Old McGill [illegible] yesterday. The weather [illegible] and the competitors [illegible] that comes from working [illegible] large crowd. What, [illegible] zest and excitement [illegible] rivalry that exists between [illegible] faculties. Science and [illegible] go wildly into this feeling [illegible] competition, as well as [illegible] the events, an individual [illegible] There go respectively [illegible] the faculty scoring the [illegible] points in the events of [illegible] the team competing and [illegible] events well, one would suppose [illegible] there would cut a year [illegible] the faculty in getting the individual [illegible] men of his faculty. [illegible] that's sports was that [illegible] controlled by Medicine; [illegible] the last, and far in the [illegible] Law had only two repres[illegible]

[illegible] were not alone yesterday, [illegible] the morning on the campus, or at [illegible] grounds in the afternoon. [illegible] crowds, including a large [illegible] who were the red and [illegible] of McGill. There was [illegible] red and white [illegible] which was the distinguishing [illegible] those who yelled for '97 [illegible] considerably more [illegible] and stood at the M.A. [illegible] and hundreds of [illegible] who came too late to get a [illegible] stood up at the [illegible] of the stand [illegible] the centre. The [illegible] of the sixth Fusiliers sat out in the [illegible] and discoursed sweet music, to which [illegible] to the grand stand stamped [illegible] and [illegible] there were many gaps [illegible] the programme. The committees in [illegible] and certainly provided [illegible] there might [illegible] agreement in the matter [illegible] time between the events.

[illegible] a cinch in the bicycle races. [illegible] them all, making a grand [illegible] time. The other triumphs of [illegible] the football kick, putting the [illegible] the discus, 220 yards run, [illegible] broad jump. Arts scored the [illegible] number of points in the pole vaults. [illegible] all the other events was won [illegible] as is set forth in the list [illegible] below.

[illegible] records smashed were throwing the [illegible] nine feet; throwing the discus, [illegible] 440 yards run, four-fifths of a [illegible] running high jump, half an inch; [illegible] the cricket ball, fourteen feet; [illegible] mile run; half mile bicycle; three mile [illegible] thirty seconds.

MORNING GAMES.

[illegible] football—W. A. Moore, Science,1; [illegible] A. McLennan, Medicine, 2; C. P. Howard, Medicine, 3.

[illegible] 16 lb. hamer, distance, 94 feet 3 [illegible] P. A. McLennan, Medicine, 1; T. [illegible], Medicine, 2; J. S. Whyte, Sc., [illegible]

[illegible] leap, 9 feet 4¾ inches—R. W. Dalton, Arts, 1; H. P. Archibald, Science, [illegible] Tresholme, Arts, 3.

[illegible] 56 lb. weight—P. A. McLennan, Medicine, 1; P. M. Walker, Medicine, 2; J. [illegible], Medicine, 3; distance, 22 feet 3-5 [illegible]

[illegible] 16 lb. shot; distance, 35 feet 8-4 [illegible] H. Fraser, Science, 1; C. A. McDiarmid, Medicine, 2; [illegible] W. McDiarmid, Medicine, 3.

AFTERNOON.

[illegible] hurdles — Todd, Medicine, 1 [illegible], 2; Moore, Science, 3; time [illegible]

[illegible]—Nelson, Arts, 1; Davidson, Sc., [illegible] Medicine, 3. Time, 2.07 3-5.

[illegible] cycle—Coussirat, Science, 1; [illegible] time, 2; Fargutt, Science, 3. [illegible]

[illegible] broad jump—Reynolds, 1; Robertson, [illegible] 2. Distance, 18.09.

[illegible] dash—Lynch and Robertson, [illegible] heat; Moore, Science, 2. [illegible]

[illegible]—Trenholme, Arts, 1; Crane, [illegible] Davidson, Science, 3. Time, [illegible]

[illegible] Jacus—H. Fraser, Science, 1; [illegible] 2; Van Horne, Science, 3. [illegible] 6 in.

[illegible] cycle—Coussirat, Science, 1; [illegible] 2; McNaughton, Arts, 3.

[illegible]—Moore, Science, 1; Robertson, Arts, 3. Time, 22 2-5

[illegible] for M.A.A.A. medal—Robertson, Wilson, Arts, 2, McLoed, Sc., [illegible]

[illegible] cycle—Coussirat, Science, 1; [illegible] 2; Cooke, Arts, 3. Time, [illegible]

[illegible] high jump—Rutherford, Med., 1; [illegible] 2, height, 5 feet 6½ inches.

[illegible] won by Medicine.

[illegible] Referee, Prof. D. P. Penhallow.

[illegible] Peterson, M.A., LL.D.; [illegible] B.A., B.C.L., J. M. Elder, [illegible] R. Tait McKenzie, B.A., M.D. Charles E. Moyse, B.A.; Professor [illegible]

[illegible]—Professor C. H. McLeod, [illegible] A. Finley, M.A.A.A.; T. L. Patton, [illegible] W. Finley, M.A.A.A. [illegible] Professor Tait Mackenzie, B.A., [illegible]

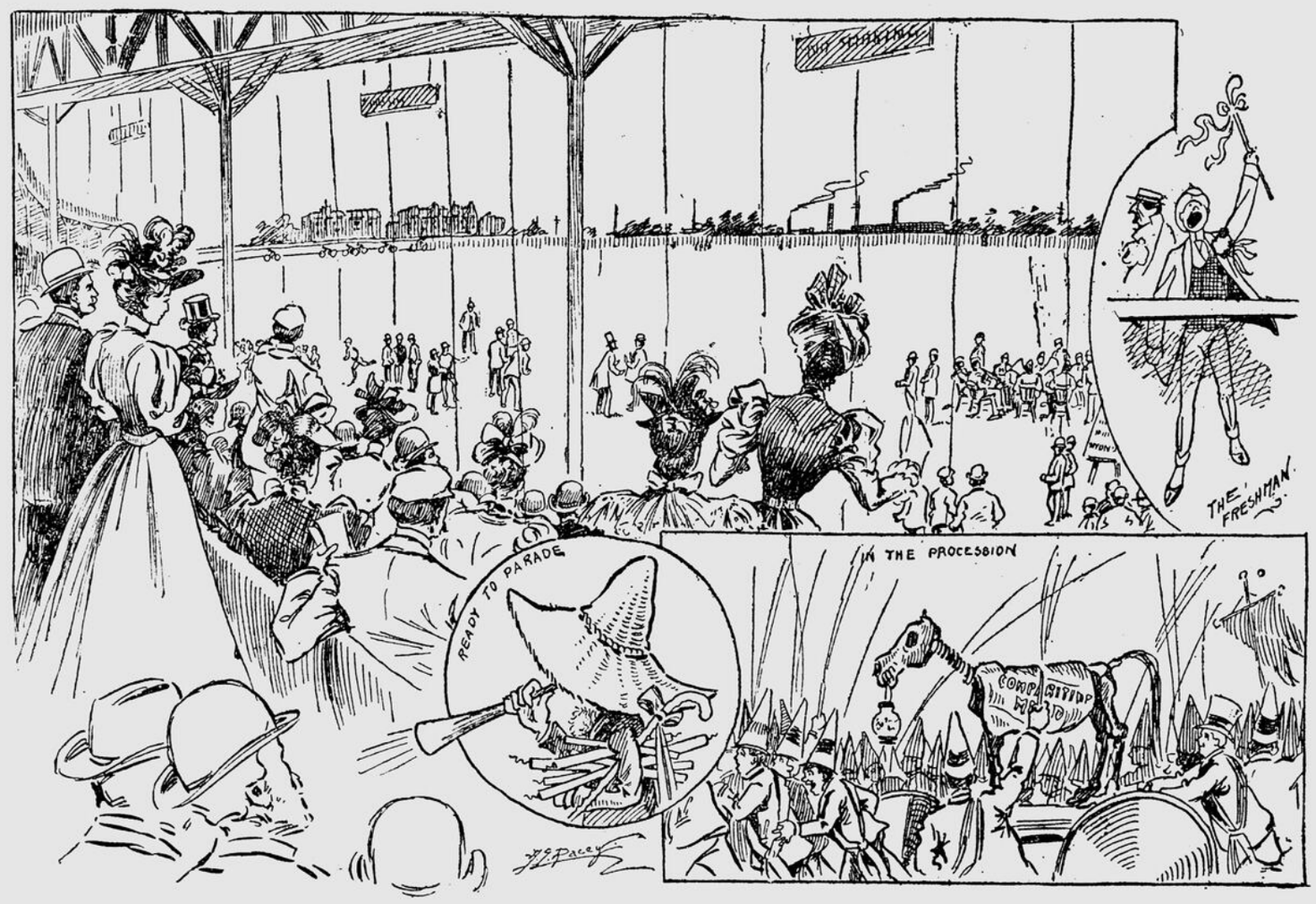
[illegible] Mr. J. Kennedy.

[illegible] Clerk of course — G. McKinnon. [illegible] Professor R. S. Lea, J. W. [illegible] A. Shore.

[illegible] P. Howard, John Colby.

[illegible] McGill University A.A.A.—Hon. president, [illegible] Peterson, president, W.W. [illegible] Scott, John Colby; secretary, [illegible] Howard, treasurer, Dr. [illegible] A. A. Shore.

[illegible] representing Rugby football [illegible] representing cricket club, [illegible] representing tennis club, S. [illegible] representing skating rink, [illegible] representing faculty of medicine, J. W. Blackett; representing faculty of Applied Science, E. H. McLea; representing Faculty of Arts, G. McKinnon; representing Faculty of Law, J. K. Kennedy; representing Faculty of Comparative Medicine, G. H. Lambert.



McGILL DAY--AT THE M.A.A.A. GROUNDS.

POINTS TAKEN.

The apparent results of the contests was that Medicine led with eighty-seven points; Science followed with sixty-four, and Arts took twenty-two. But a protest was entered against Robertson's points counting for Medicine. It was claimed that he was only entitled to compete as a member of the McGill Athletic Association, though a graduate of Medicine of one year's standing. Taking off his points the resultant score would be to place Science nine points ahead of Medicine, and give Moore, Science, the individual trophy by one point. Prof. Penhallow received the protest, and the result was in doubt, while he considered the matter. He finally decided from the facts before him that Medicine should have the faculty trophy, and McLennan, Medicine, should have the individual trophy. It is the opinion of many that the point of protest was well taken, and though no fault was found with Professor Penhallow it was felt that the matter might have been pushed further.

AT THE MONUMENT NATIONAL.

The McGill boys had a great time in the Monument National last night and brought the day's enjoyment to a successful issue by a splendid concert which was numerously attended. Representatives from Yale and Princeton were present and their contributions were of a high order, showing excellent capabilities. The McGill Glee and Banjo Club appeared in better form than ever and received a splendid reception. The soloists were loudly applauded and Mrs. Crowley, of Toronto, was a great success. An intermission in the programme gave an opportunity for the presentation of the prizes by Mrs. Peterson, wife of the Principal.

The interior of the hall was beautifully decorated and those in charge of the decorations showed a great deal of artistic taste. There was a splendid combination of the British flag and the Stars and Stripes in every direction, and on the whole it presented a picturesque scene. The students in the gallery made themselves known by great noise, much to the amusement of the company below.

The principal soloists were Mrs. Chas. Crowley, Toronto, and Mr. Rowland Paul, of Montreal. Accompanists were Miss M. G. Carter and Mr. J. Arthur Fairie.

The following is a complete list of the members of the different clubs and quartettes that took part last evening:

McGill Glee Club—P. T. Moore, leader; first tenors—R. Paul, A. G. Cameron, Arts '98; E. C. Noble, Med. '99; R. T. Gough, Sc. '99; C. P. Higgins, Med. '99. Second tenors—A. A. Bowman, Sc. '99; R. M. Wilson, Sc. '99; H. A. Lamb, Med. '01; J. P. Auglin, Sc. '00; D. C. Jones, Med. '99; E. M. Archibald, Sc. '99. First bass—P. T. Moore, Arts '98; F. C. Douglass, Arts, '99; F. F. Wilkins, Med. '99; C. F. Morison, L.D.S.; R. L. Gardner, Arts '99; N. M. Campbell, Sc.; W. B. McLean, Sc. '99; T. F. Daydeed, Med. '01. Second bass—H. N. Payne, Sc. '99; T. A. McLean, Sc. '98; R. A. Henderson, Sc. '99; H. J. Dubois, Arts, '00; E. V. Moore, Sc. '00; S. A. Ross, Med. '99, A. E. Logie, Med. '99.

McGill Banjo Club—H. H. Hillborn, leader; banjeaurines, H. H. Hillborn, M.E.; W. F. Brown, B.A.; F. H. Bacon, '98; W. F. Carter, B.A., Sc., Law '99; W. W. Colpitts, '99. 1st banjo, A. L. Bonin, '99; J. A. Fairie, '98; G. R. Duncan. 2nd banjos, J. A. MacGregor, '98; G. T. Hyde, '99; L. W. May, '00. Guitars, R. E. McConnell, '98; H. A. Lamb, '01; W. K. Brown, M.D., B.D., Dean, '98; R. U. Patterson, '98. 'Cello, W. A. Wilkins, '98. Mandolin, D. F. Wood, '98, and A. E. Rutherford, '98.

Princeton Banjo Club—C. G. Wells, '98, Tex., leader; banjeaurines, C. G. Wells, '98, Tex.; C. A. George, P.G., N.Y.; W. S. Roe, '99, N.J.; banjo, J. H. Caldwell, '98, Pa.; guitars, H. S. Paine, '98, N.Y.; C. T. Westcott, '98, Md.; Paul D. Stockly, '98, N.J., manager.

Quartette from Yale Club—G. C. Schriber, J. W. Wadsworth, H. E. Butler, R. A. McGee, Edward Sawyer, business manager.

The officers of the McGill Glee and Banjo clubs 1897-98 are:—Hon. pres., Dr. J. B. Harrington; president, W. F. Carter, B.A. Sc., Law '99; vice-president, W. W. Colpitts, Sc. '99; secretary, R. L. Gardener, Arts '99; asst. bus. manager, A. F. Byers, Sc. '00; business manager, Robert A. Gunn, B.A.Sc.

The 'Sonne' Awning, Tent & Tarpaulin Company, cor. Victoria square and Craig street, superintended the decorations.

QUOITING.

MONTREAL QUOITING CLUB—TO-DAY'S GAMES.

A special meeting of the Montreal Quoiting Club was held last evening in the club room, 647 St. James street. There was a good attendance of members, Mr. James Scullion, president, in the chair. The following draw was made for the fall games, which commences at one o'clock this afternoon:

1—M. Leaper and Andrew Boa.
2—J. Heslop and W. H. Taylor.
3—A. Lindsay and R. Scott.
4—W. Watt and John McDonald.
5—J. Findlay and H. McPhee.
6—T. Paquette and W. Currie.
7—C. Muir and James Scullion.
8—John Muir and Andrew Muir.
9—S. Tinning and D. Ferguson.
10—C. H. Cottingham and M. Waddell.
11—A. McIntyre and Edward Scullion.

All players intending to compete in the fall games must be on the grounds before two o'clock, after that hour their partners get a walk-over, and they will be ruled out of the match altogether.

Members in arrears coming on the grounds before the first draw is finished, can, by paying up their arrears, be entered on the first draw. The secretary or treasurer will be on the grounds to receive all arrears.

HOCKEY.

WINNIPEG WILL NOT COME.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 15.—There is little, if any, possibility of a Winnipeg hockey team going to Montreal this coming winter to play for the Stanley cup. The fact that Halifax has challenged the Victorias of Montreal for the coming winter will probably prevent any other team from trying for the coveted trophy.

GOLF.

MONTREAL BEATS QUEBEC.

The semi-annual golf contest between teams representing the Royal Montreal Golf Club and the Quebec, met on the links of the former club at Dixie yesterday. The match was interesting, and ended in a splendid victory for Montreal by seven balls up.

Scores:—

Montreal.		Quebec.	
Dr. Barclay	4	Col. White.	0
Rev. W. W. Macquaig	8	Rev. Canon Von Iffland	0
J. H. Balfour	0	C. S. Smith	0
J. A. Dobson	5	R. C. Patton	0
Eric Mann	0	H. Bignet	4
G. W. McDougall	0	W. C. Hall	0
Capt. W. Watson	0	G. S. B. Young	1
T. R. Henderson	0	J. S. Gillespie	0
A. Wilson	0	A. Brodie	2
T. Stancliffe	0	W. A. Griffith	2
K. A. Macpherson	3	Major Sheppard	0
A. F. Harris	0	A. E. Swift	4
	20		13

ATHLETICS.

A MEETING OF THE A. A. A. OF C.

A meeting of the executive of the A. A. A. of Canada took place last evening in the Windsor Hotel, when Mr. Henry Brophy, president presided. Messrs. W. C. Finley, C. A. McDonnell, Ed. Sheppard, M. O'Brien, W. O. H. Dodds, R. J. Cook, and Capt. F. Loye, were also present in addition to Mr. C. Herbert Brown, secretary.

The chairman drew the attention of the meeting to the new by-law passed at the annual meeting in Toronto, on Oct. 2, which called for a statutory declaration from any athlete who, in the opinion of the executive, was suspected of professionalism, and, in accordance with which it was necessary to draft a form of affidavit for such athlete to sign and file with the A.A.A. of C.

A committee was appointed to draft the necessary declaration and Mr. R. D. McGibbon, Q.C., was appointed legal adviser to the association for the present year.

Applications for reinstatement were received from Jas. Murphy, jr., Ed. Robillard, R. J. Klinck, Wm. Foster and George Glover, which were referred to committee in the usual manner.

M. J. Shea and Jas. Murphy also applied for reinstatement, but as the necessary documents did not accompany the application these cases were also placed in the hands of a sub-committee.

An agreement of affiliation with the Amateur Athletic Union was submitted and approved of.

The chairman read a letter from Major Sankey, of Toronto, who had measured the Rosedale track at Toronto on which B. J. Wefers ran 220 yards in 21 secs., which beat all Canadian and American records, and that he found the course on which Wefers ran was 8 feet short, and therefore the record did not stand.

The meeting then adjourned until Friday, Oct. 29.

THE WHEEL.

EATON IS KING.

Atlanta, Ga., October 15.—Jay Eaton is still in-door king. He defeated Eddie Bald last night in two of the three heats.

THE LATE MR. JACKSON.

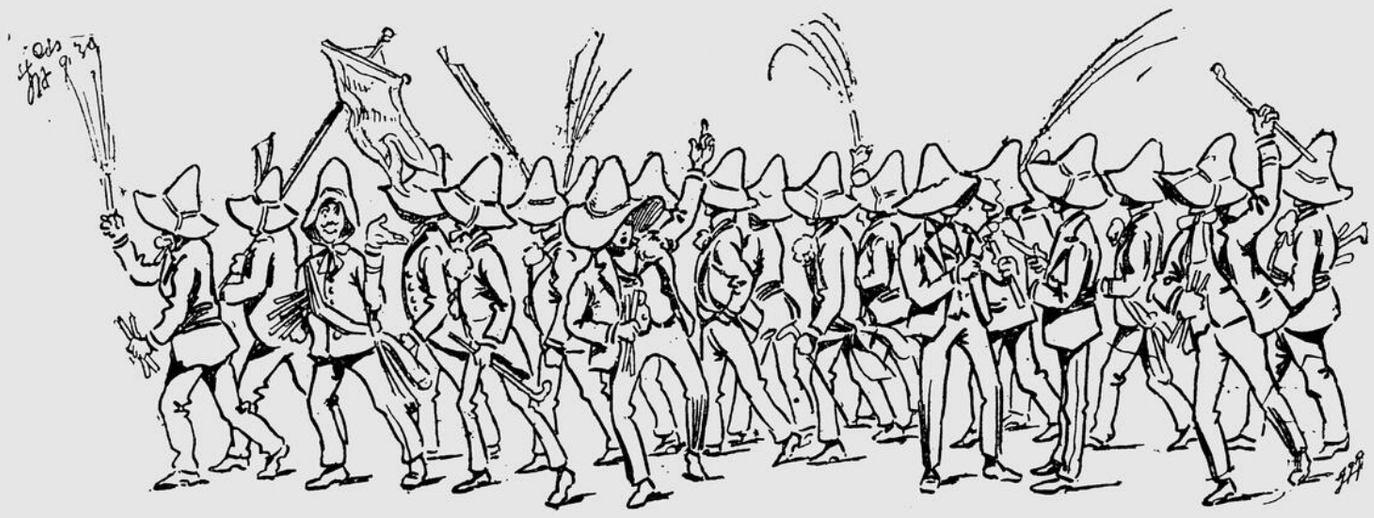
The members of the M.B.C. will be sorry to learn of the death of a fellow member, Mr. George Jackson, who died in the Royal Victoria Hospital on Wednesday. His remains were sent to his home in Hemmingford on Thursday.

ANDREE'S CARRIER PIGEONS.

'Many persons,' says 'Cosmos' (Paris, Sept. 18.), 'have been waiting and still wait with impatience for the news that ought to reach us from the Andree expedition by means of the twenty-five carrier pigeons that were taken with it. It was agreed, it seems, that these pigeons should be set loose from day to day, and, whatever may be the fate of the balloon 'Eagle,' it seems very astonishing that only one of these birds should have reached us, the one set at liberty in latitude eighty-two degrees. An English naturalist, Mr. Tegetmeier, explains that we have been misled by a false hope, carrier pigeons not being able, according to him, to traverse the great distance that in less than one day would separate the travellers from the home of the pigeons and still less to traverse that 1,400 kilometers (870 miles) between Tromsoe and the North Pole. Pigeons have flown from Belgium to Rome (less than nine hundred miles), but the proportion of those that made the journey was very small; besides, the flight took fifteen days, and finally it was made under favorable conditions, in that, wherever a pigeon might alight, he found food and a resting place These conditions are absolutely lacking in the Arctic regions, and the probability is that the pigeons of the expedition have perished miserably and uselessly. No breeder who had any affection for his birds, says Mr. Tegetmeier, would have consented to expose them to such a trial, if he had had the least experience in his business.'

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The recent arrival of rich and luxurious specimens of the Russian Blouse Corsage Jackets, at the S. Carsley Co., Limited, has caused quite a sensation, They are jacket elegance, and the only high-class models of these choice novelties in the city—see them



McGILL THEATRE NIGHT--THE FRESHMEN IN THE PROCESSION.

THEIR VAST TASK.

THIRTY THOUSAND LUMBERMEN TO BE REACHED BY THE W. C. T. U.

CLOSE OF THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE ONTARIO W.C.T.U.

Brantford, Oct. 16.—The closing day of the Ontario W. C. T. U. convention was one of strict business. The morning was occupied with the convention committee reports. The convention was attended by a total of one hundred and fifty-four regularly elected delegates. The report on exhibitions and fairs shows that in sixteen Ontario counties the W. C. T. U. did effective work at the exhibitions. The banner counties in this respect were considered to be Essex and Leeds. The white ribboners had done much to suppress gambling at the fairs.

Miss Lillian Phelps, of St. Catherines, whose platform work is well known throughout the Dominion, showed that in regard to the work among colored people there is room even on the part of members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for the manifestation of a more hearty spirit of co-operation.

It was also shown that good rescue work could be done in towns and cities by the establishment of Sunday-schools for tramps. The 'silent but practical mission,'— flowers, fruits and delicacies—had, Mrs. Frank Moore reported, sent out vast quantities of bouquets and delicacies to the sick and afflicted.

The importance of the work among lumbermen was emphasized by Miss Fisher, of Wingham, who called attention to the fact that some thirty thousand Ontario lumbermen are for the greater part of the year isolated from the ordinary civilization of the country.

The resignation, after several years of faithful service, by Miss Cosford, of the office of secretary, led to the only change in the officiary, Mrs. Saunby, of London, being elected to the vacancy. A visit it the convention was paid by Judge Jones, who spoke encouragingly of the work of the White Ribboners.

An instructive address was given before the convention by Mrs. Reade, of Teeswater, on the work of county presidents.

These delegates to the Dominion W.C.T.U. Convention were appointed:—Mrs. McKee, Barrie; Miss Fisher, Wingham; Mrs. Seymore, Paisley; Mrs. Maxwell, Amherstburg; Miss McEwan, St. Elmo; Mrs. Dent, Mitchell; Mrs. John Hayward, Meaford; Mrs. (Rev.) Percy Stouffville; Mrs. J. G. Reid, Mount Forest; Mrs. B. O. Brittan, Gananoque; Mrs. D. Goldie, Ayr; Mrs. O. C. Campbell, Cayuga; Mrs. Thos. Bennett, Spencerville; Mrs. Livingstone, Tilsonburg; Miss Polden, Norwich; Mrs. Forbes, Grimsby; Miss Phelps, St. Catherines; Mrs. E. Starr, Mrs. Orr, Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. Spence, Toronto; Mrs. C. A. Douglas and Mrs. Rev. Wilson, Ottawa; Miss Christina McEwan, Ottawa; Mrs. Lynd, Port Credit; Mrs. Maybee, Belleville; Mrs. Calvert, Napier; Mrs. Dr. Bryce, Mount Brydges; Mrs. Gordon Wright, London; Mrs. John Heard, Strathroy; Mrs. Kenner, Prince Albert; Mrs. Ward, Dresden; and Mrs. (Rev.) Burdette, Ridgetown.

Delegate at large to the Dominion Conference, Mrs. Cosford, of London.

Delegate at large to the World's Convention, Mrs. Thornley.

The officers and superintendents are meeting at the Willard W. C. T. U. hall to-day, holding a conference upon the work of the coming year.

SMOTHERED IN A WHEAT BIN.

Chatham, Ont., Oct. 16.—A horrible fatality occurred at the Stevens-Campbell elevator here yesterday. Wm. Green, of this city, meeting, with his death by suffocation. Green was working in a wheat bin, with Wm. Paulucci, and by some means, when there were six or seven feet of grain in the bin, got his feet in th hole in the bottom of the bin. The weight of wheat immediately drew him down, and seeing Green's danger, Paulucci attempted to extricate him. The weight of wheat was too great and Paulucci himself had a narrow escape from a similar fate. A hole was cut in the floor of the bin, and the wheat was allowed to drop to the next floor. Green's body also came through the hole, but life was extinct. Green was under the wheat fully fifteen minutes.

TEMPERANCE WORK IN POINT ST. CHARLES.

A joint meeting of the temperance committees of the Christian Endeavor societies of St. Mathew's, Centenary and Point St. Charles Congregational churches and St. Lawrence Council R. T. of T. was held on Thursday evening last at 113 Charron street, to arrange for public temperance meetings to be held during the coming fall and winter. The first will be held in Point St. Charles Congregational Church on Sunday evening next, Oct. 17, at 8.15 p.m. The chair will be occupied by the Rev. W. R. Cruikshank, and the Rev. Mr. MacVicar will deliver an address on the temperance question. This joint committee does not only intend to hold meetings but will be well organized as one temperance body to do practical work and advance the cause in Point St. Charles.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Scientific embalming a special feature of our business. The Co-operative Funeral Expense Society, 1725 St. Catherine street. Telephone, 6235. Funeral Directors.

Haddon Hall, of Atlantic City, New Jersey, will remain open throughout the year. There is no place more delightful during the winter months. Leeds & Lippincott, proprietors.

RUSSIA IN THE EAST.

SUCCESS OF HER DIPLOMATIC METHODS IN CHINA AND IN COREA.

(Correspondence of the New York 'Evening Post,')

Seul, Corea, Sept. 10.

There can be no question that the authority of Russia is now supreme in the far East, and it redounds to the credit of her representatives out here that enormous diplomatic and other successes should have, so far, been achieved without bloodshed or under ostentation. There are at the present moment 60,000 Russian troops massed in and about Vladivostock, with 80,000 others scattered along the Manchurian frontier. This has been actually crossed in two places, smaller corps d'armée of 4,000 men each having advanced southward, ostensibly for the better protection of the Russo-Manchurian Railway, but really in order to establish Russian encampments and vantage points, from which the great European empire will henceforth never recede.

The Chinese officials concerned have made half hearted protests against this quiet, persistent invasion of their territory; but Russian diplomatists simply urge that they are keeping strictly within the bounds of their convention with the Tsung-li Yamen, and that all this military display and southern advance is necessary in order to accomplish the construction of the trans-Manchurian Railway with speed and in safety. It has been represented to the Pekin authorities that if Russia did not mass troops on or across the Manchurian frontier, Japan would take advantage of this fact to begin a belligerent and fierce counter-demonstration. If Russia had not put in her 'triple alliance' protest, Japan would even now be in possession of the Liaotung Peninsula, the Manchurian granaries, and the highway to Pekin.

All this has had due weight with the Chinese Government, which, in its hatred and fear of Japan, has given free access to a far more formidable power. East of Newchwang and south-east of the treasure city of the present Tartar dynasty, Monkden, the vast Manchurian fields eastward of the Corean frontier are now practically under Russian domination, whatever may be said or urged to the contrary.

Just at this critical moment Corean savants have been going through the ancient annals of the kingdom, and have proved, at least to their own satisfaction, that China's claim to suzerainty over the peninsula never had a basis of fact to support it. Corea, the historiographers now emphatically assert, has never been an actual tributary vassal of China. This theory, by the way, is by no means a novel one. It was broached so long ago as 1872 by a French Romanist missionary, who was one of the pioneers of Christian propagandism, and deeply read in Corean history. But he had to pay for his researches with his life, the then pro-Chinese party in Seul being all-powerful.

But why doesn't Russia, why doesn't Japan, leave us to our own resources? queries Dr. Philip Jaisohn, a graduate of an American college, albeit a most patriotic Corean, in his organ, the Seul 'Independent.' The Japanese press have answered this query in a very 'de haut en bas' style, alleging that when a country is too weak to secure and maintain its own independence,' it is obligatory upon such a country's neighbors to interfere and do all possible to confirm its autonomy, in the sense of its acting as a buffer-state, and therefore being of prime importance so long as really independent. This is all very well, but Japan's little day in Corea has long since come to a close. The very reasons for which that empire undertook her war with China have been dropped out of sight and consideration, and Russia, without losing the life of a single soldier and without too greatly exciting the jealous suspicion of Great Britain is now undisputed mistress of the field.

For example:—About one month ago some thirteen or fourteen Russian military officers suddenly made their appearance in this city. It was at once surmised that they had been secretly sent for, or had come to spy out the poverty of the land. The Japanese Ambassador strongly protested against the employment of these men, and the American community similarly addressed a petition in like sense, to the Cabinet, it being therein alleged that Corea would, by engaging Russian military instructors, simply play directly into the hands of a most unscrupulous power. The Cabinet Ministers protested that they had no intention of hiring the Russians; they were mere chance visitors. The War Minister promptly resigned, and the Japanese representative grew restlessly imperative. And yet it is openly announced to-day that, by order of the War Office, a hundred soldiers shall be selected from each of the battalions composing the royal body-guard, and that these picked men shall henceforth be drilled in Russian style by the very 'chance visitors' whose presence has caused so much diplomatic remonstrance and contradictory advice. Strange to say, it is believed that the two well-known Americans employed by Corea—Gen. Charles Legendre, Cabinet Adviser, and ex-Consul-General C. Greathouse—are directly responsible for the action of the War Department in this matter.

On the other hand, there is one consolation to be found in the fact that the kingdom's finances have this year, for the first time on record, been placed on a sound footing, a result achieved by the extraordinary financial skill of Mr. McLeavy Brown, an Englishman, and adviser to the Department of the Treasury. Yet, work as faithfully as he may, the old rotten system of selling offices, of the bribery of judges, of the corruption of state officials, is as much in vogue to-day as ever it was. In the province of Chol la-do there is one runagate jailbird who has bought the position of District Judge. He has not only no knowledge of law, but is even scarcely able to write his own name. His plan of procedure is to incarcerate the wealthy people under his jurisdiction and torture them until they are made to yield to his insatiate demands.

The method of torture, is, it is claimed, his own invention. The unhappy victim is bound hand and foot, and then the calves of his legs are rubbed with a rough piece of wood until all the skin is cut away. The next day the process is continued. All the victims yield on or before the third application of torture. Better Russian domination, better national dismemberment, than such barbarity as this.

QUEBEC CONGREGATIONALISTS.

DANVILLE CONVENTION OVER THE PLEBISCITE.

Danville, Oct. 12.—The Congregational Association continued its sittings in the Congregational Church here to-day, the Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A., in the chair. The morning session was devoted to routine business and to written reports from the various churches. These were noticeable for their bright tone and for the amount of repairing and building mentioned, so that the churches seem to be in good condition both materially and spiritually. After this an hour's spirited discussion of home mission problems ensued. Emphasis was laid upon the value of judicious advertising of the subject, upon the superintendency of the work and a series of home missionary meetings throughout the province is to be arranged for early in December.

At the afternoon session the discussion turned to foreign missions. The report from the West African station was very encouraging. The executive was now looking for a medical missionary who might be sent to the field next spring. The society was now out of debt, but would need extra help to maintain the present staff and provide outfit and travelling expenses for the medical missionary.

The session then gave place to a children's rally, when the children packed the centre and front of the church and listened with delight to the illustrated talk on 'Jimmy's Shoes,' given at the Coaticook convention by Prof. Wells, and here given by request by the Rev. W .T. Gunn.

At the evening session the Rev. Thos. Hall gave a survey of the home missionary work of the denomination, speaking of the great value of the home mission churches and also pointing out the growth of the denomination and the strong churches built in late years.

The treasurer of the C. C. F. M. S., the Rev. W. T. Gunn, then gave as the bright side of the denominational foreign work, the fact of the progress of the work abroad, and the steady growth year by year the amount raised for it. The serious side he declared to be the greatness of the debt of love to the whole world, and the relatively small amount of consecrated giving.

The closing address upon 'The Indweller, the Holy Spirit for Life and Service,' was given by the Rev. R. Hay, 'Houses,' said Mr. Hay, 'owe their value to their inhabitants; an uninhabited house is a desolate and useless thing. So all society and church work, unless dwelt in by the Holy Spirit, are but hollowness and decay.'

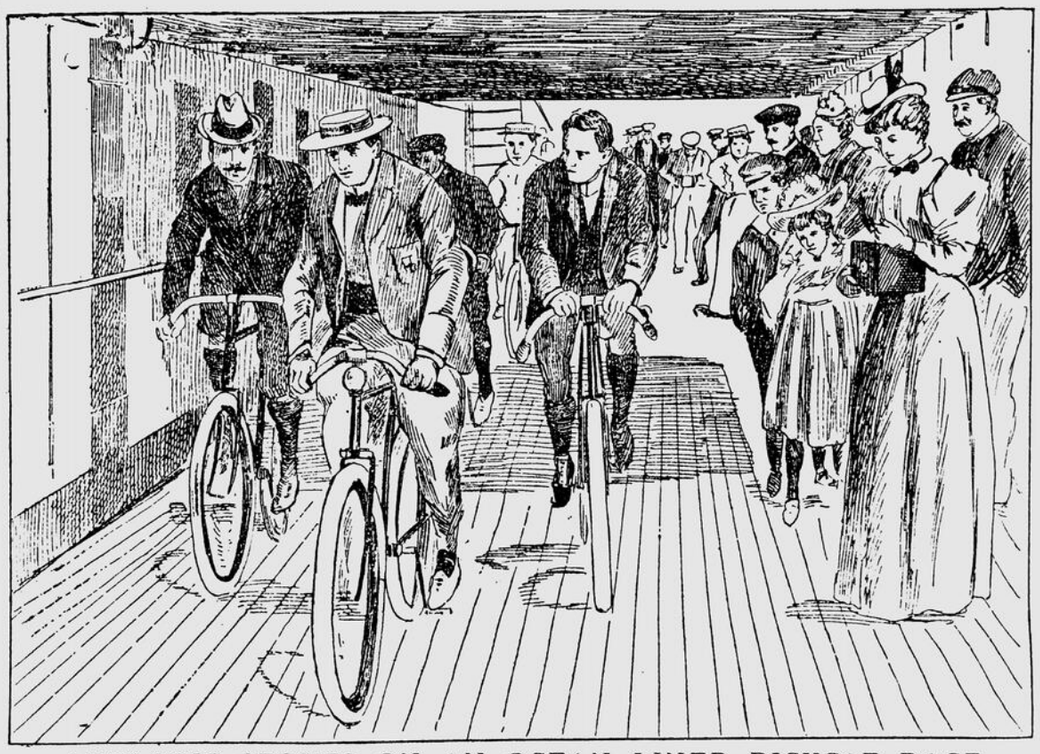
Resolutions of thanks to the retiring Moderator, to the pastor and people of the Danville church and the following resolution upon the plebiscite, were then unanimously passed:

'Resolved, that we look forward to the coming plebiscite and campaign in the glad knowledge that every one of our ministers and churches will be found working enthusiastically for the complete prohibition of the liquor traffic.'

