Twenty Pages

DAILY WITNESS

Showers.

VOL. XLIV., No. 232. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1903. PRICE ONE CENT.

BALFOUR AND CANADA

COMMENT OF 'SPECTATOR' AND 'SATURDAY REVIEW.'

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 3.—Referring to Mr. Balfour's remark regarding the denunciation of the German-Belgian treaties, the 'Spectator' says: 'The result of Canada's attempt to give us preferential treatment made us realize our helplessness. This was the keynote of the whole speech.

The 'Saturday Review' says: 'Mr. Balfour made it clear that the threat against Canada had forced on reform.'

GREAT CAR SHORTAGE

RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED STATES MUST FACE A GREAT PROBLEM.

Chicago, Oct. 3.—The railways of the entire country are face to face with what promises to be the greatest car shortage in their history. Despite the fact that most liberal orders for new equipment have been given by all railways during the last twelve months they now find themselves unable to accept all the traffic that is offered.

The condition of affairs is outlined by Mr. W. C. Brown, vice-president of the Lake Shore Railway, who says that that company is in urgent need of fifteen hundred box cars daily. On ther systems, with much greater milage than the Lake Shore, larger numbers of cars are needed for immediate use.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE

WOODSTOCK 'SENTINEL REVIEW' PASSES OVER TO OTHER HANDS.

Woodstock, Ont., Oct. 3.—The 'Sentinel Review' has changed hands, both Mr. Andrew Pattullo, M.P.P., and Mr. J. F. Mackay retiring. The new company is composed of: President and managing director, Mr. W. J. Taylor, lately business manager of the Montreal 'Herald,' and publisher of the Tweed 'News'; vice-president, Mr. A. Balmer Watt, for eight years city editor of the 'Sentinel Review,' son of Sheriff Watt, of Brantford; secretary, Mr. H. Little; directors, Messrs. Malcolm Douglas and M. W. N. McElheran, foreman of the mechanical department of the 'Sentinel Review' for the last five years.

DOMINION OIL COMPANY

SHAREHOLDERS DECIDE TO WIND UP THE AFFAIRS OF THE CONCERN.

Chatham, Ont., Oct. 3.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Dominion Oil Company, held here yesterday, it was decided to wind up the affairs of the company, and a motion was passed appointing Col. Rankin to consult with the Attorney-General with a view to examining the company's origin and to punish any person guilty of fraud in connection with its organization. The company was organized at the time of the oil excitement in Raleigh last January, and glowing prospects were advertised all over Canada, the United States and England. Many purchased stock that is now declared to be practically worthless. The meeting was called at the request of the Colonial Securities Company, who are involved in the purchase of shares.

RAN AMUCK

WONG LUNG SHOOTS A COUNTRYMAN.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 2.—Protected by a coat of mail, a Chinaman named Wong Lung, ran amuck in Chinatown to-night. He shot one fellow-countryman to death and seriously wounded others. The coat of mail was found on Wong Lung after his arrest, and was composed of several sheets of pliable steel carefully woven together, covered with a fine silken texture, and fitted with shoulder straps. What Lung had to fear from any of his countrymen that necessitated such precautions is not known, for the assault, according to the dead man's friends, was not only entirely unprovoked, but quite unexpected, as he suddenly appeared from an alley-way, and began shooting. Five of his shots took effect, the dead man receiving three, and the others one each, while a sixth shot went wild. The police believe that the shooting was the result of a gambling dispute, and that the affair was carefully planned.

FRAUD CHARGED

A LADY BOOKKEEPER IN NEW YORK SAID TO BE A DEFAULTER.

New York, Oct. 2.—Marie Layton Johnston, the wife of Albert M. Johnston, dentist, of Larchmont, N.Y., was arrested to-night on a warrant specifically charging her with the grand larceny of $20,000. The total amount of her defalcations, however, it is said, may amount to $50,000. The complainants are officers of the United States Playing Card Company, with home offices in Cincinnati and a branch here. Mrs. Johnston, whose maiden name was Marie Layton, was bookkeeper in the New York office, and in addition acted as private secretary to Mr. H. H. McCutchean, manager of the New York branch. In April of this year discrepancies are said to have been discovered in her accounts, according to a story given out by Inspector McClusky, and an examination is said to have revealed a shortage of $10,000 between Jan. 1 and April 15 in the accounts of the New York office. It is said that Mrs. Johnson lost considerable money in Wall street.

A LIBEL CASE

JUDGE MEAGHER, OF THE SUPREME COURT, TAKES ACTION AGAINST THE 'CANADA LAW TIMES.'

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 3.—An evening paper publishes the following: 'Judge Meagher, of the Supreme Court, has retained Messrs. Borden, Ritchie and Chisholm to institute proceedings against the 'Canada Law Times' for publishing an alleged libellous and slanderous article at the time of the convention of the Maritime Board of Trade in Sydney, where, it is alleged, the judge made use of ungentlemanly remarks towards the delegates to the convention.'

NEWFOUNDLAND SAILORS

PREPARATIONS TO TAKE OUR MEN FOR ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 2.—Preparations are now being made at Newfoundland for enerolling the Royal Naval Reserve for next winter's cruise. The same complement of young men will be asked for this year to go south, and already applications are coming in. There will be no difficulty in obtaining the required number, but it is the intention of those in charge to give the young men who put in their first drill on the 'Calypso' the opportunity to go south if they wish. Failing to secure the required number recruits will then be taken. The ship will leave St. John's about Nov. 10 for Halifax.

R.C.A. INSPECTION

SECOND REGIMENT MADE FINE SHOWING LAST EVENING.

The inspection of No. 3 company, Second Regiment R. C. A., was made at the Drill Hall last evening by Colonel J. F. Wilson, inspector for the eastern division. Captain Davidson was in command, with Lieutenants Ewing, Bentham and White.

The evolutions of the men were so well performed as to call forth repeated praise from the inspecting officer.

After inspection the officers and noncommissioned officers were examined upon general artillery work, and passed in a most satisfactory manner.

No. 1 and No. 2 companies of the regiment were inspected by Colonel Wilson on Wednesday and Thursday nights, and passed with great credit to themselves, and their officers.

At the close of the inspection, Colonel J. F. Wilson, R. C. A., inspecting officer; Colonel Gordon, D. O. C.; the Rev. Dr. Barclay, the chaplain; Major Barton, Major Renouf, and Major Lyman, were entertained at the St. James Club by Lieut.-Colonel Hibbard.

BROKE AWAY FROM JAIL.

Edouard Lepine and Alfred Laforest, each serving sentences of three months for theft, escaped from the city prison last night. The men were doing some work in the vicinity of the Governor's residence, Delormier avenue and Craig street, when they managed to make a break away through a cellar window in Governor Vallee's house, the bars of which they had pried open.

Lepine, who was up for three months, had done a month, and Laforest, also up for three months, had put in six weeks of servitude. Somebody who saw the men get out through the window of the Governor's residence, and run up Delorimier avenue, acquainted the custodian of the jail of the fact, but the fugitives having a good headway, successfully escaped. All police stations in the city were notified of the men's flight, and all egresses were watched.

PARK PLUMBING ACCOUNT.

At the meeting of the Parks and Ferries Committee yesterday, the question of the plumbing bill for the introduction of water systems in the Mount Royal Park retiring rooms was taken up.

The experts reported that they had checked the prices in the bill for $1,070 presented by Jos. Lamarche & Company, and they recommended that the bill be reduced to $1,040 and paid.

This report was unanimously adopted.

A VINDICATION.

Referring to the mention made by some of the Conservative organs of the present made to Sir Wilfrid Laurier by a group of friends, in 1901, the Hon. Senator Beique writes the 'Canada' and explains that this was not a gift of $100,000 in cash, but the settlement of a modest annuity, to be paid by an insurance company. He then quotes the text of the resolution that was passed at the time, showing that the whole matter was a purely friendly affair, having no political meaning, and not open to criticism in any shape or form.

MARCEL DAVID MISSING.

The parents of Marcel David, 15 years of age, living at 330 Panet street, are worrying about him. He left home on Tuesday, Sept. 22, and has not been seen since. When he departed from his home he was wearing a grey blouse, black and white striped shirt, and yellow trousers. The police are searching for him.

ST. PETER'S ROBBED.

Rome, Oct. 2.—Fifteen silver chalices have mysteriously disappeared from the sacristy of St. Peter's. The authorities are much concerned, especially as this last follows the theft of seven gold candlesticks.

PROF. WORKMAN CHOSEN

Will Lecture on Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis at Wesleyan College

APPOINTMENT MADE LAST NIGHT.

At a meeting of the board of governors of the Wesleyan Theological College last night an important addition was made to the professorial staff. Professor George Coulson Workman, M.A., Ph. D., of Toronto, was appointed to the chair of Hebrew languages and Old Testament exegesis and English literature.

The Rev. Dr. Workman is a member

THE REV. PROF. WORKMAN.

of the Bay of Quinte Conference, where he is held in the very highest esteem. At present Dr. Workman is residing in Toronto. His appointment is regarded as a decided advance for the Montreal College and certain to result in drawing students to this city on account of the high ability and attainments of Professor Workman. The new professor will only enter upon his duties at the next session of the college, arrangements having already been made with the other theological colleges for the present year.

B. AND M. RAILWAY

ANNUAL REPORT SHOWS INCREASE IN GROSS INCOME OF $1,820,792.52 OVER 1902.

The annual report of the Boston & Maine Railway for the year ending June 30 last, has just been issued. It is most satisfactory to all concerned. The report shows that the gross earnings for the year amounted to $33,738,984.26 and the operating expenses to $24,063,002.23, being 71.321 percent of the gross income. The net earnings from operation were $9,505,612.46, to which should be added $527,624.73, totalling $10,033,237.19.

The report further shows an increase in gross income from all sources, compared with that of last year, amounting to $1,820,792.52. Of this increase $558,531.05 was from the passenger service, $1,233,368,.80 from freight, and $28,892.67 from other traffic and miscellaneous sources.

The operating expenses exceeded those of last year by $1,784,999.29, owing to increase in cost of railway materials and advances in wages, and also to the advance in price of coal, owing to the strike in the Pennsylvania fields.

During the year the vast amount of $513,142.74 was spent on the elimination of grade crossings and the erection of new stations; $1,565,273.95 was spent on the purchase of locomotives and freight cars, and the rebuilding of the road between Portland, Me., and Rochester, N. H. cost, $63,211.37. In addition $18,341 was expended in the purchase of Central Massachusetts Railway stock. Those figures are remarkable as indicating the development of the Boston & Maine property, notwithstanding last year's adverse conditions.

CIVIC EXRROPRIATIONS

WIDENING OF ST. LAMBERT HILL AND ST. ANTOINE STREET DISCUSSED BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee held a lengthy meeting on Thursday evening and disposed of a considerable amount of routine business.

A report was presented on the expropriation for the widening of St. Lambert Hill, showing that the assessed value of the property to be expropriated is $80,000, but as the expropriation would come under the old law commissioners would have to be appointed to prepare a valuation of the property.

It was decided to give the legal notice of the intention to widen the street in time to prevent the negotiation of new leases, it not being the intention to do the work until next spring.

With regard to the widening of St. Antoine street, the city attorneys presented a report to the effect that the city is not obliged according to the law to proceed at once with the widening, but if a start is made and the first or eastern section is proceeded with, the work has to be completed. The proprietors and tenants were in any case entitled to an indemnity for vacating their premises, the amounts of which would be fixed by commissioners named by the Superior Court.

It was decided to have a detailed report prepared by the city surveyor providing for the carrying out of the expropriation and detailing the cost, so that the citizens concerned will know exactly what to expect if the work is proceeded with.

It was decided to leave over for future consideration a report of the Parks and Ferries Committee recommending that the constables on St. Helen's Island be paid for Sunday duty.

So was a letter from the Association of Canadian Municipalities asking for a contribution towards the expenses of publishing the annual report, etc.

A report was read from Mr. George Janin, superintendent of the waterworks, on the application of Mr. A. Silverman, of Amherst Park, for the extension of the water system to his premises. Mr. Janin reported it would cost $6,000 for the Montreal Water & Power Company, which supplies the water in that district to extend its pipes to the property in question. The annual return would be seventeen dollars, and the company, under its contract, refused to make the connection without being guaranteed ten percent on the outlay. Mr. Janin explained that the Silverman property hitherto obtained its water supply from a well. Lately the water vein was intercepted by the city in constructing a sewer, and the well has gone dry. Hence the question as to the city's liability.

The matter was left over for future discussion.

Ald. Laporte brought up the question of the corporation employees' pension by-law, and it was decided to take it up at the next meeting.

E.L. OF C.E. RECEPTION

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST YOUNG PEOPLE MEET THEIR NEW PASTOR.

Perhaps the most enjoyable reception in the history of Sherbrooke Street Epworth League of Christian Endeavor was held in the lecture room of the church last evening. The event marked the opening of the fall and winter programme of this flourishing society and at the same time gave the young people of the church an opportunity of meeting the new pastor, the Rev. C. E. Bland and Mrs. Bland. In addition to the young people of the church there were present, by special invitation, a number of young ladies from the Normal School, students from the Welsleyan Theological College and members of sister leagues.

Mr. Frank Peden, president of the league, presided. The first hour was spent in getting acquainted. The usual impediments connected with this ordeal were removed by the introduction of a plan known as the 'broken heart' social. Every person was given a piece of a cardboard heart on which a motto had been written. Some other person, unknown was given the other portion of the 'heart,' and these pieces were to be matched, which necessitated a long search. Most of those present had their names on a piece of paper, pinned on their clothing, which assisted greatly in the matter of identification.

The second part of the programme consisted of music and recitations and was prefaced with a brief address by the pastor, who extended a hearty invitation to all who could to make this church their church home.

The singing of Mrs. Leney and Miss George, of the Hochelaga Presbyterian Church; the playing of the ladies' string quartette, consisting of the Misses Snaw, Miss Dawson and Miss Brown, and the dialect recitations by Mr. H. Diplock were features of the entertainment. The piano solos by Master Ernie Peden; whistling solors by Miss Minnie Ludington, vocal solo by Miss Richards, with accompaniments by Mrs. Olde and Mr. Dumbrill, were all greatly appreciated.

Refreshments were served at the close and the gathering dispersed after singing the National Anthem.

WONDERFUL GROWTH

CROPS IN THE NORTH-WEST GOOD —WINNIPEG GROWING—GRAIN PRICES HIGH.

Mr. W. F. Thompson has just returned from a visit to the west in the interests of the Ogilvie Milling Company. From all sources there comes the same story—the country is advancing by leaps and bounds. Winnipeg, for instance, according to Mr. Thompson, had put up five million dollars' worth of substantial buildings during the past twelve months, besides arranging for the supply of twenty thousand horse power of electrical development. Manufacturers are flocking in; big jobbing houses are being established, and all the signs are promising.

As a matter of fact, there had been considerable damage done to the crops by the rain and frost, but as the prices of grain were high and would remain high, owing to the needs of Europe, which were exceptionally large, the aggregate amount which the farmers would receive would be equal to that which they had received last year for their crops. The wheat acreage can be increased indefinitely. The fringe has only been touched. The country is a vast inland empire in itself, and in the course of time the prosperity of the east will depend upon the conditions in the west. The opinion of Mr. Thompson is that the west will before long be greater than the east in all that makes up the prosperity of a country.

THE LATE MR. J. T. LESUEUR.

The Dominion Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society at a special meeting passed the following resolution:

'Resolved, that this board places on record its sense of loss in the death of its late president, Mr. J. T. LeSueur, whose occupancy of the presidential chair for the past three years has won the implicit confidence and warm regard of all members of the society, and especially of those who were so intimately associated with him on the directorate.

'His fine character portrayed at their best those inspiring features of true manliness, courage of conviction, kindness of heart, loyalty, and thorough conscientiousness.

'His presence and his work will be keenly missed. In recording our appreciation of his great worth it is also our sad duty to express on behalf of the society our deepest sympathy with his wife and those of his own household.'

SIR IAN HAMILTON

HE RECEIVES A GREAT RECEPTION IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Oct. 2.—Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, who reached here this afternoon, was received by Col. Buchan, D.O.C., Lieut.-Colonels Mason and Davidson, and Major Mason, D.S.O. He was entertained at Stanley Barracks, and this evening inspected the 48th Highlanders, complimenting them on their soldierly appearance. Crowds of civilians attended the armories to see the general. Afterwards he was entertained by the Highlanders' officers at a reception to which the officers of the regiments were invited. The general expressed his great pleasure at meeting a large number of South African comrades and veterans. He will remain here till to-morrow night.

A PLUCKY RESCUE

A LITTLE BOY SAVED FROM DROWNING AT GREAT PERSONAL RISK.

Ottawa, Oct. 2.—Col. Sam Hughes, M.P., returned to-day from Arden, Frontenac county, where he was one of the speakers at a fall fair yesterday. The colonel brings back a story of the most conspicuous piece of bravery he ever witnessed. In the middle of the fair ground, there is a well over forty feet deep, and a little boy named Nugent, playing around, fell in and sank in fifteen feet of water. There was almost a panic among the crowd, but no one seemed to have the pluck to go to the rescue. Finally a young man named Dan Scott made his way through the crush, crawled down the sides of the well and getting hold of a pump leg held on, and caught hold of the boy, took him out of the water and slowly brought the lad to the surface. Scott was wildly cheered, and the colonel says the young man deserves the Royal Canadian Humane Society medal.

THE IRENE COLE MURDER

DAMAGING EVIDENCE AGAINST KENNEDY AT CORONER'S INQUEST.

Brantford, Ont., Oct. 2.—The coroner's inquest on the Irene Cole murder case opened to-night in the Police Court, before Coroner Fiset. Mr. A. J. Wilkes, K.C., appeared for the Crown. The evidence to-night went to prove that Jos. Kennedy was in the vicinity of the 'Willows,' where the body was found. The prisoner was positively identified by five witnesses. Two saw him on the dike, others saw him in the vicinity of the 'Willows' shortly after twelve o'clock. Two children identified Kennedy as being at the back of the Cole's place about one o'clock waving to some one. A man drawing gravel at the 'Willows' saw him there about three o'clock. The prisoner remains quite calm. He has not yet secured a lawyer to take up his case. At ten o'clock to-night an adjournment was made until Monday night at 8 o'clock. The police are pretty certain they have the right man.

KAFFIR STUDENT

UNABLE TO ENTER TORONTO UNIVERSITY, HE WILL ATTEND ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE.

Toronto, Oct. 2.—The son of a Kaffir chief, who came to America to be educated, after some months in the United States, has reached Toronto. He had been tutored in English sufficiently to get about. He applied to Toronto University, but, not being far enough advanced, was referred to the Jarvis Street Collegiate Institute. Here, too, his qualifications were found inadequate, and he was finally placed in St. Andrew's College, a boys' school. He is a big six-footer, 19 years of age. Mahlangene is his name. He expects to be here for seven years.