Prior to the evening session, the delegates were entertained in the church building to a supper and social reunion, which were much enjoyed. In yesterday's report Dr. Evans was made to say that the home missionary cause did not need the workers who said 'Here am I send me,' what the doctor really said was that the cause did not want the kind who said 'Here am I, send him,' a very different kind.

WAR IN WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg bakers have been much exercised of late, says the 'Commercial,' over the unruly conduct of one of their number in refusing to adhere to the price agreement governing the sale of bread. The price of bread was recently reduced to sixteen two-pound loaves for a dollar. Before the advance in flour the price was twenty loaves for the dollar. A north end baker named Lidster, however, has lately been selling bread at the old price of twenty loaves for one dollar. When the unruly master baker could not be coaxed into making terms regarding the price of bread, harsher measures were adopted. An effort was made to stop his supplies, and even to interfere with his customers. It is alleged that he was refused yeast by city vendors of that article, and an effort was also made to cut off his supply of flour, but the manager of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, who supplied him, refused to listen to appeals to boycott the baker. Other bakers also refused to supply grocers who bought bread from Lidster. A very peculiar feature of the matter is the fact that representatives of the local labor organization have been active in endeavoring to squeeze the refractory baker. It will certainly be surprising to learn that the labor interest is in favor of trade combination, especially when it is associated with dear bread.—'Canadian Baker and Confectioner.'



ATHLETIC SPORTS ON AN OCEAN LINER—BICYCLE RACE.

—London 'Graphic.'

On the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamship 'Empress of Japan' the monotony of the last voyage out was relieved by the holding of athletic sports. A novel event was a bicycle race—probably the first ever held on board ship. The distance was a mile, and the course was ten times around the hurricane deck. The race was won by the chief engineer in the good time of six minutes and twenty-eight seconds.

THE KLONDIKE IN THE NEW YORK ART LEAGUE.

'Have you heard the latest excitement in the Mobray class?'

'Did you see the Klondike model?'

'It isn't true!' 'Yes, it is, she has cancelled all her engagements!' You might have heard all this and much more chatter on the same subject if you had stood in the halls of the Art League as the life classes poured out to get a breath of fresh air, during the five minutes' rests of the morning.

The Art League is not a place in which gold flows freely, and most of the students look forward to earning not fame only, but bread and butter, by their work.

It was not unnatural that there should be excitement when the model they had been grumbling at was suddenly raised out of poverty into wealth.

It is one of the cases where truth puts fiction to shame. The model, a woman of no particular merit as a model, but passable, and very badly off, needing money not only for herself but for an invalid sister, had commenced posing because for a woman with no trade or education it is very hard to earn bread for herself and impossible for her to provide food and medicine and care for another.

She had rejoiced over her engagement to pose at the League which pays its models more than any other school. She thought little of the hardship of standing four hours a day, in one position, and much of the $10 she would earn by it.

The third day she came late, breathless with hurrying and anxiety. Unable to keep her pose, she finally broke down and told how they had that morning received a letter from her sister's husband. He had gone to Alaska five years ago and never been heard of again, and they thought him dead. He, on his part, had written again and again, but in some way his letters had not found them, and he feared that his wife was dead. The shock was so great for her as to cause her sister great anxiety, and she left her and came to work uncertain of what the day might bring forth.

That evening the man got home and added joy to their hearts by a story of wonderful wealth. He had been in the Klondike region all those five years, and at last had struck it, and now they would enjoy wealth.

As you may imagine, the model had wonderful tales to tell the class when the morning came. She bravely resolved to finish her week, though she had cancelled her other work.

'I can see what I like and buy what I want, and next week we leave for Paris,' she said, and no one wondered much when she ended the week with a headache that cut short her last day's pose.

'I'm going to the Klondike,' you heard on all sides. 'Just think, Paris next week.' 'There, she'll be driving a tandem before she leaves.' 'And don't you believe but there'll be a valet and a Jeannette, not to speak of Jeames.'

One day poverty, sickness and hard work, the next rumors of millions and certainty of thousands. So turns the wheel. M. G.

Oct. 12, 1897.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

In the action taken by the corporation of Dorval against the Turnpike Company, of the same locality, for the removal of a toll-gate, the defendants have confessed judgment.

DOMINION W.C.T.U. CONVENTION.

The following delegates and members of convention from this province expect to attend the Dominion and World's Convention, in Toronto, next week:—

Montreal—Mrs. Ure, Mrs. Moodie, Mrs. Cole, Mrs. McLachlan, Miss Dougall, Mrs. Radford, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. R. S. Weir, Mrs. Therrien, Mrs. Waycott, Mrs. Leet, Miss Walker, Miss C. Richardson.

St. Andrews—Mrs. Stackhouse.

Knowlton—Mrs. S. W. Foster, Miss Meiklejohn.

Compton—Mrs. S. J. Craig, Mrs. Lyman Bliss.

Sawyerville—Miss S. Cairns.

Granby—Mrs. Tompkins.

Quebec—Mrs. Geggie.

Trenholme—Mrs. J. Dickson.

Melbourne—Miss Belle Cairnie.

Danville—Mrs. Sanderson.

Barnston—Miss Parker.

Sherbrooke—Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. Davidson.

Thurso—Mrs. Metcalfe, Mrs. McLean,

Aylmer—Miss M. J. Wright.

Stanstead—Mrs. Rugg.

Waterloo—Mrs. J. Mabon.

Chateauguay Basin—Miss Jack.

Johnville—Mrs. J. Cleveland.

Mrs. Middleton and Mrs. S. W. Foster, are the provincial delegates to the World's W. C. T. U. Convention. Besides the ladies mentioned many will go as visitors to the great convention, and it is specially desired that each one, whether delegate or visitor, will purchase a regular single fare ticket to Toronto, and obtain at the same time from the railway agent a standard certificate which will entitle holder to free return, provided there are three hundred such certificates handed to the secretary at convention. If there are not so many a one-third return fare will be required.

OUR CHINESE SCHOOLS.

The Chinese who attended the night school, which for the past two years has been carried on by Miss Thomson, in the St. Bartholomew's Reformed Episcopal Church, nightly each week, have met together and desire that, on account of the departure of Miss Thomson from the city, some public expression of their feelings of gratitude toward her be made through the medium of the daily press and they have passed the following resolution:—

That the Chinese community in general in the city of Montreal and the members of the night school, conducted by Miss Thomson, in the St. Bartholomew's Reformed Episcopal Church in particular regret that she has decided to leave Montreal and return to her home in Elora, Ont., after more than two years of faithful work among the Chinese in this city in addition to her other regular and arduous duties. During the whole of the time that she was engaged in the work, Miss Thomson's faithful and efficient efforts have been the means of advancing her Chinese scholars not only in a good knowledge of the English language but of drawing many of us to a saving knowledge of Christ and leading many of us to believe in our hearts that Jesus is 'The Light of the world,' and 'The Way, the Truth and the Life' for this world and for eternity.

So deeply have many of the Chinese felt Miss Thomson's departure that none of her 'Old Boys' or permanent Chinese residents have lately attended the school in the hope that Miss Thomson will return to Montreal and take up the work once more. We trust, however, that should Miss Thomson find it impossible to return, that some efficient superintendent will take up the work where she has left it off.

We desire every good wish to go with Miss Thomson whether she stays away or returns to us and with one accord wish her 'Godspeed.'

MISS BARNJUM'S CLASSES.

A silver medal has ben kindly offered by Miss S. Ashton Phillips, for the next competition by Miss Barnjum's classes. This makes the fifth medal that has been already oifered for the coming contest.

VICE-REGAL MOVEMENTS.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES PAY A FLYING VISIT TO ST. JOHN.

St. John, N.B., Oct. 16.—Lord and Lady Aberdeen arrived about three o'clock yesterday morning. His Excellency inspected the harbor and at eleven o'clock the party was escorted by the Lieutenanat-Governor, the Mayor and city corporation, to the Royal Hotel, where a number of prominent citizens called. At noon Lady Aberdeen and Lady Marjorie Gordon took a spin around the the city on horseback. At 2.30 Lady Aberdeen attended a meeting of the Women's Council executive at Lady Tilley's residence, and explaained the Victorian Order of Nurses' scheme. While this meeting was in progress Lord Aberdeen accompanied Mayor Robertson, Governor McLellan and other on a drive. They visited the hospital and were shown over the buildings and then went to Carleton, inspecting the works at Sand Point. His Excellency was given a most enthusiastic welcome by the workmen. This evening Lord and Lady Aberdeen entertained tthe LieuteaantGovernor and Mrs. McLellan, the Mayor and Mrs. Robertson at dinner at the Royal, and at eight o'clock a grand public meeting was held at the Mechanics' Institutte. The speakers were Lord and Lady Aberdeen, Governor McLellan and Mayor Robertson. The ladies had the building beautifully decorated. This morning at eleven o'clock, their Excellencies held a reception in the council chamber in the Court House. They left this afternoon for St. Andrews.

THE SUPREME COURT.

ONTARIO LIST OF APPEALS TO BE TAKEN UP ON MONDAY.

Ottawa, Oct. 16.—The arguments of counsel in the Supreme Court were resumed in the appeal of Cowans vs. Marshall, taken up yesterday afternoon. The respondent brought his action against the present appellants as the representatives of the Caledonia Iron Works for damages sustained, in losing the sight of both eyes, through their negligence by the explosion of a quantity of boiling lead being used by fellow-workmen in their employ, engaged in making repairs at the lower level pumping station in connection with the Montreal waterworks. The case was tried before a jury and resulted in a judgment in plaintiff's favor for four thousand dollars in the Superior Court, and this decision was affirmed by the Court of Queen's Bench. On the conclusion of the argument judgment was reserved, and the court adjourned until Monday, when the Ontario list of appeals will be taken up. His Lordship Justice Taschereau stated, however, that in the event of the postponement of the hearing of the common school fund cases, the second case upon the list, that of the Union Colliery Company vs. the Attorney-General of British Columbia, would not be called earlier than Tuesday morning under any circumstances.

WAS THE ADVERTISEMENT ANY USE?

The Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company have entered an action claiming $1,250 from several leading hotels in the city as the price for an advertisement in the company's boats, which amount the defendants refuse to pay on the ground tha by allowing runners of other hotels to go on board the same boats, the company rendered the advertisement practically useless.

OBITUARY.

Maniwaki, Que., Oct. 16.—Typhoid fever caused the death yesterday of one of the most prominent and popular citizens in the person of Dr. Jos. Comeau, mill owner, lumber merchant and crown timber agent. Charitable and courteous, he was esteemed by all. His untimely demise bas cast a gloom over the village.

A CONSERVATIVE SPLIT.

PRESIDENT OF THE NORTHERN UNION OBJECTS TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S HAND IN HOME AFFAIRS

GOVERNMENT PRESS ALARMED.

London, Oct. 15.—At the conference of the Northern Union of Conservative Associations at Berwick-on-Tweed today, Lord Londonderry tendered his resignation of the presidency of the union. His reasons were set forth in a letter to the executive committee, in the course of which he said: 'The principles of true Conservatism have been cast to the winds by our leaders in passing the Workmen's Compensation bill. Among Conservatives throughout the north of England the feeling is one of bitter disappointment and dissatisfaction at the conduct of those leaders. If unallayed it will lead to a serious split in the party. It is due, I am convinced, to the dominating will of the Secretary of State for the Colonies (the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain), whose radical views on home politics Conservatives have always disapproved, however much they may have admired him as an Imperialist. In these circumstances the committee will understand my reluctance to continue as president of a union nominally Conservative, but which, unless it puts a curb upon the action of our leaders in allowing Mr. Chamberlain so free a hand in home legislation, is virtually an organization for the promotion of radical measures.'

Lord Londonderry's position and definition of policy were unanimously endorsed by the union, and he was re-elected its president.

The 'Times' says: 'It would be in the highest degree imprudent to ignore this incident. Without doubt the retiring represents a considerable body of Unionist opinion.'

The 'Standard' sorrowfully reproaches Lord Londonderry for 'his dangerous attitude.'

The Liberal organs are jubilant. The 'Daily News' says: 'As Mr. Chamberlain is not the man to bow before a storm, we may expect lively times. Liberals can only wish more power to the elbows of both combatants.'

C. M. B. A. SUPREME COUNCIL.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 15. — The eleventh triennial session of the Supreme Council of the Roman Catholic Mutual Benefit Association closed last night. The following officers were elected:—President, Mr. Michael Brennan, Detroit; vice-president, Mr. John M. Molamphy, Pittsburg; second vice-president, Mr. W. Meuch, Syracuse, N.Y., recorder, Mr. W. J. Hickey, Brooklyn; treasurer, Mr. J. M. E. Welsh, Tarrytown, N.Y.; marshall, Mr. Dennis Hughes, Titusville, Pa.; guard, Mr. J. B. N. Drouin, Montreal; legal adviser, Mr. J. T. Kenna, Detroit; trustees, Messrs. Martin Healy, Buffalo; Frank Randall, Cleveland; Thomas Hoban, Scranton, Pa. The next Supreme Council will meet in Buffalo in 1900. The reports rendered show the total membership to be 42,646, an increase of 8,441 in three years. The amount disbursed in three years from the beneficary fund was $2,139,418; the current expenses were $22,438, and the reserve fund contains $236,134.

'YANTIC' EN ROUTE FOR DETROIT.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 15.—The United States corvette 'Yantic,' which has been fitted out at the Charlestown Navy Yard, for the Michigan Naval Brigade, left for Detroit at one o'clock. She will make a straight run from here to the St. Lawrence, where she will be turned over to the men of the brigade, who will take her through the canals to Detroit, where she will be used as a practise ship. The batteries have been taken out, but otherwise, she is in as good shape as when she was in commission.

TRASK DISCHARGED.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 15. — Willis A. Trask, of Wallingford, Conn., the alleged embezzler, was discharged from custody by Judge Johnson, to-day. Recorder McCoy, the prosecuting counsel, stated to the court that he was not in a position to prosecute because the witnesses in the United States who were wanted could not be secured. Mr. J. C. Frame, acting for Trask, then moved for the prisoner's discharge, and the motion was granted.

VICTORY FOR THE CONGO TROOPS

Brussels, Oct. 15. The Congo troops under Lieut. Henrick have won a decisive victory over the bands of traitorous Manyea soldiers who revolted in February last and murdered their officers, and who have since been ravaging the country. Lieut. Henrick's force encountered the rebels near Lake Albert Edward Nyanza on July 15, and killed four hundred of them. The survivors fled to the mountains, where they are now starving.

AN ASBESTOS MINE SOLD

Sherbrooke, Oct. 15. The Asbestos Company's mine of Black Lake was sold by the liquidators of the company, Messrs. J. J. Penisle and E. B. Greenshields, here this morning. The purchasers were Messrs. L. & E. Wertheimer, Frankfort, Germany, the price being $900. The selling price only represents a fraction of the actual cost and value of the property.

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

Pages 13 to 26.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1897.

HOLLAND'S QUEEN.

THE LONG HUNT FOR A SPOUSE IS ENDED.

LEOPOLD'S NEPHEW CHOSEN.

(Cincinnati 'Commercial Tribune.')

It is the gossip of European courts this week that Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands has found the man whom she is willing to make Prince Consort. It is the gossip of Continental Cabinets that her choice coincides with the political interests of her country, and it is the gossip of the colonial stalls that her marriage will [illegible] into the [illegible] business it [illegible] Continental Europe's armed [illegible].

Almost unnoticed this little coup of love, [illegible] romance and war has been completed during the summer. The Queen Regent and [illegible] have travelled over a large [illegible], again passing in review [illegible] young men of royal birth. It [illegible] that the young Queen already [illegible] choice of princes of Savoy, [illegible] Bonaparte. One was too [illegible] too old and one too arrogant. The last four new candidates were [illegible] Hohenzollerns, Hapsburgers, Coburgers and odds and ends of inferior [illegible]. It was in vain. They all [illegible] rejected, and when Queen Regent [illegible] and her daughter settled on the [illegible] early in July the wearisome question of a spouse for the heiress of the Orange was still unsettled.

THE QUEEN'S CHOICE.

In the last week, however, the Dutch Regent and the Dutch heiress have been the guests at Leopold's Castle Laeken, near Brussels. Their ostensible aim was merely to make a friendly call upon their next-door neighbors, the King and Queen of the Belgians. In fact, they wished to look over the only marriageable prince whom Wilhelmina had not seen, weighed and found wanting.

This prince, Albert of Flanders, was a forlorn hope, apparently. To be sure, he is dashing and military, and as robust as a man usually is at twenty-two.

But he has been so generous with other people's money—some 7,000,000 or 7,500,000 francs of it—that he is almost as burdensome to his relatives as a national debt. Yet in the perversity of her strange nature, the Dutch Queen has taken a fancy to him, and in the perverse [illegible] rose temperament the prince has been drawn to this unstained flower of the Dutch flatland.

'He is at least a man,' her English governess and companion reports her as saying, 'and not a wooden soldier like Prince Albert's boy, or a stiff-necked ox like Victor Bonaparte. He may not be a good man, but perhaps I can make one out of him.'

THE VENUS OF HOLLAND.

A German correspondent in Brussels, who has seen the young Queen many times in the last four months, describes her present appearance in a way that may explain the sudden conversion of Albert of Flanders in his twenty-third year from a life of unrestrained gaiety to thoughts of marriage.

'She is without doubt the most beautiful woman who has sat on a European throne for centuries,' says the correspondent. 'She has matured with amazing rapidity in the last six months, and is now without exaggeration worthy of being called the Venus of the Oranges. She is a little above medium height, with finely sloped shoulders, fleckless skin and classical proportions beyond reproach. Her figure and style remind one of the perfect proportions supposed to be familiar to the women of Vienna. She has a Grecian nose, a forehead of medium height, but rather broad, large, [illegible] eyes and rather full scarlet lips. Her color is bright pink, shading [illegible] touches of the most delicate [illegible] the ears, and her teeth are [illegible] and strong. She has [illegible] one forearm in Europe, for she has been an expert at tennis and [illegible].

'[illegible] that German and English are [illegible] as Dutch to her, and that French and Italian are not much more [illegible]. She is not musical, does not carve and is not [illegible] in art of any kind, or politics. She is the ideal, in fact, of a healthy, self-willed, common [illegible] woman, with all the physical [illegible] that nature and careful [illegible] give her.

HER MATRIMONIAL VIEWS.

'[illegible] ambitious for her little land, [illegible] commercial history she has [illegible] thoughts, and may be destined [illegible] modern style, and on a less [illegible] scale, the rôle of an English [illegible] or a Russian Catherine. The [illegible] will hear from her as [illegible] gets the reins of power into [illegible] hands. It was due largely to [illegible] with her mother that the [illegible] was granted to five hundred more of her subjects at [illegible] election, and she has other reforms in mind.

'[illegible] Regent Emma is known to be [illegible] over the far-reaching policies that loom in the head of [illegible] destiny. But her worry will [illegible] for the obstinacy of the [illegible] behind those schemes, and [illegible] found to be tried.'

The struggle of the Emperor William for German supremacy in trade has impressed the Dutch mind. It has recalled to the Dutch memory the days when Dutch commerce was the most far-reaching on the globe. It has suggested that the Netherlands may again become a commercial power in the confusion which will accompany the conflict between the mercantile giants of Germany and England.

To do this, however, the Netherlands must have not only the capital and the merchant marine, which they now have, but also the naval power to help that marine abroad and the military power to support the capital at home. They must be able to withstand that silent but heavy pressure exerted from Berlin to Germanize the unequalled harbors of the flat country; they must be able to protect their neutrality when the hordes of France and Germany shall sweep western Europe in the inevitable struggle for supremacy in central and western Europe.



THE ADVANCE IN THE SOUDAN: A VISIT FROM A POWERFUL ARAB ALLY.

—London 'Graphic.'

The special artist of the London 'Graphic' writes: 'During our stay at Railhead the British officers received a visit from Abdul Azim, the powerful chief of the Ababdel tribe. It was he who defeated the Khalifa's forces at Murad Wells last year, when, it will be remembered, his own brother, Saleh, was killed. Again at Abu Hamed the other day he and his men did splendid work. The sketch represents Abdul Azim answering the challenge of the sentry posted on the outskirts of the camp.

SCRAPS.

A TOUCHING CUSTOM.

Says the London 'Daily News': 'A touching and poetical custom prevails in the Welsch-Tyrol. When a young maiden is about to be married, immediately before she steps across the threshold of her old home, on her way to the church, her mother solemnly gives her a new pocket-handkerchief. The bride holds it in her hand throughout the marriage ceremony, using it to wipe away her tears. So soon as the marriage festivities are ended the young wife lays the handkerchief aside in her linen closet, and there it remains as long as she lives. Nothing would induce a Tyrolese wife to use this sacred handkerchief. It may be half a century, or longer, before it is taken from its place to fulfil the second and last part of its mission. When the wife dies, perhaps, as a gray old grandmother, the loving hands of the next-of-kin place the bridal handkerchief over the face of the dead and it is buried with her in the grave.'

THE TWO-HUNDRED-GUINEA FEE.

(From 'The Life of Sir Henry Halford.')

When railways had become general throughout the country it was felt by some of the leading physicians and surgeons of the metropolis that an easier, less tedious, and less expensive mode of travelling ought in fairness to the public to be met by some reduction in the rate of remuneration, and after a full consideration of all the circumstances it was concluded in sequel to a conference between Dr. Paris and Sir Benjamin Brodie, on the part respectively of the College of Physicians and of the College of Surgeons, that a reduction of one-third would be fair to all parties and meet all the requirements of the case, and thus that a physician's journey of three hundred miles would imply a fee of two hundred guineas in the place of three hundred, as it had previously done.

A PECULIAR PLANT.

A plant grows in Assam, the botanical name of which is Gymnaema sylvestre, and which has the peculiar property, when chewed, of temporarily neutralizing the sense of taste as regards sweet and bitter things, while sour and saline substances remain unaltered. The Hindus claim that the plant is an antidote to snake bite. However that may be, it is believed that the plant might be advantageously introduced in our pharmacopoeia as a means of disguising the bitterness of quinine and other disagreeable medicines.

SOME CURIOUS SALES.

It is not often that an auctioneer has the opportunity of expatiating upon the desirable residential properties of a county jail, but a few months ago the county of Carlow having no further use for such a commodity as a jail, put the local 'hotel' up for sale. The premises included a debtors' prison, convict prison with thirty four 'apartments,' a female prison containing thirty boudoirs, a house of correction, a tread-mill—a delightful form of exercise which has only to become fashionable to rival cycling in popularity—and a fine cut granite gate entrance; considering all its advantages and associations, it went cheap at twelve hundred pounds. Unlike the auctioneer who sold the jail, the gentleman who performed a like office for that old landed estate known as the Workhouse, Mildenhall, Suffolk, made the most of the historical associations connected with that mansion; but for all that the building was 'knocked down' for a few hundred pounds.

At a sale of Rhodesian relics recently, the auctioneer announced a choice lot, consisting of 'pieces of skulls pronounced by experts to be of great antiquity, and not of negroes,' but the bidders were not to be tempted for even such a desirable possession as a portion of a white man's skull, and the lot only elicited a bid of one pound. Only twenty shillings for the parts of several skulls, whilst a wealthy lady of Texas, named Mrs. Barton, recently advertised that she would give the equivalent of three pounds and three and a half ounces of solid gold to any one who would sacrifice a finger for flesh-grafting purposes, Mrs. Barton having lost the middle finger of her right hand and wishing to replace the same. Tempted by the offer of a thousand dollars, a young lady who had more use for the money than the finger, accepted the offer. When safely invested the money would bring in an annual income of eight pounds, at which rate one's whole hand would be worth some forty pounds a year, if the thumb counts as much as a finger—one must not, however, regard one's right hand as an expensive luxury on this account.

Poultry farms are said to prove a very profitable investment when properly managed, but if the domestic fowls were replaced by great auks the gold fields of Klondike would not be as desirable a possession. A few months ago a great auk's egg which lay in a velvet nest inclosed in a jewel case which was fitted into an ornamental box was put up for auction. Bidding began at the modest figure of a hundred and five pounds, but eventually the egg was knocked down to a gentleman who already possesses one specimen for rather more than two and a half ounces of five-pound banknotes, or two hundred and ninety-four pounds.

If one is on the spot it is wonderful what bargains can be found at sales. A few weeks ago three dress coats, scarcely worn, that had belonged to M. le Royer, the late President of the French Senate, were sold by auction, and came into the possession of a waiter for the modest sum of nine shillings and twopence. It is said that the old suit Nansen wore when he met Mr. Jackson was bought by a famous entrepreneur for a thousand pounds, but Nansens are rarer than Royers.

Early in the spring the collier brig 'Mary Stowe' went on shore near Lowestoft, and was put up for auction as she lay. She had between a hundred and two hundred tons of coal aboard, and the sum she realized came to about onepence halfpenny per ton of coal, the ship being thrown in. The actual price was one pound for the lot.—London 'Tit-Bits.'



MISS DES VOEUX.



MISS MEG MEIKLEJOHN.

LITTLE HEROINES OF INDIA'S BORDER WAR.

A correspondent at Kohat, in giving some interesting particulars of the recent gallant defence of Fort Gulistan, on the Afghanistan border, speaks of the part taken by Major des Voeux's children. One of them, a six-year-old daughter, told the story in her own way. She said:—'A horrid man crept up to burn the hedge. Daddy would not shoot till the hedge was burning and the man was creeping back again; then he shotted him dead. I think,' she added, 'Daddy should have shotted him first.' She and a brother were with great difficulty kept back from the ramparts when the fight was going on. Only by the incessant attention of their nurse were they kept in a place of comparative safety.

Little Meg Meiklejohn is the daughter of Brigadier-General Meiklejohn. She was shut up in the fort at Malakand during all the recent fighting there, and it was only after twelve days that the road was clear enough for her to be sent away from Malakand. Meg, like Major des Voeux's little daughter, has begun her campaigning very early, for she is but three years old.—London 'Graphic.'

CURIOUS OLD HORSE LAWS.

In the time of Henry VIII. horses were so scarce and so inferior in England that that monarch was impelled to make some strange laws for improving the breed. How effective they have been is shown by the fact that the best specimen of horseflesh on the whole surface of the globe at the present day is the English thoroughbred. One of the laws ordered that every brood mare should be at least fourteen hands high, and magistrates were appointed who galloped through the country, putting to death all mares of smaller size.

Every duke and archbishop was compelled to keep seven trotting entire horses for the saddle, each three years old, and at least fourteen hands high.

Every clergyman receiving £100 a year and every layman whose wife wore a French hood or a velvet bonnet was obliged, under penalty of £20, to keep one trotting horse. And whoever owned a park had to keep two brood mares.

Instead of raw oats horses were fed on baked bread, and professors of riding and farriery were brought over from Italy and other countries, so that very soon the country was full of fine horses and good riders. Racing began, and it was followed by steeple-chasing, which consisted then of two or three horsemen fixing their gaze on a distant steeple and riding straight for it over hedges, ditches and stone walls.

DOGS AND THE NORTH POLE.

The North Pole will never be discovered unless dogs are used on the expedition. That is practically the statement that Nansen made when he returned from his recent voyage. Few people seem to have recognized how valuable the sledge dogs are to an Arctic explorer. Nansen would probably have got much nearer to the Pole than he did if he had taken more dogs with him. Again, it was due to the two dogs that he was able to make his way back to Franz Josef Land in safety, and Nansen's meeting with the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition would never have been brought about but for the barking of the dogs belonging to the 'Windward.' These Esquimaux dogs are a curious race. In appearance they are not unlike collies, but they carry their tails curled over their backs, and their bodies are more thick-set than that of the collie. The true Esquimaux dog has a curious wild look about him which is not seen in any other breed. Considering that the sledge dogs are generally badly used by their masters they are very quiet and good-tempered. They will eat almost anything, but their favorite diet is fish. They are extremely hardy and frequently do as much work in one day as would last an ordinary dog for a week. One of the peculiarities of the Esquimaux dog is his feet. He has no short hair between the toes. There is a reason for this If the dog's feet were hairy the snow would 'ball' on them, and thus lame the dog. So far, Esquimaux dogs are not often seen in this country, but there is no reason why they should not be, as they make excellent companions, and they are quite good-tempered when kindly treated.

THE PURSES OF PRINCES.

The poor creature who has not the honor of being acquainted with the doings of Royalties often wonders how they manage the affairs of ordinary life. For instance, it puzzles some of those 'born beneath the throne' full often how kings and princes arrange their little money matters. Do they pay across the counter like ordinary mortals when they go a-shopping? Here is the answer. It comes from America:—'One of the peculiarities of royal personages is the practice of never carrying about any money with them, and this leads them into all kinds of odd scrapes and adventures. The popular notion that their pockets are generally full of gold and notes, which they scatter with a lavish hand, is a fallacy, and in nine cases out of ten kings, queens, emperors, as well as princes and princesses of the blood, do not have a single cent in their pockets.'

Some amusing stories are told in this connection. One happened only the other day on a mountain slope not far from Vienna. The widowed Crown Princess Stephanie and her twelve-year-old daughter Elizabeth had undertaken a mountain excursion together, and either intentionally or accidentally had become separated from the gentlemen and ladies in attendance. Hungry and thirsty, they stopped at a small inn and asked for some refreshments, when suddenly the Crown Princess remembered that she had nothing in her pocket wherewith to pay. Accordingly she took the landlady into her confidence, informed her who she was, and asked her whether she would trust her. It is to be regretted that the landlady declined to believe them. Crown Princess Stephanie took the matter quietly enough, sensible of the ludicrous side, but the little Archduchess was infuriated, and protested with flashing eyes to the landlady, 'Aber wir sind doch ehrliche leute.' ('But I assure you we are honest people.')

THAT MAN HAS £150 IN HIS BOOTS.

In the days which were called 'good old' days, without any apparent reason, a coach was once lumbering heavily between London and Brighton. It had not got half-way before it was stopped by highwaymen. 'Don't mention the word boots, whatever you do!' whispered one old passenger to another, a hard-featured, spare man, 'you see I have £150 in mine.' The highwaymen did their work carelessly, for they wanted to be off again, and relied on threats to accomplish their purpose, without troubling to search thoroughly. When they got to the hard-featured man he said, 'Gentlemen, I assure you I have no money at all; but that gentleman, you will find, has £150 in his boots.' The robbers soon relieved the boots of their burden, and departed. Then the aggrieved passenger turned on his betrayer with savage recriminations. 'Steady, sir; steady!' was the answer. 'Don't grumble about the few pounds in your boots! I have £15,000 in mine! And as you have been of such service to me, I shall be glad to pay you the £150, or even double, if you wish!'

Germans and Belgians are the greatest potato consumers. They eat per head a hundred pounds a year.

STARTLING SPEECH.

PROHIBITION CRISIS IN ONTARIO FRANKLY DESCRIBED.

Mr. W. W. Buchanan's Address Before the Ontario Christian Endeavor Union.

Mr. W. W. Buchanan's stirring address in the relationship of the Christian citizen to prohibition before the Ontario C. E. Convention at St. Thomas was as follows:—

'If Christ came to a Christian Endeavor convention he would not be invited to speak if he had a whip of small cords in his hand.' These striking and biting words were recently addressed to a great young people's convention by one of the most prominent, eloquent and radical Christian Endeavor leaders. Regarded figuratively and comparatively, they were, no doubt, justified by the attitude of some individual Christian Endeavorers, and perhaps by some in a collective capacity, toward agitators for Christian reform.

There is a strong temptation to court peace and harmony, sweetness and ease, and to take fright at the friction, the sword and sacrifice which are the inevitable price of progress. As in the



MR. W. W. BUCHANAN.

time of Isaiah, so to-day there are those who say to the seer, 'See not; and to the prophets, prophesy not unto us right things; speak unto us smooth things.'

The Christian Endeavorers of Ontario have officially absolved themselves from such a charge by inviting to their platform and placing in a position of honor on the programme the greatest prohibition crank of the province, one who has disturbed the slumber and serenity of many good brethren, who has had the audacity to question the honesty and practice even of politicians, and the wickedness to insinuate that many Christians are disloyal to the Master's spirit and the Church's resolutions. If he had only possessed the discretion to make these charges indiscriminately and the prudence to give them general application he might claim forgiveness, but his injudicious naming of politicians and preachers, of saying 'thou art the man,' was as inexcusable as his facts were indisputable, and there was nothing left but to write him down 'a common scold.'

To be serious, the man who responds to the stern call of duty, in concrete activity for reform, is certain to be misrepresented, and the man who is without fear for the truth, and ready to take all the risks of righteousness, is certain to be misunderstood. His enthusiasm in denouncing evil, is mistaken for pessimism, and his crowning gift of faith, is written down as recklessness. The man who does right because it is right, not because it is judicious, or expedient, or popular, or likely to succeed, but because it is right, can afford to be misunderstood by the world; he is understood by God, whose purposes never miscarry and who turns defeat into victory. This is the faith which is the victory, the faith which the writer of Hebrews described when he said: 'Time would fail me to tell of Gideon, of Barak, of Samson, of Jephtha, of David, of Samuel and of the prophets, who through faith, subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions, quenched the violence of fire, out of weakness were made strong, waxed valiant in fight, turned to flight the armies of the aliens.'

THE C.E. MOVEMENT.

I am at home on the Christian Endeavor platform, because I am full of the spirit of the movement; a movement not to exalt abstract theories but concrete endeavor; not to exalt dogma but duty; not to exalt creed but character; not to hide itself in theology but to shed its light in sociology; not to encourage ceremonies but to emphasize ethics; a movement that came to teach that in the last analysis the test of Christianity is not doctrine and feeling but conduct and character. The men who imbued this movement with its distinctive spirit were seers and prophets. They grasped the dominant idea of the age, which is leading the Christian world out of the bonds of ceremonial and priestliness into the liberty of love, into the divine democracy of the brotherhood of man. I rejoice with you that this movement was not shut up in the churches and Sunday-schools and prayer meetings, or confined to the effort of increasing the census of heaven, but that it has proclaimed Christ the Saviour of society and his philosophy the solvent of the social problem. This glorious optimism will fire the noblest souls of the time with an enthusiasm that will enthrone their Master the rightful King of industry and politics. The C. E. movement has made 'Christian citizenship' not merely a suggestive phrase, but a live topic of discussion in Christian conversation. The special privileges, responsibilities and duties of Christians as citizens have been held up until consciences have grown tender in this regard and a new impulse has been given to patriotism. Men are beginning to see, as never before, that it is not only the individual that needs Christ, but that society needs Christ, that parliament needs Christ, that party needs Christ. No party, no parliament, no institution has any other right to exist than that which took Christ your Master up to Calvary. Regeneration is the only salvation and the stone rejected by the builders must be made the chief head of the corner.

Temperance, the greatest Christian reform of the century, naturally commands the attention and devotion of Christian Endeavorers. All useful and effective temperance work is but the manifestation of the Christ spirit and the evolution of the kingdom. Some superficial people speak of temperance as a narrow question and its advocates as men of one idea, but the more I study it, the more I am impressed with its beauty, its grandeur and its breadth. It is an idea as grand as humanity, as broad as the love of Christ and deep as the heart of God. It is the idea of Christian brotherhood—of social justice. Its intelligent advocates do not ignore other evils, but they are men and women who set their faces like flint against everything that degrades humanity and dishonors God. They only press it importunately to the front as a present question, ripe for settlement.

CITIZENSHIP AND TEMPERANCE.