MGR. SBARETTI

THE PAPAL DELEGATE WILL INSTAL ARCHBISHOP ORTH AT VICTORIA TO-MORROW.

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 3.—His Excellency Monseigneur Donato Sbaretti, who arrived to-night to instal Archbishop Orth, of the Diocese of Vancouver Island, will confer the pallium on the archbishop on Sunday morning. This is the second time that the pallium has been conferred in British Columbia, Archbishop Seighers, who was murdered in Alaska in 1886, having had the honor.

TO BE HANGED.

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 2.—Alfred J. Fritz, who shot and killed Frederick J. Bailey, naval storekeeper at Esquimalt, on June 27, in one of the naval stores at the Naval Yard, was found guilty last evening and sentenced to be hanged on Nov. 27. A strong plea of insanity was advanced by Mr. Geo. Powell, his counsel, and the jury finding him guilty, recommended mercy.

LIEUT.-COL. KING DEAD

A DISTINGUISHED CANADIAN MILITIA OFFICER PASSES AWAY.

Sherbrooke, Oct. 2.—Lieut.-Col. Charles King died this afternoon at 3.15. He had been confined to his rooms at the Magog House for about two weeks past, suffering from bronchial trouble. He had recovered so much within the past few days that it was thought all danger of serious consequences were past, and his son, Mr Charles King, returned to Boston a couple of days ago. This afternoon Col. King took a sudden turn for the worse, and passed away within an hour. His daughter, Lady Chapleau, was with him when the end came. The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon.

The late Lieut.-Col. Charles King, late of the Canadian militia service, and formerly of the imperial service, was born in Liverpool, England, in 1819, being the son of a captain of an East Indian merchantman. In 1837 he enlisted in the Royal Artillery, and served in the army in various parts of the globe for over twenty-six years. While serving as quartermaster-sergeant at Gibraltar in 1857 he was presented with a silver medal and gratuity by the commander-in-chief, and while in Quebec he was rewarded by Her Majesty with another silver medal and annuity for long and meritorious service. He received his discharge from the 7th Brigade at Montreal in March, 1863, and was granted a pension for life. Previous to his discharge, however, and during the Trent affair, he was selected to fulfill the duties of town major in Montreal, when a large garrison occupied the city. In November, 1862, he was appointed major of militia of Lower Canada, and lieutenant-colonel in 1866, and was appointed brigade major of the fifth military district in 1869, with headquarters in Sherbrooke. He retired from the militia service in 1875. He took a great interest in mining matters, and held several properties in the district, which he developed. He was married in early life to Miss Elizabeth Harrington, who died in 1896. His daughter is the widow of the late Sir J. A. Chapleau, former lieutenant-governor of the province, and his son, Mr. Charles King, resides in Boston.

JEWS MASSACRED

REPORT OF HORRIBLE ATROCITIES NEAR KISHINEFF.

London, Oct. 3.—A despatch to the 'Chronicle' from Vienna quotes reservedly, believing that it is grossly exaggerated, a report published in a local paper at Czarnovitz that a massacre of Jews was perpetrated at Mohileff, near Kishineff, on Thursday. On Wednesday the rabbi at Mohileff warned the Jews not to go to the synagogue on the following day, which was reconciliation day, as a mob, including the neighboring peasantry, intended to assault the synagogue. He advised the Jews to arm themselves, which they did. Bands entered the town on Thursday, says the paper, and assailed the Jews, who resisted. The massacre lasted all day. Three hundred Jews and a hundred Christians were killed. The population of Mohileff is 50,000; 25,000 of whom are Jews.

The British correspondent of the 'Daily Express' sends a similar story. He says that what was intended to be a massacre became a sanguinary fight, which was waged with the greatest fury. The streets were strewn with the bodies of Jews and their persecutors.

THE TILLMAN TRIAL

THE EVIDENCE OF PROSECUTION DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

Lexington, S.C., Oct. 2.—A vast amount of testimony was taken to-day in the trial of J. H. Tillman, nearly twenty witnesses having been on the stand. In addition to this, the reading of the editorials in the 'State' was concluded. The prosecution has progressed rapidly toward the conclusion of its side of the case. Several prominent witnesses gave sensational testimony as to threats made against the life of Gonzales by Tillman.

'CANADA GAZETTE'

CORONA RUBBER COMPANY OF MONTREAL INCORPORATED.

Ottawa, Oct. 3.—Letters patent of incorporatin have been granted to A. V. Roy, John J. McGill, Edward Gauthier, Gustave Gravel and M. Huberdeau, all of Montreal, as the Corona Rubber Company, with a capital of $100,000, and headquarters in that city.

The Dominion Linseed Oil Company is incorporated with headquarters in Toronto and a capital of half a million dollars.

Francis C. Ireland, Andrew Somerville, Julien E. Fortin, Frederick. B. Wills, of Philipsburg, and Finlay A. McRae, are incorporated as the Philipsburg Milling Company, with a capital of $20,000.

OBITUARY.

Hespeler, Ont., Oct. 3.—One of the best known agriculturists in this part of the country passed away yesterday in the person of Mr. John Phin, at his home at Kennaquhair farm, on the Guelph road. Deceased, who was in his 68th year, was born on the farm where he spent the greater part of his life. He established a wide reputation as a breeder of Shropshire sheep and shortborn cattle, in the raising of which he was very successful.

Toronto, Sept. 3.—George Samuel Mackay, of the firm of Kingsmill, Hellmuth, Saunders and Torrance, barristers, died suddenly last night. Mr. Mackay was in his eightieth year. He fought in the American civil war, serving on General Sumner's staff.

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 50c, marriage notices for 75c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

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

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER.—At 'Lanton Hill Farm,' St. Louis Station, Beauharnois Co., on Sept. 26, 1903, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Alexander, a daughter.

DART.—In this city, on Sept. 1, 1903, the wife of Henry J. Dart, of a daughter.

KETT.—At 130 Dorchester street, on Sept. 29, 1903, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kett.

LEASK — At Leaskdale, on Sept. 22, 1903, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Leask.

MARRIED.

ARNOLD—McGILL.—In the Presbyterian Church, at 5 o'clock on Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1903, by the Rev. J. W. McLeod, assisted by the Rev. Dr. McDonald, of Grafton, N.D., Euphemia Marguerite McGill, only daughter of ex-Mayor McGill, to Ernest Alfred Arnold, of the G.N.W. Telegraph office, St. Catharines, Ont.

BRENT—DEYELL— At St. John's Church, Port Hope, Ont., on Sept. 23, 1903, by the Rev. Edwin Daniel, rector, Florence Beatrice (Daisie), second daughter of Robert Deyell, Esq., to William Charles, son of T. A. Brent, Esq., M.D., Toronto.

CAMPBELL — McCURDY — On Sept. 30, 1903, at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. George G. McCurdy, 'Elm Hurst,' Spring Road, P.Q., by the Rev. H. E. Warren, M.A., B.D., L. E. Adeline, daughter of the late Wm. McCurdy, to Mr. James R. Campbell, of Johnville, P.Q.

FITZSIMMONS—HILL.— At the residence of the bride's father, Westborough, Ont., on Sept. 30, 1903, by the Rev. A. H. Coleman, James Fitzsimmons, of Ottawa, to Emma J., youngest daughter of Samuel Hill, Esq.

GIROUARD—SOLOMON. — On Sept. 10, 1903, at St. Alban's Cathedral, Pretoria, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Pretoria, assisted by the Rev. G. Gore-Browne, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Percy Girouard, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., to Mary Gwendolen, only child of the Hon. Sir Richard Solomon, G.C.M.G., C.B., K.C., Attorney-General of the Transvaal, and Lady Solomon.

HOUSTON — McINTOSH — On Sept. 30, 1903, in the home of the bride's brother, Mr. George McIntosh, merchant, of Calumet, by the Rev. John Fowkes, Mr. J. Ernest Astle Houston, merchant, of L'Orignal, Ont., to Miss Florence M. Louisa McIntosh, of Calumet.

LINEGER — FETHERSTONHAUGH — At Ottawa, on Sept. 30, 1903, by the Rev. J. J. Whelan, James Foster Lineger, to Jennie, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Fetherstonhaugh, Esq.

MACCALLUM—M'MASTER.— On Sept. 30, 1903, at the Jarvis Street Baptist Church, Toronto, by the Rev. William McMaster, of Ottawa, Dr. James MacCallum to Cornelia Scott, daughter of the late Arthur R. McMaster.

McADAM — ROBINSON — At the residence of the bride's parents, Hemmingford, Que., on Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1903, by the Rev. J. R. Hodgson, Hugh McAdam, of the city of New York, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of William Robinson.

MILLER—CHESTER.—At Bendale, Scarborough, Ont., on Sept. 30, 1903, by the Rev. D. B. MacDonald, of St. Andrew's Church, Scarborough, William R. Miller, son of Wm. Miller, Esq., London, Ont., to Janet, daughter of James Chester, Esq., Scarborough.

OLNEY — CRACK — At the Methodist Church, Danville, on Sept. 30, 1903, by the Rev. A. A. Radley, Bertram Francis Olney, to Edith Crack, all of Danville.

RAY—MILLSON.— At the residence of the bride's sister, 39 Bloomsgrove avenue, Port Hope, Ont., on Sept. 30, 1903, by the Rev. T. R. Huil, Hugh A. Ray, Lindsay, to Ella Maud Millson, Port Hope.

WADE—TAIT—On Oct. 1, 1903, by the Rev. Canon Greene, of Orillia, Priestley H. Wade to Alberta Angela, daughter of Andrew Tait, both of Orillia.

DIED.

BOHL — At 181 Laval avenue, on Thursday, Oct. 1, 1903, Miss Hedwidge Bohl, beloved and only sister of Mrs. J. J. M. Martin.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOTHWELL — At Valleyfield, on Oct. 2, 1903, Agnes Selkirk, wife of the late John Bothwell, in her 79th year. Deeply regretted by a large number of friends. Her end was peace, as her life always was.

BRADLEY — At Coining, California, Hannah Bradley, aged 18 years, only daughter of the late Levi Bradley, of Pleasant Valley, N.W., and grand-daughter of W. B. Bradley, of Ottawa.

BUTLER.—In this city, on Oct. 2, 1903, after a lingering illness, Sarah Jane, beloved daughter of Beau and Catherine Butler.

Funeral will take place on Monday, Oct. 5th inst., at 2.30 p.m., from her parents' residence, 279 St. Hypolite street. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

CARGILL.—At the House of Commons, Ottawa, on Oct. 1, 1903, Henry Cargill, M.P., aged 65 years.

GRAY — At North Lunenburg, on Sept. 21, 1903, Archie Gray, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Gray, aged 3 months and 21 days.

JOHNSON.—On Sept. 18, 1903, at 94 Lavender Grove, N.E. London, England, Walter Frederic, youngest son of the late Thos. Matthew and Emily Mary Johnson, aged 33 years.

McDOUGALL. — At his late residence, Springhill Farm, Maxville, Ont., on Sept. 21, 1903, Peter P. McDougall, aged 48 years and 4 months. Deeply beloved.

STANBURY.—At Bayfield, Ont., on Sept. 26, 1903, Marguerita R (Reta), eldest daughter of Dr. R. Stanbury, in the 24th year of her age.

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

Notices received too late for this page may possibly be in time for page 6.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

PARTICULARLY PROUD OF OUR SHOWING OF LADIES' MANTLES!

Particularly proud of the variety—particularly proud of the splendid reception they are meeting from the public.

Ladies' dark grey Zibeline Paletots, blue and dark grey facing, deep cape, new sleeves with cuffs, Kimona finish, fancy metal buttons.. .. .. **$13.00**

Ladies' 3-4 length Coats, in fine black Bever, handsomely embroidered, deep shoulder cape, full sleeves with close cuffs, crochet silk buttons, black and white satin lining. Special.. .. .. **$21.00**

Ladies' 3-4 length Coats, in French grey Broadcloth, deep embroidered cape and stole, new cut sleeves, satin lining, fancy enamelled buttons.. .. .. **$21.75**

OUR MILLINERY ASSORTMENT.

Ladies' Felt Ready-to-wear Hats, made of good quality Felt, trimmed with self color, velvet edging, lined. In colors of navy, black and Oxford. Our regular price is $1.25; Monday's purchasers will be asked to pay but **$1.00**

Ladies' Ready-to-wear Felt Hats, brim and crown with white felt trimming, quills on under side, leather sweat band. Regular price, $1.35. Monday **$1.00**

Ready-to-wear Hats, in Camel's Hair Cloth, brown, navy and blue, dip back, trimmed with stitched straps of silk and cord, metal ornament, and large quill.. .. .. **$2.75**

LADIES' FASHIONABLE COSTUMES.

Costumes such as we are showing will compete for your favor successfully with any tailored-to-order gown.

Ladies' black, navy blue and steel grey Cheviot Costumes, jacket made with pouch front, long plaited skirt and belt, Kimona collar with capes, pouch sleeves with cuffs; seven-gored skirt with satin piping .. **$14.75**

Ladies' black and navy blue Home spun Costumes, short fitted jacket, with peplum and belt, Kimona collar, full tucked sleeves with cuffs; skirt made with deep tucks and trimmed with small black buttons.. **$20.85**

Ladies' black and blue Serge Costumes, fitted jacket with long skirt and belt, full sleeves with cuffs, panne velvet lapels, trimmed with fancy black braid; full flare skirt, also trimmed with braid.. .. .. **$28.00**

POPULAR EFFECTS IN THE VERY NEWEST DRESS EFFECTS.

The correctness of every feature and the worthiness of the values were assured ere they were admitted to the stocks.

Fancy Homespuns, 56 in. wide, in the newest colorings, both light and dark effects. Extra quality, per yd.. .. .. **69c**

New Basket Cloth Suitings, 56 in. wide, in brown, royal and black, with white pin dots. Per yd.. .. .. **80c**

Black and white Suitings, striped and spotted effects, 56 in. wide. Per yd.. .. .. **88c**

All wool Homespun, in green, blue, brown, light and dark grey and navy, flaked with white, 56 in. wide. Per yd.. .. .. **95c**

New Homespuns, in the latest colorings, navy, royal, and green, with white stripes, 56 in. wide. Per yd.. .. .. **$1.10**

Mixed color Homespuns—fine range of the newest seasonable effects, in a splendid quality, such as ladies would select for Fall Costumes, 56 in. wide. Per yd.. .. .. **$1.30**

Colored Vicuna Cloth, in plain effects, the newest shades of green, brown, grey, castor, royal, navy and crimson, 56 in. wide. Per yd .. **$1.45**

Vicuna Cloth, in bronze green, olive green, myrtle green, royal, navy and newest shades of brown and castor, with pin spots, 56 in. wide, excellent grade. Per yd.. .. .. **$1.65**

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., 184 to 194 St. James St., MONTREAL.

Buy Your
ELECTRIC FIXTURE & SHADE
FROM
THE CRESCENT ELECTRIC CO.
2503 St. Catherine St.
Tel. Up 971.

FLANNELETTE

For our Great sale of MONDAY we offer on sale 400 pieces of Flannelette for Wrappers All Colors, Assorted Patterns. Value 10c. and 12½c.

For this Great Sale of MONDAY,

ONLY 6C YD.

AT

O. LEMIRE & CO.,
1163 St. James Street,
Corner Fulford.
(Where all Cars Transfer)
Cash Only. One Price Only.

TEES & CO.
The Funeral Directors and Embalmers,
300 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.
Always Open.

DIRECT FROM THE COW.
Fresh and pure to the Consumer. All our milk is produced in our Dairy at Blue Bonnets under scientific, sanitary conditions. Wholesome, clean milk, quickly delivered.
H. & W. EVANS,
City Office, 53 D Latour St. TEL. MAIN 905.

Intending piano purchasers should not fail to see Layton Bros.' fine display of pianos just arrived from the Toronto Exposition. Each one a gem. Warerooms, 144 Peel street. N.B.—Open Saturday evenings.

CHAMBLY ACCIDENT CLAIM.

H. Sowenson, another of the victims of the recent accident at the Chambly dam, when a scaffold broke down, has in his turn entered an action against the contractor, the Riter Conley Co., for $2,000 damages.

It is Not Necessary
To have to endure the discomforts of wash-day when the services of the
TROY LAUNDRY
Are at your disposal.
Ring up 3644 and the TROY will attend to the rest, returning your linen spotlessly clean.
HEADQUARTERS,
8 to 12 Inspector St.
CENTRAL OFFICE:
690 Craig St.

VISIT HARRISON'S BAKERY
We cordially invite you to pay our
MODEL BAKERY
a visit any afternoon or evening, we will be pleased to show you everything. We want to convince you that we have the cleanest bakery in the city.
Tel. Mount. 386. Office, 342 Victoria Ave. Bakery, 319 Prince Albert av, Westmount

SALE ANNULLED.

Mr. Justice Lavergne yesterday rendered judgment in the case of J. T. Eadie vs. J. A. Perrault. The plaintiff asked the annulment of the sale of a property made to him by defendant, as the deed was never signed. The court maintained the action, and ordered the defendant to reimburse to plaintiff the sum of $973.26, paid by him on account. The property referred to is a vinegar and pickle factory on Papineau avenue.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

FLANNEL DEPARTMENT!

NEW BLOUSE FLANNELS,
NEW FANCY FLANNELETTES,
NEW SCOTCH FLANNELS,
NEW GREY FLANNELS,
NEW PLAIN FRENCH OPERA FLANNELS.
NEW WHITE UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS.
NEW UNSHRINKABLE SHIRTING FLANNELS.
NEW FANCY CASHMERE FLANNELS,
NEW SILK EMBROIDERED FLANNELS.

SPECIAL!

New Voyella Flannels.
Plain and Fancy. Warranted Fast Colors and Unshrinkable.

New Plain Eiderdown Flannels.
White and all colors, in 27 in. and 56 in. widths.

New Fancy Eiderdown Flannels.
All New Shades in stock.

NEW BLANKETS!

All the best SCOTCH, ENGLISH and CANADIAN Makes to select from!

Celebrated SCOTCH 'SKELDON' BLANKETS, full size, Pink and Blue Borders, exceptionally soft and warm, from $4.00 a pair.

Fine WHITE WOOL ENGLISH BLANKETS, Colored Borders, from $2.00 a pair.

Full range of prices in other lines.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
2341 and 2343 St. Catherine St., Cor. Metcalfe St.
Terms Cash. - - - - *Telephone: Up 2740.*

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 3.

LONGUE POINTE WHARF

Harbor Commissioners Paid a Visit Yesterday to the Proposed Site

LOCOMOTIVE WORKS PROGRESSING RAPIDLY—COMMISSIONERS FAVOR NEW WHARF.

There is not the slightest doubt now but that a new wharf will be constructed at the Montreal Locomotive Works at Longue Pointe, as the result of a visit of inspection paid that particular centre by the Harbor Commissioners yesterday afternoon.