As a patriotic Canadian, intensely interested in other reforms, I desire and demand the immediate precipitation of temperance as an issue in practical politics, not only for its own sake, but that we may clear the way for other rapidly ripening reforms, and that the moral campaign may force into the active political arena thousands of unselfish, honorable Christian citizens, and impart a tone of purity and patriotism to our political operations that will overwhelm the corruption and greed now well-nigh omnipotent in Canadian public life. But I must not forget that a specific topic has been assigned me. I was not the word carpenter who framed it or it would have been more specific. 'The citizen in his relation to temperance work.' If I apprehend it aright it is not so much the relationship of the citizen as the citizenship of the relation that is intended to be the pivotal point of this inquiry. I dare assume that I am sufficiently familiar with the arts of the platform and the subject of prohibition to win your admiration by saying some graceful things. There is a temptation to be pretty, even if uncertain and abstract, but at the risk of plainness, prosiness and even ugliness, I prefer tonight to be clear and concrete. Most of you have grown weary of temperance platitudes, proofs and illustrations which tend to no new issue. God has so wondrously impressed this land with knowledge of the truth for which we contend that I hesitate about becoming the medium of more light and greater condemnation. This province is almost surfeited with temperance sentiment. It is so strong and so prevalent that it has almost smothered devotion and energy. We have had a gross waste of moral force, a prancing of hoofs, a trampling of good ground into mud without going anywhere. Men will not listen much longer to temperance talk unless we bring the laws of the land and the practices of the people abreast of the overwhelming sentiment of the time. Our forces have become demoralized by camp life, like the armies of Saul before the Philistines. It is not a new corps of drill sergeants, nor a new general in cocked hat and feathers, that is needed, but a David to precipitate action. There can be no compromise, no settlement of this question other than by war. The war that is inevitable should be entered upon at once. If we have not enough soldiers we must make them, and soldiers are made in war, not in peace. What we need, then, is not more abstract knowledge, but an analysis of the situation, a plan of action and men with the courage and grace to provoke hostilities, force the fighting and compel the people to take sides.

What are the functions of citizenship? To create healthy public sentiment, to crystallize that sentiment into law, to insist upon a proper administration of law. As already pointed out, the first field has been well worked. So far as this province is concerned we do not need to draw upon imagination or exploit deductive argument to establish a case. The plebiscite taken in 1894 on prohibition placed beyond all question the attitude of the electors, and by the enormous majority of over eighty thousand votes (a majority in every county but one, a majority in every city but one), they declared that the drink traffic, which creates and sustains the evil of intemperance, should be outlawed, prohibited. In this democratic land such a sentiment should find expression in the laws and administration. Yet it is as lawful to run a saloon as it is to conduct a Christian Endeavor Society. At this hour, in this Christian province, with this marvellous existing sentiment against drink and drunkenness, there are three thousand tippling schools in full blast, educating our boys to graduate in vice and crime. And, worst of it all, they are set up in the name of the state, with the sanction of law and the protection of the government. The retail liquor traffic of this province is just as much a government institution and just as much an effective educative force as our boasted public school system; the bar-tender is just as much a public functionary and an official of the state as the school teacher. The latter receives a poor pittance for his noble work compared with the generous division of the profits which the people make with their servants—the liquor-sellers.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

If dangerous to legislate in advance of public sentiment, it is equally dangerous to let legislation lag so far behind public sentiment. Here we reach the serious inquiry: Why does it do so? Some one says: 'It must be conceded that sentiment is far in advance of law, but when sentiment dictates a change so radical as that involved in the prohibition of the liquor traffic it would be unwise to make it suddenly. Baleful as the business may be, it is utterly unreasonable to demand its destruction in a day. Legislative sentiment has recognized public sentiment, and laws of increasing stringency are enacted for the extinction of the traffic. We are making progress, and we should be thankful for it.' Now, there is a show of reason in that statement, and it is entitled to examination. This is a provincial convention; let us confine this excursion to a brief glance at provincial legislation. A little better than twenty years ago the policy of progress adopted by the Provincial Government was the reduction of the number of licenses. In no other direction has there been any important legislative action professedly favorable to the reform. At that time there were upwards of six thousand licensed liquor places in Ontario. To-day we have in round numbers three thousand. That looks like progress. But listen! It was the Crooks Act, adopted in 1876, one of the first important measures of the Mowat administration, that at one stroke cut off nearly three thousand licenses and won for Sir Oliver and his Cabinet a reputation for moral legislation which has done duty until this day. On this policy of license reduction in these twenty years provincial legislation was not moved up one peg until the last session of the Assembly. It is true that in the interim the number of licenses was reduced somewhat by municipal action, but that record of progress only leaves less excuse for the barren and unfruitful years of provincial history. If a community of dense population, like Toronto, under the most unfavorable social conditions for promoting temperance, moved up its legal restraint upon the saloon and ordained that not more than one liquor license should be issued for each twelve hundred of population, the provincial administration had the less excuse in maintaining its law at a proportion of one license to four hundred throughout the whole province. But we have legislative progress this year. After twenty years of agitation, education and splendid development of prohibition sentiment; after Mr. Marter's bill in the Assembly for outlawing the whole retail trade in strong drink; after the plebiscite submitted by this very government, professedly to ascertain what the people desired; after the electors by a vote of nearly three to one declared for the complete destruction of the drunkard-making business; after Sir Oliver Mowat gave his solemn pledge that he would ascertain his power under the constitution and exert it to its utmost limit; after his successors, Messrs. Hardy and Ross, declared themselves the legitimate heirs to his pledge; after all these promising incidents, the government introduced a bill which was adopted, and which at one fell stroke of the keen axe of legislation swept out of existence—tell it not in Gath—one hundred and thirty drink shops. And that is progress? It is! And it reminds me of the boy who in the early days of this country went to mill with a bag of wheat over the withers of his horse. It was a pioneer mill as well as a pioneer method of transportation. The boy settled down for a long wait for his grist, but his patience was sorely tried with the slowness of the mill. He was anxious to make his return trip through the long bush road before dark, but his importunacy did not seem to hurry the miller or the mill. The wheat was in the hopper, but in an exasperatingly scanty stream the flour dribbled out. Losing his patience and his temper, the boy exclaimed:

'I could eat wheat faster than that old mill of yours grinds it.'

'Oh, yes,' said the miller, with a look of incredulous resignation on his face, 'but how long could you eat it?'

'How long?' answered the boy in desperation. 'I could eat it until I starved to death.'

At the rate our legislative mill has been grinding out the grist of prohibition in this province it will just take five hundred years more to extinguish the licensed drinking places. Men may call that progress, and counsel patience, but it is progress that will starve out every hope of the heart, and in the face of it patience and forbearance are sinful and criminal, disloyal to country and dishonoring to God.

THE VOICE OF THE CHURCH.

Where is the Church in such a crisis? Listen.

'The traffic cannot be licensed without sin,' in thunder tones comes the deliverance of the powerful and aggressive Methodist Church.

In language equally strong and unmistakable the great sturdy Presbyterian Church demands the destruction of the nefarious traffic.

The Baptist, the Congregational, the Disciple and the smaller bodies, not a shade of a tone below concert pitch, join in the grand chorus of the Church courts, which bears faithful witness for Christ, who was manifested to destroy the works of the devil.

Without a waver, a falter or a pianissimo passage, the call of the Church comes to Canadian Christians in clear-cut tones: The liquor traffic is a crime against humanity and a sin against God.

Did our legislators, our politicians, hear the resolutions of the Church? Did they hasten to respect them? Did the leader of the government say to his colleagues: 'Gentlemen, we can postpone this temperance issue no longer. The Christian electors of Ontario may be warmly attached to their party, but their loyalty to "Christ and the Church" far transcends their loyalty to political leader or party. The Church has spoken and we will face certain defeat at the next election unless we make ourselves the champions of righteous law, unless we cease the sin of license, unless we remove the protection of law from a traffic that is at war with every interest of society and religion?' Why didn't he?

Did the leader of the Opposition, who is keenly alive to every throb of the public pulse, looking for a policy that will lead him on the Treasury benches, call his lieutenants together and say: 'Gentlemen, our opportunity has come. The Church which possesses the hearts and touches the consciences of a majority of the electors has declared the licensing of the drink traffic sinful. A majority of the Christian electors are in the ranks of the other party, but party ties will snap like brittle threads with these electors when the service of "Christ and the Church" intervenes. The government blindly adheres to its license policy. Let us declare for the outlawing of the traffic, make our banner the banner of righteousness, and we will sweep the country?' Why didn't he?

Ah, these are ugly interrogation points. Dare we face the shameful truth? The political leaders insult your Master and insult your Church by a course of defiance which says plainer than words: 'Christ does not control the ballots of these electors. With them the resolutions and the success of the party are more than the resolutions of the Church, the honor of Christ, and the extension of his kingdom.'

The politicians—oh, it is easy to criticise and score the politicians, and it is for the good of the country that they should be criticised and scored, but, after all, they are just what you make them. They simply do not believe your professions of loyalty to 'Christ and the Church,' and they never will believe them, and they never will have reason to believe them until you live up to them.

'But, you surely do not propose to take temperance into politics, do you?'

Why not? Is there any other machine for threshing public sentiment into law? We have made the sentiment and now we need the law. Politics is the only process to produce it. Is not the nomination of candidates a duty of citizenship, and the casting of the ballot a patriotic act? Aye, more, are not these privileges to Christians sacred trusts from God to be faithfully used for his glory and the good of men? Certainly take it into politics and you will witness for your Master and purify politics by the operation. Never say anything so silly as, 'Don't take Temperance into politics.' Just as sensible to say, 'Don't put the wheat through the thresher.' We plough the soil and sow the No. 1 hard seed, and harrow it in, and keep out the weeds, and when the heavy heads droop harvest the golden grain, and gather it into the barns and then—some financial friends says, 'Don't put it through the thresher. The nasty wicked cylinder with its vicious steel teeth, rushing through the concaves is a terrible operation that is shocking to delicate and refined nerves. Don't thresh the wheat.' Such weak, mawkish, insipid, illogical talk is as unchristian as it is unmanly and disgusting.

WHERE THE BATTLE COMES IN.

Our system of government is a representative democracy and the only method of transforming sentiment into law is to elect as representatives and legislators the men who are the embodiment of the sentiment. There is no royal road to legislation—no pleasant, shady, smoothly-paved avenue for esthetic, namby-pamby people to use. True to the inexorable law of nature, legislation can only come into being through the travail of practical politics. Politicians may postpone the issue and fool the people for a time with evasions, false promises, royal commissions and plebiscites, but we will never make substantial progress in crystallizing the prohibition sentiment into righteous law until our Christian Endeavor motto is carried into the concrete operations of politics, and the men who stand for Christ and his kingdom will send men to parliament to witness for 'Christ and the Church' on the floors of the legislature.

By the way, who is your ideal politician? The Hon. A. S. Hardy or Mr. Whitney? Sir Wilfrid Laurier or Sir Charles Tupper? The great Gladstone or Lord Salisbury? Have you ever thought of Christ as your ideal politician? Why not? Christ would brush away smartness, diplomacy, expediency and compromise, and stubbornly stand for the right. And that would never do in politics, would it? Oh, ye of little faith. I fear if Christ were a candidate for parliament in an Ontario constituency, he would not poll one vote in ten of the electorate. He would be rejected now for the same reason that he was rejected of the Jews, because the people could not understand him. We are overcome of evil in politics, because we are afraid that we cannot overcome evil with good. We do not save our lives because we are not willing to lose them. We insist upon walking by sight and not by faith. We refuse to do right because we cannot see how God is going to make a success of it. We can trust him for the next world, but not for this. The worst atheists are not the Bob Ingersoll type but the men who make a profession of faith in church and prayer meeting and deny God in business and politics. The dangerous classes in society are not the tramps, the vicious and the reckless; they are the lawyers, the merchants, the editors and the preachers, who live in comfortable homes and sit in elegant churches, who see the wrongs and evils of society but who say complacently, 'It is too bad, but they cannot be righted.' The right may suffer defeat again and again, but the very defeat is necessary to bring completed victory. Men who do not understand this have missed the very essence of the philosophy of Christ. They read to no purpose the divine order of Calvary before Olivet. Ideas which are born of God, which arouse moral passions, are never overwhelmed; they thrive on persecution; they are enthroned on crucifixion . . . Here the speaker related an incident in his own campaign as a parliamentary candidate in the city of Hamilton, of a clergyman who assured him that he wanted to see him elected and that he and his independent colleague were the only candidates in the field who represented him, but he did not want to lose his vote and he did not see how they could be elected. He also told a striking fable to illustrate the evasions of the politicians. . . .

THE ROOT OF THE EVIL.

'But you promised to be concrete. Now, tell us what can be done in Ontario politics to promote prohibition?' That is exactly what I will do. It seems to be quite clear that the Provincial Assembly possesses no authority to prohibit the manufacture or importation of intoxicating liquors. It may also be admitted that it is not within the power of the assembly to directly prohibit the sale. The larger battle for the sweeping measure of prohibition must be fought out in the federal arena, and the legislation must come from the Dominion Parliament. But the province in its license and police power may destroy the chief citadel of the enemy and strike a deadly blow into the very heart of the drink demon. In doing it not only prohibitionists but thousands of citizens not fully committed to the doctrine of total prohibition will find common ground upon which to support both the legislation and administration. The saloon, the bar-room, the drinking school, the source and cause of the treating system, which is the very soul of the drink habit, is the peculiar creation of the provincial license law. The power which permits, regulates and licenses may outlaw, forbid and prohibit. There is no question about this at all. The drinking bar has no friends among good citizens and is defended only by vice and greed. Men who feel it a duty to oppose the principle of prohibition as an unwarranted interference with individual liberty have no excuse to make for the legalized drinking den, and look upon it as a menace to peace and order, which should be driven from civilization. No other political temperance movement would unite such an overwhelming number of respectable citizens of all classes and creeds as a campaign to 'banish the bar.' No opponent of prohibition ever attempts any constructive proposition to ameliorate the evils of intemperance, without including some scheme for abolishing the treating system. The only effective plan for prohibiting treating is to prohibit the consumption of liquors on the premises for sale. Such a simple enactment, safely within the jurisdiction of the assembly, easily apprehended by the people, would command the support of an overwhelming public sentiment, would be the destruction of the treating habit, the end of the legalized system of drinking school, and the death blow to the liquor traffic. 'Banish the bar' is a cry that, sounded by the Christian Endeavor hosts, would sweep this premier province in the approaching elections. Let us demand it in every constituency. Let us fill up the party conventions not to be caught by a slick resolution in advance to support the candidate nominated, but to make it understood that unless a candidate is nominated who will stand for outlawing the saloon, he will not get our support. If such a candidate is not nominated by either party, then we should put one in the field to stand for our principle, and compel the people to choose between right and wrong, 'and having done all to stand.' More than that, we should unite our forces provincially to secure the election of at least a few leaders independent of party bonds, who would make our fight in the assembly and transfer this irrepressible conflict from the public platform to the floor of the legislature. It is not always the admiral in his flagship, who fires the first shot that precipitates a great war, but often an insignificant and imprudent captain on a third-rate corvette. Fire a shot in your own riding, and set the war agoing. I cannot make you do your duty. I am not bound to succeed, but I owe it to the Master to do what I can. I will see to it that there is a candidate in my riding to stand for this cause, and if no other does I will stand for it, and stand for it at every election until the principle triumphs.

Is the evil of intemperance sufficiently serious and far-reaching to make it worthy of so great a sacrifice? I impeach it in the name of every virtue, in the name of all things pure and beautiful and good, as the pitiless invader of every right and interest of society.

THE FOOTPRINTS OF INTEMPERANCE.

It was the proud boast of Attila, the Hun, the conqueror of southern Europe, that wherever his horse set a foot no grass never grew, and the sunny plains of Italy, in smoking ruins behind him, bore testimony to the fact that it was not an idle boast. Wherever intemperance sets its cruel foot flowers of hope perish, vineyards of prosperity are laid waste and gardens otherwise to smile happiness are transformed into deserts of woe and want. Whatever is pure and beautiful in womanhood, whatever strong and noble in manhood, whatever is innocent and promising in childhood, whatever is progressive in society, protective in government, sacred in religion, or good and great in our Christian civilization is assailed by this destroyer, this organized villany, this law-protected conspiracy, this relentless and audacious despotism, this licensed drink traffic. What has it not put its hideous hand upon? It has dipped its finger in blood and written idleness upon the hands of industry, disease upon the brow of love and brawny arms of health, insanity upon the noble brow of thought, silliness, ribaldry upon the tongue of eloquence and poverty and disgrace upon the white robes of womanly fidelity, and desolation and ruin upon the temple of human freedom. Aye, on this continent we are working out a great problem of free government and there is not in this land nor in the republic to the south of us another force which so corrupts public life and threatens the success of democracy. The attitude of the drink traffic toward government alone warrants its destruction, for it is no longer a question of what we shall do with it but rather what it will do with us. This is a strong indictment, but not strong enough, for the drink evil stays not its hand with things of time and sense, but with the same bloody finger writes death and hell upon the blood-bought rights and heaven-inspired hopes of humanity, and it snatches from the very horns of the altar and dooms to eternal death those for whom Christ died.

A VIGOROUS ARRAIGNMENT.

What have we done with this satanic business? We have pampered it with our permissions until it has grown rich and strong and kicks at every restriction that is placed upon it. It devours its victims at noonday, it sows our land with violence and crime, and only pauses in its banquetings upon broken hearts and ruined hopes and fallen character to tell us with a front of brass that it has rights which we must not dare to interdict. In the name of 'Christ and the Church' I demand the complete annihilation of the drink trade, as the foe of every right, interest and virtue of society. Brother, if you were handed a letter from the post-office a large document better with the seal of the Dominion upon it, 'On Her Majesty's service,' would your heart not beat fast as you opened it? It would beat faster when you found it contained a letter from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., Premier of the Dominion, requesting your assistance in the government of Canada and your immediate presence at Ottawa to give him counsel and help. You may be a Conservative and a life-long opponent of the political school now entrusted with the reins of government, but you would feel proud of that communication, and if I am not mistaken would sacrifice position and business interests to hasten to the capital and place yourself at the side of the Premier. I have a message for you from a greater than Laurier, a greater than Salisbury, a greater than our beloved Empress, Queen Victoria. It is from your King, Christ Jesus, the Lord of all the earth. He needs you and calls for your help. Oh, you understand full well how much you need Christ, but do you understand how much Christ needs you? I fear not. But he needs you and gives you the glorious honor of becoming a member of his cabinet, a co-worker with him in extending his kingdom. Do you hesitate? Do you shrink from the sacrifice? Nay, join me in a holy covenant this night, and let us unitedly say, 'So long as God and the Church, and the Lord Jesus Christ, and the power of prayer, and the love of humanity, and our ability to stand, shall last, we will, in the name of 'Christ and the Church,' fight this battle until victory is ours and peace and righteousness cover the earth.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEART PAINS LEAVE IN A DAY.

Unable to Attend to Her Daily Duties And a Great Sufferer from Heart Trouble —Induced to Try Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and It Proved a Wonder Worker.

These are the words of Mrs. W. T. Rundle of Dundalk, Ont.: 'I was a great sufferer with severe pain in the region of my heart. For a time I was quite unable to attend to my household duties. I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and I must say the result was wonderful. The pain immediately left me, and after the first day I have had no pain or trouble since. Sold by Dr. J. G. Laviolette, 1605 Notre Dame street, and B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame street.

ELECTROTYPING DONE IN the very best Style and with despatch at "Witness" Office.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS
CURE WOMAN'S ILLS.

A SAFE, SPEEDY AND EFFECTIVE BLOOD BUILDER AND NERVE RESTORER.

Bright Eyes, Rosy Cheeks and Elastic Step, Follow the Use of This Unrivalled Health Giver.

WEAK AND EASILY TIRED.

(From the Moncton 'Transcript.')

One of the happiest couples in Notre Dame, Moncton, is Mr. Will Colborne and his wife. For the existence of so much happiness they are indebted in a great measure to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, by which Mrs. Colborne was quickly cured of a most stubborn malady. This is how Mrs. Colborne tells the story of her illness and cure: 'When I was three years old I had an attack of inflammation of the lungs from which for a long time I did not wholly recover. I was ever after a weak and delicate child, very languid, and the least exertion fatigued me. I was extremely nervous, my appetite was never good, and my nights frequently sleepless. Growing up I felt my affliction less severe, and as time went on I married. Shortly after my marriage all my old symptoms came back in an aggravated form. I could eat nothing, and could not sleep at all. My friends became thin and weak, and I felt dull and spiritless. I had no ambition, and the thought of moving about was distasteful to me. I was so easily fatigued that the exertion of walking upstairs almost overcame me, and I suffered from an almost constant sick headache. My husband became alarmed at my condition, and called in a doctor, though nothing beneficial resulted. I continued to grow worse, and acting on the earnest counsel of friends of my husband, procured six boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I began taking them according to directions. Almost immediately I felt a change, my appetite became keen and I ate my food with a relish. I began to sleep well and the color came back to my face. I became strong and ambitious, and could do my usual housework. All the tired feeling disappeared so that I felt like a new person. I have not since felt the least symptoms of my former trouble, nor have I any fears that I shall. I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a great blessing to mankind, and I strongly recommend them to all.'



NERVOUS DISORDERS CURED.

(From the Amherst, N.S., 'Sentinel.')

The rugged and the strong do not appreciate, to its full extent, the blessing of perfect health. It is only those who have passed through a trying illness, who feel that health is a treasure to be prized more than silver or gold. Among those who have experienced the truth of this is Miss Sabra Rector, of West River Hebert, N.S. This lady has passed through a trying and wearisome illness, from which happily relief was found through the medium of a medicine that has brought health and strength to thousands of others, and whose medicinal virtues will work equally good results in all cases where it is given a fair trial. Miss Rector says: 'I feel it is my duty to recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as they have done wonders for me. About two years ago I became very ill with a complication of diseases. I was suffering with indigestion, biliousness, and the resulting nervous disorders, such as sick headache, loss of appetite and flashes of heat and cold. I began doctoring, and although I had the best of care, I seemed to grow worse every day. I slept but little and when lying down would grow so hot and suffer from a sensation of smothering that I would find it necessary to arise. Then the other extreme would come, and I would shiver with cold. Time wore on, and there was no improvement in my condition. I was not able to do any work about the house, and even the exertion of moving about would tire me out. If I attempted to walk any distance or hurried in the least, I would gasp for breath, and could scarcely speak. I had a very poor appetite, and what food I ate did not seem to agree with me or furnish needed nourishment, and I also suffered with a severe pain in my side and back. During this time I tried many remedies, but they gave me no relief whatever. I had become so weak, and my system was so run down, that life was a burden to me. At this stage my attention was directed to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I determined to give them a trial. After using four boxes I felt so much better that hope and encouragement came to me once more. I continued the use of the Pills, and found myself steadily gaining. By the time I had used four boxes more, I had fully regained my health and strength, and I am not only able to do my full share of household work, but also attend to my Sabbath School class and other church duties. I look upon Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a priceless boon to suffering humanity.'



Ladies' Ailments.

Many women suffer in silence for honorable reasons. They alone know the pains which afflict them—continuously or at regular intervals. Agonizing backaches, headache, prostration; irregularity of vital functions; the change of life; weakness easily accounted for. All those things have been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They cannot harm the most delicate girl or woman of advancing age.

Read the cures.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

A few unscrupulous tradesmen — their cupidity excited by the great reputation of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—make up or buy in the wholesale market ready made, some cheap pills, colored pink, which will sell as 'Pink Pills,' and offer as a substitute for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Such Pills are a fraud. The recipe for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is known only to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. All substitutes are therefore useless. To be sure of having none but the genuine pills, purchasers should not ask for Pink Pills, but for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and see that they are put up in a package, the wrapper around which is printed with red ink on white paper, and bears the full trade-mark, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.' Inside the wrapper are Dr. Williams' directions for use. Pay no attention to any dealer who claims to have 'the same thing under another name,' or something else 'just as good.' In case of doubt, it is better to write (enclosing price, 50 cents for one box or $2.50 for six boxes) to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

FAINT AND DIZZY.

Among the remarkable cures which have followed the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is that of Mrs. Geo. N. Godsoe, a well-known resident of Anagance Station, N.B. Mrs. Godsoe says:—'For five years I was a sufferer from a most peculiar trouble, which seemed to baffle the skill of several physicians. The first symptoms of my trouble I cannot characterize better than by calling them blind spells, as my head would get so bad that I could not see and a blindness would come over me. Then I would grow faint and dizzy, and could not walk about. My hands and arms would become perfectly numb, and would sometimes remain in this condition for days. Latterly the attacks grew more frequent and more severe. I became so nervous and run down that life was indeed a burden to me. My appetite was very poor and I was pale and emaciated. As regular medical treatment made no improvement in my condition, some of my friends strongly urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and at last I consented to do so. I had only been taking them for a short time when there was a decided change for the better in my condition. I continued their use and every day my nerves seemed to grow stronger. I gained in flesh and felt like a new woman. I know the load of misery from which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have relieved me, and I am more than grateful, and will never lose an opportunity for saying a good word of this grand medicine.'



DEPRESSING HEADACHES & WEAKNESS

(From the 'Alexandria News.')

Another voice in Glengarry county is willing to swell the chorus of praise to the restorative value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In the township of Lancaster lives Mrs. Rory McCrimmon, the wife of a well-known farmer. Years ago she became subject to severe headaches, intermittent in occurrence and more or less painful in character. The advance of time saw no improvement. In the spring of 1894, her ailment assumed a more serious form, depressing headaches and extreme weakness. In this condition she consulted one of the best physicians in the vicinity, and after numerous visits and much medicine, there was no improvement. Before the summer was gone, with the hope of obtaining better results, a visit to Caledonia Springs was made. The visit lasted about three weeks, but, unfortunately for Mrs. McCrimmon, there was no discernible improvement arising therefrom. By this time the fame of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had reached her, and she was seized with a desire to share in their worth. The experiment was duly entered upon and faithfully carried out, until the looked-for results came. The persistent headache, which defeated the skill of the doctors, has vanished, lost vigor is recovered, and the general health so completely restored that Mrs. McCrimmon has been able to work and go about with comfort as she had not been able to do for years. Unmistakably Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for her what other things failed to do. Since the first use of the pills Mrs. McCrimmon has recommended them to others, and occasionally taken them herself to advantage. Money spent in the purchase of health cannot be ill-spent.



THE NEW LIFE IN JAPAN.

(By the Rev. D. C. Greene, D.D.)

Much has been said of late of a reaction [illegible] Even Mrs. Bishop, usually [illegible] regarding the progress of [illegible] the far east, is reported [illegible] the religious darkness [illegible] than it was nineteen [illegible] undoubtedly true that [illegible] of missionary activity [illegible] than during the [illegible] decade—there have been [illegible] to the churches, smaller [illegible] congregations on the [illegible] serious decline in the attention upon the larger Christian touring missionary [illegible] the fact that under specific [illegible] he may still gather [illegible] usually finds far less impressively religious ad-

[illegible] for this great change [illegible] the single word, pre- [illegible] new consciousness of [illegible] by the successes of [illegible] war and the achievements in the various fields [illegible] opened by the unexampled prosperity of the past [illegible] given rise to the most [illegible] dreams of the future of the [illegible] the advancement of their country and for influence in the councils of [illegible] absorbed the attention [illegible] people. So far as the [illegible] this is a sufficient [illegible] however, there is [illegible] more potent reason. [illegible] acceptance of a [illegible] while professedly ag-nostic, looks squarely towards materialism. This philosophy, if it does not ignore religion altogether, regards it as a mere device for the benefit of weak minds. To a certain extent this view has filtered down into the lower strata of society and has rendered still more difficult all attempts to win attention to the claims of the gospel.

Nevertheless, emphasize as we may these difficulties, it remains true that Christianity has made and is still making progress in Japan, and is asserting itself in society and in the state to a degree seldom seen in missionary lands. At the outset, the greatest, certainly the most fundamental, difficulty in the path of Christianity lay in the feeble sense of individual responsibility on the part of the Japanese people. So far as this difficulty was overcome, it was for the most part through the very close and intimate relations between the missionaries and the people, who came in many ways to realize their dependence upon them. The missionaries were consulted regarding all sorts of schemes of greater or less importance, from the rearing of chickens to the management of extensive educational institutions. The result was an influence of unusual strength which supported at every step their direct religious teaching. Their hearers were able for the time to view the great problems of sin and redemption from the point of view of their teachers. The very success of the work, however, has destroyed this advantage. With the increase in the number of converts came of necessity more remote relations between the missionary and the Christians, while the progress of education, in no small degree the result of missionary effort, induced a lessened sense of dependence—indeed, many of the graduates of the mission schools became specialists in theology and philosophy.

Apart from the preoccupation to which reference has been made, this changed relation between the teachers and the taught would have led inevitably, if our Christian inheritance has any value, to a serious loss in the life of the churches, but such a loss should be no cause for discouragement. It is rather a necessary concomitant of success, and may even be considered a sign of success. Under such circumstances we are bound to look outside the churches and observe the effect of Christianity upon the political and social life of the empire.

If the life of to-day be compared with that so clearly indicated by the pictures given in 'Mitford's Tales of Old Japan,' a book which should be carefully read by all who wish to measure the progress of the last thirty years, it will be evident that a new principle is working at the very foundations of society. Caste differences, once so oppressive, have almost entirely disappeared; where once the private citizen had no recognized redress for his grievances, as regards his superiors, he may now bring the highest officials before the courts; in place of a sternly absolute government, there is now a constitutional monarchy with decidedly democratic tendencies. The leaven which has produced these changes is nothing other than a radically different conception of the relations of the individual to society, a vastly higher estimate of his dignity and, consequently, of his personal responsibility, and this new conception and this higher estimate are unquestionably due to Christianity.

It is not merely in the organization of society that this influence is seen. The same cause has led to a humanitarian movement of remarkable power and extent. The Rev. J. H. Pettee of Okayama has recently published a long and interesting list of Christian charities, which illustrates in a most impressive manner the sense of social obligation which animates the church, but, creditable as this showing is, that list comprises but a very small part of the charities which directly or indirectly owe their origin to Christian teaching. The Red Cross Society and the numerous charities of the Buddhists and Shintoists are no less truly due to the influence of Christianity. They show how wide and deep that influence is; that while it is naturally more intense within the Christian circle, that narrow circle represents but a small fraction of the beneficent results of Christian teaching. To say this does not imply any lack of appreciation of the pre-eminent spiritual blessings of the gospel message, but it does mean a very high estimate of the religious value of the attitude of mind which the Christian conception of the individual has produced. To have wrought this change is to have gained a most important victory.

If we add to this victory what is indeed the natural fruit of it, the increasingly close intellectual and ethical dependence of Japan upon her sister nations of the west, the importance of this victory is the more apparent. The really live thought of a Japan is in no sense Oriental. The public sentiment of the west is even now strongly felt, and the people recognize the fact that in the end their own doings must be tried by those standards. State papers and newspaper editorials witness to this conviction. The general order of Field-Marshal Oyama, on taking command of the expedition against Port Arthur, for example, was addressed quite as much to the people of Europe and America as to his own soldiers.

The influence of the same public sentiment is shown in another way by the great struggle which has been carried on in the field of politics. It is because of the hold which western thought has upon the nation that the Diet has been able to assert itself so successfully, and secure the practical recognition of the doctrine that no ministry ought to stand against a persistently hostile Diet.

To some this all may seem but remotely connected with the missionary work. To me, however, its missionary value seems inestimable. The same causes which make the Japanese so sensitive to the intellectual and moral movements of the west must inevitably cause a similar sensitiveness as regards religion. The life of Japan is inextricably bound up with the life of the Occident. She shares in the good and ill which that life brings. Whatever difficulties may remain, and many serious and perplexing difficulties do remain, are relatively superficial. The religious question as regards Japan is really reduced to this:—Can Christianity maintain itself in Christian lands? If it can, Japan has no defense against it. She can no more keep back the tide than could King Canute. The very difficulties of the present are in the main tokens of the growing unity, and as such they are grounds of encouragement and hope. She will respond no less strongly and promptly to every quickening of religious life than she has to the depressing forms of liberalism which we lament. There is true spiritual life in her churches, manifesting itself in faith and good works. This is not to be minimized; it is of great value in itself, and is of even greater value in that it accentuates and gives definiteness to the stronger influences which come from the growing unity of thought and feeling. In this unity, if we believe in Christianity at all, we have unlimited reason for faith in a certain and, indeed, a speedy victory.—'The Congregationalist.'

NOTES AND NOTICES.

From now until Nov. 1 we will sell all our present stock of both new and second-hand pianos and organs at sacrifice prices for cash, or on easy terms of payments, at which time we will be moving into the new store. Come and see the bargains. D. W. Karn & Co., 2334 St. Catherine street.

MRS. MAUD BALLINGTON BOOTH COMING TO MONTREAL.

(Communicated.)

The committee of management of the Old Brewery Mission, always fortunate in the selection of speakers for the anniversary exercises of the mission has been especially so this year in having secured the services of Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, the famous evangelist and co-commander of the volunteers of America. Mrs. Booth is a woman of wondrous eloquence and great intellectual power, and is recognized by the press of the United States as one of the greatest speakers within the boundaries of the Republic. Her special line of work at present is among the prisoners of the various penal institutions in that country, and the governors of state prisons and wardens of penitentiaries speak in terms of the highest commendation of her efforts in this direction, and testify to the value of her influence upon the lives of the men under their charge. Very many of these men after their release from prison, have been cared for by her; fed, clothed and sheltered in a home established for that purpose in the city of New York, and situations being procured for them, they go forth 'new men in Christ Jesus' to become honest citizens, loving fathers, and good husbands. Each week Mrs. Booth is the recipient of hundreds of letters from every part of the country containing words of thankfulness and expressions of gratitude and unbounded affection and reverence on the part of those who through the instrumentality of Mrs. Booth have been lifted up from the depths of dissipation and crime into the pure, clean, moral, God-fearing and God-loving atmosphere surrounding the lives of those who have been brought into personal believing contact with the Lord Jesus Christ. Is it surprising that these men idolize her, and that from their hearts are constantly arising prayers in behalf of their benefactress, that benedictions divine may rest upon her, that God's Spirit may ever be with her, helping her to lead thousands of others of their class to lives of obedience to God's law, and through that obedience to respect for the laws of man. Mrs. Booth will be in the city and hold her first meeting in the hall of the Old Brewery Mission, 783 Craig street, on Saturday evening, Oct. 23, beginning at 8 o'clock.

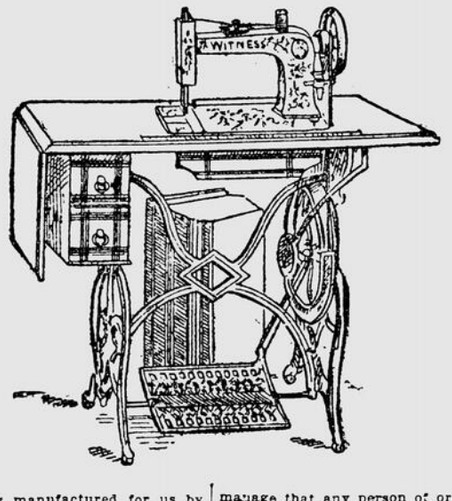
ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE 'WITNESS' HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINE.

$25.50 Including the 'Daily Witness' one year or absolutely Free for Twenty-five Subscribers to the 'Daily Witness' at three dollars each.

The Receiver to pay Freight Charges in each case from Montreal.



This Machine is manufactured for us by one of the very best sewing machine manufacturers on this continent, is fully guaranteed, and must be a good article, or we would not name it after the 'Witness.'

It is equal to the high-priced machines in finish and workmanship, will do equally as good work, and last just as long as the $60 machine. The regular price of this machine is $45, and it is frequently sold at $50. By a special arrangement we are enabled to make the above very low offers to 'Witness' subscribers. Remember this Machine is as advertised, there is no risk as each purchaser is guaranteed that if the Machine is not as represented, when seen, it can be returned, and the money will be refunded.

The manufacturers claim all the good points found in other machines. All wearing parts are of the best steel, and case hardened at all principal points. Every part is adjustable, and all lost motion can be taken up by simply turning a screw. It has an automatic bobbin winder, and the simplest threading shuttle made, so simple that it can be threaded blindfolded.

The Machine is especially adapted to the wants of Tailors, Dressmakers, Family Use, Manufacturers of Clothing, Shirts, etc., etc. It is a quick and light running Machine, and has the very latest improvements. Is Strong, Durable, and Speedy.

This Sewing Machine us a straight self-setting needle, and is so simple and easy to manage that any person of ordinary intelligence can run it without difficulty after a few hours' practice by following the book of instructions, which accompanies each Machine, so that no teacher is required. The Machine will be delivered threaded, ready for operation.

The following outfit is supplied:

Thread Cutter, which we adjust before delivery.

One Tucker, with Gauge, showing correct width of tucks, from one-eighth of an inch, thus obviating the tedious 'picking out' of early days.

One Ruffler and Shirring Plate, a Braider (foot and slide), Narrow Hemmer and Feller Foot, one piece, and a set of Hemmers, four widths.