At three o'clock the deputation, headed by the Hon. Senator Mackay, took carriages and drove direct to Longue Pointe, where for nearly two hours a minute inspection of the water front was made by the Commissioners, and so impressed were the harbor authorities with the necessity for a new wharf at this point that it is pretty safe to say that the wharf will be erected.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Harbor Board, held on Monday last, Mr. Kennedy submitted a report on the request of the Locomotive and Machine Company for a wharf at their works at Longue Pointe. The company estimated that the quantity of material annually arriving at the works will be from 30,000 to 32,000 tons, two-thirds of which will be carried by water, if the Harbor Commissioners provide wharf facilities.

Mr. Kennedy reported that it was proposed to place the wharf opposite cadastral lots 27-29, and access for ships was to be by the deep water channel, which extended up from Longue Pointe between the shore and the middle ground. It was proposed to be a shore wharf of 400 feet in length, and founded at 32 feet depth at low water, so as to safely give 30 feet depth of ship's berth in front of it, and to be built of the usual cribwork up to low water level, and of concrete above.

It was also proposed that the wharf be finished at the height of ordinary low level wharves for the present, but that it be so built as to bear being raised to high level when afterwards desired.

The estimated cost of the wharf with a basin in front of sufficient breadth to give turning room for a ship, would be: Wharf, with basin, 22½ feet in depth, $61,000; with basin, 25 feet depth, $66,000; with basin 30 feet depth, $91,000.

Citizens of Montreal can hardly realize the importance of such works as those now in course of erection at Longue Pointe. This is the second commercial locomotive shop to be built in Canada, and the new concern has a fine field. The enterprise the management has shown in putting up the buildings and early beginning work, indicates that the field will be well occupied. It is only nine months since the first orders for material were given.

All of the material for the buildings was bought in Europe—different orders being given where the quickest deliveries could be made. All the steel for the buildings was cut and fitted on the ground by the structural department of the company. Most of the work has to be done out of doors because the temporary shop was destroyed by fire. As the machinery for most of the departments began to arrive from Europe, from the United States and Canadian shops simultaneously with the structural material for the buildings, nearly all the large machines were in place before the buildings were covered.

The buildings are now nearly finished. Some of the departments of the works have been organized and the locomotive department has been busy right along in a temporary shop rebuilding several locomotives and making parts for new ones.

The structural department is to be fitted to build steel buildings, roof trusses, turntables and bridges. The shop buildings have all been put up by this department.

The dimensions of the machine shop are 420 feet by 132 feet, divided into two bays, each with a travelling crane of 62 feet 8¼ inches in span. The walls of the building as well as all outside walls, excepting the power house, will be of steel, stone, brick and glass. The plant will have an annual capacity of three hundred locomotives. The locomotive works at Kingston, heretofore the only shops in Canada building locomotives for sale, build only seventy-five a year.

In considering this new establishment it is interesting to note the number of locomotives sent into Canada from the United States in recent years. The statistics of the United States government for the year ending June 30, 1902, show that seventy-three engines, valued at $674,837, were sent to Canada; in 1901, seventy-five engines, valued at $616,826; in 1900, fifty-one engines, valued at $398,623, and in 1899, fifty-engines, valued at $397,400. As the Locomotive & Machine Company at Longue Pointe will pay particular attention to export trade, the following figures showing the total number of locomotives exported from the United States to all foreign countries are also of interest:—

	Number.	Value.
Seven months ending July 31, 1903	146	$1,519,982
Year ending June 30, 1902.	365	3,257,894
Year ending June 30, 1901.	423	4,639,006
Year ending June 30, 1900.	525	5,592,403
Year ending June 30, 1899.	517	4,728,748

The new works are indeed interesting from a mechanical as well as a business point of view, and it is the intention of the management to increase the facilities and output of the works as time and trade demands.

The Commissioners who made the trip to Longue Pointe were the Hon. Senator Mackay, president of the Harbor Board; Mayor Cochrane, Mr. Robert Bickerdike, M.P.; Mr. W. E. Doran, Mr. E. H. Lemay, Mr. J. Hodgson, Mr. McFee, Mr. L. E. Geoffrion and Mr. A. Racine. Mr. John Kennedy, chief engineer, and the Commissioners, after making a minute inspection of the proposed new wharf site, paid a visit to the locomotive works proper, and after carefully looking over the plant in company with the officials of the works, the harbor representatives returned to the city much pleased with what they saw in and about the new industry. Mr. David Seath, secretary of the Harbor Board, also accompanied the Commissioners.

DIOCESAN ALUMNI.

The fifteenth annual conference of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College will be held in the college on Wednesday and Thursday next, Oct. 7 and 8. The programme is as follows:

On Wednesday, at 10 a.m., Communion service, followed by the annual business meeting, open to members only. In the afternoon addresses and papers on work among the youth of the church will be given.

On Thursday a Communion service will be held at 9.30, and discussions on doctrinal subjects will take place during the morning session. In the afternoon 'Preaching' will be the topic. A large number of prominent clergymen will speak, and all the clergy of the diocese, as well as the students of the college, are invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

About Dress Goods.—A lavish assortment of New Dress Goods is to be found at The S. Carsley Co., Limited's establishment. All the newest weaves, with the fashionable colors well represented in the showing. Pretty mixed color effects, rare variations introduced. Prices at this establishment have ever been noted for their fairness.

RETURN OF 'EVERYMAN'

COMPANY WILL OPEN A WEEK'S ENGAGEMENT IN WINDSOR HALL A WEEK FROM MONDAY

The production of 'Everyman,' which is announced by Charles Frohman for the Windsor Hall, one week beginning Oct. 12, promises to be one of the most interesting productions seen here. The play is of a religious character, and for this reason Mr. Frohman has arranged for the production in a hall so that the atmosphere may be more in accord with the subject of the play. The story of the play has all the severity of a Greek tragedy. After a brief prologue, spoken by Messenger, the action opens with a scene in heaven, where God, looking down upon the sinful earth, perceives how everyman 'lyveth after his own pleasure,' as if ignoring the fact of uncertainty of the tenure of human life. He therefore calls upon Dethe, the 'mighty messengere,' to proceed to everyman, and summon him to undertake a pilgrimage, which he may in no wise escape, and bid him bring without delay a sure reckoning. Death delivers the message to Everyman, who at once appears before the scene, and who tries in vain by pleas and bribes to turn the summoner away. Then, having received a hint that he should 'prove his friendship if he can,' to see if any of them is as hard as to accompany him on the journey which he must take, Everyman, left alone in his terror, bethinks him of appealing to his old friend 'Felashyp,' his comrade, in many a day of sport and play, to go with him. Fellowship, accosted as he passes over the stage, is full of assurance, for which he will not be thanked: 'Shewe me your grefe, and say no more.' But a mention of the service required soon brings a change over his professions. Though he is quite at Everyman's service for a dinner or a murder, or anything of that sort, he will not go with him on the long journey. When he has departed, and Everyman has made a similarly futile appeal to two associates called Kynrede and Cosyn, he calls to mind the other friend whom he has loved all his life, and who will surely prove true to him in his distress—'Goodes,' as this abstraction is called, 'Property,' would be the most equivalent. But although with the self-confidence of capital, Goodes avers that there is no difficulty in the world which he cannot set straight, Everyman's difficulty is unfortunately not one this world can settle. He has, therefore, in despair, to fall back upon the very last of his friends of whom he can think—his 'Good-dedes.' Good Deeds answers that she is so weak that she can barely rise from the ground, where she lies cold and bound in Everyman's sins. Yet not only will she respond to his entreaty, but she will bring with her 'Knolege,' her sister, to help him in making 'that dredful revenynge.' Knowledge, by whom it may be supposed is meant the discreet and learned advice which religion has set at her service, declares her willingness to stand by Everyman at the Judgment-seat, and meanwhile by her advice he addresses himself to Confession, who bestows on him a precious jewel, called penance. As he begins his last journey, a mortal weakness comes over him, one after another his companions — Beauty, Strength, Discretion, the Five Wits — take their leave, Good Deeds and Knowledge announce that he has suffered what all shall suffer; that Good Deeds shall make all sure; and that the voices of angels are even now welcoming the ransomed soul. And as an angel descends to carry it heavenward, a personage called doctor epitomizes the lesson which the action of the play has illustrated.

The company to interpret this remarkable play is the English one brought over in its entirety under the direction of Mr. Ben. Greet, and the scenic productions will be on the severe lines used in the Elizabethan age.

ADELINA PATTI

CHARACTERISTIC STORY OF THE GREAT SONGSTRESS.

Much has been written about Patti, her marvellous voice, her magnificent castle, Craig y Nos, in South Wales, her fabulously costly costumes, her business acumen, not often found united with supreme artistic talent. On familiar terms as she is with crowned heads, and the homage she has had paid her by music lovers everywhere, one would think that all kinship with the humbler ones of earth had been driven from her soul. But a little story is told of her which proves that the white light that beats upon thrones, whether of rulers of people or conquerors of the art loving public, has not changed her nature.

In her youth she sang at a wealthy London woman's house one day, and was coldly treated. Years afterwards, when she had become famous, she met the London woman at a friend's country house. They were discussing the odd uniform of the London woman's footman. Patti thought the uniform was most original and pretty.

'How did you discover such a very admirable uniform?' she asked the London woman.

'O,' said the latter, confidentially, 'it dates from my great, greatgrandfather's.'

'Indeed,' exclaimed Patti, and in whose service was he, pray?'

Advertisements.

Useful Advice to Mothers.