A Binder, also a Quilter, which is so simple to attach, it will be found a great convenience in country subscriber's homes. The book of instructions gives explicit directions and an illustration of each of the above as operated.

Besides the above are supplied, 11 assorted needles, 5 bobbins, 1 screw driver, and 1 oil can.

The table is of fine finished wood, having a drop leaf extension with a strong spring support. In fact, a lady who has tried the machine avers that each part is exactly similar to a $65 machine in use in her home.

To any housewife desiring a sewing machine, this is a genuine bargain.

A Wonderful Offer.

A LARGE SIZE BAGSTER'S BIBLE. When lying open it measures 13 1-2 by 9 1-2 inches.

THE BINDING is known as seal. It isn't seal. It is cow-hide Strong, flexible, patent back and durable.

THE TYPE. The type is minion, with centre references.

HELPS TO BIBLE STUDY. Over two hundred pages of divers helps to Bible Study. Also, a Harmony of the Gospels, an Alphabetical Index of the Holy Scriptures, a Concordance and Indexed Bible Atlas, 13 Colored Maps, etc., in fact everything a Bible student needs reduced to the smallest bulk.

JUST THE BIBLE for the Sabbath-school Teacher, Scholar, Student, Minister, and for everyone who wants to know his Bible, both for use at home and for carrying to church or class.

HOW TO OBTAIN THIS BIBLE. Send only $4.25 and secure one with the 'Daily Witness' one year.

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Mailed, prepaid, securely packed in a pasteboard box, to any address in Canada or the United States.

Address **JOHN DOUGALL & SON,** 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

FARM GLEANINGS.

Squash and pumpkins keep all right if the air is dry and moderately warm. If a family has vegetables in ever so small a quantity let the supply be cared for so that no wilting and subsequent deterioration in quality may ensue.

The Argentine wheat crop to be harvested next December is estimated by the Liverpool 'Corn Trade News' at approximately eighty million bushels, subject to possible damage during the next two or three months. The crop a year ago was placed at twenty-four million bushels.

A comparison of statistics proves that three Prairie farmers possess as much wealth as four French, six German or thirteen Austrian farmers, while their taxes are much lighter, and they are free from military service. The means of transportation also in this section are incomparably superior to those enjoyed in Europe.

Cabbage are best kept by turning the heads down on the top of a row, placing as closely as possible. After standing in this way for a day or two so that all the water may be well drained out, throw up the earth on each side in the shape of a roof, completely covering the whole cabbage, stump and all. When taken out they should be marketed at once.

Never attempt to grow berries in northern climates without winter protection. It may be done any time after frosts and before the ground freezes. Select a time when there is no frost in ground or bush, remove two or three inches of earth from base of hill, gather the canes in close form, with a wide fork or well protected hands, and bend gently in direction to be laid, while second party inserts fork near opposite base or with foot pressed firmly against the hill, it is forced to the ground, bending only in the root and covered with earth, the top of succeeding hill resting along the side of preceding hill.—M. A. Thayer.

Tom Reed is about as level-headed as they make 'em. He shows how hard times have reduced cost of production in every industry. Moreover, the people have learned habits of economy that were unknown in former flush times, and all these advantages we carry into the coming days of prosperity, with all that they imply. With the next run of good prices, lower though they may be than in earlier years, we shall have a wider margin of profit, and wealth will resume its accumulations at a pace never before reached.

When fed in the uncut form it may be well to stack the corn straw. When corn is grown specially for fodder uses it is well to consider whether it would be better to not husk it at all, but simply to prepare it for feeding by running it through a cutting box. It is thus handled at a minimum cost for labor. If well shocked in this country it does not take much harm from the weather. It can be kept without the hazard of much loss, and when prepared for use when wanted there is no danger that it will spoil in the barn. With tread-power it can be cut by putting the bull on the same to give him exercise. And any kind of food that may be on hand can be mixed and fed with the corn, but where none of these facilities are at hand the corn must, of course, be fed uncut, and, as before stated, when it is so fed there is more waste.

Of all the vegetables, none is more refreshing and appetizing than the tomato, and while it lasts it should be eaten in abundance. It contains certain elements which are especially healthful, and if served in the raw state, as most people like it best, it is easily prepared. The skin of the tomato is not tough or hard, yet it should not be eaten. All skins are more or less indigestible, and should be removed before the fruit or vegetable is served or eaten. The skin of tomatoes is easily removed by pouring boiling water over them for a minute or so; then with the point of a knife draw the skin off. Tomatoes should always be served ice-cold to be at their best.

While the '97 output of evaporated apples will prove small compared with last year, it is believed liberal quantities of old fruit are still in storage, some well-posted people in the trade claiming more than ever before; certain coolers having product as old as that of '93. Prices for new evaporated apples at first hands are scarcely yet established, but it is generally considered quotations will rule higher than last year. Some dealers believe the evaporator men will get from five to six cents per pound, and exporters are in some instances now offering for future delivery seven cents f.o.b. in New York city. This contemplates prime evaporated apples in car-lots for shipments in October and November. Dried skins, cores and chopped apples are also relatively high, with prices to producers one and a half to two cents per pound.

That sins of neglect will follow a man until he is duly punished is never more conclusively proven than when the neglected potato field comes to be harvested. Not only is the crop greatly lessened, but the labor of harvesting has been increased. As a matter of fact, the farmer who can and does keep his potatoes free from weeds saves labor by the operation. Sooner or later the weeds have to be uprooted. It costs less to do this while they are small. If done then, the yield of marketable tubers is so much increased, and the expense of harvesting is decreased, so that it really costs less to harvest a large crop kept free from weeds than to harvest a crop failure made so because overrun with weeds.

While positive shortages are apparent in some of the other important farm crops, such as potatoes and apples, and while the yield of corn will prove materially smaller than either of the past two years, the 1897 crop of hay is one of the largest on record. That of 1893 was much the same, but from a greater acreage, while the crop of the present year is greatly in excess of either of the past three years. Our usual exhaustive inquiry through our corps of trained correspondents in every important hay state fully brings out the fact of large yield but variable quality. Summarizing returns, we estimate the 1897 hay crop at 67,150,000 tons from an acreage of 43,978,000 acres, an average rate of yield of 1.53 tons per acre. For 1896, the government placed the entire crop at fifty-nine millions, against forty-seven in 1895, fifty-five in 1894 and sixty-six in 1893. The government estimate of rate of yield last year was 1.37 tons per acre.—'American Agriculturist.'

Potatoes, turnips, table beets, carrots, etc., should be kept where it is perfectly dark and the protection should be afforded as soon as they are taken from the ground. If stored in a cellar, there is nothing better than a good tight barrel with three inches of sand on top. Take any cheap material, old bran sacks are best, cut in pieces the right size to well cover the top of the barrel, then put on the sand and the following spring you will find your vegetables as fresh and plump as when taken from the ground. Keep the cellar cool, but never take any chance of letting frost get in. If there is the least danger of this, burn a few lamps, or better, a kerosene stove, till danger is over. A great amount of storage room can be gained by ranking the barrels in tiers one above the other. Potatoes deteriorate in cooking qualities when exposed to light probably more than any vegetable grown and should strictly be kept in perfect darkness if the highest quality is to be preserved.

Three times during the past summer I have crossed the great central agricultural states—once going as far west as the Mississippi and twice beyond the Missouri. The one thing that has most impressed me in looking on the former is the extent to which they are overrun by weeds. I am aware that the last spring was wet and cold and that the weeds got an unusual start; but the phenomenon is not of rare occurrence. The invasion of the weeds in an ominous fact. They nearly spoil much of the hay crop, they choke the wheat and the oats, even the sturdy maize finds it hard to overtop them. I am sometimes moved to wonder whether the weeds are not going to drive the farmers off their land. Machinery doesn't seem to suppress them; they make head against it. I think that it will take a good deal of patient hand work to keep them down. And I have wished, a good many times during the past summer, that the army of the unemployed in the cities might be enlisted in warfare against the weeds in the country.—Dr. Washington Gladden.

As all farmers know, there is at the root of each stalk of timothy a small bulb something in appearance like a diminutive onion. After the hay is cut other little bulbs form beside the old ones, which die. These new bulbs are the ones from which the next year's crop of hay will grow. There is a very light aftermath from timothy, and this grows up from these new roots on bulbs as they are forming and growing, and they are close to the surface of the ground. It is important that this aftermath and root development should be allowed to proceed to the fullest extent possible in the fall, for without a good root development in the fall there cannot be a good crop of hay next year. If the aftermath is kept cropped or clipped off close in the fall, the root growth will be light and the consequences as stated. The worst of consequences follow pasturing with stock in the fall, for in addition to keeping down the growth of aftermath the roots or bulbs are injured by the tramping of the stock. This pasturing of meadows in the fall, which is quite a common practice, is most wasteful and ruinous. For the sake of a few days' or perhaps weeks' pasturing in the fall the farmer, maybe unknowingly, sacrifices half of his next year's hay crop, and instead of getting two tons of hay to the acre, as he ought to, he gets scarcely one ton, and then complains that his meadows 'run out so quick.'

In no case should heavy, compact clay soils be subsoiled in the spring. A few years ago, when farming in southern Ohio, some subsoiling was done with the view of increasing the yield of corn. One-third of the centre of the field was subsoiled, leaving an unsubsoiled strip on each side. The subsoil plough was set to run to a depth of seven inches in the bottom of the furrow made by the common plough, making a total depth of about fourteen inches. The remaining portion of the field was ploughed to the ordinary depth and the entire field was then harrowed, rolled and planted to corn. The result was an unexpected one, for on the subsoiled part the crop was one of short, imperfect ears, in fact, not more than half a crop. On the unsubsoiled part the yield was fully sixty to seventy bushels per acre, the ears being large and fully developed. This experiment confirmed me in the opinion that subsoiling should invariably be done in the fall, so that the subsequent action of the rain and frost during the winter would fine the soil, restore its normal degree of capillarity, and at the same time absorb and hold an abundant supply of moisture for the use of the crop to be grown.

Ever since the permanent placing of the New York State Fair at Syracuse, there has been increasing complaint of the increasing nuisance of side shows, both as to noise and to indecency. In fact, 'side shows' is not their proper name, as they are given the central and best positions on the grounds. At the fair just closed at least six of the noisiest were grouped round horticultural hall, and the din of these, together with actual shrieks of the steam organ of a merry-go-round, while the judges of fruits, etc., were attempting to perform their duties, was at times almost maddening to a person with nerves. It was a dubious compliment paid to Syracusans when it was said in defence of these shows that many of the city people would not come to the fair unless there were plenty of side shows. Now comes the Syracuse 'Standard' with a hint to the state fair folks, based on the treasurer's statement that funds enough were taken in to pay all expenses and leave a balance of over twelve thousand dollars. 'Yes, the management can afford, and ought, to do away with exhibition features that offend the ear, the eye, and the finer sensibilities of visitors. These features have been called fakirs; a much stronger term would be required to characterize some of the distasteful and perhaps disgraceful exhibitions that have appeared on the grounds this year. The State of New York can afford to make up a considerable deficiency in receipts rather than present to the people, young and old, another spectacle of indecency.'—'American Agriculturist.'

CITIES AND THE NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

CHURCH KINDERGARTENS NEEDED.

(By the Rev. Warren G. Partridge.)

Two facts should ever be remembered by every friend of childhood. First, the phenomenal growth of cities is a menace to childhood; and secondly, the wonderful increase of crime finds an army of recruits among the young. One of the perils of our nation is the number of great cities. New problems confront the philanthropist and the Christian. The tenement house, the saloon, the factory, the streets and the slums are dangerous foes to children. Are the churches adopting new methods to cope with these perils of childhood? Are our churches adequately aroused to a sense of the dangers that threaten the very existence of the nation, in the vast hordes of neglected children that swarm upon the streets and alleys of every city!

The increase of crime in our generation has an awful lesson for every Christian patriot. In 1850 there was one criminal to every 3,500 of the population, but the criminal class has increased to such an alarming extent that in 1890 there was one criminal to every 786 persons in this country. In other words, during the last forty years the population has increased 170 percent, while the criminal class has increased 445 percent.

The enormous growth of cities, and the consequent packing of the poorer classes into the densely crowded tenement house districts, aid crime and vice. The children of these crowded districts are turned loose upon the streets, and thousands of them are steeped in vice and licentiousness before they are ten years of age.

Look at the papers each morning in the city, and read accounts of the women who are brought before the police courts on charges of drunkenness, disorderly conduct and licentiousness. Hundreds of these women who pass a night in the station house, or a longer time in the county jail, are mothers. Their children live in the streets, and each day their young minds are being poisoned with vice and crime. Thousands of these children never knew a father's wholesome advice or a mother's love. Thousands of these children never enter the public schools, and never learn even to read or write. They swell the vast army of illiteracy in our country.

But are we doing all it is possible for us to do for the thousands of little neglected children of our cities, who have never felt the benefits of one of these three safeguards of childhood: the home, the church and the public school? Consider the thousands of children in our cities under six years of age. No child can enter the public schools, in most states, until six years of age. Here is an army of children having, in thousands of cases, no training but a training in sin and vice. Philosophers have acknowledged that the first seven years of a child's life are the most important period of its life. Aristotle claimed that the state should educate the children, beginning in earliest childhood, 'urging that the very playthings of a child should have a bearing upon the life and work of a man.' The great philosopher, Kant, contended that the 'first seven years of a child's life were the decisive years of his history.' 'The man, the character,' says Juvenal, 'is made at seven; what he is then, he will always be, in spite of a thousand teachers you may give him after that formative period is passed.' Plato insisted on bringing children together from three to seven years of age, that good habits and manners might be implanted in early infancy, and 'that virtue might gather strength from early training and habit.'

Are the churches with the present methods doing their utmost to train and save the children of streets and alleys who are too young to enter the public schools? Look at our costly houses of worship, closed on week days. The doors are locked and the rooms are dark and damp. We gather some of the children together one hour on Sunday for the Sunday-school. But the world, the flesh, and the devil claim the little neglected children all the hours of the seven days in the week, and even many hours of the night, seven nights of the week. A few of these children come to the church one or two nights in a week to a prayer-meeting. But thousands of these children turned upon the streets, never enter a church or Sunday-school, and have no training at home but in vice and crime. Is it good common sense for the church to close its doors all the week except for two or three services on Sunday and for one or two prayer-meetings during the week, while the saloons are open day and night, and the places of amusement and vice are always open?

I should like to see every house of worship open every day and night of the week for a free kindergarten, industrial schools, kitchen gardens, reading-rooms, gymnasiums, etc. Children could be gathered from the street in thousands to attend these day and night schools. Every teacher should be an earnest Christian. All nationalities could be gathered in. These Christian women could supply for these neglected children a vicarious motherhood. Hon. Wm. T. Harris, United States commissioner of education, says: 'Free kindergarten work is a question of political economy. It is the grandest system of education ever devised by man.' It has also been called the child's paradise. By a scientific knowledge of a child's nature, the kindergarten benefits a child physically, morally and intellectually. There is so much variety, so many games, so much of well directed play, so much exercise and motion with music, that children cry to go to the kindergarten. They call it a play-school and believe that everything is done for their entertainment and amusement. But every game and exercise has its moral, physical and intellectual lesson.

Many children will come from the alleys and tenements, and are the neglected children that often become paupers and criminals later in life. They are of all nationalities: Americans, Italians, Poles, Africans, Bohemians, Jews, Germans and Irish. They are of all creeds: Protestants, Catholics, Jews and Free Thinkers. Many thousands of such children in every city could be gathered and trained by this wonderful system if there were more places for school-rooms and more money.

When a building is rented, a free kindergarten can be sustained one year, for fifty children, for about a thousand or twelve hundred dollars. But if the churches would open their doors and start such schools in the lecture-rooms or Sunday-school departments, many hundreds of dollars could be saved in rent. Nearly every church could sustain a kindergarten of its own. Soon the day nursery could be sustained, where poor mothers, who work out by the day, could leave their little children during the day-time.

These children are at the fountain of society. If we save them we save the next generation. How can we better solve many of our grave social problems? How can we better fight communism, nihilism, anarchism, intemperance, licentiousness, ignorance, indolence, vice and crime, than by training the children of the slums? One writer has said, 'Give me the child and the state shall have the man. Every case of vagabondage has its root in some neglected child. Formation is better than reformation. Prevention is better than cure.'

Felix Adler says: 'Squareness in [illegible] is not without relation to square[illegible] action and thinking.' Horace Mann [illegible] 'So far as I have observed in the [illegible] men have failed from defect in [illegible] where one has failed from defect [illegible] tellect.' Children without moral [illegible] at home can receive moral [illegible] kindergarten when they are in the [illegible] plastic and impressionable age [illegible] lives. It costs a hundred and [illegible] lion dollars per year, in the [illegible] States, for the depredations, [illegible] and detention of the state criminals, [illegible] sides the vast expense of the hundreds thousands of arrests for lesser [illegible] the cost of maintaining county [illegible] city prisons.

There has been, of late years, a [illegible] increase in children criminals. A [illegible] justice in New York said recently: 'In [illegible] my career on the bench I have never [illegible] so many cases of boy thieves and [illegible] glars. Hardly a day passes but there [illegible] from two to six or seven boys are [illegible] charged with some kind of crime, [illegible] them under fifteen years of age.' The Juvenile Asylum of that city reports that during its existence about 30,000 children have been committed to this institution, and of this number 3,246 were thieves, and 3,219 were vagrants, and 1,390 were 'bad.' About 10,000 of this number could neither read nor write. The Protectory for children, of the same city, reports for the year 1892, 3,123 children [illegible] committed, and of this number 600 were utterly illiterate, and about 1,[illegible] neither read nor write, and 73[illegible] received no religious instruction.

Jacob Riis says of the New York Reformatory: 'Of the thousands of children who land there, barely one per cent kept good company before coming; all the rest were the victims of evil associations, of corrupt environment.' They are not thieves by heredity; they were [illegible] And the manufacture goes on every day. The street and the jail are factories. It is the duty of Christians to stop the manufacture of children criminals.—The 'Standard.'

RELIGIOUS NEWS

The nave of St. Paul's Cathedral is now being prepared for the picture 'Time, Death and Judgment,' the gift of Mr. G. F. Watts.

Bishop Tucker, speaking on Uganda, before leaving England for Africa, said the natives are now able to receive in their own language the bible, the prayer-book, a hymn-book, and 'Pilgrim's Progress.'

Bishop Tugwell points out that the liquor traffic in West Africa, which has been a crying scandal for years, has doubled during the past seven years. Unless measures are taken to restrict the traffic the most disastrous results, he says, will ensue.

The Rev. F. B. Meyer intends spending several weeks in the United States early next year. Churches desiring his services may address him in the care of Mr. D. L. Moody, East Northfield, Mass. Many more applications are likely to be received than he will be able to accept.

Her Majesty's inspector of retreats, in his annual report, says there is positive reason to believe that the supposition that excessive drinking has ceased amongst the upper classes, and will in time die out among the lower orders, is a fallacious optimism. Among women of all classes it appears certain that drunkenness is on the increase.

At the recent International Temperance Congress held in Brussels, Dr. Peters, director of the colony of lunatics at Gheel, said that statistics would incontestably prove that alcohol was the most frequent cause of paralytic madness. Dr. La Dame (Gene al) held heredity to be the most grave question raised by inebriety.

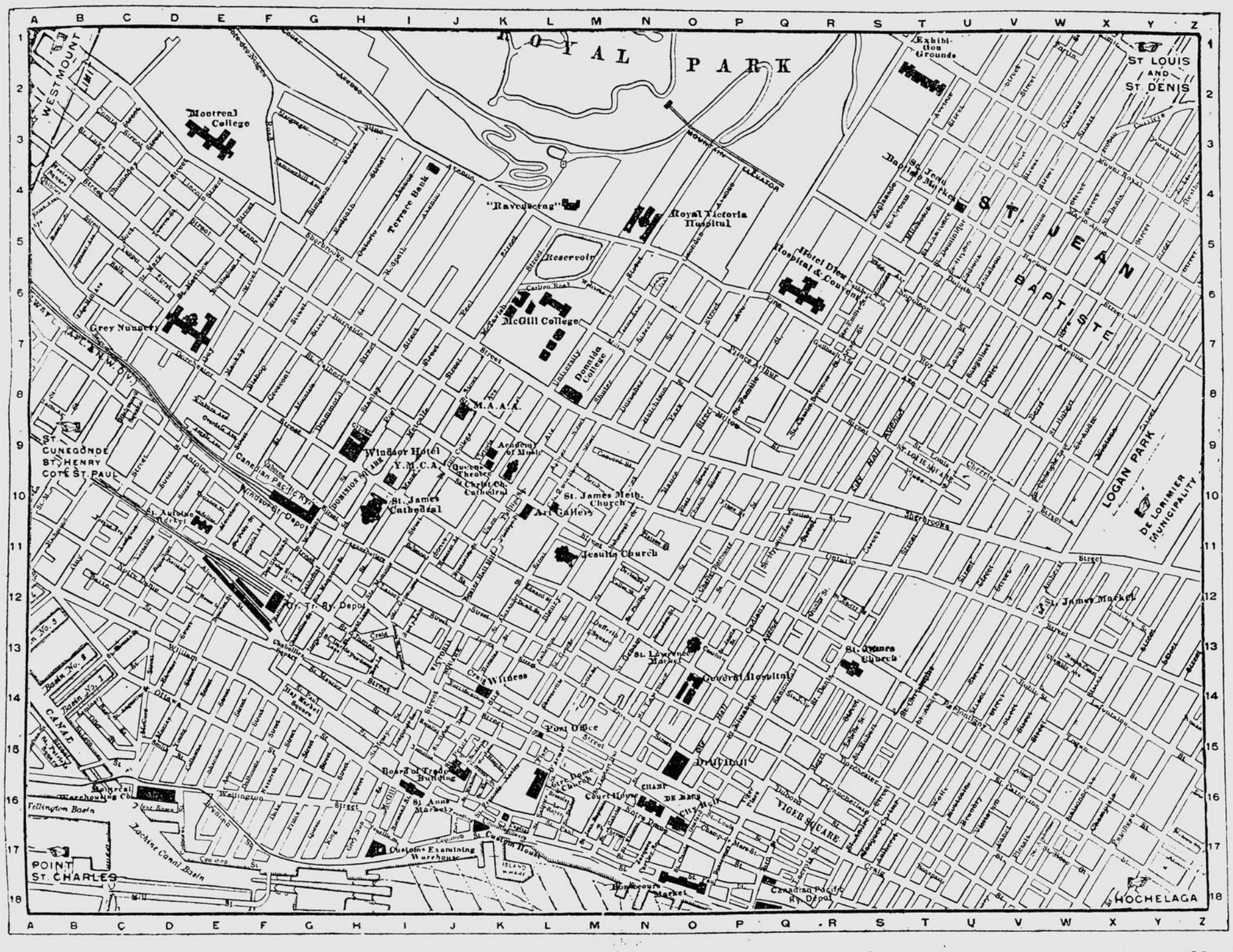
The Ogden 'Commonwealth' says that while it is true that polygamy still exists in Utah, it is nevertheless dying out. The Church is not in favor of it as it once was, and these Mormons who return to polygamous connection do it with more or less secrecy. It thanks the Mormon people really desire and purpose that the practice of polygamy shall cease.

Dr. Taylor Smith, Bishop of Sierra Leone, speaking at Norwich, England, described the horrors of Ashanteeland and Benin, including human sacrifices. King Prempeh, who had revelled in all the blood-shedding, was now one of his congregation in Sierra Leone, and only shortly before the bishop left he had visited him at his own request the Lord's Supper.

When the Czar and Czarina took their departure from Paris they handed over a hundred thousand francs for distribution in alms. Two franc pieces were given to each recipient. One of the [illegible] anxious to discover the use to which the money was put, marked all the coins passed through his hands. He had a short time to elapse, and then sought the nearest liquor shop for change for a thousand-franc note. Nearly all were brought back to him [illegible] tale scratch.

Bishop J. H. Vincent, [illegible] Chautauqua, says that the most important themes for study in the public schools should be [illegible] er for good or evil of the ethical elements required in home life; the dignity and the bearings of the kitchen hygienic, scientific, economical; the importance of interest in good reading on the part of busy mothers and fathers and [illegible] help; the true co-operation between home and school; the habit of observing phenomena with carefulness and recording them with accuracy as to substance and language.

MAP AND READY REFERENCE GUIDE.


ROYAL PARK
WESTMOUNT
Montreal College
Grey Nunnery
"Ravenscrag"
Terrace Bank
Reservoir
Royal Victoria Hospital
McGill College
Donalda College
M.A.A.A.
Windsor Hotel
Y.M.C.A.
Queen's Theatre
St. Christ'r Ch. Cathedral
St. James Cathedral
St. James Meth. Church
Art Gallery
Jesuits' Church
C. P. R. Depot
Grand Trunk Ry Depot
Canadian Pacific Ry
Witness
Post Office
Board of Trade Building
Bonsecours Market
Court House
City Hall
Champ de Mars
Custom House
Custom's Examining Warehouse
Hotel Dieu Hospital & Convent
Exhibition Grounds
St. Louis and St. Denis
St. James Market
St. James Church
Victoria Square
Dalhousie Square
Jacques Cartier Square
Logan Park
De Lorimier Municipality
St. Cunegonde
St. Henry
Cote St. Paul
Point St. Charles
Hochelaga
Lachine Canal Basin
Fellingham Basin
Basin No. 1
Basin No. 2
Basin No. 3
CANAL
ST. LAWRENCE BOULEVARD
DORCHESTER
SHERBROOKE
CRAIG
NOTRE DAME
ST. CATHERINE
ST. JAMES
ST. PAUL
ST. ANTOINE
ST. ANTOINE
ST. MAURICE
ST. MARTIN
ST. ANTOINE
ST. ANTOINE
ST. ANTOINE

HOME DEPARTMENT

TRUE GALLANTRY.

WOMEN AND SHOES

Happy Chicago.

FASHION AND SONG BIRDS—A COLLEGE GIRL BOOTBLACK—SCHOOL IS OUT—THE FASCINATING OLD PERSON—JUDICIOUS USE OF COLORS—CONVERSATION—MRS. JAMAL'S SCHOOL.

RIP VAN WINKLE IN CANADA.

'Bystander' in the 'Weekly Sun' is credited in the 'Boycaygeon Independent' with the following bit of wisdom, and characterized therefor as a 'most versatile, sensible and accomplished writer.'

'Woman in the United States is beginning to complain that she is not considered as she used to be. Men are no longer at her feet. They no longer answer as they used to her beck and call. What does she expect? If she puts off womanhood and makes herself half a man, how can she continue to claim the privileges of a woman? It is to the female character and the relation of woman to man as his helpmate and as a being accepting his protection and requiting it with affection that homage has hitherto been paid. When the helpmate becomes a rival all is changed. The woman who thrusts herself into male professions, into public life, into public office, into the militia, into the athletic ring, into the assembly of roughs at a prize fight, may be something better than a woman; but a woman she no longer is, nor can she reasonably expect to retain the privilege of sex which she has put off.'

At the same time there comes to the Home desk the following clipping from the Springfield 'Republican':—

GALLANTRY.

'That element of gallantry which is nothing more than a hypocritical display of insincere devotion has for so many years tended to disappear, and in the march of progress will continue to do so, not more because of the widening of woman's interests than because of the broader view of life and one's duty towards one's neighbor among both men and women. True gallantry, in its best and sincerest form, will never be "out of date" as long as men are men and women are women. Men will always respect women, and if gallantry be paid to intellectuality rather than to ignorance, it is no less gallantry.

'A man who gives up his seat in a street car to a pretty girl, and then goes home and "kicks" because dinner is not ready, is not gallant. With new ways of living for both men and women, gallantry must take new forms, adapting itself to conditions, but it will ever exist in the hearts, and be shown in the actions of generous men and noble women.

'A homely bit of gallantry was enacted in this city a few days ago by a driver of an ordinary, every-day watering cart. A woman had a fall from her bicycle, just in front of the street sprinkler, and although not at all hurt, her hands were considerably the worse for contact with the dirt of the road. The driver watched her from his high seat, and then called out cheerily:—"Want to wash yer hands, miss?" She admitted that it would be a desirable thing, so the man turned on a small stream from his cart and held his horses still while the woman washed her dirt-colored hands. Then, acknowledging her "Thank you" with a smile and a bow, he drove on, and the woman resumed her ride. The driver's action was as true gallantry as ever knight performed in olden time and such as Parisians would never think of.'

What can be done to wake up our Canadian Rip Van Winkles?

WOMEN AND SHOES.

'That shoe is too wide for you, and I am sorry, for we have not a narrower width in stock.' So remarked the young girl clerk in a down town shoe store as she knelt before a customer and examined with a critical eye and hand the No. 4½ foot before her.

'Why is it so hard for me to get a pair of shoes in Montreal, I wonder? In the States I never have the slightest trouble. I usually take the first pair shown me. It is because I have not a pretty foot, I suppose?'

'You have a long narrow foot, madam, and require a long narrow shoe. Canadian women nearly all ask for short, broad ones. We have not enough demand for others shoes to pay us to keep them in stock.'

'Why is it that Canadian women have broader, shorter feet than the women across the line?'

'They haven't, madam, they only think they have. Most Canadian women do not know what a well-fitting shoe is. And they have worn badly-fitting shoes so long that their feet are all spread out of shape. Now the Americans educate their feet just as they educate their heads. Look at the foot of an American child. Her shoe will be made to clasp the foot closely from heel to ball, but beyond the ball the sole will be straighter and the whole shoe will be longer than the foot when it is supporting the whole weight of the body.'

'Then you do not think that a pointed toe makes the foot look small?'

'Not at all, madam, quite the opposite. A pointed toe, even if you did not walk at all, but just sat with your foot out to be admired, makes the ball of the foot look ever so much broader by comparison. And not only that, it squeezes the toes together at the ends and pulls and jams the joints across the ball of the foot all out of their place. Then they soon swell and thicken and there you have an ugly bunchy foot. Most women who wear 4 D would have a very much prettier foot if they would wear a 4½ or 5 in length and a C or B width. But there are only two or three stores in town where they keep these long, narrow makes in stock, and these can supply all the demand there is. It does not pay us to keep them.'

HAPPY CHICAGO!

Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, has appointed a woman at the head of the Street Cleaning Bureau.—'Daily Paper.

Sound the trumpets, beat the drum!
'Mancipation day has come.
Hail to great Chicago's Mayor!
He knows what is right and fair;
He knows what is best to do
When he'd put house-cleaning through.
He knows who can clean a street,
How to keep a city neat,
How to keep it spick and span
As no one but woman can.
Man's a good thing at his club,
But he knows not how to scrub.
Man can sow and man can reap,
But he'll never learn to sweep.
Wait a week and you will see
What a difference there'll be.
Waring's good in his own line,
But his streets will never shine
Like the streets of Harrison
Will when this good lady's done.
Should you need a looking-glass,
Look below you as you pass;
In the pavement you will spy
Your reflection, clear as pie.
Do you need a simile
For a rhyme on purity?
You won't speak of driven snow,
But the streets of Chica-go.
Would you see a speck of dust?
Look not on the pavement's crust,
But go forth and seek out some
Geo-logic muse-um.
Do you want to see a pave
Like to that all sinners crave,
Like the golden streets beyond,
Where there's joy and no despond?
Do not wait for your demise,
For your visit to the skies,
But all other ways forsake
For the highways on the Lake.
Ay, you'll very shortly see
All the stars glaze blinkingly,
As though something hurt their eyes,
On our Western paradise;
And the Milky Way will be
Simply dead with jealousy!

—John Kendrick Bangs in 'Harper's Bazar.'

FASHION AND THE SONG-BIRDS.

The fall season is now in full swing, and the feature of the display of hats and bonnets is the almost total disappearance of anything in the way of plumage that in life had a musical voice. The change, says the Chicago 'Times-Herald,' is not a matter of conscience with the milliner. Fashion has been fairly beaten, and there is little or no demand for what once was all the style.

The fight was on for years and the crusade progressed slowly, but th ewomen have won a decisive victory at last, and the song-bird henceforth goes unmolested. The change is radical. It was only a short time ago that a woman found it next to impossible to purchase a hat that did not have from one to three of the songsters on it. And when she protested and declared that she would not buy the hat unless something was substituted in the way of decoration the scorn on the milliner's face was a study for a genre painter. Now several of the big State street stores make a point of the fact that there is not a 'song-bird hat' in their stock, while those that carry them have very few.

The big store has carried the matter so far as to abolish the popular aigret of heron feathers and substituted Indian sea grass, dyed black. But for all this the fall hat is gay with the plumage of birds, and the coming season will be distinctly one of feathers. The song-bird has many substitutes, and the result is more plumage than ever. Owls, eagles, Spanish cock, pheasant, Chinese pheasant, Chinese duck, pigeons, parrots, and even chicken-heads and breasts are the prevailing decorations.

COLLEGE GIRL BOOTBLACK.

This is the young woman, says the Omaha 'World,' who is blacking the boots of Denver young women in order to get money enough to go through Vassar College.

She is already sure of the necessary amount, thanks to the soil of the pedal extremities of Denver ladies, and when she stands up in her class at Vassar this fall, clad in her smartest gown, and ready for any number of Greek verbs, who shall say that she is not a fine girl?

Her name is Miss Lu Verne Hall. It sounds romantic, but Miss Hall is a very practical young woman.

She is one of the very cleverest girls graduated from the East Denver High school last fall.

On the day of her graduation, Miss Hall determined to finish up at Vassar, but she had no money. This did not affect her resolution in the slightest.

She secured work as a reporter on a Denver newspaper, but this was not half so profitable as blacking boots, and Miss Hall soon found it out. She established a bootblacking stand for women on one of the principal streets.

Several young men offered their services. Their offers were rejected with scorn. They even offered to black shoes for nothing, but so far Miss Hall has lived up to her resolution to paddle her own canoe. Her business has enlarged to such an extent that a girl friend is acting as cashier, and half a dozen boys assist as bootblacks. When trade is lively both the manager and cashier take a hand.

[For the Home.

SCHOOL IS OUT.

By H. M. Windsor.

The clock has struck the hour of four,
And school-room duties now are o'er;
The books and slates in order laid,
And benediction has been said;
Now restless little ones in glee,
Await the words which set them free;
Then chattering tongues and merry shout,
Do well betoken—'school is out.'

What care they now for history's lore,
For conquests won in days long o'er,
No interest now in mood and case,
Nor e'en John Gilpin's famous race.
They homeward trip with dinner pail,
And butterfly and bluebird hail;
No knotty sum to sigh about,
They're free from care, for 'school is out.'

They frolic, laugh and skip along,
Or listen to the robin's song;
They chase the noisy bumble bee
And shake the nuts from off the tree;
They pluck wild rose and columbine,
And garlands of the daisies twine;
The hills give back their merry shout,
Nature seems glad—'when school is out.'

School days pass and soon are flown,
The child's to man or woman grown;
But still he learns in the school of life,
Its joys or pains, its love or strife;
O'er shifting scenes a bright ray's cast,
O'er the heart as it turns to the happy past,
When a thoughtless child with no care or doubt,
He gambolled or sauntered when 'school was out.'

Rice Lake, Ont.

THE REALLY FASCINATING OLD PERSON.

I can conceive of few sadder things in old age than being without younger persons who love us enough to correct us. Yes! correct us; neither more nor less than that; not rudely of course, nor impertinently, nor in a nagging, disrespectful way as disagreeable in the manner of the mother to the child as of the child to the mother; but who will correct us in a way which, violating no law of good breeding or courtesy, can yet keep us up to our own best mark.

For the tendency of many of us, when seventy is reached, is to let ourselves go to pieces. We can call it resting on our oars, or describe it with as picturesque a set of symbols as we choose. But for all that a man or woman comes to one of the great critical periods of life about the time that age is reached. They can then either sink under existing conditions, let every encroachment of age have its way, excusing themselves on the plea of years for every failure to meet them gracefully, or they can readjust themselves to the changes that years have wrought, and with renewed spirit go on, still young and still attractive because still growing and still alive.