Cultivate a fuller acquaintance with Polson's Nerviline, which cures most of the troubles common to children. For sore throat rub Nerviline over the chest and throat. To break up a cold administer ten drops in hot water at bed time. For indigestion, cramps, stomach-ache, biliousness, there is no remedy so prompt as Nerviline, which is as good as the doctor for ordinary ills. Children like Polson's Nerviline because it makes a pleasant invigorating drink, in sweetened water. Older folks like it because it is an honest, reliable remedy for all pains, internal or external. Sold everywhere in large 25c bottles. Try Nerviline yourself.

Send your name and address for a copy of our 292 page Fall and Winter Catalogue No. 58.

MAILED FREE

THE T. EATON Co. LIMITED
(1) TORONTO, CANADA

Mail orders filled promptly and money refunded if goods are not perfectly satisfactory.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

THE T. EATON Co. LIMITED
(2) TORONTO, CANADA

Thousands of families all over Canada buy through our Mail Order. We satisfy them. Why not you?

CATALOGUES MAILED FREE

THE T. EATON Co. LIMITED
(3) TORONTO, CANADA

"Money refunded if goods are not satisfactory." That guarantee covers every Mail Order purchase you make.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

THE T. EATON Co. LIMITED
(4) TORONTO, CANADA

Shopping by mail gives you the newest styles and best qualities at the lowest prices. Try it.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

THE T. EATON Co. LIMITED
(5) TORONTO, CANADA

You run no risk shopping by mail with us. If goods are not to your liking, we'll refund your money.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

THE T. EATON Co. LIMITED
(6) TORNOTO, CANADA

The name "EATON" is a household word all over Canada. Our Catalogue tells you why.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

THE T. EATON Co. LIMITED
(7) TORONTO, CANADA

OPENING OF THE NIGHT SCHOOLS.

The night schools under the control of the Catholic School Commisisoners will open on Monday night at eight o'clock. The classes will be open on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, at the following schools: Montcalm, 1158 DeMontigny street; Champlain, 224 Fullum street; Sarsfield, 97 Grand Trunk street; Belmont, 245 Guy street; Olier, 216 Roy street; Edward Murphy, 184 Craig street; St. Ann's, 113 Young street; Ecole des Italiens, 2064 St. Catherine street, and Patronage Saint Vincent de Paul, 647 Lagauchetiere street.

The usual entrance fee of 50 cents will be demanded, this amount to be refunded at the close of the term to those who attend for two-thirds of the time.

Archbishop Bruchesi has endorsed the work in the following terms :'I regard night schools as of the highest importance. Parish priests cannot recommend them too much to their parishioners. It is a work that has my special encouragement, and to which I give my blessing.'

OUR FOREST GLORIES

IN THE LAURENTIANS — MOOSE HUNTING—CURIOUS CONDUCT OF A MINK—A HUGE TROUT.

The glow of an autumn sun on Canadian maples in the Laurentides last week made pictures gorgeous beyond anything the painter with either pen or brush might convey to either eye or senses. One could only gaze in wonderment and adore the land of such manificent landscapes, with veneration for the creator of it all. Quite a few Montreal gentlemen and ladies who visit Ste. Agathe have talked of the beauties of tree-clad hills, slashed all with the flame-tinted maple, softened by the yellow-tinted birch and the deep green cones of the spruce and balsam shooting between like spears. Having seen our own glorious Mount Royal and the woods of Montreal Island, with journeyings through the Eastern Townships, one might think he had seen all that there could be of autumnal forest beauties. They were fortunate travellers that passed along the Great Northern Railway last Friday and Saturday—perfect days—and saw the fringe of the Laurentides. The railway is splendidly built and the passenger cars very comfortable and clean. After passing New Glasgow, the blaze of glory of the woods was with us all the way, even to St. Paulin Station, where we stopped for a drive into the heart of the great masses of the woods for nineteen miles.

Lac a l'Eau Claire, nine miles drive from St. Alexis, was the objective point —the country seat of the Hon. George W. Stephens. St. Alexis was a ten-mile drive from St. Paulin. The way was along the banks of the pretty winding river, and the farmers and their homes, the flocks of cattle and the milk preparations for the creameries were pleasant to see, with in two or three places a sawmill, where the power is good. To see farmers painting their houses means the presence of good times, for paint is a luxury. So, those farmers who were doing this were generally fairly well off—the result of the high price for cheese and their ability to produce it economically and good. In St. Paulin there were storekeepers actually laying water pipes for house service indoors. Generally the farmers were thrifty, and their families well looking. There was no sign of anything but thrift. So we drove through the sunny air and the glory of landscape, and the sun went slowly down in a sky the blue of which what could picture?

Winding hither and beyond ran the river, its banks very heavily clad with foliage and suggesting a canoe course of pleasant smoothness mile after mile until of a sudden an uprearing of the hillside showed a fall of more or less torrent-like picturesqueness that might easily have been the original that Jan Ridd describes in 'Lorna Doone' as the back door to the Castle of the Doones. A pause to examine and enjoy the wealth of color all around, and then the pony carried us swiftly on a detour of more than a mile. We came through the rear of a farmer's yard, past byre, barn and home house. Then from the rise we saw Lac a l'Eeau Claire. It was a delight. The sunlight upon the home house, boathouse and bathing-house tinged the white paint with a mellow light and the yellow sheen of the mirror-like surface of the lake was only dimpled here and there with a fly or trout ripple. The forest fringes of the lake were reflected vividly, and one might easily imagine from the opposite island the lady of the lake and the boat coming to meet us at the silver strand—only the strand was rather of the golden hue. It is safe to say that never in all his life did Sir Walter Scott view a more romantic scene than this. Neither did he hear the cry of the loon—nor the swish and scream of Canadian wild duck. But the sunset left no gloaming, bright as was the setting it gave to the picture, when the shadows were cast by its going down.

Flip went the fly-cast at early morning, the deft hand dotting the lake surface with the life-like fly hooks and feathers. Again and again the cast, and here and there the flies danced and flecked, until suddenly came a leap and the surge of life from the water. A lusty trout was at its last battle for life with the angler at the other end of the line. Five minutes and a beauty three and a half pounds in weight was in the landing net.

Soon afterwards the same deft hand had captured a three-pounder. That was enough for the hour.

Exploring the lake, inlets or bays, and examining the island wore away much more time than fishing. Then the log fire in the spacious fireplace, the library and the story followed. The farmers had killed a moose three miles on the railway side of St. Alexis, and considered the feat no small one. They had not heard of these animals having been so far into the cultivated area before, and it was explained that the incident was not to be taken as indicating any increase in the moose family, but merely that one had lost its way and had thus been discovered and shot on sight by the farmer who could get in the first load of buckshot.

Much more curious as an incident was a visit made to us by a mink. It was a beautiful specimen, with a grand coat of dark fur. The writer, on his way to fish, was surprised to see the animal rush across the lawn near the boathouse. In a floating creel or cage were two fine trout alive, placed there by our fisherman host on the previous evening and moored to a float. There was a similar float or wharf on the other side of the boathouse. The writer stood stock still, startled at the sudden rush of an animal he had never seen before, and wondering what next? Happening to look toward some rocks on the left, he found that the animal had climbed up behind to the topmost rocks and was regarding him with two eyes of piercing brightness. For over two full minutes the animal looked and then disappeared. The writer continued onward to the float, and was about to bait his hooks, when out of the water, its fur wet with swimming, came the animal. It came timidly along the planks of the float, and some bait was thrown to it. No; it wanted no bait. Coming forward, at first timidly, and then with more confidence, it approached the writer's feet, passed around from toes to heels, smelling his shoes as though to measure his good nature that way. Around again it went, quite confidently now. It was a full-grown mink. What did it want? All this had lasted some ten minutes, and the mink was still companionable until the fisherman host came down from the house towards the float. It disappeared on his approach, and only returned after it had well reconnoitred him. The two regarded Mr. Mink with great pleasure. It was a beauty, and the only white spot was one the size of a five-cent piece under the chin. In a few minutes the mink disappeared. Ten minutes afterwards both gentlemen went over to the float on the other side of the boathouse, pulled the floating creel or cage to the edge of the float or landing place, to have a look at the trout. There they were safe enough. The surprise of the gentlemen may be imagined when Mr. Mink again made his appearance from under the float and came up to the side of the creel. With hind legs resting on the float he put his forepaws upon the creel, looked up into the face of the newspaper man and alternately regarded him and his host with every indication in the appealing eyes that he wanted the fish. After regarding the scene a moment, the host remarked :

'That mink knows there is a kind-hearted newspaper man here and in the mink language he has interviewed him and has asked for those fish. But we want them.'

All this time the mink had been resting his forepaws upon the creel. An examination of this showed that he had already partially succeeded in eating a hole in the wire covering nearly large enough to let him in to get at the fish. They were accordingly taken away. We saw Mr. Mink no more, though we had two more days of fishing afterwards. At any moment the mink could have been killed. It would have been like murder, however, to harm the little animal that had placed such confidence in the human species.

Two days fishing were marked by but one event of note—the capture by the fisherman host of a trout that weighed six pounds and a half. Think of the splendor of so fine a specimen. The smallest of the catch was three pounds. Home coming was as full of pleasure in the forest beauty as the outgoing.

The glory of our Quebec forests in September should rank as one of our richest assets. If we had a new Sir Walter Scott to immortalize them they would be the scene of annual pilgrimages of the many, whereas at this time only a few enjoy the rare luxury of such magnificence of color, light and shade. Nothing could be clearer, more pleasant to the taste, or more delightful to the bather than the waters of Lac a l'Eau Claire. You could see pebbles twelve feet down.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES

CALEDONIAN LITERARY COURSE INAUGURATED BY PROF. J. CLARK MURRAY.