And certainly the most adorable old people are the old people who have met age in the latter way, and who have kept themselves alive to the criticisms and suggestions of the young. 'Have your children told you yet that you turn out your toes?' said one middle-aged parent, laughing, to another. His laughter saved him. For all children, when first grown, become absorbed in their parents—it is a mark of their affection—and they are more sensitive to their failures, peculiarities, or virtues than to those of all the rest of the world. And certainly no sweeter sight is to be found than that of young girls who are interested in their father's cravat, the latest cut of his vest, or his looking his very best on all occasions. For though our fathers and mothers bring us up, when a certain period is passed, we turn about, in all well regulated families, and return the compliment' The young educate the old as surely as once the old trained them, and the really fascinating old person is one who has submitted to the process.—'Harper's Bazar.'

JUDICIOUS USE OF COLORS.

'The Upholsterer' gives the following valuable hints in regard to the use of colors:—

'In the matter of ornament a single plaster cast, if it really be artistic, is better than a piece of marble statuary poorly executed, and then a person of taste can so completely revolutionize a house by using the right colors in the right place.

'I don't believe people dream of half the possibilities to be gotten out of judicious use of colors. There are colors that are refreshing and broadening, others that absorb light and give a boxed up appearance to a room, others that make a room with a bleak northern exposure, or with no exposure at all, appear bright and cheerful, some that make a room appear warm, and some that make it cold.

'The thermometer seems to fall six degrees when you walk into a blue room. Yellow is an advancing color. Therefore, a room fitted up in yellow will appear smaller than it is.'

'On the other hand, blue of a certain shade introduced generously into a room will give an idea of space. Red makes no difference in regard to size. Green makes very little.

'If a bright, sunny room gets its light from a space obtruded upon by russet colored or yellow painted houses, or else looks out upon a stretch of green grass, it should be decorated in a color very different from the shade chosen if the light comes from only an unbroken expanse of sky.

'Red brings out in a room whatever hint of green lurks in the composition of the other colors employed.

'Green needs sunlight to develop the yellow in it and make it seem cheerful.

'If olive or red brown be used in conjunction with mahogany furniture, the effect is very different from what it would be if blue were used. Blue would develop the tawny orange lurking in the mahogany.

'If a ceiling is to be made higher, leave it light that it may appear to recede. Deepening the color used on the ceiling would make it lower, an effect desirable if the room is small, and the ceiling very high. Various tones of yellow are substitutes for sunlight.'



AUTUMN TAILOR COSTUMES.

CONVERSATION.

Conversation is not simply talk; talk may be carried on all on one side. The word from its derivation implies an interchange of ideas between two or more persons, a mutual giving and receiving of thoughts and opinions, of facts and fancies, of bright sayings and pleasant expresions.

To converse freely and well we should have a certain amount of sympathy with the ideas and feelings of others: be ever ready to hear what they have to say, and to approve their sentiments as far as we honestly can. We should hold ourselves ready to be convinced when their arguments are sound, and whilst possibly holding to our own opinions, not insist on forcing that opinion upon unwilling auditors. Ever ready to instruct and edify our friends, we should be also willing to receive instruction from them. Conversation is an art to become perfect in which requires an amount of care and attention which finds its full reward in the pleasure which these who have become proficient, both give and receive. To be a good and interesting conversationalist, something, which is the most desirable of all accomplishments, several things are required.

In the first place, the man who desires to excel must keep his mind open to all available sources of knowledge, endeavoring to store his mind with facts in all departments of human progress, and by wisely selected reading, to keep himself abreast of the times in which he lives.

Secondly. He must endeavor to cultivate a correct and pleasing manner of expressing his thoughts, for a noble thought put forth in a halting and awkward manner loses half its force.

Conversation, to be agreeable, must not be too stiff and formal, but flow on in a natural and easy manner from one subject to another as occasion may suggest.

The man who really desires to entertain his friends in this manner will not harp upon one subject at too great a length, or endeavor in any way to monopolize the conversation; but will be ever ready to appreciate the remarks of another, and to enter upon any topic he may suggest, provided always that in so doing he does not overstep the bounds of good taste or good morals. He will not neglect the lighter by-play of wit and repartee, but will employ these in such a way as to add zest to his intercourse with his friends, while avoiding all grossness or vulgarity of manner or speech.

In fine the true Christian will endeavor in this matter to follow the advice of St. Paul, 'Let your speech be always with grace.' Col., iv., 6. If such a spirit were followed it would not be necessary, as it so often is, to abjure religion and politics in company, but these subjects would be discussed in a calm, sensible way, with due regard to the opinions and prejudices of our friends.

Having said so much is it not apparent how much people in general lose by failing to cultivate an art at once, so agreeable and useful, and would not time so spent be more pleasant and entertaining, than it often is when friends meet to spend an evening together?

It might be interesting if some other contributors to the Home Department would give their ideas on the subject.

ZENO.

AUTUMN TAILOR COSTUMES.

For cool days in early autumn, 'Harper's Bazar' shows some charming gowns. A black cloth costume designed by Redfern has a new shape of bolero jacket trimmed with bands of white satin and black braid. A full vest of deep cream lace and crush belt with large bow of cerise taffeta make it look smarter than the plain cloth.

A light gray costume is also noticeable with its effective black and gray braiding.

MRS. JAMAL'S SCHOOL.

We have lately received the following contribution to Mrs. Jamal's School for Syrian Girls in Jerusalem:—Minnie H. Leard, $1; Elgin Presbyterian Sunday-school (Miss Janet Gillies's class), $20; A Friend, $1; S. B. Wishart, 85c.

Dear Editor Home,—Enclosed please find three dollars for Mrs. Jamal's school in Jerusalem, for aiding Syrian girls, conducted by her daughters. This is contributed by the Primary Class and teacher of the Bradwardine Union Sunday school. I am glad to be able to send this small sum to help Mrs. Jamal; am glad she is permitted to have the work go on under her supervision, and am also glad that there are papers as the 'Witness' and 'Messenger and 'Sabbath Reading.' I am also glad thankful for the way these take up the Sunday school lessons and Endeavor topics, and for the items we get on foreign mission work. Don't be afraid to give us much of that; get the people stirred up to foreign mission work, give the addresses of people who could be communicated with in foreign fields.

TEACHER.

Bradwardine, Man.



SHE OBJECTED.

He—Do you object to cigarette smoke?
She—Yes; but not as much as I do to cigarette smokers.—N. Y. 'Herald.'

THE HEROINE.

By Margaret E. Sangster.

Her raiment changes with the fleeting fashions
Of years that pass, but she abides in sooth
Unchanged, the star and shrine of human passions,
Or wise and old, or sweet in flower-like youth.

Naomi she, the veiled and bent with sorrows,
Or clear-eyed Ruth, or Dido famed and fair,
Helen the beautiful, of dim to-morrows,
Or sad Elaine, slain by her love's despair.

She trails her soundless garments down the ages,
A vision and a dream, or rustling stuff,
Past trembling arras in those haunted pages
Where man forever fights and woman kneels.

Our modern books and pictures often show her
Serene and college-bred and trimly gowned,
But able yet to make, for all who know her,
This queer old world one vast enchanted ground.

To bind and loose, this still remains her mission,
To loose and bind—whatever be her name,
Her date, from Homer down, or her condition,
The heroine herself abides the same.

—'Harper's Magazine.'

MUSHROOMS.

Dear Editor Home,—Would you kindly let me know through your Saturday's Home Department what connection there is between the mushroom and those 'puff balls' found in some fields. A friend claims that the real mushroom does not when old become such a ball, while from other sources I have heard otherwise. Your page is always very interesting to me. I get many useful hints from it. Yours truly,

L. D. W.

Ulverton, Que.

Will some friend who knows please answer this?—Ed. Home.

WANTED, WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR.

Sir,—I will be very much obliged if you will please let me know through the Home Department where I can buy wheat entirely ground and nothing removed from it, and how to make bread from the same.

Thanking you in anticipation, faithfully yours,

THISTLE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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CANADIAN HOUSE, 6 Hospital St., Montreal.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

... THE ESKIMO BOY.

... Corporation, formerly a ... keeps the young ... Boys in 'Congrega- ... the welfare of ... to the World's ... , after his return, ... to the Bat- ... medical treat- ... Sept. 9

... Returning from ... had such a pile of ... I scarcely know ... I do know, for ... in the 'Corner ... for, and that ... The letter is ... different post- ... about the ... he had re- ... Hospital. ... Numeek for ... the pic- ... two little ... your head. I ... very much. Doc- ... me down the shore ... for me I am glad. Doc- ... going in a boat Sir Donald ... me make little pictures ... and Doctor Grenfell and ... friends every day. Doctor ... Tommy's picture the other ... Doctor give me one I ... you Do you see my legs ... Tommy lying down. ... love and thank you ... little card, please write me ... me send love little boy.

Aukshenai everybody.

Gabriel POMIUK

I will try to ... part of an accompany- ... letter from Dr. Willway, one of Dr. ... associates in Deep Sea Mission ... work.

... We are indeed thankful for the ... spirit ... our work has call- ... the prayers of our many ... unknown. Gabriel is ... He is such a good ... Bishop Williams gives an excellent re- ... of him and it is true. I am giv- ... Gabriel a picture of the two of ... will be going to send along. ... this another time, but ... to be unselfish, ... I am glad to say. ... with komatik and dogs ... Belle Isle as far as ... returning and passing ... as far as Hopedale. I saw Joe ... wife. The Moravian Brethren ... a new station six miles from ... live.

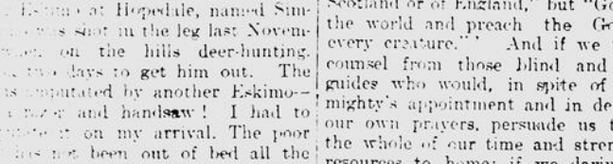
... been great destitution this ... a large part of our work has ... what means to give the poor crea- ... help. I have seen terrible ... thank God, as far as I know, ... been left to starve. There was ... at Hopedale, named Sim- ... shot in the leg last Novem- ... on the hills deer-hunting. ... days to get him out. The ... amputated by another Eskimo— ... and handsaw! I had to ... on my arrival. The poor ... not been out of bed all the ... Out of evil our Heavenly Father ... good, for this man found ... during his enforced illeness; ... as he is glad. 'Before I ... went astray.' Could you ... just a line to Tommy? ... injured in both legs and will ... He was practically a ... when we get him. But both he ... the Saviour now. He ... in Gabriel's letters. I ... something for your 'Cor- ... Yours faithfully,

FREDERICK R. WILLWAY.

... Doctor and Pomiuk speak of ... the shore, remember that ... towards the 'Nor'ard,' and ... 'South'ard.' Some will re- ... Lucy and Charlotte,' the ... couple, whose house ... of the row of huts in the ... the World's Fair. I ... me that it took them ... to the dog sledge to the ... Hopedale—I am glad ... so much nearer ... Ikk.

... Pomiuk look much better,

Dr. Willway's man do go bay pass



... got out of our 'Corner' ... on crutches? ... for him to send ... to us in a foreign ... Tommy has! ... from there ... for him, too. ... remarkable pic- ... One is an exact ... row of huts at the ... World's Fair, with the boys in front whipping nickels out of the dirt, and the visitors looking on. This is not easily reproduced, but his picture of the dog-team is before you. It was evidently a snap-shot, perhaps through the Corner Cot window, of 'Dr. Willway man,' as he 'do go bay pass'—which is doubtless a



short-cut road for komatiks over some frozen bay. If a little cripple just out of the barbarism of his tribe, without training, can do that, what shall we expect when he receives and uses the painting materials sent last summer to him.

But the sweetest things about Gabriel's letter are that away there in ice-bound Labrador he prays every day for his distant friends, and that his little heart of thankfulness and love overflows in his closing message, 'Aukshenai everybody'—that is, 'Give my love to everybody!'

Those are surely the 'fruits of the Spirit' in the humble life of an ignorant child brought up in the darkest degradation of heathenism, who, two years ago, was eating raw walrus and knew nothing better. For Christ's messengers to have discovered that suffering, perishing boy in the Arctic wilderness and saved him to a happy, loving Christian life is better than to have discovered the locality of the North Pole!

We in the United States spend one hundred and forty millions annuallly in intoxicating liquors, and give one million and a half to the evangelization of the world. Does not this explain the dislocation that is apparent in our work at home? When we awake to our responsibilities with regard to these eight hundred millions, who are our brothers, but who have never yet heard of Christ, and give, labor and pray as Christ would have us do for their evangelization, we may expect large blessing at home, but never till then. The venerable Dr. Duff once said: 'The command of Divine obligation is not "Go to the people of Scotland or of England," but "Go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature."' And if we take our counsel from those blind and deluded guides who would, in spite of the Almighty's appointment and in derision of our own prayers, persuade us to direct the whole of our time and strength and resources to home; if we daringly presume to put that last which God has put first, to reckon that least which God has pronounced greatest, what can we expect but that He shall be provoked, in sore displeasure, to deprive us of the precious deposit of misappropriated grace, and inscribe 'Ichabod' on all our towers, bulwarks and palaces?—for how can all this appear in the sight of heaven as anything better than a national outburst of monopolizing selfishness?—Rev. J. Gregory Mantle.

The work of the medical Missionary is, indeed, a blessed one. No other so nearly approaches and repeats the life of Christ, and we rejoice that the Canadian Colleges' Mission has been the direct means of leading at least two physicians to the foreign field. As we remember the crying need for, and the glorious opportunity of, this life we wonder more do not enter it. There are but four hundred medical Missionaries in the world to-day: there are over 100,000 practising physicians in the United States and Canada alone. In these 'last days,' the darkest in all the history of modern missions, how can we fail to hear the word of the Lord, 'The diseased have ye not strengthened, neither have ye healed that which was sick, neither have ye bound up that which was broken, neither have ye brought again that which was driven away, neither have ye sought that which was lost.'—Dr. R. A. Hardie of Corea.

If you want to pour out living water upon souls you will have to drink largely at the Fountain yourself.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Two Thankful Letters That Should be Read by Suffering Men and Women

For the effectual banishment of rheumatism, sciatica and neuralgia, Paine's Celery Compound is without doubt the best medicine that human science has ever produced. This marvellous remedy, devised by Professor Edward Phelps, M. D., one of the ablest physicians that ever lived, has won the hearty praise of millions of people for the wondrous cures it has wrought in all lands. It is only a medicine with such a record of cures that can attain a world-wide reputation. It has saved men, women and children, many of whom had been given up by the doctors. It does its work quickly and well; it eradicates every trace of disease; it builds up, fortifies and makes active every mortal whose limbs have been crippled and deformed by rheumatism, and drives away the terrors of neuralgia.

To-day the ablest doctors are freely prescribing Paine's Celery Compound for tortured rheumatic and neuralgic people. The thankful letters received each year from the cured in every section of Canada would, if published in book form, make a large and interesting volume.

The following letters will surely inspire all rheumatic and neuralgic sufferers with a new and lively hope of a better and happier life. Mrs. F. McMann, of Thorold, Ont., says:

'I think it my duty to let you know what Paine's Celery Compound has done for my husband. For two years he suffered very much with rheumatism in the back, and became so bad that he could not bend, stoop, or sit in a chair at table, and I was obliged to take his meals to him while he lay in bed. He was treated by various physicians, but received no benefit until he used Paine's Celery Compound. The first bottle gave him relief, and after he had used six bottles he was quite free from rheumatism. He was troubled with piles for fourteen years, and found great relief from the Compound. He says he feels like a new man just now. We think there is no medicine like Paine's Celery Compound.'

Mrs. A. Acheson, of Montreal, says: 'Two years ago I suffered intensely from neuralgia in the head, face and shoulders. I was in a terrible condition, and often so tortured that I could not rest or sleep. I became very weak and feeble, had giddy and faint spells, and often could not attempt to go out on the street. My appetite became poor and digestion very weak. At night, while in bed, I often had oppressive and smothering feelings; my whole nervous system was run down and very weak.

'I had been under the care of a medical man and used various medicines, but no relief came to me from these sources. I fortunately heard of your Paine's Celery Compound; I decided to give it a trial, and I bless the day I commenced with it. I used it for several months, and now feel as well as I ever did. All my pains have been banished, I sleep and eat well, and find myself a new woman. I heartily recommend Paine's Celery Compound to all who are in need of an honest and true curing medicine.'

Home-Dyeing.

As doubtless many readers are curious to know something about the newest and best material for home-dyeing, what it will do, and what it is, the following will certainly be of interest to them.

MAYPOLE SOAP

imparts almost any desired tint, according to the color of the Soap used, to Silks, Satins, Cottons, Linens, Feathers, &c., &c., whether faded or not, and this color when the article is washed, remains absolutely fast, and will not wash out nor fade.

Its use is as simple and easy as ordinary washing, but without any rubbing being required, while it does not stain the hands of the user like other dyes now on the market, thus permitting the use of nature's implements, the Hands, without fear or hesitation.

The value and utility of this article is almost self-evident, certainly, to any one who considers how practically unlimited its scope really is, and the numberless articles in the home to which it can be applied; Window Curtains, Laces, Feathers, Underlinen, Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Silk Scarves, Shirt-waists, Ladies' Blouses, Gloves, Dresses, Silk or Satin Shoes, Lamp Shades, &c., &c., can all be dyed of any desired shade.

The cost is trifling, the use is clean, and the results as perfect as any, and more so than most.

This wonderful product of the fin-de-siecle is for sale by all up-to-date druggists, as our readers will find on enquiry

A CHANCE

For Machinists, Newspaper proprietors and Manufacturers, if they will study carefully the undermentioned list of articles for sale:

IRON PULLEYS.

No.	Diam.	Face.	Bore
3	5¼ in.	2⅛ in.	1⅛ in.
1	12 in.	3⅛ in.	1⅞ in.
1	12 in.	6 in.	1⅞ in.
1	14 in.	12 in.	1 7-16 in.
1	13½ in.	6½ in.	115-16 in.
1	13¾ in.	3⅛ in.	1¼ in.
1	15½ in.	7½ in.	115-16 in.
1	16 in.	4 in.	1⅝ in.
1	16 in.	6 in.	115-16 in.
1	16 in.	8 in.	115-16 in.
1	17 in.	8 in.	115-16 in.
1	in.	½ in.	23- in.

IRON SPLIT PULLEYS.

1	16¼ in.	10 in.	1 15-16 in.
1	24 in.	4½ in.	27-16 in.
1	10 in.	4 in.	27-16 bushed to 1⅝ in.
1	16 in.	6 in.	2⅞ in. " " 1⅝ in.

IRON CONE PULLEYS.

1	4 speeds	14 in. to 6½ in.	27-16 in. bore.
1	3 "	6 in. to 4 in.	1¼ in. bore.
1	"	in. to 4 in.	1⅝ in. bore.

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Diam.	Face.
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An Evening Class in Physical Education for young ladies will be held by Miss LILIAN BACON and Miss MAY HAMILTON, in the University Gymnasium, 19 University st., commencing THURSDAY, the 14th inst., from 8 till 9 p.m.
Information as to terms, etc., can be had at the Gymnasium.
This Class is organized by special request. 13

ALMA COLLEGE
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The Boys' Page.

The Feat of Michael Detaye.

Old Fort Laramie was, and remains in history, one of the most famous rendezvous of the rude west of 'the fifties.' Here at every warm season gathered, as at no other point, the savage, semi-savage and civilized humanity of our extended frontier.

French-Canadians—voyageurs, coureurs de bois and bourgeois, or employers—made their way to Laramie from the great lakes and rivers; there gathered traders and trappers, native and foreign born. Explorers, Mormon emigrants, gold-seekers, adventurers, Mexican 'greasers,' touched elbows inside the gray adobe bastions of the old station with fierce Cheyennes, Ogiallas and Uncompahgre Sioux, Utes, Arapahoes and Kiowas. They met inside to trade, dicker and amuse themselves; outside, upon the plains or among the mountains, they fought, scalped, captured or ransomed each other in the wildest liberty of frontier warfare.

Of all the savages, the Sioux were most feared and carefully watched by the white men. The banks of the Platet and the Laramie, between the forks of which the old station stood, were nearly always, during the hot weather, lined with the tepees of one tribe or another of this numerous nation, and then they literally swarmed about the fort.

Of all the Indian tribes the Sioux had most furs to trade, yet they were persistent and insolent beggars. No band of emigrants got past Laramie without paying unwilling and often forced tributes of tobacco and ammunition to the Sioux, or feasting great mobs of them, who made sad inroads upon their slender stock of flour and bacon.

It was the habit of these Sioux, whenever a band of emigrants drew up at the fort, to go at once to the new camp and demand a feast, which was seldom denied even by the strongest emigrant trains, for petty thievery and threatening demonstrations were sure to follow a refusal and there was, also, the fear of being attacked upon the trail ahead.

Late in August one year a band of belated emigrants drew up at the station—in all a dozen teams. There were but few men at the fort—Papin the bourgeois, his bookkeeper, a number of engages, and a half dozen free trappers—getting ready for a winter sojourn among the mountains. Besides these there were three Mexicans and some squaws, wives of men permanently at Laramie. The chief trapper captains, Bridger and Sublette, with their companies, had started some days earlier toward the western mountains for the winter's trapping.

No Indian camp remained on the bank of the Laramie except some sixty lodges of White Elk's band of Uncompahgre Sioux, against whom the gates of the fort had been shut, in accordance with the custom upon the breaking up of the summer rendezvous. The precaution was especially necessary against White Elk's band, a turbulent, insolent and thieving lot, the worst of their tribe.

When Papin, the good-hearted bourgeois, saw the little train of emigrants coming he went out to meet them, and bade them make their camp under the walls of the fort, where he told them they must remain until the Sioux had left the region. As there was no grass left near the fort, he hospitably allowed them to turn their oxen into the fort's corral, where the animals could eat hay with the ponies belonging to the station.

The emigrants were men, women and children from the backwoods of Missouri, a sorry-looking lot, most of them wasted from the ravages of a fierce scorbutic fever, known as the black canker, which had attacked and delayed them while en route. They had a very small stock of provisions left, although they had started out with abundance for the journey had it not been protracted. What they had left they meant to keep, but no sooner had their camp-fires been lighted than a deputation of Indians came up from White Elk's lodges and demanded the customary feast.

'No!' said the leader, 'not as much as would bait a trap!' And he meant what he said.

When the Indians began clamoring and handling their weapons threateningly, the solemn Missourians got out their rifles and sat upon their waggon tongues in stubborn and formidable silence. Their women and children ran inside the fort, Papin guarding the open gates which secured them. The Indians went back to their lodges in a great rage shortly after noon. Then the women and children returned to their camp, where a frugal dinner was cooked and eaten.

During the afternoon, in spite of warnings from the fort, the children of the emigrants were allowed to run at large about the eminence upon which the station stood, for the Missourians had during their long, hazardous journey become used to, and careless of danger.

About four o'clock the Indians, whose lodges were hidden from the fort by a spur of bluff, were seen moving their whole camp equipage up the opposite slope of the Laramie, whence they passed over the hills and out of sight on their way down the Platte. For a little time it was believed by Papin that his offering the protection of the post to the emigrants had discouraged the Indians from remaining longer in the vicinity, and he thought it great luck to be so easily rid of his troublesome band.

But just before sundown there was an outcry at the emigrant camp. A little girl nine years old was missing, and her distressed parents ran about the walls of the fort screaming the child's name.

Papin, the trappers and attachés turned and assisted in the search among the ravines and hills, without finding any trace of the missing child. It seemed certain that some Indian or squaw had snatched the little one up as it wandered into some out-of-the-way nook, smothered its cries and carried it to the Indian lodges. Thus the treacherous Uncompahgres had taken a terrible revenge, and hence their sudden removal from the neighborhood.

The little band at the station, even with the addition of the Missourians, were far too feeble to attempt an assault on White Elk's village, wherever that might now be pitched. It seemed that nothing could be done. The despairing parents of the lost child—their only girl—were given an apartment inside the fort, and all the women and children of the emigrants were taken in for the night.

Toward midnight a new arrival at the fort was admitted by the guard. This was Michael Detaye, a young Canadian, who had been away at Bent's fort, on the Arkansas River, for recruits, and was now about to guide the new men on Bridger's trail.

Young Detaye was much noted at the rendezvous for his horsemanship. He could outride and outtrick the Indians themselves in feats of riding. He could lie along his galloping pony's belly like a Sioux or Pawnee, or stand like a Cossack upon its bare back. Time and again he had excited the admiration of the mixed crowds that gathered about the fort by exhibitions of his skill.

The guard at the gate now told him of what had happened that afternoon.

'Yas,' said Detaye, 'I see White Elk lodges on nort' side de river. Bamby I'll goin' down, see if can git de leetly gal. How's Deezy?'

Deezy was his favorite riding pony. It had been left in the fort corral to get in good trim for the long, rough trip to Green River.

'Deezy's all right,' said the guard.

'He be inside de fort corral all de time?' asked Detaye.

'Yes, all the time.'

'Den de Sioux hain' see him?'

'No, of course not. They couldn't see over the walls.'

'All right,' said Detaye, with much satisfaction. 'Den if I'll ride Deezy dey's not know I come from here.'

He slept for some hours; then he got up, stuck a couple of rifle pistols in his belt, put a small, flat Mexican saddle upon Deezy's back, mounted and rode out of the fort.

After making a wide detour among the hills he crossed the Platte about daylight, some two or three miles below the Indian camp, which he had located the night before. Here he rested, letting his pony graze in a ravine, for a spell.

About nine o'clock, or thereabout, he mounted again, made another short detour among the bluffs, toward the fort, then galloped directly down among the lodges grouped along the bank of the Platte. 'Flying Horse!' cried the boys and women of the village, 'Flying Horse!' the name by which Detaye was known to all the Indians who gathered at the fort.

He had left Laramie secretly in the night, two weeks before, and his sudden appearance among Indians who doubtless thought him far away with some trapper band, took them by surprise. But this was not shown by the men who stood or lolled about their lodges, though Detaye shrewdly noticed that the shouts of the younger and grunts of the elder which greeted were not of a welcoming character.

He rode directly to the familiar tepee of White Elk, who came out with a sullen face, at the calling of a squaw, who saw that Flying Horse had come to ask for hospitality. Detaye dismounted and dropped his bridle-rein to the ground, in token that he wished his animal cared for.

At a grunt from the chief, a squaw who stood near led the pony away. White Elk lifted the folds of his tepee and motioned Detaye to enter. When the two were squatted upon some dirty buffalo pelts, another squaw hurried outside to prepare a meal.

Detaye, who spoke the Sioux tongue well enough to make himself understood, now related to the chief the incidents of his trip to Fort Bent. As he talked carelessly, with no apparent knowledge of anything which had recently happened at Laramie, the chief's morose and suspicious attitude relaxed. He talked in turn, presently, and told of the going of the big chiefs, Bridger and Sublette, and other incidents which had lately occurred.

After a time the squaw brought in a kettle of boiled meat, and the chief fell to, with an Indian's ever-ready appetite, helping Detaye to dispose of the contents. It was then nearly noon. Soon the buffalo pelts were dragged outside and spead in the sun in front of the lodge. Pipes and tobacco were brought. Here Detaye and White Elk reclined lazily, smoked and chatted with other Indians who came and squatted on the ground about them.

Out a few rods upon the prairie papooses of all ages and sizes romped and played at their rough games. Detaye's eyes took in the surroundings with perfect carelessness. Presently he saw a squaw pulling a small child out of a tepee not far off. The Indian woman had a stout switch in her hand, and drove the little one, which was crying out to the swarm of papooses. The child was half naked, dressed in the Indian fashion. Its body was daubed in paint, or stained with some kind of juice; yet every movement proclaimed it to be of the white race. Without doubt it was the captured girl. The Indians were making little or no attempt at its concealment.

Perhaps they believed their visitor would be indifferent to its fate, or maybe White Elk was open to an offer of ransom; or, again, the Indians might intend to kill the visitor, so securely within their power, and were therefore indifferent to his discoveries. These thoughts flashed through Detaye's busy mind, as he saw the young Indians pull the little stranger about trying to get her to join in their games. They slapped her face and pulled her hair when she cried. Still Detaye talked on carelessly with the bucks.

At length he asked White Elk, indifferently, if there were not a white child among his papooses.

The chief answered with equal unconcern that his people had taken a little squaw from some 'waggon folks' at the fort, and that one of his familes had adopted it.

'How many ponies for it' asked the trapper, laughing good-humoredly, as though the matter were a good joke, and the chief merely a shrewd fellow. White Elk answered by opening the fingers of both hands three times. Thirty ponies!

'I don't want the little waggon squaw!' Detaye declared, with a gesture of contempt.

White Elk and the Indians laughed. They were evidently pleased with their visitor's show of indifference. Quite as evidently, too, they had no intention of parting with their prisoner at any price which could be paid, for there were not thirty ponies at the fort.

The hope of ransom was gone; but the Indians had been disarmed of suspicion by Detaye's action, and the child he had come for was out on the prairie before him. He formed a swift and daring resolution, which seemed as likely to succeed as any other plan.

He finished a pipe and got up presently, remarking that he must be getting on to the fort. White Elk sent an Indian for his pony. Quietly observing the Indians about him as he talked, Detaye concluded there was no present intention of doing him harm. None of them had their weapons at hand.

The pony was brought. He swung himself upon the saddle, and with a parting, 'How How!' touched the spurs to his animal's flanks and galloped out from the lodges As he did so he suddenly flung up his legs and arms, balancing his body upon one hip, and spun around upon his flat saddle, to the huge enjoyment of the Indians who watched him.

In doing this again and again with loose rein, his pony, apparently by accident, ran in among the Sioux children, who had ceased their play to screech approval of his feats.

The captive girl was standing among them. Quick as thought Detaye dropped to his pony's side, hung by one leg and arm and rode his horse directly at her.

As she sprang screaming away, doubtless thinking him a Sioux in his wild dress, he flung his free arm and snatched



'HE SNATCHED HER OFF THE GROUND'.

her off the ground as an Indian would his war bonnet. Yells shrill and fierce greeted this reckless and wholly unexpected feat. Detaye straightened up, and sank the spurs into Deezy's flanks deeper than they had ever gone before, gathered the frightened child in his arms and rode for dear life—for two dear lives—up the Platte.

He glanced back to see that the Sioux were now running in every direction for their ponies and their weapons. Several arrows were shot at him and a gun was fired, but he was out of arrow-range in a twinkling. There was a stretch of valley in front, then a long swell of bluff, and more than six miles of hard riding to reach the fort.

The child was still frightened, screaming and struggling. He shouted in her ears that he was a white man and a friend, taking her to her folks. Understanding at length, she clung to him as tightly as she had struggled to get free, and on they clattered over the hard ground.

When a half-mile or more had been passed, Detaye looked back again. Half the savages at the camp had mounted their horses, and were stringing out, like a swarm of yellow-jackets, upon his trail.

The Canadian coolly calculated his chances. There were ponies among the Uncompahgres as swift and deep-winded as Deezy. These would have upon their backs only naked Indians and their light weapons. Without doubt the best of them would gain ground steadily; but how fast?

Detaye had nearly a half-mile the start at present. He believed that, with no bad luck to his horse, he could keep out of arrow-shot for a few miles at least.

What he most dreaded was the crossing of the Platte. There was where the Sioux would come to close quarters unless he clearly outdistanced them. There was only one safe place to attempt a crossing, in any event—the old buffalo and Indian ford five miles ahead. There the banks at the stream were low and the rapids shallow.

As he passed up the bluff a mile or more from the Indian camp, he saw that a number of the foremost Sioux were clearly gaining on him. They were riding with their heads low to catch as little wind as possible, and Deezy was doing all that his rider dared call for at present.

When Detaye reached the top of the bluff he had only one hope left. Not knowing what might happen, he had told the guard, on leaving the fort that morning, to have a lookout posted for him all that day.

There were several heights ahead where, in making straight for the ford, he would come into plain view of the fort. The day was clear. If the men should see him coming they might meet him in time.

That morning, when Papin learned of Detaye's return and of his expedition to White Elk's camp, the 'bourgeois' was much excited. Detaye should never have gone if he had known! It was certain death to go among those Indians now! The boy was a good trapper, too, and fetched as many beaver pelts as the best of them. The fort would never see him again! It was a great pity.

Nevertheless, Papin ordered that all the ponies should be brought from the corral and saddled. He told the men of the station to stack arms in the quadrangle, and keep in readiness for instant action. For the 'bourgeois' had military notions, and they served a good purpose that day, if never before. Papin himself, after breakfast, mounted upon the roof of one of the apartments, where he stood for hours looking out over the palisades, using a small spy-glass occasionally, and scanning the south-west hills with anxious eyes. He had his dinner brought to him there. About one o'clock Papin saw a speck appear upon the summit of a bluff, away down the river. It passed like a skipping flea down the slope.

Other specks appeared upon the rise, and raced after it in hot pursuit. The 'bourgeois' knew what that meant. Without waiting to use the glass he jumped from the roof into the quadrangle, at the risk of his neck, and ran for his horse, hitched near the outer gate.

'Mount! Mount! and follow me!' he shouted to his men.

There was an instant scurrying in the fort; guns were snatched, horses mounted, and, with Papin in the lead, eighteen or twenty men clattered out at the gate. The 'bourgeois' shouted to the Missourians at their camp to go in and man the fort.

Then followed a mad charge across the Laramie, up the slope and over the hills. A breathless, rattling pace of ten minutes brought them into the valley of the Platte at the old crossing. They splashed and plunged through the current, and brought up on the opposite bank, where their leader called a halt.

There were sharp bluffs and ravines in front, and Papin dared not advance for fear of missing the fugitive. Would Detaye be able to reach the ford? Papin doubted, for the pursuers were not two gunshots behind, he judged, when he had seen them. But there were not a dozen of them, so he thought.

The little band sat on their horses, waiting in grim suspense. One minute passed—two—three. Suddenly, 'Yip, yip! Yi! yi!' shrill, penetrating yells rang out among the bluffs.

The trappers understood. Hurrah! Detaye was still in the lead! But the Indians had begun shooting their arrows—those yells punctuated the shots. 'Yi! Yi! Yip! Yi-hi! E, e, y, y, yi-yi-ii!'

Then a horseman shot out of one of the high ravines and came plunging down the bluffside. Wild, joyous and yet furious yelling burst from the trappers as they saw that Detaye had the captured child upon his pony's withers.

Ten Indians swept over the hills a hundred yards in his rear, but a volley of bullets whistled above the head of Detaye and sent them scurrying back to cover.

'Dass bully good luck!' cried the gallant Canadian, as he drew up his panting Deezy. 'For sure my hair was begun for feel ver' queer. Hain' Deezy de bes' pony, hey? For sure youse all shake my hands off. What for you hain' shake Deezy's foot? He's de feller what save dat leetly gal.'

But still they cheered Detaye, and he deserved their cheers, for no knight or paladin ever did a braver or more unselfish deed.—Frank Welles Calkins.

CLOSE CALCULATION.

'Can you tell me how far it is to Hampstead Heath?' said an Irishman.

'Ten miles,' was the reply.

The Irishman turned to his friend. 'Five miles apiece!' said he. 'We can easily do that.'

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Miss Mamie Young, of this city, also took the pills upon my recommendation, and has been greatly helped by their use. You are at liberty to use this letter in any way.

DORIMENE MARCOUX,
98 Seaberry St., Fall River, Mass.

Witness—H. R. SURLES.

We are only too glad to publish such valuable testimony as the above. It is well attested, and coming direct from the lady in question, must necessarily carry no little weight in its influence among others similarly afflicted. Think of it, you who have borne the agony of female weakness for months, possibly years, until you are in a state of mind bordering on despair, and yet with the means provided for your everlasting release from this bondage of pain, you still go on enduring and lamenting your condition. Personal consultation (if that is what you dread) is unnecessary. Publicity can be avoided. Expense is almost nothing, and—the cure certain. Then why do you wait? Go or send to your nearest druggist, ask for Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for Pale and Weak Women. Accept no substitute, nor red pills sold in any other form than boxes, marked as above. Insist upon Dr. Coderre's, and if the druggist tells you he has not got them, and advises you to accept others which he calls 'just as good,' do not believe him; we know what we have got, and we are just as well acquainted with other remedies as we are with our own. If you cannot obtain them at the druggist's, send to us and we will mail them to you on receipt of price.

Further information relative to the diseases of women will be cheerfully furnished by our French Specialist, who will at the same time give you all the necessary advice for home treatment, absolutely free. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are for sale everywhere. 50c per box, 6 boxes for $2.50. Mailed on receipt of price. These pills are sold in boxes only, never in bulk. Address: FRANCO-AMERICAN CHEMICAL CO., Medical Department, P. O. Box 2306, Montreal, Canada.

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REPENTANCE AND THE KINGDOM.