Space was all too limited last night in the parlors of the St. Andrew's Home, when the literary season of the Caledonian Society for 1903-4 was inaugurated by a scholarly address by Prof. J. Clark Murray, on the Scottish universities. Much regret was expressed by the chairman, Mr. Francis J. Topp, at the unavoidable absence of Mr. Mitchell, the president of the society.

Dr. Murray led up to the consideration of the Scottish seats of learning by a critical philological analysis of the words—university, school, lyceum, academy, museum and college. He showed how the almost purely Latin word university came to be applied to a large body of scholars eager and intent on mastering the world of knowledge; how the word school is derived from a Greek word meaning leisure; how the word academy came into use from the gymnasium where Plato lectured; how we get our modern lyceum from the temple in which Aristotle taught ethics and politics; what an apt term museum is coming from that temple to the Muses which was founded in Alexandria by one of the Ptolemies.

'The word "university,"' said Dr. Murray, 'is first found in a charter granted to the University of Paris in 1215. Here was a corporate body of scholars, and we may thus appreciate the aptness of the expression.'

The speaker then showed that in modern times the term college as applied exclusively to institutions of learning, whether of arts, medicine, philosophy, law or physics—with two exceptions—the electoral college in the United States and the College of Cardinals of the Catholic hierarchy.

Then by an easy transition, Dr. Murray led on to the independence in government maintained by the universities in different cities. Violations of the statutes made by students of universities, up to a comparatively recent date, were furnished by the authorities of the universities and so tenaciously was this right held, that there is on record, the trial for murder by the faculty of the University of Heidelberg, of one of its students.

In Scotland universities were, until lately, so distinct from their respective municipalities that the police were not allowed to enter their precincts.

'Universities,' continued Dr. Murray, 'have developed exalted political ideas. Whatever liberal sentiments prevail in Russia have sprung from the higher seats of learning. The Scottish universities are intensely democratic. Founded as they were on the plan of those of Paris and Berlin, the students take an important part in their administration. The Lord Rector is elected by them still—and let me say there is not a man in the kingdom but would esteem it as the greatest honor to be elected Lord Rector of a Scottish university. And to the credit of their students be it said that never yet has one of them betrayed his trust. One splendid feature in our Scottish abodes of learning is that the students have the maximum of liberty consistent with good order. In my time the students elected four men whose duty it was to name the fees to be paid by graduates. These men were called "stint masters," and the students were wont to take every legitimate means to make the "stint masters" reduce fees—for Scotchmen, as you all know, are thrifty—probably from necessity. In the sixteenth century many Scotchmen went to the university of Paris, where Latin was the ruling language (in fact Latin was the dominant language for many centuries at all the Continental universities). Johannes Major—or John Mayor—finally became a professor in the University of Glasgow,

'In the eighteenth century, you are all aware, that materialism was rampant. But after the French Revolution a reaction against materialism set in, led chiefly by the University of Paris, and I am proud to say, that that temple of learning owed a great deal to the tone of Scottish thought which was decidedly and unequivocally anti-materialistic.

'The oldest of the Scottish universities is that of St. Andrew's—at least I believe so. Its charter was granted in 1413, in the form of a Bull from the reigning Pope of that time. I might say here that prior to the Reformation all universities derived their charters from the popes. Of course universities at that period were all more or less monastic. And, curious as it may seem to you to-day, a clause in the charter of St. Andrew's forbade any woman from entering the gates except a washerwoman and even she must have attained to the mature age of sixty years! Even in those later days many great schools are attached to monastic orders, and in Montreal to-day in convent schools, there are many ladies of high erudition engaged in teaching.

'The University of Glasgow was established in 1850, and at a later date that of Aberdeen. The University of Aberdeen, however, was made up of two separate and distinct foundations, which were not united until 1860.

'Not until 1582 was the great University of Edinburgh established. And let me say here, that though the town council of Edinburgh is often criticised, it deserves unmeasured praise for its management of its great school of learning.'

(Here the speaker dwelt for some time on the appalling disparity in government between cities of the United States and those of Great Britain.)

Then Dr. Murray dwelt on the handicaps of the Scottish universities, how they were devoid of endowments and had to resort to honorariums. Also how the chief international and spritual force in Europe during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries came from the Scottish universities. Dugald Stewart—that master in metaphysics, and Adam Smith (to mention two) who, above all others was responsible for the splendid fiscal and economic system which now distinguishes Great Britain. He then spoke of Edmund Lushington and Sir William Hamilton, with whom he was personally and intimately acquainted, and after extolling the former for his thorough knowledge of the Attic dialect, he eulogized the latter as the last of the great philosophers.

Dr. Murray then touched on the subject of granting degrees—especially the degree of Doctor of Divinity. 'If I had power,' said he, 'I would allow no college or university to confer the degree of D.D., because if the Presbyterians grant ten degrees of D.D. the Methodists will also want to grant ten degrees of D.D.—and likewise the Congregationalists and so on until it becomes a matter of competition, which is highly unseemly. With an eloquent peroration Professor Murray concluded his interesting and erudite address.

The usual vote of thanks was accorded at the close.

ROYAL ARCANUM

Mr. Archibald Miller, of Quebec, grand regent of the Royal Arcanum, has arranged the following official visits for Montreal and Westmount: On Monday evening next, to Laurentian Council, No. 1321, in Royal Arcanum Hall, 2444a St. Catherine street; on Oct. 6, to Mount Royal, No. 1871, in Victoria Hall, Westmount Park; Oct. 7, to Prince Albert, No. 1293, in R. A. Hall; on Oct. 8 and 12, to Hochelaga, No. 1765, and Aberdeen, No. 1707, respectively, in the Monument National; Oct. 19, to Westmount, No. 1723, in Victoria Hall; Oct. 12, to Balmoral, No. 1519, in R. A. Hall; Oct. 22, to Wellington, No. 1455, in Fraternity Hall, Point St. Charles, and on Oct. 26, to Montreal, No. 1154, in R. A. Hall.

The next visit will thus be to Laurentian Council on Monday evening next, when the grand officers and visiting brothers will be tendered a supper. This will be the opening of the season for Laurentian, and a large attendance is expected.

Last night the grand officers visited Strathcona Council, No. 1930, and were warmly received.

The committee in charge of class night, on Nov. 5, in Drummond Hall, is aiming at having over one hundred candidates for initiation on that occasion.

THE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

For six years the Symphony orchestra has been endeavoring to familiarize Montreal with those innumerable and magnificent musical compositions written for and only to be interpreted by large orchestras. For six years, also, there has been a deficit—sometimes small, sometimes large—but always a balance on the wrong side of the ledger. Prof. Goulet, with the confidence of the artist, has gone on hoping that each year would recoup him for the losses of its predecessor. This month the seventh year of the concerts is to be inaugurated, and one last effort made to awaken that responsiveness without which the orchestra cannot exist. For the first time affairs will be put on a business basis, and an active and experienced manager, Mr. Frank Veitch, will have charge of the financial part of the enterprise. The general plan of the concerts will be modified so as to permit the introduction of a certain amount of good popular music, but otherwise unchanged.

One innovation is the change from Windsor Hall to the Academy of Music, which has been secured for all the concerts. As last year, patrons may reserve their seats for the entire season if they wish. Subscription lists at the music stores are now being signed, and the date of the first concert in November will be given in the near future. Having consideration for the many music pupils of Montreal, the management have arranged for a special admittance price of fifteen cents to those under fifteen years of age.

Advertisements.

WEAK AND NERVOUS.

Thousands of Lives Made Miserable by a Trouble Easily Overcome.

Thousands of people throughout this country suffer continually from nervousness—their blood is poor and watery, their nerves unstrung and jaded. They are pale, weak, often troubled with headaches and dizziness, are exhausted with the slightest exertion, and often feel as though life were a burden. There is only one absolutely certain way to get new health and strength, and that is through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These pills make new, rich, red blood, strength and happiness to those who use them. Mr. D. W. Daley, Crystal City, Manitoba, proves the truth of this. He says :—'I have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with wonderful results. Before using them I was weak and nervous; my blood was poor; I was pale and suffered from pains in the region of the heart. Now after the use of eight boxes of the pills my nerves are strong; my blood is pure and rich; I have a good color and my heart action is regular. I think there is no medicine that can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for these troubles.'

This is the verdict of all people who have given the pills a fair trial, and those who are sick can obtain new health and strength through the use of this medicine. Do not waste money and further endanger your health by taking any substitute. See that the full name, Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People is printed on the wrapper around every box. If you cannot get the pills from your dealer they will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by writing to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Real

MERIT GOES WITH *Every pair of Shoes we sell you.*

We've Shoes to **fit every foot**, prices to **please every pocket book**, and, regardless of the price you pay for the Shoes that suit you, you'll find **Merit goes with every pair.**

For the men who want a Good Medium Weight Shoe for Autumn wear,

Our Special

$3.50 and $5.00 SHOE

will be sure to please.

Try them on TO-DAY.

FALL STYLES Arriving Daily

W. H. STEWART,

2295 St. Catherine Street,
237 St. James Street.

Colonial House,

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

BLANKETS.

Large stock FINE SCOTCH BATH BLANKETS, from $4 to $14. Extra value.

100 Pairs FINE ALL WOOL CANADIAN BLANKETS, very cheap, to clear.

4x4, 5x4, 6x4, 7x4 CRIB and COT BLANKETS, English and Scotch.

DOWN QUILTS.

All sizes now in stock, Coverings in Silk, Satin, Sateen, Frilled and plain, from $4 upwards.