Sermon Preached by the Rev. A. J. Mowatt in Erskine Church, Montreal, on Sunday Morning, Oct. 10, 1897.

... of heaven is ...

... to-day from many ... the question of ... ness, the higher ... deepening of ... else along ... more than ... fully hear ... g. But it ...

... CH?

... is a very ... The lack is ... ly in the great world ... the Church herself, among ... in her office-bearers and ... institutions, her colleges, ... ards, her young peoples' ... general assemblies and ... so on. So many of her ... teachers, leaders and ... as well as the rank and ... ship, are felt to be ... to vital godliness, ... of life, a true inter- ... the like.

... I make no question. ... the average Christian ... and low. I am not ... that it is laxer



THE REV. A. J. MOWATT.

... to-day than it has ever been ... days of the apostles. That is ... and made much of. We are ... the Church is more corrupt to- ... overrun with worldliness, her ... as a whole of a lower type, ... more unsound and less ... than ever before; and the cry is ... to come out of her as the ... Babylon, so that we may not be ... of her sins nor of her judg- ...

... for myself, I am not prepared to ... I freely admit that the ... far from being all she ought ... Christian Church. But in- ... always been true. It was ... Christian Church. ... letters in my hands telling ... corruptions and heresies in ... Corinth, and the defections ... churches of Galatia, and the ... unfaithfulness of the min- ... day. I boldly affirm that the ... have her represented in ... and others of like faith, ... ment, in many respects, of ... And no thanks to ...

... are odious. And that ... matters. There is still ... ment, and the question ... trouble is, and how it ... I am not to be satisfied ... am spiritually. I am not ... with what I may have at- ... line of holiness. Am ... ? Every new advance ... starting point for still fur- ... and still higher attain- ... divine life, until at last ... the glory of the divine ... and whatever that is, ... be as true of you as of ... and ever press for- ... Wherever makes for ... men, and we should ... anything occurs to give ...

... k, I may say, my ... turned to this, that,

... OF THE EVIL OF SIN,

... and are ever cropping up; ... are for and lax views ... is shortsighted and enor- ... necessity be a low ... and true holiness. ... His day, that the ... leaders in their ad- ... lax views, the ... the greatest ... His interest' op- ... the good work. He came to ... week. They ... the observance ... They walked softly, ... and were very devout ... when it came to every- ... truth-telling and ... were utterly wanting. ... their hypocrisy they ... and lived the ... He denounced them ... and hell ... preached to them the A B C of the gospel, the necessity of repentance.

And there is more or less of the same thing to-day, and I fear there is a fresh outbreak of it just now. Holiness is all right, holiness of the genuine scriptural type. We cannot have too much of the good thing. I had not the opportunity of hearing the Keswick brethren last week, my duties calling me elsewhere. I am told, however, that their teachings on the subject were wholesome and helpful. It will be understood, therefore, that I am not referring in what I wish to say now to these excellent brethren. I simply take advantage of the occasion when the subject is before the public mind to refer to some things that in my judgment need referring to.

And without doubt there are holiness views being diligently disseminated that are not helpful to true holiness. Far otherwise. I ask, can perfectionist views, entire sanctification views, be helpful to true holiness? A man, or a woman, stands up in a religious meeting, and says, in words to this effect: I have not sinned for a month, or six months, or five years, perhaps. Does such an individual know what sin is? Is not that soul dead to the true spiritual sensitiveness of an awakened conscience? Clearly the one who talks like that is a stranger to the difference between right and wrong, cannot be trusted with the handling of other people's moneys, does not know what duty is, what responsibility means in its fulness.

Another way of putting it is like this: 'I am redeemed from under the law, and so have nothing more to do with it, nor it with me. The Christian cannot sin.'

A young man in this city, prominent in Church and Christian Endeavor circles, active in all sorts of Christian work, was trusted with important business trusts, and was all the more trusted because it was known he was a Christian young man, and yet at the same time he was an embezzler to a large amount. And yet he did not seem to think there was any great wrong in what he had done. If that is the kind of doctrine some of our young people imbibe, society had better know it and beware of it. And business, too, had better know it, and be on the lookout for it.

Nor is the case referred to a solitary one. So many to-day profess to be good Christians, are loud advocates of holiness views, lift up their heads and tell us in their way how completely delivered they are from their former bondage. But I want to ask: 'Are they better men, as men are? Better women? Better masters and better servants? Can you trust them now to do their work as you could not once?'

Ah! is it not true that they will do things now they would have shrunk from once? They claim they have a liberty I have not, and they avail themselves of it to step aside from the beaten path of law and order. A holiness like that, a holiness that very conveniently shuts its eyes to the evil of sin, will soon put a man behind the penitentiary bars, and that is indeed where he ought to be.

If, my hearer, your religion is doing for you to-day what that of the old Pharisee did for him in his day, deadening your conscience as it did his, dulling your sense of duty and right, widening the gulf that separates between you and the poor and suffering around you, then your feet stand on dangerous ground, and so I cry in your ear to-day what He cried in their ear: 'Repent! Repent!'

WHAT IS IT TO REPENT?

John the Baptist came preaching it in his day. He lifted up his voice in the wilderness, and startled the people with the cry: 'Repent! Repent!' He found the Church of that day, and the good people of that day; the people that fasted the most, and prayed the most, and had the most to say and do about religion, the greatest sinners of all, the farthest from the kingdom, farther even than the notoriously vile, the publicans and harlots. Under the cloak of religion he found all sorts of evil-doing going on—the cruelest oppression, thieving and robbery and wrong of the very worst type sanctioned and sanctified, and so he broke out upon it with his revolutionary doctrine. And the thousands flocked to hear him, and bowing down before the truth he preached so mightily were baptized by him, confessing their sins. Along with others came the Pharisees with their sanctimoniousness, their long robes and long prayers, and they wanted to be baptized too. In a word, John soon found that the ritualism he condemned so loudly, the ritualism of the temple at Jerusalem, was right there on the banks of the Jordan where he was baptizing, and so men were going away dripping from his hands to be what they had always been, and to do what they had always done—to be as worldly as ever, to lie and cheat and steal as before, to oppress the poor and wrong the widow and the orphan as they had always done, to be selfish and sinful with their old selfishness and sinfulness. That was what John found, and so he cried out the more: 'Repent! repent! Not water, but fire! Not my baptism, but the Spirits! Not ritualism, but righteousness! Not the outward form, but the inner life! Repent! Repent!'

Now, do you understand that? Do not tell me you were baptized in infancy in a long white robe that hung down to your father's feet as he held you in his arms. That is all right in its way. Do not tell me you are a professor of the Christian religion. Do not tell me you have been at the Lord's table so many hundred times. Ah! you may be all the worse for that. Are you selfish still? Has the world as much of a hold upon you as ever? Do you go away from the Lord's table to put the screws upon some poor unfortunate who has fallen into your hard hands? Are you longing for the services of another Sabbath day to be over, so that you may get back to your worldliness again, your love of gain, your avarice, your folly and sin? If so, then all this is not helping you. It is only cloaking over your unworthiness. It is only putting another coat of whitewash on the sepulchre within which your rottenness still rots, and the deathworm still feeds. And so to-day I take up John's cry out in the wilderness and I cry it here: 'Repent! repent! O generation of fools and vipers, say not your fathers were the best men the city has even seen, and think not to stand well in the eyes of Heaven because your feet are in their shoes! That is all the worse for you. Repent! repent!'

But you want to know what it is to repent. Men went to John yonder, and they said: 'Great Baptizer, tell us what to do.' There was the man before him with his two coats on, his extravagance, his overdress, and comfort and luxury, and he said to him: 'Go, sir, and give your extra coat to the first man you meet who has not any.' Then to the man who had more to eat than was good for him, a table with enough on it to feed a family of ten, he said: 'Go, sir, and feed the hunger that comes your way.' To the publican, the taxgatherer of the day, he said: 'Extort no more than that which is appointed you.' To the military man he said: 'Do violence to no man, neither exact anything wrongfully; and be content with your wages.'

You see it was a very practical everyday sort of repentance John insisted on, a holiness not in the white linen of sanctimoniousness, but in honest homespun. And indeed there is no other repentance. That is the holiness we want in the home and the store, the holiness that knows how to keep itself clean there, that lives where others live and is worthy. Do not tell me you hear so many sermons a day, that you are on your knees so many hours every morning. Yes, and men waiting for their breakfast, and having to eat it half-cooked; your children running about all the morning unwashed and undressed! I tell you, the less of that holiness in the home the better. Wonder not if some men are infidels, if they are profane, if they make a mock of piety. I am sorry to say it, but some of these people who pray very loud cannot be trusted with a dollar, their word cannot be relied on, their piety has an ill-savor in business circles. Away with such a holiness as that!

A CHANGE OF CHARACTER—

that is what repentance is. Not a few tears, not the turning over of another leaf of life, not more washings with water and all that! No, no! That does not touch the trouble. The trouble is deep within. Change the heart, and in a change like that so much is changed.

You tell me, things need to be revolutionized, the whole fabric of society made over, the vast superstructure of Church and State re-constructed—religion, business, politics, everything, and a most formidable task it is. But indeed it is the easiest thing in the world. It is all in this little word of two syllables, this A B C of the gospel: 'Repent!' The greatest revolution the world needs to-day, and society, and a thousand other things, is the revolution of myself. When I am revolutionized, then the world is a new world to me, its stars shine down upon me with a new light, duty is a new thing. I have now the key to unlock its treasures, its temple gates, the fountains of its joy.

Yes, change man himself—and that is the meaning of the gospel—and you change everything. Teach him gentleness, faithfulness, holiness, righteousness, unselfishness, all in a word that the gospel is, and the great problems that to-day perplex men will be solved. But then, let us take care that we have got the thing John preached and Christ taught, not the sham that so often passes current to-day for repentance.

THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN AT HAND.

We are always looking into the far-off future with its unrevealed possibilities, and we are wondering in our way of it when the Kingdom of Heaven will come. We dream of the age of millennial glory when men will do the will of God on earth as the angels do it in heaven, and it seems so far off yet. We sigh and say: 'Oh, when will men be brothers all, each one seeking another's good more than his own!' But it does not seem to be any use, for the promise seems as unrealizable to-day as ever. We still pray and prophesy of the good time coming when swords and spears shall be converted into pruning-hooks and ploughs, and war shall be a story of the past. But here we are within sight of the twentieth century of the Christian era, and the nations still go on building their battleships and casting their great guns, and the cry of weary hearts is: 'Lord, how long! how long!'

But I look again at the text, and it tells me the Kingdom of Heaven is nigh. It is not in the future somewhere and lost to me there. It is close to me where I am. It is at my hand, and I may have it. Have not I and you been making a mistake here, the mistake of the Jew over again, looking for a Messiah to come, and a kingdom to come, whereas He has come, and is here now in the gospel. Let me repent and believe, and so enter into the kingdom, and the righteousness and holiness of the kingdom, and its blessedness too, and to get others to do as I do, and to do it right now—wait for no millennium, wait for no second coming.

Paul tells us in a passage that has often struck me, and no doubt you too, referring more especially to the righteousness which is of faith, but that is really the great essential of the kingdom, that it is nigh us. He puts it like this: 'It is not up in heaven where the Lord has ascended, and whence He is to come again, and so we must go up there for it, if we are to have it. No. Nor is it in the depths beneath where He descended when He submitted to death, and so we must wait for the resurrection of it. No. Nor is it yonder in the far past where He lived and labored in the long ago. No. Nor again is it in the near future or the distant future when He is to come again with power and great glory. No. But it is right here, the word of faith we preach, and the righteousness and blessedness of this kingdom. It is in my lips now, and I am to believe it. It is in your ears now, and you are to receive it, and know the power of it, and the blessedness of it.

Let us give up then our dreaming about the kingdom to come, and let us seek the kingdom that is, for it is nigh us. The Jews of old made a fatal mistake for themselves when they missed the day of His coming, and so lost the Messiah. And we may do that in another way, and so miss the glorious opportunities of the kingdom that is as nigh us to-day as it was nigh those others in their day when He Himself was among them. Repent, therefore, for the Kingdom of Heaven is nigh.

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LITERARY REVIEW.

THE INDIAN TRAIL.

'On the Indian Trail,' is a recent book by Egerton R. Young, author of 'By Canoe and Dog Train,' who is the boys' favorite among missionary writers. A few of the anecdotes have appeared before, but much of the matter is new, and a very bright and interesting picture is given, on the whole, of missionary work in the North-West, in its early and most romantic days. 'Romantic missionary work among the red Indians will soon be a thing of the past. Civilization is reaching this people, and the iron horse rushes and shrieks where the Indian trail was once the only pathway. The picturesque garb is fast disappearing, and store clothes, often too soon transformed into rags, anything but picturesque, have robbed the Indian of the interest which once clung to him.' It was among the Cree and Saulteaux Indians that Mr. Young labored. One of his stories is of a Saulteaux woman, the wife of a chief who when her husband died, was requested to take up the headship of her tribe on account of her skill in hunting. She came from a great distance to visit the mission as a seeker after truth. When she went home the missionary showed her how to mark the days as they passed on a piece of paper, with perpendicular strokes for week days, and horizontal for Sundays, so that she might know which was the day for prayer, and meditation. It was not for some months that Mr. Young could visit the people of this chieftainess to preach to them, for his parish was larger than the state of New York. When he came a feast was prepared for him.

Every eye was closed as I asked a blessing of several sentences. When I had finished I said 'Amen' and of course opened my own eyes. To my amazement and amusement, every eye except those of my own Indian attendants was still closed.

'Open your eyes,' I said. 'Amen here means "open your eyes." It has some other meanings but that will do here.'

Then we went at our dinners. There were no plates or forks, only our hunting knives. Every one, including the missionary, took up a piece of the well-cooked meat in his left hand, and began whittling off his dinner with his knife. My friend, the chieftainess, had large, strong, and not very clean hands. But she cared not for that. She grabbed up a large piece of juicy meat, into which her hand almost sank, and cut and tore off the savory bits with great delight. Then she flung it on the ground, and took a good drink of the tea; and then seizing hold of the meat, tore it again with great satisfaction. Suddenly she dropped it again upon the ground, and plunging her greasy hand into the bosom of her dress, said: 'O, missionary, I want you to see how I have tried to keep the record of the praying day.' So out of the bosom of her dress she drew a greasy dirty paper, which at first I did not recognize as the large, clean sheet I had given her. With much interest I examined it, and found that during all those six months she had faithfully kept the record. Of course I spoke kind and encouraging words to her, and she was very happy indeed to hear them.

Then she put back the dirty paper, and reaching down to the ground, again seized hold of her big piece of meat. Looking at mine, a bony bit which I had selected because I could hold it a little more easily while I carved it, she shouted out: 'Your piece of meat is a very poor one; mine is a very good piece!' and before I could realize what she was about, she exchanged the pieces. Of course I could do nothing but accept it with thanks. I had to approve of the motive even if I did not applaud the deed. It was an act of kindness that we are not all educated up to.

THE OLD REGIME.

The time during which Canada was under French dominion was two hundred and twenty-eight years. A general division of this period into three sections is suggested in a thesis for the degree of D.C.L. by Dr. Robert Stanley Weir, entitled 'The Administration of the Old Régime in Canada.' The time of exploration and scattered enterprises lasted from Jacques Cartier's time till the formation of the Company of New France in 1627. Then for about half a century Canada was controlled by four great commercial companies in succession: The Company of New France, The West India Company, the Company of Canada and the Company of the West. The last-named was a part of the extensive scheme known as the Mississippi Bubble, promoted by the notorious John Law. The monopoly of the country's trade by a great chartered company was a drag on the colony and induced wide-spread outlawry.

The young, active and hardy settlers betook themselves to the woods, beyond the reach of governors, intendants and councils. Beneath the brilliant skies and among the leafy shades of the primeval woods, the 'coureurs de bois' felt that sense of freedom which was denied them in the settlements. In vain were all the resources of administrative authority exercised against them, in vain did threats of capital punishment even, alternate with amnesties of pardon. The fur trade was profitable, and the organized life of the colony was intolerable; the 'coureurs de bois' accordingly roamed the forests, and the towns remained weak in men.

The establishment by the King of a 'Sovereign Council' in 1663 was a step toward liberating the colony from the dominion of trading companies, and later the council with the governor and the Intendant held the entire control.

Though the nominal powers of the governor were great they were enhanced far beyond what a provincial governor in France ever dreamed of by reason of the great distance which separates him from his master the king. If he abused his position the only remedy was by appeal to the court at Paris. The intendant who constantly watched the governor and wrote voluminous secret reports of the condition of affairs in the colony certainly acted as a kind of check, but the governor also availed himself of the privilege of putting the result of his observations in writing.

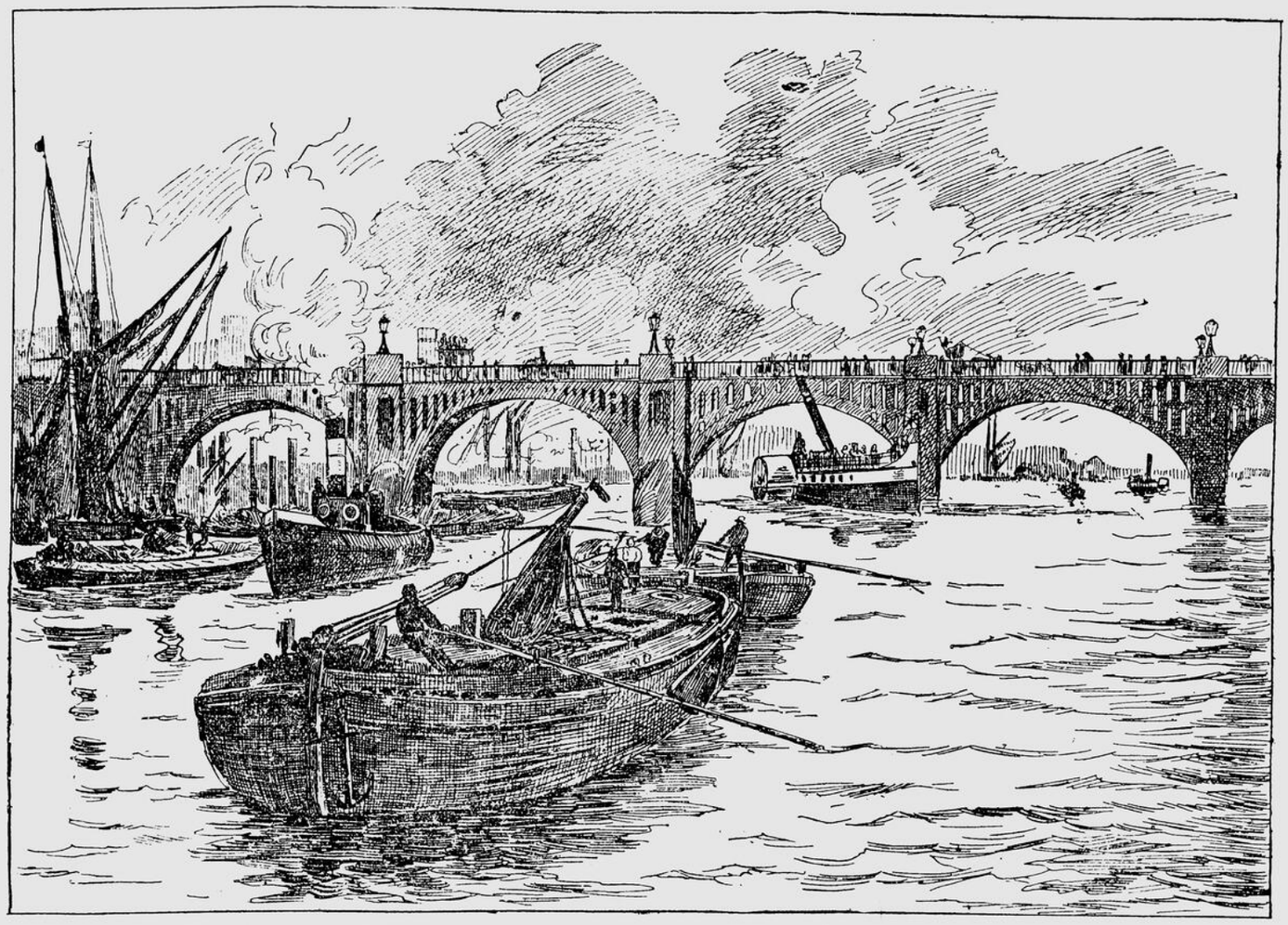
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The Intendant, speaking generally, was at the head of the civil administration, while the governor, as a military noble, commanded the war expeditions. The governor, however, participated in civil administration also, and was held accountable for the general welfare of the colony.

* * * * *

The Intendants of New France seem to have been selected with admirable judgment for their trained intelligence and executive talent. A part of Canadian history to which surprisingly little attention has been given is that which discloses the personal characteristics, the administrative acts and ordinances of these busy and most expert officials. Their influence upon the daily life of the colonists and indeed upon the general condition of the colony, was vastly more extensive and permanent than that which was exercised by the governors themselves.

(Drysdale, $1.00.)



VAUXHALL BRIDGE, LONDON: SOON TO BE DEMOLISHED.—Illustrated London News.

The march of modern improvement in London, as elsewhere, demands that old structures, and even those that are only comparatively old, shall be removed to make room for new ones. Vauxhall Bridge is one of the latest structures of note in London that the County Council has doomed to demolition. Its style of architecture, as may be noticed, is of somewhat a severe appearance, and there is no doubt but that the new one which will be built in its place will be more tasteful in design.

ART NOTES.

The discovery of a valuable Murillo is reported from Copenhagen. M. Dubois de la Rue, a French connoisseur, claims the credit of the 'find,' of which full particulars are not yet forthcoming. According to the 'Frankfurter Zeitung,' the canvass was found in a dealer's possession, and M. de la Rue has no doubt of its genuineness. He estimates its value at 600,000 fr. The actual owner, however, thinks this too modest and fixes the price at 1,200,000 kroner, or £65,000. It is believed that the picture is one painted by Murillo for the Jesuit monastery of San Ignacio de Loyola, in San Sebastian. The middle portion is well preserved, while the upper part has apparently been somewhat unskilfully restored by a Northern artist.

Mr. Rodman Wanamaker is a very prominent member of the American colony in Paris, and lives in the finest apartment on the Champs Elysees. He was decorated by the French government in the early spring, and made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He spends money like a prince, and his dinners and coaching parties are famous over two continents. He frequently tools his superb mail-coach from Paris to London without change, having a special understanding with the Channel Steamship Company, so that his ten horses and coach can be taken on at Calais and let off at Dover without dismounting at all. Mr. Wanamaker's greatest hobby, however, is the American Art Association, of which he is president. This club of students has every reason to be grateful to Mr. Wanamaker, for with his assistance it has a superb home in an old Louis Quatorze palace in the Quai de Conti, not far from the Institut de France, where every comfort and luxury may be had by the members for the yearly fee of four dollars. That charming little monthly, the 'Quartier Latin,' also owes its life to Mr. Wanamaker, for although it is edited and contributed to by the students of the Latin Quarter of Paris, Mr. Wanamaker backs it, and it is making wonderful progress. Mr. Wanamaker is the son of Mr. John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, and is married to Miss Parker, who was born in America, but who has lived so long in Paris that she is more French than the French. They have three beautiful children.

SCIENCE NOTES.

The State of Wisconsin is infested with an entirely new species of bug, resembling a large bee, that preys upon growing corn, destroying crops by the acre in a very short time, leaving the cobs clean shelled on the stalk. No remedy has yet been found for the ravages of the pest.

During the last quarter of a century the English death rate has been reduced from 22 to 18 per annum by the joint labors of sanitarians in the prevention of disease and of doctors in curing it. Prof. Matthew Hay of Aberdeen is of the opinion that no further reduction could reasonably be expected. A death rate of only 10 per 1,000 would mean that everybody born would live to be 100 years old. It is probable that the natural elements of decay in men, as in all things living which made eventually for death, independently of environment, would not permit of a lower general death rate than about 14 to 15 even under the most favorable hygienic conditions being reasonably attainable. So that by the time the English had gone as far in reducing the death rate as they had already in the past quarter of a century they have reached the ultimate minimum. But it will certainly not be in another quarter of a century.

'There are over 10,000 Europeans and Americans resident in China. The English head the list with 4,000, the Americans number 1,325; Germans, 882; French, 875; Portuguese, 805; Spaniards, 461; Norwegians, 375; Russians, 116, and Italians, 108. There are 669 Japanese. Twenty-two ports are open to foreign residence; that is to say, that Europeans are allowed to acquire conditional title to certain lands, on which they live, govern themselves, and have special privileges in judicial matters. The ports are Mengtz, Lung Chow, Pakhoi, King Chow, Lappa, Canton, Kowlon, Swatow, Amoy, Fuchau, Winchow, Ningpo, Shanghai, Chinklang, Wuhu, Kiuklang, Kankow, Ichang, Chungking, Chefoo, Teinsin, and Niuchwang. It is to be noticed that Pekin does not appear on this list, although the embassies and legations are established there. The Chinese who find themselves under foreign jurisdiction appear more than contented with the situation, because although taxes are high, they are fixed. Two hundred thousand natives live in the European settlements of Shanghai. Besides the foreign residents of China, a large number live in ports that have been ceded to other nations. For instance, Hongkong, which is British, comprises in its civil population 4,195 Europeans and Americans. With the troops and sailors, this number is raised to 8,545. Hongkonk is the actual capital of foreign industry in the far East. More than 3,000 vessels, with a tonnage of nearly 4,000,000, touch there annually. The same spirit which caused the development of Singapore, Colombo, and Hongkong is to be found in the foreign settlements of the open ports of China.'

COTTAGE GARDENING.

This department is conducted by Mr. S. S. Bain, nurseryman and florist, to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

The sharp frost which we had last Sunday morning has made an end of most of the garden plants, reminding us that for everything there is a season. We have had our pleasure, and I hope profit out of the garden, and if we are to increase our pleasure and profit next year we must begin at once to prepare for it. Everything in the garden which has been killed should at once be taken out of the ground, root and branch, gathered all together and burned, so that any insect eggs which may have been deposited in the branches or roots may be destroyed. After they are all burned scatter the ashes over the ground. Ashes is a splendid fertilizer. The next thing to be considered is: Do you intend to plant any bulbs in your garden? If so the ground for them must be made ready by first giving the soil a liberal quantity of manure, having the same dug deep into the ground, breaking up any lumps which may be found while the work is going on. The middle or latter part of October is a splendid time to plant bulbs out doors. Next week I hope to be able to give full instructions how to do it. In the meantime, procure your bulbs and have them ready to put in the ground. If you are to put in an asparagus bed this fall from the young seedlings grown from last spring, be sure to have some well-rotted manure on hand. Give it a turn over and let it stand for a short time. This will bring it into better condition.

Are you to plant any small fruit, such as currants, gooseberries, raspberries, grapes or apple trees, etc.? Make up your mind what part of the garden is to be set apart for this purpose. Have a plan for everything. Now is the time to study it out, for even the smallest matter of this kind is better thought out for some time before carrying it into practice. The matter has to be looked at from so many sides, such as position as to sunlight; convenience; how would it look after the thing has been planted; would it not be better in some other place; will it shade some place where we wish the sun to shine; and above all, is it the best position in which the thing planted is to bring forth the best results. When all this is decided, prepare for the same by having the plants to be placed at hand; know what are the best varieties, and do not run after a plant or tree because it is new. Have nothing but tested varieties, and when you get enough for all your wants of this sort established, it will be time then for you to go after novelties.

DRAINAGE.

Has your garden been drained to take away all the water in spring and at all times when there is a superabundance? If not now is the time to have some drains put in, and let me say that if you do not know the advantage of a drained garden do not let another year pass without knowing it, for the advantages are so numerous that it would take up much space to enumerate them. Have you not been able to get on to the ground early enough in spring? The reason is you have no drains. Have many of your plants which ought to have lived for years been killed ever year, it is because you have not drained. Have you had lilies planted in the ground and lost them? It is most frequently caused by water lying about, and over the bulbs which has killed them. Does your ground crack and bake hard upon the surface? It is often caused by want of drainage. So get a few drains put in by all means, and have it done at once, before anything is to be planted into the ground permanently. Indeed a great part of the trouble most people are having with their fruit trees is caused through the want of proper and sufficient drainage.

VEGETABLES.

All root crops should be at once (if not already done) stored away in the cellar. Beets, carrots, parsnips and root crops of this nature should be stored in sand, or dry soil, if sand cannot be procured. Celery should be taken up, carefully made clean from all decayed or injured leaves, and stored in as cool a place as possible, where frost cannot get at it, and if no place can be had in doors it can be safely carried over a month yet outside by protecting it from the frost. This can be done by straw or other covering, leaving the plants in the place where they grew and blanching them by having the soil banked well up to the tops of the stalks. If you have grown cabbage and have no cellar, they can be saved for a long time by simply pulling them out of the ground and turning them head down, and roots in the air, covering them over with straw, or any covering, to protect them from the frost, and when the nights grow still colder and the frost sharper, cover over with soil and in this way pit them in the ground, making sure that no water can get into them when they are wanted for use. Begin at one end and then cover the row up again.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

CYCLAMEN—CINERARIA.

Mrs. R. D.—Should cyclamen plants have any but one plant in a six-inch pot? Do cyclamen and cineraria plants keep over summer to bloom another winter, and how should they be treated? Ans.—Provided the cyclamen is large enough, one is right, but when growing them from seed many small seedlings could be grown for some time in a six-inch pot, yet this I would not advise. It is better to grow them in small pots as they grow. 2. Yes, cyclamen can be grown for many years when carefully grown, but with cinerarias it is best to grow them fresh from seed every year. The young plants give much greater satisfaction. Still, when a very superior variety is grown it has been the custom to take cuttings from the base of the old plant and grow them in this way, but the seed sold now is so very fine that better varieties [illegible] be grown in this way than any other.

CLEMATIS — LEAVES FOR NAME — VIRGINIAMON VINE.

Lover of Flowers.—Would you [illegible] kind as to tell which is the best way to propagate the clematis paniculata? I have tried it in soil, also in water, but did not succeed in getting it to grow. Also, can you tell me the names of the plants that the enclosed leaves were taken from; also how to propagate the Virginiamon vine? Ans.—There are four ways of increasing clematis. The first is by seed; the second is by layering the young shoots in summer; the third by inarching the young wood, and the fourth by grafting. I would advise 'Lover of Flowers' to try the layering of the young shoots in summer. To do this take a vigorous young shoot and lay it upon the ground and at every four or five eyes (that is where the leaves come out) peg it into the ground with a peg having a crook on top. First, however, have some sharp sand, take a small quantity of soil out of the place where you intend to peg the shoot, and place a handful of the sand in its place. Into this peg the shoot. After you have finished pegging place a small quantity of sand over the shoot where pegged and above this some soil to cover the sand. In dry weather give an occasional watering. This is all that will be necessary until the layers are rooted, but make sure and peg the shoot in the soil very firmly with the hooked sticks. This prevents the wind from blowing it about, which would prevent the shoot from rooting. Should the shoot grow any longer, you can layer as far as five or six eyes to the top of the shoot and get more plants from one shoot. When they are rooted, which will take some time, take a sharp knife and cut the plants apart, at the end of each layer where it goes into the ground nearest to the parent plant. This will leave a short long plant to grow. In the fall plant them out in the garden where you want them to grow, giving them a slight covering over winter. 2. I am afraid you have given me the wrong name of your vine. Any cinnamon I know of are trees, not vines; there is cinnamum camphora, the camphor tree of China and Japan, and the cinnamum zeylanicum, the cinnamon tree of India, grown very largely in Ceylon. If you send me the botanical name I will know better what you want. The leaves for name, came so broken that I cannot make sure of what they are. I have said before that when anything for name is sent to me it ought to be in a box, so that nothing would destroy it. Try again.

Miss R.—What would take scales off orange trees? Ans.—The best remedy I know of is patience, a hard brush, a little soap and water, and if they will not be removed by a hard brush, take a small piece of smooth stick, sharp and flat at the end and brush them off. After all are removed, sponge the leaves and plant with soap and water, and when this is on about twenty minutes or half an hour wash the whole plant in pure water.

INSECT ON PLANTS—LEAF FOR NAME.

C. J. C.—I am troubled with a small whitish-grey insect on my cyclamen and gloxinia. I suppose them to be thrip. They are very lively little fellows, they glaze the under side of the leaf, when it dies. I tried Gishurst's compound and succeeded in killing the gloxinia. I have a large collection of both these plants, indeed all the colors I can get. I would be glad if you would tell me what to do. I have only an ordinary window in which to cultivate. I enclose leaf of a plant I would like you to name, and direct in its cultivation. Also if it blooms. The plant is in a six-inch pot, has not yet bloomed, two years old. Grows upon one stalk. Have tried pinching to give better habit, but it refuses to be trained. It will grow up without branching. Ans.—Many thanks for your kind remarks about 'Cottage Gardening.' Your trouble comes from the insect you mention, and a very troublesome pest it is. It is not like green fly that remains on the plant while the insecticide is applied and gets killed. Thrip flies away on the first touch and comes not again until what is put on has dripped from the leaves, and as their work is on the under side of the leaves they can always find standing room that has not been touched by the spraying; therefore the proper thing for you to do is not to syringe the liquid on, but to dip the plants, and by so doing you cover every part of the plant, and when your friends come back they find that you have left them no standing room on the under, or upper side of the foliage. Do this say twice or even three times a week for a short time and you will get rid of your thrip. But one thing I wish you to remember, and that is, do not make your remedy too strong. This, I think, was your trouble with Gisburst's compound, which is a very strong insecticide. Nothing of this kind should destroy a plant unless it is applied too strong. I find it always better to apply weak remedies and do it often, than one strong dose and run the risk of doing injury to the tenderest plant. The tobacco water should be used in a weak state more as a preventive than a cure. The leaf sent for name is one of the air plants. It [illegible] is upright in most cases, but when you plant several plants in one pot you will get a very nice bushy specimen. This has to be done with several plants. The flowers when in a warm moist climate

NOTES AND NOTICES.

From now until Nov. 1 we will sell all our present stock of both new and second-hand pianos and organs at sacrifice prices for cash, or on easy terms of payments, at which time we will be moving into the new store. Come and see the bargains. D. W. Karn & Co., 2534 St. Catherine street.

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...TO FIVE MILLIONS AND HOLD ...EAN SHIPS.

...the Club Tarte on ... Mr. Tarte said that his ... Number Nineteen would ... ...ernment to the ... from the centre of ... ...me of four or ... ...ne of two thous... ... he was deter... ...nture for the ... ... the true port ... ...east end of the ... ...frontage in the ... ...four thous... ... the second, ...st no more ... of dollars ...city would ... These are ... the most seri... ... Tarte's speech is where ...east end as the true port ...rise he makes this state... ...mmary to more promises ...

...dock for the east end has ...f any time during the last ... it was at the instance of ...Britain that surveys were ...drawn up. Various plans ...pted by officials and pri... ...the one here presented ...modation and is as ...objects as any. It is pos... ...the basin in two way, ...a lock or without. Without ...would remain stagnant ...to health and it would ...found best to have a lock. ...that a pumping station ...to be provided and main... ...necessary locking in and ...s. The basin would provide ...for only eleven vessels, ...without a lock and the ...of earthwork, in the neigh... ...two million dollars. With a ...and substantial masonry, it would ...between three and four millions of ...dollars, and if built by government, with ...improvements, it would probably cost ...millions of dollars. It will be seen ...the above that docks properly con...structed and equipped would cost double ...what the proposed wharves would have ...done and only give half the accommoda...tion besides, there would be the incon...venience of delay of locking in and out. ...Further, it is necessary to bear in mind ...that the ... vessels would be very dif... ...most. The trade in the ... is an express one ...to remain so; the trade at the ...docks, when it comes, will be ...or altogether in bulk; the point ...shipment from car and inland ...to ocean-going steamers.

...The site of the proposed inland dock ...is a natural depression, and it is under... ...that the owners would sell it to ...the government for purposes of a dry ...dock, at cost, plus interest, for the sake ...of the increased value the dock would ...give the remaining adjacent properties. According to some of the Montreal busi...ness men and engineers, such a dock would be very useful at some future time for bulk cargoes, but at no time will it be available for the express trade; as butter, cheese, fruit, and all perishable exports will seek the centre of the harbor, and the express imports will seek the quays ...near the warehouses and workshops of ...the business section. The site of the ...proposed dock is over three miles from ...the Custom House, and that gives some ...idea of how out of the way it would be ...for the large majority of the Montreal ...merchants.

...But it cannot be too strongly said that ...this dock, at present, is wanted not at ...all. At the time of the inception of ...Plan No. 6, a four pier plan was also ...proposed at the east end, and it will be ...seen by some, that two of these piers ...have been built already, while nothing ...has been done in the centre of the har... ...There is always more than ample ...room for all at the Hochelaga end, ...even at the busiest time; but now, while ...the wharves are filled with ships, ...the sheds are deserted, and a can... ...be shot along them with... ...hindering anything. Probably nearly ...a mile of wharfage is not being used ...at the present time. Now, if this proposed in... ...land dock could be used as a dry dock, ...as Rudyard Kipling might say, in an... ...swer to a prayer. There is already a dry ...dock at Quebec, but that is often filled, ...and vessels wanting repair of ves... ...sels have no future usefulness.

KNOWLEDGE COMES BUT WISDOM LINGERS.

...In the city of Cambridge, England, I met ...an intelligent clergyman who ...had been a 'Varsity man,' ...and in conversance, speaking of ...Martin Tupper, the world's greatest ...poet, he would be wouldn't do ...such things, you know.' ...And so I strolled it ...with a clerical friend was ...[illegible] would have ...[illegible] out of these ...[illegible] made of their genius a ...[illegible]

...I went further and thought ...[illegible] had done to banish ...[illegible] satisfaction to remem... ...Oxford did I not the acquaintance of ...[illegible] possible that a Har... ...could have made a stronger ...[illegible] Lincoln; or that Edi... ...[illegible] has wrought greater ...things than that of any other man of the century, was the loser by not being versed in physics as taught at Yale.

The law of compensation never rests, and the men who are taught too much from books are not taught by deity. Most education in the past has failed to awaken in its subject a degree of intellectual consciousness. It is the education that the Jesuits served out to the Indian. It made him peaceable but took all dignity out of him. From a noble red man he descended into a dirty 'Injun,' who signed away his heritage for rum.

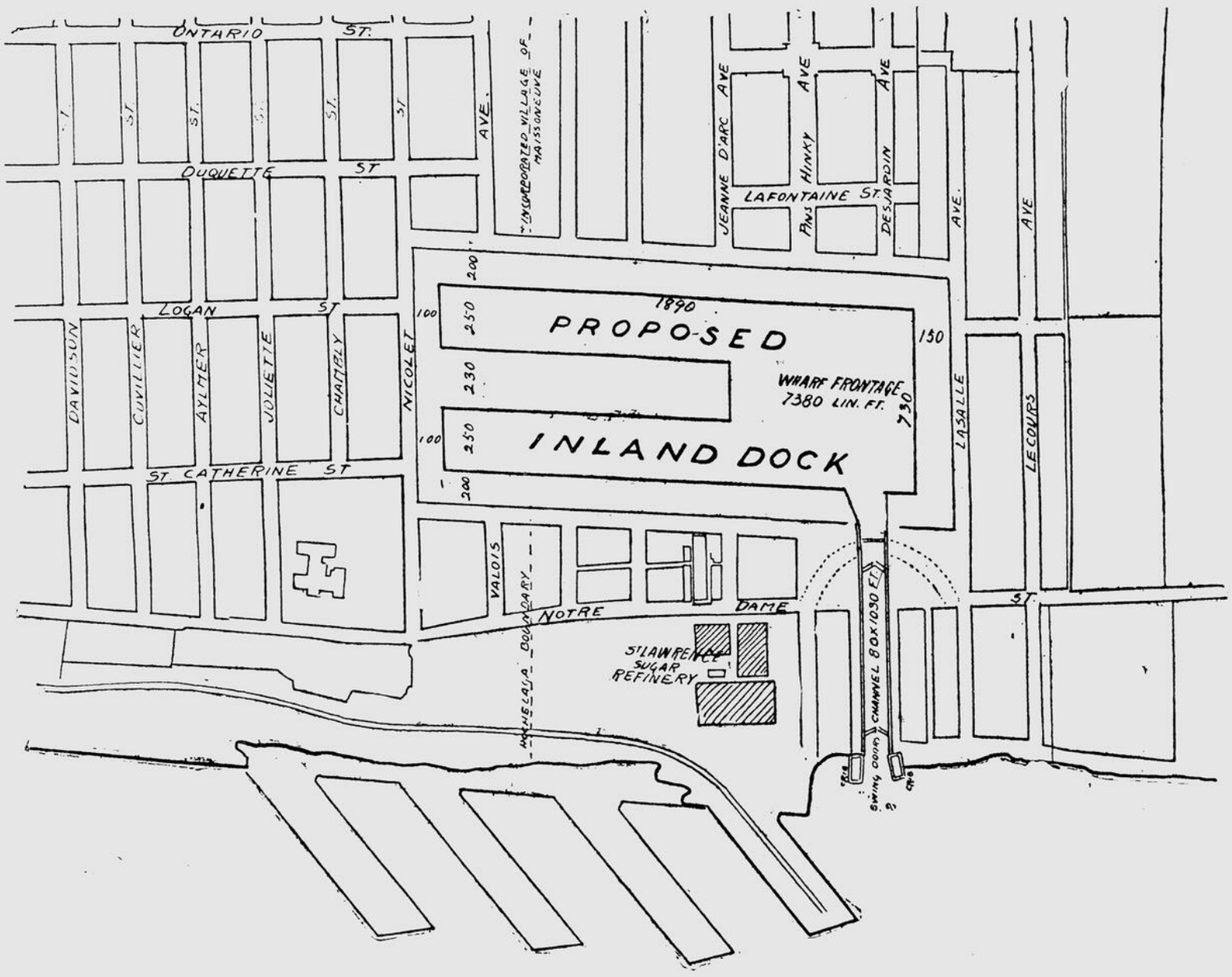
The world's plan of education has mostly been priestly—we have striven to inculcate trust and reverence. We have cited authorities and quoted precedents and given examples: it was a matter of memory; while all the time the whole spiritual acreage was left untilled.

A race educated in this way never advances, save as it is jolted out of its notions by men with either a sublime ignorance of, or an indifference to what has been done and said. These men are always called barbarians by their contemporaries: they are jeered and hooted. They supply much mirth by their eccentricities. After they are dead the world sometimes canonizes them and carves on their tombs the word, 'Saviour.'

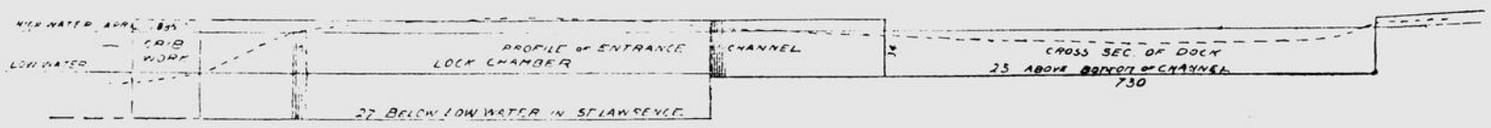
Do I then plead the cause of ignorance? Well, yes, rather so. A little ignorance is not a dangerous thing. A man who reads too much—who accumulates too many facts—gets his mind filled to the point of saturation; matters then crystallize, and the head becomes a solid thing that refuses to let anything either in or out. In his soul there is no guest-chamber. His only hope for progress lies in another incarnation.

And so, a certain ignorance seems a necessary equipment for the doing of a great work. To live in a big city and know what others are doing and saying; to meet the learned and powerful, and hear their sermons and lectures; to view the unending shelves of vast libraries, is to be discouraged at the start. And thus we find that genius is essentially rural—a country product. Salons, soirees, theatres, concerts, lectures, libraries, produce a fine mediocrity that smiles at the right time, and bows when 'tis proper, but it is well to bear in mind that George Eliot, Elizabeth Barrett, Charlotte Bronte and Jane Austen were all country girls, with little companionship, nourished on picked-up classics, having a healthy ignorance of what the world was saying and doing.

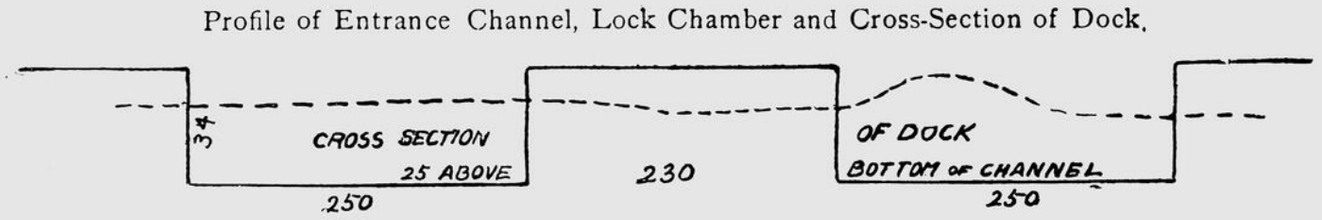
ELBERT HUBBARD.



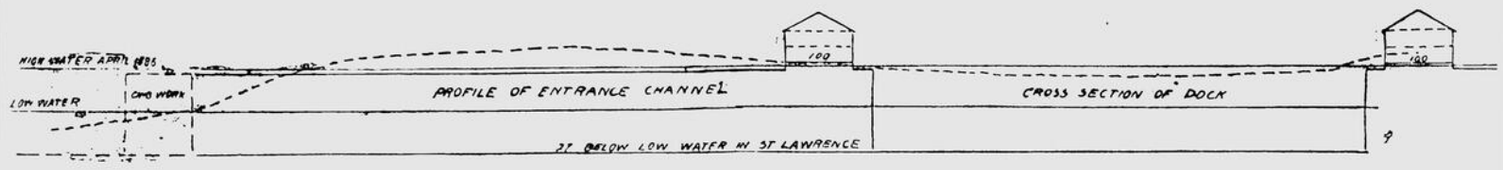
Proposed Inland Basin Will Cost Four to Five Millions and Accommodate Only Eleven Steamers.



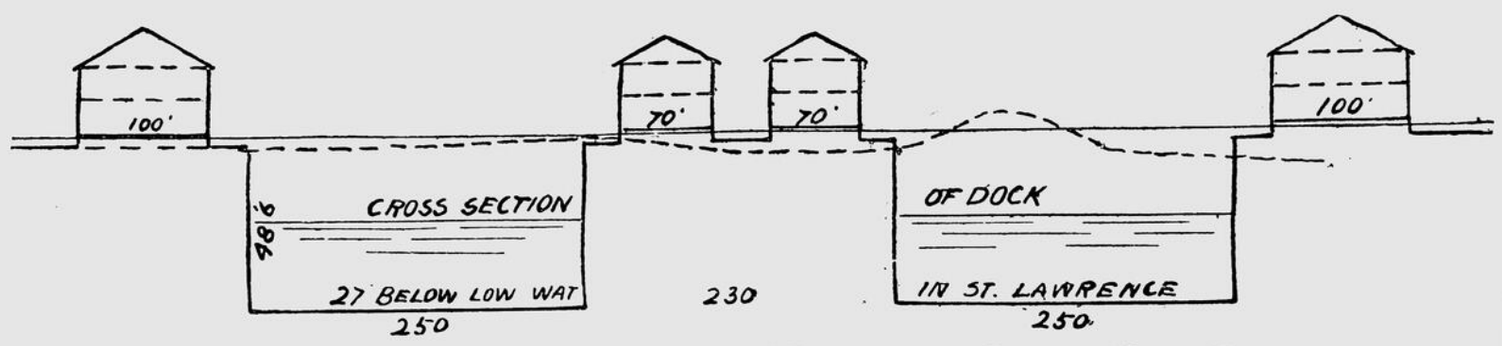
Profile of Entrance Channel, Lock Chamber and Cross-Section of Dock.



Cross Section of Dock Showing the Two Basins and Pier.



Another Profile of Entrance Channel and Cross-Section of Dock Showing Sheds.



Cross Section of Dock Showing Width of Structures on Outer and Inner Piers.

GIGANTIC TEMPERANCE UNDERTAKING.

A MILLION TEETOTALLERS TO BE MADE IN ONE DAY.

(London 'Daily Mail,' Oct. 2.)

The attempt is to be made to secure 1,000,000 teetotallers in one day.

It is to be undertaken by some 50,000 men, and women, and the date fixed for this interesting event is Saturday, Oct. 16.

The probability is that comparatively few persons know that next Lord Mayor's Day is the fiftieth anniversary of the first Band of Hope meeting ever held in this country, and it is as a fitting celebration of this great temperance jubilee that thousands of men and women are going to try to get 1,000,000 more adherents to their cause.

Yorkshire people are proud of the fact that this first Band of Hope meeting was held in Leeds. Everybody knows of the rivalry that exists in almost everything between the Tykes and the sister county of Lancashire. The 'seven men of Preston' will always go down to fame as the pioneers of temperance, but the land of the White Rose claims equality with the red rose in consideration of the fact that the Band of Hope was formed at Leeds. Many think that the Tykes have greater cause for congratulation, inasmuch as the youthful abstainers greatly outnumber the adults.

On the Band of Hope Jubilee Day monster demonstrations are to be held, and the crusade to-day fortnight for one million more teetotallers is in order that its success—if it succeeds—may be announced when the rejoicings take place. The attempt is to be made in a quiet way—not by buttonholing people in the street, but by the persistent door-to-door canvass of the 50,000 workers who have pledged themselves to get this 1,000,000 more.

It is believed that every house in the land will be visited on the Saturday in question. Of course, if the parents will sign the pledge, so much the better from the teetotallers' point of view. But the great idea is to get fathers and mothers to allow their children to become total abstainers. The great success of the Band of Hope movement in the past has been largely owing to the fact that children are seldom admitted without the written consent of their parents or guardians, and it is hoped to get the 1,000,000 on these lines.

Each of the 50,000 workers will be allotted a certain district, and it will be his or her duty to visit every home in that district and plead for recruits. Those organizing the crusade are very sanguine as to its favorable termination, because an attempt some years ago on a much smaller scale was crowned with success. If such proves to be the case, there will be no less than 4,000,000 juvenile abstainers in the country.

'Temperance Sunday' has been an institution for many years, but this year it is to be observed more than ever. Nearly every cathedral, church, and chapel in the land will hold special services, the preachers including the Archbishop of Canterbury, most of the bishops, and all the leading Nonconformist ministers. The archbishop will preach at St. Paul's Cathedral, while a similar service, with a special preacher, will take place in Westminster Abbey.

HOME READING UNION.

The National Home Reading Union, in its short existence in Canada has already found its way into all parts of the Dominion, and its direction in helping to choose out courses of reading and books has been gladly taken advantage of by a very large number of members. Its plan is to draw up a number of subjects for study, and then to furnish lists of the best books available on those subjects. There is also a monthly magazine in which appear articles on the different books, advising members as to the best methods of reading and so on.

Those who wish may join as individual members and read by themselves, but it is preferable to join in circles of five or more. Members who join in this way read the books at home and meet weekly, fortnightly, or monthly, as most suitable, for the discussion of the reading done in the intervals. In this way not only is the reading beneficial, but the contact with other minds in the discussion makes the books more interesting and of greater value. There are three sections: Special, general, and young people's. Members of the former may only take three of the ten subjects given, and are entitled only to the lists of books on those three; but those who join either the general or young people's may, if they please, take all the subjects of those sections and get the complete book lists.

The fees, including magazines, for nine months, are: Special section, $1; General, fifty cents; Young People's, forty cents, and ten cents less in all sections for members of circles.

The subjects for this year, which is just beginning, are as follows:—

SPECIAL COURSE, SECTION.

I. English history to the death of John.
II. English literature: Chaucer and Spencer.
IIa. History as taught by the English novelists (probably Scott).
III. Shakespeare.
IV. Browning.
V. The British colonies and dependencies (chiefly India and South Africa).
VI. Egyptian art and archaeology.
VII. French classical literature.
VIII. Architecture.
IX. The Poor Law: Its history and administration.
X. Botany: Flowerless plants, including bacteria.

GENERAL COURSE, SECTION.

I. Economic and social science.
II. Modern History: The story of the Nineteenth Century labor movement.
III. Biography.
IV. Travel.
V. Natural Science.
VI. Literature.
VII. Old Greek life.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SECTION.

I. History and biography from 1820.
II. Literature (prose and poetry, including historical novels.)
III. Shakespeare.
IV. Romance and travel.
V. Botany and natural history.

The authorities of the Fraser Institute realizing the educational influence of the union, have made special concessions, by which members of the N. H. R. U. may take out books from the library on presentation of their tickets of membership, without making the usual deposit. Many, if not all, of the required books, in use by the union, are to be found in the Fraser Institute. Any one who wishes for further information might communicate with the honorary secretary, Miss Skelton, 183 Mansfield street.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Messrs. Willis & Co.'s Warerooms.—The redecorating and refurnishing of Messrs. Willis & Co.'s warerooms, 1824 Notre Dame street, which has been going on for some time past, is now completed, and the results present a very attractive appearance. The interior decorations have been carried out in a tasteful and harmonious manner, and the general alterations will be found to facilitate the display of the many handsome pianos on the floors, and to add to the comfort of the firm's numerous patrons. An appropriate feature is the gallery of portraits of prominent pianists and artists displayed on the walls, many of them being personal souvenirs acquired by the principal, Mr. A. P. Willis, in his lengthened intercourse with the musical profession. Among these are faithful presentments of D'Albert, Dr. von Bulow, Stavenhagen, the beautiful Carreno, our beloved songbird, Albani; while among the veteran manufacturers are the three 'Knabes,' representing the three generations of that great house, and also portraits of those nearer to us, viz., Mr. Wm. Bell, of Guelph, and Mr. R. S. Williams, sr., of Toronto. The imposing stock of pianos of the great makes handled by Messrs. Willis & Co. are to be seen on the floors, many of them being of special design and finish. A competent and courteous staff are always in attendance, and there are many spots in our city where an hour can be less enjoyably spent than at the commodious warerooms of Messrs. Willis & Co., 1824 Notre Dame street (near McGill street,) Montreal. 16

A DREAM OF THE PREHISTORIC.

(New York 'Independent.')

Naked and shaggy they herded at eve by the sound of the seas,
When the sky and the ocean were red as with blood from the battles of God,
And the wind like a monster sped forth with its feet on the rocks and the trees,
And the sands of the desert blew over the wastes of the drouth-smitten sod.

Here mad with the torments of hunger, despairing they sank to their rest,
Some crouching alone in their anguish, some gathered in groups on the beach;
And with tears almost human the mother looked down at the babe at her breast;
And her pain was the germ of our love, and her cry was the root of our speech.

Then a cloud from the sunset arose, like cormorant gorged with its prey,
And extended its wings on the sky, till it smothered the stars in its gloom,
And ever the famine-worn faces were wet with the wind-carried spray,
And dimly the voice of the deep to their ears was a portent of doom.

And the dawn that rose up on the morrow, apparelled in gold like a priest,
Through the smoke of the incense of morning, looked down on a vision of death:
For the vultures were gathered together and circled with joy to their feast,
On hearts that had ceased from their sorrow, and lips that had yielded their breath.

Then the ages went by like a dream, and the shore-line emerged from the deep,
And the stars as they watched through the years saw a change on the face of the earth;
For over the blanket of sand that had covered the dead in their sleep,
Great forests grew up with their green, and the sources of rivers had birth.

And here, in the after-times, man, the white-faced and smooth-handed, came by,
And he built him a city to dwell in and temples of prayer to his God;
He filled it with music and beauty, his spirit aspired to the sky,
While the dead by whose pain it was fashioned lay under the ground that he trod.

He wrenched from great Nature her secrets, the stars in their courses he named;
He weighed them and measured their orbits, he harnessed the horses of steam;
He captured the lightnings of heaven, the waves of the ocean he tamed—
And ever the wonder amazed him as one that awakes from a dream.

But under the streets and the markets, the banks and the temples of prayer,
Where humanity labored and plotted, or loved with an instinct divine,
Deep down in the silence and gloom of the earth that had shrouded them there
Were the fossil remains of a skull and the bones of what once was a spine.

Infolded in darkness forever, untouched by the changes above,
And mingled as clay with the clay which the hands of the ages had brought,
Were the hearts in whose furnace of anguish was smelted the gold of our love,
And the brains from whose twilight of instinct has risen the dawn of our thought.

But the law, that was victor of old with its heel on the neck of the brute,
Still tramples our hearts in the darkness, still grinds down our face in the dust;
We are sown in corruption and anguish—whose fingers will gather the fruit?
Our life is but lent for a season—for whom do we hold it in trust?

In the vault of the sky overhead, in the gulfs that lie under our feet,
The wheels of the universe turn and the laws of the universe blend;
The pulse of our life is in tune with the rhythm of forces that beat
In the surf of the furthest star's sea, and are spent and regathered to spend.

Yet we trust in the will of the Being whose fingers have spangled the night
With the dust of a myriad worlds, and who speaks in the thunders of space;
Tho' we see not the start or the finish, tho' vainly we cry for the light,
Let us mount in the glory of manhood and meet the God-Man face to face.

FREDERICK GEORGE SCOTT.

Quebec.

BIBLE SOCIETY'S COLUMN.

The stated monthly meeting of the Montreal Bible Society was held in the committee room of the Bible House on Thursday, Oct. 7. The question of the collections to be taken up in the city, towards the funds of the society, was long and earnestly discussed. Mr. Theo. Lyman is soliciting help from the merchants and others as in former years. In addition to this, an attempt is being made to secure special collections from the city churches, or, where this may not be convenient, to induce churches to appoint one or two collectors to canvass their people. Some of the churches have already agreed to do so, and others are expected to fall into line.

During September four colporteurs were in the field. They visited 1,519 families and sold and loaned about 250 copies of the Scriptures. During the same month the Bible House issued 1766 bibles, testaments and portions, the value of which amounted to $421. In addition to these the sales over the counter totalled about $206.

The Rev. H. Gomery put in a good month's work, and reported results considerably in advance of the corresponding month of the previous year. His sales of the Scriptures amounted to $255—an increase of $125—and the free contributions which he received were $444, an increase of $105.

When 'boiled down,' the leading facts of his journal are as follows:—

Fitch Bay, Sept. 1.—Met in Union Church. Good spirit pervading. Mrs. Dollop, by her thorough and earnest canvass, had secured a good list of subscribers, so the report of the secretary was encouraging.

Beebe Plain, Sept. 2.—Improvement in numbers at our meeting. The Rev. Mr. Kilburn urged the importance of bible circulation. Mr. Brookes was appointed secretary by unanimous vote. Our veteran friend, Mr. R. Rexford, being urged to accept the presidency, modestly declined.

Stanstead, Sept. 3.—Our president, Dr. Cowles, brought before us the subject of bible criticism. Ernest addresses by the Revs. F. G. Lett and J. Davies assured us that the old bible would shine forth as triumphantly as ever. Subscriptions had not yet been taken up.

Cassville, Sept. 5.—Sunday morning in the Methodist Church. The report was a good one. Our friends here have been doing excellent work, in addition to their subscriptions.

Boynton, in the afternoon.—First visit here on the invitation of the Rev. C. Moore. Preached on the duty of the church to witness for the Gospel among the nations, and the friends gave a liberal offertory.

Ayer's Flats, at night.—By the exertions of our president this branch makes a showing for the current year.

Massawippi, Sept. 6.—The young people came out to the meeting. One of the old faces we shall see no more, that of Mr. E. H. Le Barron, who has just passed away. Mr. C. L. Percival gave us a manly address. Report about equal to last year.

Waterville, Sept. 7.—Good attendance, Mr. J. R. Ball presiding, in the absence of Dr. Powers through sickness. Capital report from L. Lawson, Esq., of the good work of collectors.

Hatley, Sept. 8.—Rev. G. W. Williamson presided. He spoke of the importance of bible study in order to the upbuilding of Christian character. Mr. George Boyce gave his report, an exceedingly good one.

Way's Mills, Sept. 9.—Some signs here evidence possibilities of good work.

Barnston, Sept. 10.—The same Christian workers still to the fore; the willing horse has always plenty of work. The Rev. Messrs. G. Stafford and Terry were present with earnest words. Report not yet completed.

Coaticook, Sept. 12.—Sunday morning in Methodist church; good congregation. I had the help of Mr. G. C. Masteen. A large congregation listened with evident interest to our address. The work here was in advance of last year. Perryboro and Dixville in the afternoon and evening. This branch, after patient working, bears fruit, this year, in a handsome subscription. Collectors had done well.

Compton, Sept. 13.—The Rev. R. Smith presided. A small meeting. The village collectors had done better than last year. Returns from outside had not come in. Our secretary, E. T. Craig, asked to be relieved of office but he was re-elected.

Moe's River, Sept. 15.—The Rev. E. Coles gave me a hearty welcome, and Mr. Draper furnished an encouraging report, far in advance of last year.

Martinville, Sept. 15.—The same faithful few present, but why so few? The signs of material prosperity are not wanting.

Sherbrooke, Sept. 16.—I enjoyed the hospitality of the Rev. B. W. Day. Meeting not so large as expected, but the report of Mr. S. D. Gilkerson was an excellent one, showing a generous desire on the part of the citizens to forward our work. The Rev. Dr. Williams presided.

Lennoxville, Sept. 17.—The gathering was pleasant, but not large. The Rev. W. A. Read conducted the devotions. The report was not completed, but promised to be an advance of last year.

Johnville, Sept. 18.—The friends here, always make a good showing, both in number and money. The branch has good officers and collectors. Mr. William Alger presided.

Brighton, Sunday, Sept. 19.—This date had been altered to meet local arrangements, but the change not being generally understood reduced our numbers. The work, however, had been well done, hence a good report.

Eaton, Sunday evening, pouring rain, but the Rev. A. H. Farnsworth was faithful and rendered his service heartily. Report to follow.

Cookshire, Sept. 20.—A good number of young people greeted us here. The Rev. Rural Dean Robertson addressed us on the bible standard of living, the Rev. C. W. Finch taking part. Mr. E. S. Orr promised his report later; his sales of scriptures had been fair.

East Angus, Sept. 21.—The best week-day meeting in point of numbers we have seen here. Also the best report. Revs. W. Adcock and C. W. Finch were with us. A good appointment of officers was made

Ascot Corners, Sept. 22.—This place is hardly ripe for a branch organization, but may be a good district under the last branch.

Sawyerville, Sept. 23.—A well worked branch; a great many 'cheerful givers.' Prompt collectors in nearly every district, enabled Mr. William Sawyer to render a capital report. Mr. Levi W. French in the chair. The Rev. M. Moore was with us.

Island Brook, Sept. 24.—Good meeting despite the rain. The chairman gave a thoughtful introductory address. The collectors had been successful.

Bury (Robinson), Sept. 25.—In time for morning service in the English church. A business meeting was held next morning for election of officers, etc.

Marsboro, Sept. 27.—A hearty welcome from the Rev. N. Machray awaited me. The weather and church calls of various kinds had somewhat reduced our attendance and funds.

Hampden, Sept. 29.—Meeting in town hall, Milan. A large number came together and we afterwards organized a branch society with officers. Our previous work here has been through the generous interest of the Rev. A. F. McQueen. We thank him for his services and trust that his future labors in our behalf may be lightened. In driving a strange horse home an accident occurred by which the vehicle was upset with myself pinned under it. My head still rings and if it had been as thoroughly smashed as was my hat the society would have needed another secretary.

Tingwick, Sept. 30.—Most of to-day spent pushing wheelwright, blacksmith and harness-makers along with the necessary repairs after the smash-up, so that I might keep my appointment here. Am glad I succeeded. Met here the Rev. Ewen McQueen, who has taken charge, and by his energy secured us perhaps the best returns ever made from this branch.

IS THE PARTHENON DOOMED?

(London 'Daily News.')

Inquiries made among the best English archaeologists seem to show that the sensational statements regarding the dangers of the Parthenon collapsing, which have recently been published, are greatly exaggerated. It is true that for some time there have been signs of decay in parts of the famous Athenian temple, certain blocks in the architraves having proved rotten, and others having slightly given way, owing to the shocks of earthquakes. But, as Mr. Pearose, the architect at St. Paul's Cathedral, pointed out some years ago, the stones are so perfectly jointed that the errors occasioned by any small shifts arising from earthquakes, or from the violence of human agency, can be corrected most satisfactorily. An International Committee of Experts, with Mr. Penrose as the English representative, sat some time ago to consider what repairs were necessary. It decided that a partial restoration was wanted, but that no changes in form or in the kind of material used could be permitted. The Greek authorities, with true Oriental spirit, have shown great leisureliness in carrying out the repairs the committee suggested. First, it was decided that nothing must be done till after the Olympic games were finished. At the end of the games a great mass of scaffolding was erected, and this effort seemed, for the time, to exhaust the strength of the Greeks. Careful observers declare that, at the present rate of progress, it will be at least five years more before the work of restoration is completed. With energy all might be done, and the present unsightly scaffolding cleared away within twelve months. When restored, there is every reason to hope that the Parthenon may stand for almost as many centuries in the future as it has done in the past. To speak of it as being 'doomed' is nothing more than clap-trap.

For the present dilatoriness in restoring it neither the depleted state of the Grecian Treasury nor the absorption of the Turko-Greek war are to blame. The work lies in the hands of the Greek Archaeological Society, a rich and powerful body, directed by M. Cavvadias. This society obtains a large income from lotteries, and undoubtedly has done something, within the last eleven or twelve years, to improve the national treatment of the old Hellenic memorials. Only a little time back the Greeks neglected their architectural treasures in a way almost incredible to more cultured nations. Even now there yet remains much to be done. While reasonable care is taken of the monuments around Athens, further inland they are shockingly treated. One of the most valuable, excavated a few years back at a great cost, is now used for the lowest purposes. There have for some time been rumors of a movement among Western savants to bring such pressure to bear on M. Cavvadias and his assistants that they shall be compelled to exercise more energy and common sense in the fulfilment of their trust.

In North Dakota the killing of quail and English and Chinese pheasants is prohibited until 1906, and beaver and otter cannot be trapped or killed until 1903.

EDINBURGH

AS SEEN BY A CANADIAN LADY.

Edinburgh, August, 1897.

After a few days' steady downpour of rain, how cheering and refreshing on awakening the following morning, it is to find the glorious sun shining, surrounded by beautiful gray and snowy mountainous clouds, flitting across the clear blue sky like gathering hosts doing homage to their bright ruler of the day. Under such conditions when mists, fogs, and smoke, have all been chased away, Edinburgh appears in striking beauty.

The ancient citadel standing on the Castle Hill four hundred feet above the sea, still maintains its traditional past as a defense and protection. On reaching the outer court we find soldiers at drill; then the draw bridge over the moat is crossed, where we pass through a gateway with ponderous portals open, and showing a raised portcullis above, bespeaking a design of workmanship of a very olden time.

In the inner courtyard a guide is found ready to tell all about the castle. We are first taken into the old Parliament Hall, now used as an armory; on the walls are curiously arranged muskets and other military weapons of a bygone age, coats of mail, helmets, etc., now used as quaint ornaments. The carved oaken rafters in the ceiling, stained glass windows, and nicely polished floor, though still effective, belong to a buried past. Up a narrow and well worn stairway, we are led into the 'Regalia room,' where in a large glass case, on a crimson velvet cushion lie the crown jewels of Scotland, the sceptre, sword of state, and Lord Treasurer's rod of office. A small empty room is next shown, known as 'Queen Mary's room,' and in which the guide with conscious pride announces 'The first King of Great Britain was born here.' Pity, we say, James was not more worthy or better qualified to bear the distinction. We now pass on to another room in which Mary of Guise died, now used at a library for the troops.

At one o'clock a cannon booms, when visitors are supposed to retire, and allow these martial Scotchmen freedom from interruption in the enjoyment of savory kail and other good things in their dining halls below. Once again outside, a fine view is to be had of the city from this point. Although not to be compared in size with London, or Glasgow, yet in picturesque beauty Edinburgh is unrivalled. A city of churches for which the people entertain a love akin to veneration. 'Their very dust to them is dear.' Universities whether theological, legal, or medical, have sent forth men into the world thoroughly equipped to meet its needs. In colleges and schools, and libraries, intellectual culture has been largely promoted. In the public parks and gardens fine monuments are erected by the citizens, without stint of cost, in memory of the wise, the great and the good whom they 'dinna forget"; worthies who have left behind them imperishable lessons in the hearts of a nation for whom they strove to make life happier, nobler and better.

Holyrood Palace with its exciting and tragic associations, more particularly during the reign of Queen Mary, will ever prove an object of interest, although apart from the charm that lingers around the old place little is left within to be seen. Mary's bedroom, containing her bedstead with its greatly faded coverlet, canopy and hangings, a few high-backed chairs having the initials M. R. embroidered on the seat; a small table with her work box and a basket lined with satin once white, but now yellowed with age, is all that is left, besides a small empty boudoir and dressing room, to mark Mary's apartment. An audience room, afterwards used by her grandson Charles the First as a bedroom, and in which his bed still remains; this room also contains the first grate used in Scotland, looking as bright and strong to-day as when first put in. The long line of royal portraits, the Davids, Malcombs, and Alexanders, bear witness to remote times, dating from a chronological period when the present proud German nation was but little known, or Russia began to have a history. Across the street from the palace we enter the Canongate, where many buildings testifying to past pretensions now owing to present conditions might well have 'Ichabod' written over their portals. In the entrance of the High street from the Canongate stands John Knox's house, one of the oldest buildings in Edinburgh, which, considering its age, is still in a good state of preservation. In large Roman letters above the ground floor are inscribed these words, 'Lufe, God, Abufe Al And Yi, Nychtbour, As, Yi, Self.' Going up a stairway leading from the pavement brings one to the landing from which the old Reformer so often addressed people on the street. A kindly good natured looking old lady opened the door, and showed us through rooms containing many interesting mementoes. On entering the study she said, pointing to an ancient looking chair, 'this was his ain, noo sit doon in it a wee, and then ye can say we hae sat in John Knox's chair,' so I sat down a wee and listened to the good woman talk about many events in connection with this famous land-mark in Scottish history. There is little difficulty in finding the way to any place one is desirous of getting to here, just enquire on the street and you are cheerfully informed, although the explanation given may sometimes be rather puzzling. Wishing to find an old church as I supposed not far from St. Giles, and asking a lad I met if he could tell me in what direction it lay, received the following reply: 'Oh, aye, ye'll jist gang on a guid bit, a guid wee bittie, till ye cam tae Bobby's monument, then turn to the right and it's jist fornenst ye.' Now whether the comparative 'guid wee bittie' was a longer or a shorter distance than its positive was hard to guess; however, after summoning up courage for the undertaking I managed to reach a small red granite fountain; 'Gift of the Baroness Burdett Coutts.' While wondering where the monument might be, my attention was attracted to a beautifully carved little shaggy dog in gray stone placed on top of the fountain beneath which ran the following inscription, 'On the burial of his master, Faithful Bobby refused to leave the grave, there remaining till he died. By his friends this stone has been erected to his memory.' This simple story of 'Faithful Bobby,' I send you as I found it. The direction given by the lad proved all to be right, and the 'Grey Friars' church was soon found.

A trip to the Trossachs is planned, so taking the train from Edinburgh to Callander there we find Highland brakes awaiting the arrival of visitors. These vehicles are mounted by means of a step ladder and drawn by four horses; as soon as the rows of seats are filled, the driver, wearing a scarlet coat and tall white hat, is ready to start on the journey. The surface of the country is up hill and down dale, inclining more to upland as we proceed. The drive road shaded by trees on either side, prepared by much labor, and at great expense, is beautifully smooth, and thus rendered easy of travel. The scenery is charming and looks wilder as we advance, without a sound to disturb the stillness, save the constant 'cherck,' 'cherck' of the driver, varied with 'g'lang Kate,' 'A-a-a-h Jock,' occasionally flourishing a long-lashed whip in the air, at a very respectful distance, however, from the aforesaid 'Kate' or 'Jock.' Ben A'an, Ben Venne, and Ben Lodi, soon appear in sight with the beautiful waters of Loch 'Vennacher,' and Loch 'Achray.' On the narrow strip of plain sheep are grazing guarded by shepherd and collie. Driving past a thickly wooded estate, a pretty shooting lodge looms up, where preparations for the coming sporting season are going forward. Oh, those hills, beautiful heather covered hills, how grand they are! At the Trossachs Hotel a nice luncheon is served, after which we board the steamer 'Rob Roy,' on Loch Katrine. While waiting for the boat to start, Ned, with friends, went out to gather heather, while I remained on deck and there enjoyed this exquisite scenery of land and water, trying in vain, however, to catch a glimpse of Ben Lomond's peak hidden in the clouds above. Soon we were on the move, and sailing around 'Ellen's Isle' over which Sir Walter Scott has added to its charm the glamour of romance. Landing at a pier bearing an unpronounceable name, we again find Brakes in readiness to convey passengers to Loch Lomond. This is a very different drive from our former one, as much of it lies through moorland, and where the peat cut in pieces the size of bricks was laid on the ground to dry. The moorland past, the drive becomes prettier. Passing by woods, glens and water falls, we come to Inversnaid, where the steamer awaits us at Loch Lomond, lying in the shadow beneath the great Ben Lomond over three thousand feet in height. Loch Lomond is much larger than Loch Katrine and of continuous beauty. We landed at Ballach near the 'Braes O'Ballach,' highly pleased and gratified with this delightful trip to the Trossachs.

A dark page of history records the tale of times when men from the north harassed and vexed the Lowlanders; also of Lowlanders and southerners engaged in many fearful conflicts; but now, on a brighter one we read that as they learned to know each other better, their hearts beat kindlier for each other's weal, and thus their hands were strengthened in a country's cause so that Highlander, Lowlander and Southerner, a triple force combined, have made of Britain the nation great, and strong she is to-day. —Anna Holden, in 'Maple Leaf.'

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The matron of the Western General Hospital acknowledges with thanks the following donations since May last:—From Mrs. Chas. Richards, Luke street, bed pan; Dr. Perrigo, Lithotrites Pleximeter; St. Thomas Sunday-school class No. 12, large scrap album; Mrs. Pickett, two framed pictures for Nurses' Home; Mrs. McCormick, reading matter; Mrs. Walklake, one ward couch; Mr. Thos. Davidson, door plate for Nurses' Home; Mrs. Wm. Locke, reading matter; Mrs. Knox, Chomedy street, four pillows and old linen; D. Gordon, sheet of perforated [illegible]; Evelyn and Winnie Hibbard, St. [illegible], box of flowers; Mr. McLean, repairing [illegible] plaster throughout the wards in the Hospital; R. Hollis, portières for Nurses' Home; [illegible]ies for dispensary; Mr. Beaton, [illegible]; Her for Nurses' Home; Dr. Gibb, [illegible]; eight framed pictures, three [illegible]; sets for Nurses' Home; a Friend, [illegible]; bed for Nurses' House; a Friend, [illegible]; strops; Dr. Austin Irvine, window [illegible]; Mrs. Dobson, half gallon of ice cream; M. Shorey, 2780 St. Catherine street, part [illegible]; china dinner set; Montreal Central W.C.T.U., cut flowers weekly; Mrs. Bockus, [illegible] dozen table napkins for privates; Mrs. Dr. Armstrong, two dozen tumblers, [illegible] dish and one dozen individuals, two glass jugs; an Unknown Friend, $25 worth of [illegible]; derclothing from bazaar; Mr. Turnbull, one pair of child's crutches; Dr. Robert Wilson, half dozen invalid drinking cups, [illegible]; telephone for Nurses' Home; Mrs. Hugh Watson, one dozen kitchen knives, forks and spoons, two platters; Mrs. E. P. Hamilton, one dozen jars of jelly and marmalade; Mr. J. D. O'Connor, fish merchant, two salmon trout; Mrs. Gilman, magazines; Mr. Murray, florist, plants for two garden beds, turnips, lettuce and weekly flowers; Mr. Clewes, cut flowers weekly; Florists' and Gardeners' Association, cut flowers different times; Dr. Brymer, envelopes; Friend, books and magazines; Mrs. Stevens, one dozen of tumblers and private dishes; Friend from Cowansville one box of flowers; W.C.T.U., Westmount, cut flowers weekly; Miss Costigan, Dorchester street, cut flowers; an Unknown Friend, cut flowers; Dr. F. W. Campbell, literature; Peterson's Magazine, Mrs. Mowers; Mrs. Pennell, two baskets peaches; Miss A. B. Turner, reading matter; Miss Moir, reading matter; Miss A. Kent, web cotton for ward night dresses, tumblers, and colleloth for ward tables; St. Johns, Que., Methodist Sunday school floral service, a large quantity of cut flowers; Dr. Springle, web sheeting, two dozen towels, one dozen bath towels for Nurses' Home; Young Ladies of Westmount, cut flowers; Mrs. W. F. Borland, reading matter; Junior W.C.T.U., plants and cut flowers for children; Miss Mackintosh, Fort street, one flannel wrapper, three flannelette night dresses and two knitted shirts; Mayor Wilson-Smith, one instrument cabinet; Dr. Springle, 12 pair artery forceps, three tracheotomy tubes, one dissector, cervical speculum.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Nervous Prostration

Sick Headache and Dizziness—All Cured.

Little Girl Has Crown Plump and Rosy Since Taking Hood's.

Nervous mothers and sickly children endure a vast proportion of the suffering which is caused by impure and impoverished blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives relief by purifying and enriching the blood. Read this statement:

'I was bothered with sick headaches and dizziness. I also had nervous prostration and weakness in my stomach, which made me feel very ill indeed. I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, which was highly recommended by many, and by the time I had taken four bottles I was in perfect health. About a year ago my little girl, then six years old, had bronchitis and chicken pox. We were told that her

Only Chance for Life

was the careful treatment she might receive at the hospital. We took her there and for eight days they had no hope of her recovery, but later she had a change for the better. Her sickness, however, left her very delicate and weak, and she did not grow any for a year. It was then I thought I would try Hood's Sarsaparilla, inasmuch as I had used it for myself and found it such a good medicine for building up a constitution. She had not taken two bottles before she had improved wonderfully. She has grown rosy and plump and is quite herself again. I have great faith in Hood's.' Mrs. M. HICKERSON, 935 Bloor street, West, Toronto, Ontario. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, reliable, beneficial. 25c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Which would you rather trust? An old, true friend of twenty years, or a stranger? You may have little health left. Will you risk it with a stranger? If you have a cough, are losing flesh, if weak and pale, if consumption stares you in the face, lean on Scott's Emulsion. It has been a friend to thousands for more than twenty years. They trust it and you can trust it.

Let us send you a book telling you all about it. Free for the asking.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

STEINWAY GRAND PIANOS IN UPRIGHT FORM

STEINWAY & SONS

desire to make formal announcement of a most important invention in upright piano building, viz., the application to their upright instruments of the principles of their Grand piano construction. Heretofore the term upright grand has signified merely a large upright piano; but Steinway & Sons' recent patents justify them in stating that their invention gives the word a new meaning, namely, Grand pianos in upright form.

Hereafter Steinway & Sons will manufacture only Grand Pianos, and Grand Pianos in upright form.

Sole Representatives wholesale and retail Province of Quebec.

LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO.,

2366 St. Catherine St.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

SINGLE TAX' LEADER.

the 'Witness.')

on the New York
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SOCIETY ECHOES.

... of the 'Witness.')

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... The General Manager,
... 2175 St. Catherine street.

'D. I. D.'

... Oct. 10, 1897.

... general committee has
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MINING CAMPS UNDER MOB LAW.

... the 'Witness.')

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... and fifty miles in length, with a climate that for most of the year a man could live in without shelter. The highwayman or outlaw sought only a cliff or shade tree to protect him from the damp of night or the heat of day. Much has been written of the desperate deeds and terrorism of those days and yet the honest miners of the time will say with me that if there existed any fear it was among bad men; they in most cases were given an unlimited leave of absence if taken within twenty-four hours, and it was usually rather hurriedly accepted. Those who may now disapprove of what took place in those days must sometimes question in their own minds how far the sturdy miners were justified in taking measures to eject the bad and worthless from their midst. Precedents fail before the strong argument of self-preservation. Of mining camp life and regulations in the Yukon country, and how best to maintain order there will not be much difference of opinion or difficulty. The country is rich with natural resources; the miner is a generous tax-payer; he pays tax for the right to mine; when he stakes out his ground he pays a tax for his title, he never complains of these taxes, but I fear he would not willingly submit to a tax on what he digs out of the mine. You state there would be no more injustice in taxing him than in taxing the cutting of timber or the transferring of an inheritance. The comparisons are not identical. The woodsman makes no blind venture; he goes over his limits and is as able to value what it will produce as the average farmer is to value a field of standing corn; he knows what he is to receive before he pays for it, and the man who has the good fortune to drop into an inheritance, proves his identity and rather willingly receives what someone else has earned, and if it is bulky will, Pharisee-like, drape his habiliments with the emblems of grief, while his countenance betokens how grieved he is to accept his last possession. The miner, however, does not so easily come by his gold, nor does he, as many suppose, grapple up gold as a fisherman does oysters from the bottom of a river; neither does he find it drifting in the sand. He first stakes out his claim and then starts to prove its value. He may sink a shaft ten feet or a hundred feet at a cost of from five dollars to thirty dollars per foot, and then find that he has nothing for his labor but experience. But his energy persuades him to move on and try another place, for the miners are not, as some suppose, a body of rough vagabonds, long-bearded and unwashed men who work one day and get drunk the next. They are ambitious and energetic; many of them have sacrificed their energies—I might say their lives—prospecting, and have got nothing, or little, in return. In view of these conditions, and with forty years' experience to guide us, no time should be wasted in experiments trying how best to deal with our latest gold discovery—Klondike. Let the government keep the mines out of the hands of monopolists, and, as far as possible, from mining brokers and booming newspaper writers; have good roadways through the territory, give the thrifty miner a fair chance, and the new province will not only prosper smoothly, but the adjoining provinces will share largely in the progress and prosperity, stimulated through the working of the new gold fields.

JAMES WATTIE.

Valleyfield, Que.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—From the interview you published with the Rev. Dr. Clifford, lately from England, that eminent Nonconformist divine seems to be of the stamp of the 'political' dissenter, who holds far from friendly feelings towards the mother Church. Dr. Clifford conveys the idea that the Church of England is tending Romeward. This I utterly deny. It is true that ritual has developed of late years, but where has it not? A wave of aestheticism has swept over every Christian denomination. In England in many Wesleyan churches the prayer-book of the Church is used, and surpliced choirs lead in the singing. Throughout Canada there is a tendency, outside the Church of England, to make the churches look like miniature theatres or music halls, furnished with circular and cushioned seats, carpeted and raised floors, grandly frescoed walls, 'preaching platforms,' with their chairs and sofas and choir lofts. Nothing of this is ever seen in a church of England. Even where the ritual is what may be called excessive, it is used to further the thought of devotion and worship. Dr. Clifford again speaks of the preponderance of Nonconformity.

I could quote abundance of evidence to refute the Rev. Dr. Clifford in his contentions, but I will content myself with quoting a few facts, which show the progress of the Church, and her wide toleration; these help to give a fairly accurate idea of the present position.

The Rev. Dr. Barrett, a leading Methodist of Norwich, writes thus in the 'Methodist Times': 'If we consider the increase of the population in this country, we must admit that Nonconformity is not as strong to-day, relatively, as twenty years ago. A good test is to be found in the number of the sittings provided in chapels, as compared with those provided by the Church of England. Manchester and Salford are examples. The progress made by the Church of England is something astonishing, and Nonconformists are falling behind. There is a drifting away of the children of our richer members. We ought to look at the fact and consider the remedy.' The 'Methodist Times' makes the same admission, and says: 'What we Methodists want above everything else is more personal religion of a manly and magnanimous type. Many of our largest chapels are half empty. For various reasons, where we were once strongest, we are now comparatively weakest.' As an evidence of this, it is stated that in the parish of St. Paul, Middlesborough, dissent has, within the last three years, given up two chapels owing to the poverty of the district, but these have since been acquired by the Church, and are being carried on as mission rooms. In a leading Methodist journal a wealthy layman offers prizes to the value of a hundred pounds for the best solution of this problem: 'The leakage of Methodism, and how to arrest it.'

Some time since that honored Methodist divine, the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, said: 'The greatest event of the last century was the revival of the Church of God, through the efforts of the Wesleys; the greatest event of the present century is the revival of the Church of God through the efforts of the Church of England.'

Let it be noted that the revival of life in the Church of England is not in attacks upon Methodism. Rather is it by the work of such an agency with the Church as the 'Church Army,' which is an untold blessing to both the bodies and souls of hundreds of thousands of non-church goers throughout the land. This body, which is an integral part of the Church of England, is as old as the Salvation Army, many of its features having been copied by the latter organization. Its methods, however, are shorn of some of the objectionable features of the army of 'General' Booth.

Again, Dr. Clifford says the churches outside the Church of England give more money than does the latter. Let us take a typical case. I quote from the 'Times.' 'On Hospital Sunday the Church of England contributed $163,248: all the other denominations together (there were twenty-two, including Roman Catholics, Presbyterians and Methodists, gave $7,821. From a parliamentary return, presented to the House of Commons by Lord Hampton, it is shown that in thirty-four years Churchmen raised voluntarily and spent $125,000,000 in church building and restoration alone. As this return only takes note of sums of $2,500 and upwards, there can be little doubt that the sons and daughters of the Church have raised, during the last fifty years, $250,000,000. In England the Church of England again is far before all other bodies in missionary works.

The 'Times,' in a recent leading article, sums up the whole situation in a paragraph which says: 'Two things distinguish the present position of the Church—its enormous increase, and the growth in it of a larger toleration.'

I write with the kindest feelings toward Dr. Clifford and all outside the Church of England, but with a keen desire to have the Church whose servant I am, rightly understood.

W. J. TAYLOR.

St. James's Rectory,
St. Mary's, Ont., Oct. 5, 1897.

THE ANGLO INTERNATIONAL ANTHEM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—When crossing the Atlantic in May last, on board the Cunard steamship 'Campania,' I was asked to preside at the Seamen's Charities concert. The programme ended with a verse of 'America,' and a verse of 'God Save the Queen.' In announcing it I said, 'The tune fortunately is the same, and I hope that some day we shall have the same words.' The Englishmen exclaimed, 'Hear! hear!' But the Americans came to me and said, 'Do you mean to say we are going to sing "God Save the Queen!" "No," I replied, "I mean to intimate the union of the English-speaking race as a step toward the brotherhood of man."

This set me to thinking what should be the form of anthem in which all English-speaking people could join, and in my wanderings through the forests of British Columbia, I have jotted down some rhymes, that may serve to suggest to some poetic genius a song that shall inspire all and take the place of the Englishmen's curses of the Queen's enemies, and the American's brag of the 'Sweet Land of Liberty.'

I hope that Canadians will accept the word American as inclusive of their nationality. United Statesians should not have the monopoly of the continental name.

ANGLO-INTERNATIONAL ANTHEM

Prosper the English tongue!
Where'er its words are sung
Let slavery die!
May the pure English speech
Unto all nations reach,
And every creature teach
Glad freedom's cry!

Prosper the rights of Man!
English, American,
Australian, rise!
Establish equal right!
Enlighten error's night!
Abolish envy's blight!
Prosper the wise!

Prosper the Reign of Peace!
Let wars and conflicts cease!
Prosper the good!
Banish the strife for gain!
Banish the workers' pain!
Stablish on land and main!
Man's Brotherhood!

Liberty, Learning, Love!
Be thine power above
All ills of life!
United English Race!
Proclaim in every place,
The Golden Age of Grace,
The end of strife!

ROBERT CHAMBLET ADAMS.

Midway, B.C.

ROYALTY'S TRADES.

MANY OF THE CROWNED HEADS OF EUROPE SPEND MUCH TIME AT MANUAL LABOR.

We know a good deal about the sovereigns of Europe, but how few of us are aware of the fact that almost every one of them is skilled at some trade and could doubtless, in case of necessity, earn a livelihood thereby! An ingenious French gentleman has devoted a good deal of time to this subject, and we are indebted to him for much of the following information:—

President Faure, of France, according to this gentleman, is an admirable locksmith, and spends many leisure hours in practising his trade. No new invention appertaining thereto escapes his eye, and no one is better able to judge as to its usefulness. In handling the necessary tools the President is said to be exceptionally deft; indeed, those who have seen him work describe him as a first-class locksmith.

The tastes of Czar Nicholas lie in a different direction. Farming is his hobby. There is nothing about the Russian method of agriculture which he does not know, and this knowledge has come to him, not from books, but through long and steady practice. Before he became Emperor he spent some years in the Caucasus, and while there he devoted much of his time to farming. The imperial estates there are of vast extent, and nothing pleased the heir to the crown more than to wander over them, watching the superintendents and farm hands at work, and occasionally taking a hand at the plough himself.

Typesetting is said to be the favorite pastime of the German Emperor. 'This restless dreamer,' says our informant, 'is a skilled compositor. Like the monks of old, who used to spend many an hour in illuminating manuscripts, he loves to spend his leisure in picking out type from the cases and in placing them in forms. To give birth to words in this fashion is his supreme delight.'

King Humbert of Italy is a shoemaker. No better judge of leather than he, and apparently few more skilled at cutting leather and in fashioning shoes therefrom. We are told that he plies his tools with uncommon dexterity, and that he takes special pains to make shoes of an elegant appearance. Utility, however, is never sacrificed to beauty. He believes in strong shoes, and hence those which he makes will wear to the last thread. Still, he is an artist in his way, as is clearly shown by the fact that he will never condescend to repair shoes. That is a work for a journeyman, not for a creative artist.

Like Mr. Gladstone, King Oscar of Sweden is very fond of cutting down trees. In his dominion there are perhaps more lofty pine trees than anywhere else in the world, and nothing delights the monarch more than to take a holiday and go out into the forest with his destructive axe in hand. He is known far and wide as an expert woodcutter, and this is no small distinction, as any one who has tried to fell a tree will readily admit.

'The Prince of Wales,' says our French guide, 'is a fine weaver, and frequently manages to kill time by fashioning cunning devices of wool and thread. He has already woven several fine carpets and quilts, and, as he shows as much zeal in the work as ever, he will doubtless weave a good many more.'

Rope making is the Duke of York's hobby. He has a spacious workshop, in which he makes stout ropes for ships, as well as hammocks and straw matting. These he distributes among his friends, and it need hardly be said that the demand for work from the royal workshop is constantly increasing.

'Every member of the royal family of Great Britain,' we are told, 'is more or less skilled at some trade. Such was Queen Victoria's wish, and surely it was a wise one. Though her children and grandchildren will never have to earn their bread, no matter what political revolutions may occur, it is well for each and all of them to know some useful trade at which they can pass their idle moments profitably.'

Another famous man who is a sovereign in his own way is also a tradesman. Tolstoi can make as good a pair of shoes as any man in Russia, and there are few tailors who can excel him in making a well-fitting suit of clothes.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Wonderful Medicine.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. This is no fiction. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

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BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove any obstruction or irregularity of the system. For a

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Assessment Roll,

CITY OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE TO RATEPAYERS.

In conformity with Section 101 of the 79th Chapter of the Act, 52nd Victoria, Public Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Roll of the City of Montreal, for the EAST, CENTRE, WEST, ST. ANN'S, ST. ANTOINE, ST. LAWRENCE, ST. LOUIS, ST. JAMES, ST. MARY'S, HOCHELAGA, ST. JEAN BAPTISTE, ST. GABRIEL and ST. DENIS WARDS, of the said city, is completed, and is now deposited in the office of the undersigned in the City Hall.

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

W. ROBB,
City Treasurer.

City Treasurer's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, October 15th, 1897. 15

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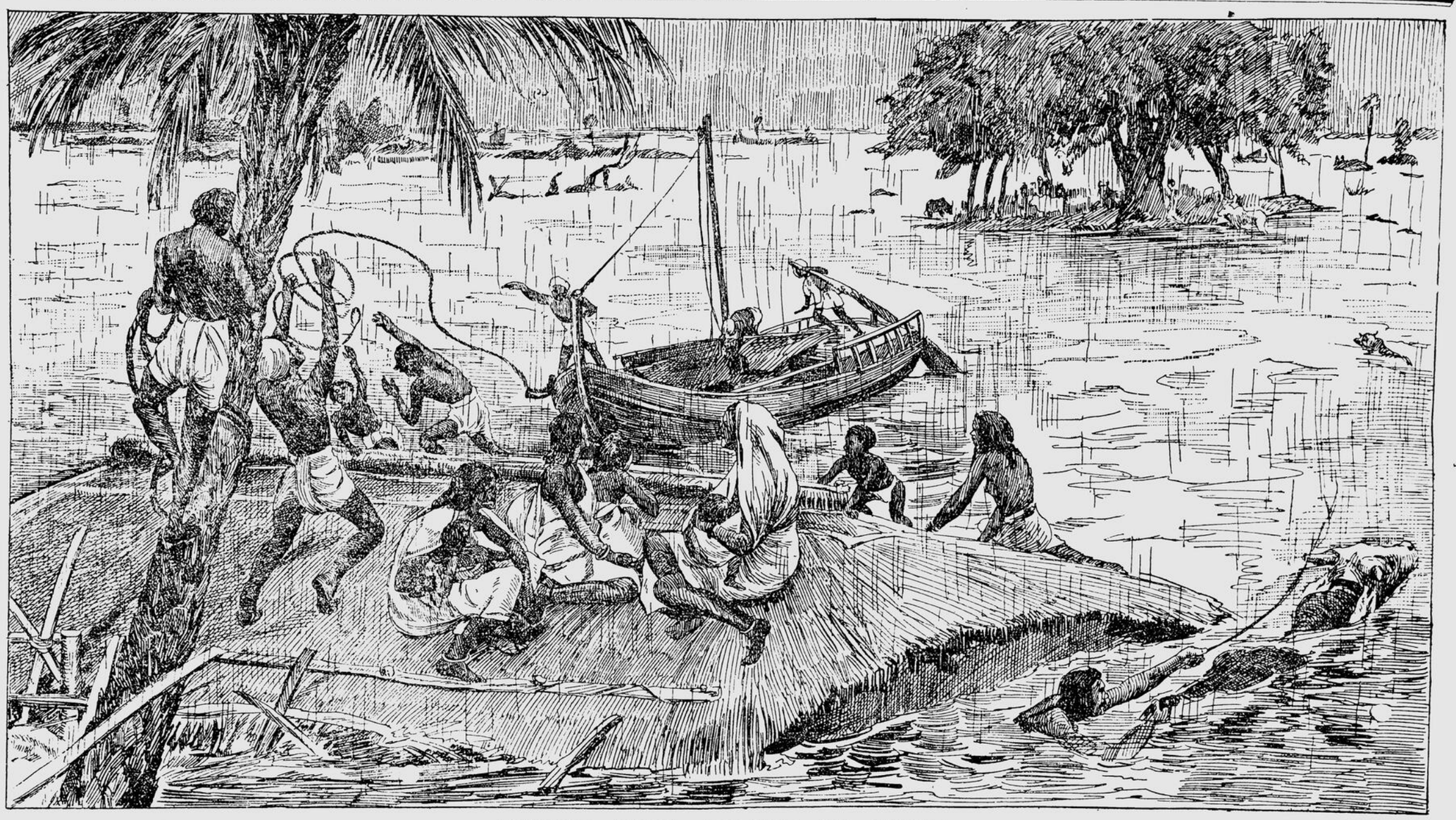
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AFTER THE RAINS IN INDIA:

The Ganges in Flood: Rescuing the Inhabitants of a Submerged Village.—'London Graphic.'

The rains in India come as is well known with almost unvarying regularity. It is, perhaps, not so well known that the aftermath of these rains, especially in low-lying districts of the country, near the river banks, is sometimes of a very disastrous nature, the rivers quite as often as not overflowing and flooding the surrounding land. Taking no thought for the morrow in the way of preparing any defence against the possibility of a flood occurring, natives remain steeped in apathy till the day of danger arrives and then it is a heavy business to get off with their lives, even to say nothing of stock and homesteads.

MIRTH IS CURATIVE.

Some Extraordinary Cases Recorded in the Medical Books.

SEVERAL INSTANCES OF PEOPLE ON THEIR DEATHBED WHOSE HILARITY SAVED THEM.

(From the European Edition of the New York 'Herald.')

Assuredly it seems a singular idea to assign to mirth an important part in the cure of diseases. If I undertake the task of showing what this particular state of mind is capable of in the healing line, it is not that I wish to recommend its exclusive adoption, which would often present considerable difficulties, but to demonstrate that if, on the one hand, the passions may in certain cases prove noxious, they are, on the other hand, susceptible of exercising in some others a highly favorable influence.

The subject of mirth as a curative agent has been very humorously treated by M. Bremond, of Paris, and I propose to make copious use of his clever discourse delivered at a recent meeting of the French scientific press, and reproduced in the 'Journal d'Hygiene.'

Mirth is not a specialized remedy. It cannot be taken in the form of lozenges or pills; it is not made up into infusions or mixtures; it cannot be swallowed like a potion according to recipe or applied to the skin in the shape of a plaster; it is not a proprietary medicine, nor is it worked by a more or less heavily capitalized company.

Mirth cannot be sold; it is given. But its reception presupposes a particular condition, which it is for the present difficult to explain.

THERAPEUTIC VALUE OF MIRTH.

The proof of the therapeutic value of mirth is found in the following observations:

Let us open the great encyclopedia issued by M. Rochard, of Paris, which makes this truthful remark:—'Everyone knows the influence exercised on the appetite and working of the digestive functions of any person by mirthful ideas, agreeable surroundings or the fact of eating in company instead of alone.

Before Rochard, the author of the 'Art of Living Long,' Noirot, had said: 'Nothing so much helps digestion as mirth.'

Certainly, mirth is worth more than the drumbeating prescribed by Recamier to a dyspeptic marquise on the ground that the latter's stomach liked rhythm.

Mirth seems to have not only helped in the treatment of dyspeptic affections; it has also been effective in healing gout. Lord Lanesbrow, according to Pope, used to begin dancing when he felt an attack of gout coming on. He had such confidence in this gay proceeding that at the death of the Prince of Denmark, husband of Queen Anne, he requested a special audience of Her Majesty in order to explain to her that she would do well to order the fiddlers for the sake of her health.

Laughter was a powerful adjunct in curing a case of pleurisy. It is particularly useful after the operation of thoracentesis, when the lung has been forced back against the spinal column and fails to return to its natural position. The air, in this case, not being able to escape from the lungs except in short, spasmodic efforts, set up by the peculiar action of laughter, in consequence of the convulsive tightening of the throat, seeks an issue toward the terminal extremities of the bronchial tubes, and this forces the air cells gradually to distend.

FOR BRONCHIAL CATARRH.

Dr. Denis Prudent-Roy, reckoned a great deal on mirth for the cure of bronchial catarrh. Laughter, he claimed, was a beneficial stimulus for most functions of the body, giving useful shocks to the chest, greatly promoting alveolar and bronchial exercion, and acting indeed like an excellent medicine.

In an historic instance laughter got the better of an attack of brain fever. While Henry IV. was busy bringing the league to submission, the Duc d'Angouleme, who was with the King's armies, fell sick with the fever, and, finding the malady increasing, he stopped at Meulan, on the Seine. His life was at length despaired of, and the Duc, being apprised of his state, at once called for his confessor. When he had accomplished the last rites of religion, the physicians told his servants that there was only one means of saving their master; that was to make him laugh.

Here is how the cure was managed. The Duc d'Angouleme's secretary and bailiff, who were both over sixty, and his Captain of the guard, an old soldier of most solemn mien, came to the Prince's bedside all habited in white, and the captain being in the middle and alternately slapping each of his companions on the cheek, while the latter, who wore extravagant red hats with a plume of cocks' feathers, were endeavoring to knock off their aggressors headgear, also a most fantastic affair. Before this laughable spectacle the patient burst into loud merriment, had copious bleeding from the nose, and so great a change was wrought in him that at the end of two hours he felt relieved from his sufferings. The fever which had tormented him for twenty-two days appreciably diminished, and in less than a week he was able to stand the journey in a litter as far as his country residence, where he completed his cure.

THE FLUTE HAS ITS USES.

If tradition can be believed, Democritus cured nephritic colic with a tune on the flute; and Atheneus, Aulagella and Coelius Aurelianus had recourse to the same instrument in order to charm away sciatic pains.

Fonssagrives, of Montpellier, has written some lines on this subject that are worth quoting:—'Mirth is the most powerful lever of health,' says he. 'It can take the place of everything else, and nothing can act as its substitute. Just because despondency has so many ways of attacking a ship's crew by reason of the latter's isolation, confinement and the monotony of the sea, the length of the journeys and absence of news, it is all the more necessary to resist it. The jolliness of his sailors is the best recommendation an officer can have.'

Laughter not only produces a quickened circulation; it gives certain muscles an impulse which sometimes acts curatively. Pechlin records the case of a young man who had been stabbed in the chest so badly that medical aid appeared hopeless. His comrades who were watching by his bedside amused themselves by blacking the face of one of their number who had fallen asleep. The dying man, on opening his eyes, was so struck by this grotesque sight that he burst out laughing. His wound thereupon bled to the extent of two litres, and he was completely cured.

Cases of intermittent fever sometimes disappear, it seems, under the influence of laughter. Such was a case recorded by M. Bremond affecting an inhabitant of Dunkirk, who fell a victim in his youth to a most persistent form of this malady. Finally he left for Paris, in order to consult Antoine Dubois. On the day of his arrival he was taken to the Theatre Francais to see a performance of 'Le Mariage de Figaro.'

In Voltaire's works will be found the story of a lady who, seeing her favorite daughter almost at the point of death, exclaimed:—'Oh, God! give her back to me, and take all the others!' One of her sons-in-law, coming forward, responded coldly: 'Madame, are your sons-in-law included?' The icy deliberateness of the speaker and comic seriousness of his remarks evoked a shout of laughter from all present, including the mother and the dying daughter; and from that moment the latter proceeded to recover.

WAVES SUBDUED BY RAIN.

It seems rather hard to understand how the tiny rain drops can flatten down the enormous swells of an angry ocean, but the observations of a well-known English scientist explain it clearly. Each drop, he says, sends below the surface a certain quantity of water in the form of rings, which, with gradually decreasing velocity and increasing size, descend as much as eighteen inches below the surface. Therefore, when rain is falling on the sea, there is as much motion immediately beneath the surface as above, only the drops are larger and their motion slower. Thus, unseen by the human eye, the water at the surface is being made to continually change places with that beneath, and in this way the wave-motion is destroyed.

OCEAN GHOSTS.

NOT SPIRITS OR SPECTRES, BUT ICEBERGS.

This year giant icebergs are filling the Atlantic as they have never filled it before.

It is as though Nansen were up at the Pole hewing off big glaciers and sending them down as specimens of the companions he meets in his Arctic voyage.

These icebergs, coming down from Greenland and the polar regions, are the most formidable things the ocean pilots of April and May have to deal with. The approach of a sailing vessel is made known to seamen by the constant tooting of the foghorns. No matter how dull it may be on the ocean, the foghorns are heard telling that a vessel is in a certain direction, and at closer quarters the warning 'Ship ahoy!' is shouted.

But with the iceberg it is different. It comes without foghorn or whistle. It is as silent as death, and as colorless as the atmosphere. If it is covered with snow it is white, but if it has slid off the end of Greenland after being washed by the waves, it is clear and transparent. It is these clear, colorless, silent bergs that are the terror of sailors and the spectres that haunt the captains of ships.

To guard against them all ocean steamships go out with a searchlight in their bows. This light is an electric one, and at night it is shining brilliantly, and is manned by the sharpest look-out of the crew. During foggy days it is just as carefully attended.

SILENT AS DEATH.

The approach of an iceberg is said to be unheralded; but to those who know the ocean there is a premonition of it—as coming events cast their shadows before.

The icebergs cast their chill before. At dead of night, if the atmosphere grows suddenly very cold and the wind becomes biting, the look-out notifies the mate, and the mate puts himself into communication with the crew. There is a silent word, a meaning look passed along the line, and the men below are turned out regardless of lost sleep and of early hours.

The chill tells them that an iceberg is hovering about. It may be at the back of them and passing away; it may have passed along the course hours before; it may have been a very small one, now melting, or it may be a berg that is entirely underneath the water—and this is the worst kind of all.

Perhaps the air gets more nipping, the breath of the sailors turns to frost on their beards; the thermometer falls phenomenally low, and the spars and rigging become coated with brilliant crystal. Then all know that an iceberg is very close, and all hands watch for it.

The searchlight is now the ship's friend. Its piercing rays illumine the ocean always far enough to permit the ship to turn and avoid a coming berg.

THE ICEBERG SIGHTED.

Pretty soon the great ragged, towering outlines are seen far off, menacing and coming swiftly onward. Then the captain's is a position of tremendous responsibility. Whether to reverse the engines and turn back, whether to go swiftly forward, or whether to stand still and let the berg go on its way south—as all bergs do—is a question of judgment which he must hurriedly determine.

This year there have been a greater number of collisions from icebergs than have been known before in ocean history since the days when steam and electricity revolutionized ocean travel. But the accidents have been to sailing vessels, yachts, and the smaller of the ocean craft. The great ocean greyhounds are too carefully trained and too fleet to be caught napping by the ocean terror.

The method of placing the searchlight differs. Many ships put the light high over the bow, claiming that a greater distance can be seen; but others place it at the water's edge, because there no shadow can intervene to confuse the look-out.

Most icebergs hail from Greenland, which might, therefore, appropriately be named Whiteland. Other bergs come from the frozen North-West Passage. The ice, when it breaks up in the spring, starts south with slow momentum, and gets about as far as Greenland. Here it lodges, getting wedged in the narrow passages and getting an extra freezing as it tarries. One day the end breaks off, and down it sweeps, to form the dreaded berg of the Atlantic.

GROUNDED BERGS.

The worst of all icebergs are those that strike the reefs in the ocean and get 'grounded.' As everybody knows, a piece of ice only shows its tip end above the water. If you see a point sticking up you may be sure there is a great bulk of ice under the water. With an iceberg there may be a great mass of ice of an irregular shape stuck fast to a mountain on the bed of the ocean, or it may have been caught in some of the persistent growths in the bed of the ocean. It is then grounded.

The only intimation that the sailor has of this is a point sticking up in the air. It looks like an insignificant piece of ice, and noticing that it is not sweeping towards him he may venture on his way. The next note he has of warning is when the bows of the vessel strike the solid mass far below the water.

The searchlight to a certain extent protects the mariner from his submerged foe, for it penetrates the water to a more or less distance, according to the clearness of the ocean. In some places it has been known to pierce the water almost to the ocean bed.

Not one passenger in a thousand on the ocean knows that the searchlight in the bow is alert for the moving ghosts. The gleam is a warning for ships, they think, little dreaming that it is for the fatal berg.—London 'Daily Mail.'

SNOW BIRDS.

This poem, by Louis Honore Frechette, the laureate of Canada, is very fine in the original, and holds the same position in French-Canadian literature that Bryant's 'Lines to a Waterfowl' occupy in American classics. It is one of the poems that won for its author the crown of the French Academy, and the Grand Prix Monthyon of 2,000 livres.

When the rude Equinox, with his cold Train
From our horizon drives accustomed cheer,
Behold! a thousand winged sprites appear
And flutter briskly round the frosty plain.
No seeds are anywhere, save sleety rain,
No leafage thick against the outlook drear;
Rough winds to wildly whip them far and near;
God's heart alone to feel their every pain.

Dear little travellers through this icy realm,
Fear not the tempest shall you overwhelm;
The glad spring buds within your happy song.
Go, whirl about the avalanche, and be,
O birds of snow, unharmed, and so teach me;
Whom God doth guard is stronger than the strong.
—C. G. B., in the Chicago 'Record.'

PRICE OF GAS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Hearings which are now being given by the City Council of Philadelphia to representatives of companies desirous of contracting for the lease of the municipal gas works, have elicited some interesting information in regard to the price at which gas can be supplied to private parties in cities similarly circumstanced to Philadelphia. One concern, the Philadelphia Gas Company, who will guarantee to the city an annual rental beginning at a million dollars a year, state that they would be prepared to furnish gas to consumers beginning at about eighty-three cents per thousand feet, and gradually reducing the cost from this figure. If the city's rental came on this figure, the company's representative states that consumers could have gas at fifty cents per thousand and less. The company would supply water gas exclusively. Another concern proposes to take charge of and conduct the city gas works at a uniform rate of eighty-five cents per thousand feet for thirty years, giving 50 cents per thousand feet as rental to the city. From these statements it seems clear that in the majority of cases the community is paying a price for gas out of all proportion to the cost of manufacture. It is generally conceded that recent improvements in gas-making machinery have largely reduced the cost of production and swelled the profits accruing to the gas companies.—'Mail Worker.'

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