SPECIAL LOT

50 DOWN QUILTS, extra value, Bordered and Hemstitched, $4.50.

100 DOWN QUILTS, very fine, $5.

HOSIERY DEPT.

LADIES' BLACK CASHMERE HOSE, leading lines are :—50c, 65c, 75c a pair. Of fine English make, full fashioned, soft and elastic.

LADIES' FINE RIBBED SWISS UNDERWEAR, all weights, shapes, sizes and prices.

Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

MONTREAL.

CLARKE'S VIEWS of MONTREAL!

The best and most reliable view book of our City!
50,000 copies sold in two years!

Printed on fine satin faced paper, by the world renowned View Publishers, The James Bayne Co., of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Prices—25c, 50c and $1.00. Get your supply from the publisher, W.J. CLARKE, 138 PEEL STREET, MONTREAL.

Advertisements.

How to Get Up an Appetite

Distaste for food often follows Grippe and fevers, and is associated with a general weakness to the system. To impart a real zest for food, and give power to the stomach to digest and assimilate, no remedy can equal Ferrozone. This is a new and startling discovery. It strikes at the root of disease, and by removing the cause, cures quickly and permanently. Ferrozone will quickly enable you to eat and digest anything. All druggists and medicine dealers sell Ferrozone.

Weekly Calendar.

ARENA "MELBA"

THE EMPRESS OF SONG.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13.

A glorious voice in the zenith of its greatness, in the glory of its magnitude. The greatest queen of pure vocality, accompanied by

Mr. Ellison Van Hoose, tenor; Mr. Charles Gilbert, baritone; Mlle. Ada Sassoli, harp; Mlle. Llewella Davies, piano; Mr. North, flute.

BOX PLAN now open at the Star Branch Office, Phone Up 1246.

PRICES—Admission, $1.00; Amphitheatre Reserved, $2.00; Orchestra Chairs, $4.00 and $3.0 Boxes (5); $25.00. Sale of seats will open at the Star Branch Office, Wednesday, Oct. 7th, at 9 a. m.

A CONFERENCE FOR CHRISTIAN WORKERS,

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

Dr. JOHN BALCOM SHAW, of New York,

has been engaged to give a series of addresses.

REDUCED RAILWAY RATES HAVE BEEN SECURED.

ALL WILL BE WELCOME.

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

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3.

REV. ELMORE HARRIS, D.D.

OF TORONTO,

will speak at the Young Men's Meeting, on SATURDAY, at 8 p.m.

MEN'S MEETING, SUNDAY, 4 P. M.

Address by MR. JOHN CURRIE, of Inspector Street Chapel.

"TWO ASPECTS OF SONSHIP."

This meeting is now commencing for the Fall and Winter series. Watch for weekly announcement.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

Begin at 2.45 instead of 4 o'clock.

THE YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS.

D. A. BUDGE, Leader.

Studies in the Book of Joshua.

Every man heartily invited.

Young Men's Christian Association, Dominion Square.

THE SATURDAY AFTERNOON CLASS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS

will be REOPENED on SATURDAY, Oct. 3rd, in the Y.M.C.A. Building, at 4.45 p.m. REV. EDGAR T. CAPEL, General Secretary of the Sunday School Union of the Province of Quebec, will teach the lesson.

ALL WELCOME.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 4.

MEN'S OWN,

CALVARY CHURCH, GUY STREET,

SUNDAY, Oct. 4, 3 p.m.

Speaker—REV. W. R. HARVEY.

Soloist—MISS YOUNG.

We hope all our members will be present. The election of officers for the quarter takes places at this meeting.

FLOWER & FRUIT SERVICE

In connection with the

SUNDAY-SCHOOL of

THE CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE,

SUNDAY Oct. 4th, at 3.15.

Address by the Rev. E. I. REXFORD, M.A.

DOMINION SQ. METHODIST CHURCH,

Rev. C. E. MANNING, Pastor.

Morning Service—Rev. Dr. POTTS, of Toronto, will preach.

Evening Service will be a Memorial Service for the late Mr. SAMUEL FINLEY. Addresses by the Pastor and the Rev. Dr. S. P. ROSE.

At the close of the Morning Service the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered.

Sunday-school at 3 p.m.

ALL WELCOME.

Westmount Baptist Church,

Corner of Western and Olivier Avenues.

—THE PASTOR—

REV. FRANK S. WESTON,

Will preach at both services.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

—THE PASTOR—

Rev. J. A. GORDON, M.A.,

Will preach at both services.

Special seats reserved for students, who will be made welcome.

FRIENDS AND STRANGERS WELCOME.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH.

Corner Dorchester and Guy Sts.

SUNDAY, Oct. 4th, 1903.

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

Rev. J. L. GILMOUR, B.D.

Pastor, will preach at both services.

Collection for Home Missions.

Lord's Supper at Morning Service.

AT INSPECTOR STREET MISSION,

SABBATH, Oct. 4th,

Preaching morning and Evening.

Mr. H. SOMERS at 11 a.m.; the Pastor, JOHN CURRIE, at 7 p.m. The evening service will be a Revival Evangelistic meeting with an After Meeting. All welcome. Seats free.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 4.

STANLEY ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Near the Windsor Hotel.

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

Pastor's Bible-class, open to all, at 3 p.m.

A Course of Sermons to Young People on Sabbath Evenings.

Strangers Welcome.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.

Oct. 4th,

THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

Morning Preacher:

Rev. S. P. ROSE, D.D.

Evening Preacher:

Rev. JOHN POTTS, D.D.

Special Music.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES ST. GILES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

SUNDAY, Oct. 4th, 1903.

11 a.m. preacher—

Rev. C. A. SYKES, B.D.

(St. James Methodist Church)

Subject—Christianity's Thesis.

7 p.m. preacher—

Rev. J. MACKAY, B.A.,

(Crescent St. Presbyterian Church)

Subject—The attractive power of the Cross

FREE SEATS. ALL WELCOME.

EMMANUEL CHURCH,

SUNDAY, Oct. 4th.

REV. HUGH PEDLEY, B.A.

PASTOR,

Will preach in the morning, and

REV. DR. ELMORE HARRIS,

of Toronto,

at evening service.

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

SUNDAY, Oct. 4th,

Rev. GEO. MOLYNEUX BLACK,

Ballynahinch, Ireland,

Will preach at 11 a.m.

Rev. HORACE G. RICE,

PASTOR,

At 7 p.m.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5.

CENTRAL W.C.T.U.

The Monthly Public Meeting of this Union will be held on MONDAY, Oct. 5th at 3.30 p.m. in Evangelistic Hall. Prayer Meeting at 3 p.m.

Y. W. C. A. SCHOOL OF COOKERY,

896 Dorchester St.

Demonstration MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5th, at 8 o'clock.

FANCY BREAD.

Admission, 10c.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8.

GRANDE LIGNE MISSION.

The Annual Meeting of the Grande Ligne Mission for the reading of the Annual Report and for the election of the Board of Directors, will be held on THURSDAY, the 8th inst., at half-past two o'clock, p.m., in the Church of l'Oratoire, Mance street.

In the same place, and same day, at 7½ o'clock will be held a Platform Meeting, when addresses will be delivered in English and in French. All the friends of the cause are cordially invited to attend.

THEODORE LAFLEUR, Secretary.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9.

GRAND CONCERT

In City Hall ST. HENRI, on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, 1903. Charming programme, including Prof. LANSKAIL in Magic and Mystery—20 minutes in Wonderland. Best musical talent in the city, under the direction of Prof. HUME. The Mayor will preside. Chair taken at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; Children, 15 cents. Under the auspices of the St. Henri Methodist Church.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

Art Association,

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

ADVANCED ART CLASSES 1903-1904.

The Classes will commence on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16th, under the direction of Mr. WILLIAM BRYMNER, R.C.A. Two Scholarships for competition. Class Rooms open daily for study.

For particulars apply to the Secretary.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

For other postal union countries, excepting Great Britain, add for postage, $3.50 for Daily Witness; $1.00 for Weekly Witness; 50c for Northern Messenger.

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

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

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

F.M. 6 L.Q. 13 **OCTOBER** N.M. 20 F.Q. 28

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	..	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1903.

Mr. C. Marcil, M.P., discovered that certain signatures on a petition presented to the House of Commons against the Grand Trunk Pacific Bill were fraudulent, that is, if the case be as alleged. Probably a careful investigation would show that numbers of 'inadvertent' signatures are on more than one of the formidable pile of documents pouring day by day into the precincts of the Parliament House at Ottawa. The simple truth is that in a large percentage of cases petitions to Parliament, and for the matter of that petitions in other cases, are absolutely worthless. In the case of Parliament they are, save in especial cases, treated with something almost more than contempt, and one of the great privileges of the people is thus nullified through the abuse of a valuable public safeguard. How easy it is to obtain signatures to a petition must be familiar to any one who has had experience in even the lowest circles of municipal affairs. People have, with the best intentions, signed petitions for the establishment of taverns in districts happily immune from the evil, and discovered too late that the 'preamble' had not been studied with sufficient care. It is needless to recall the familiar story of the man who obtained a well filled petition for the prompt execution of a popular citizen. True or false, the story points a moral worth studying. Petitions to be worth anything should be what they purport to be. The right of 'petition' may be a power for good. Spurious documents can have no effect save to bring the whole procedure into contempt.

The House of Lords, more than a century ago, on the motion of Lord Marchmont, placed on its records the declaration affirming that 'any resolution of this House directly or indirectly 'impeaching a judgment of the House 'of Commons in a matter where their 'jurisdiction is competent, legal and 'conclusive, would be a violation of the 'just rights of the Commons, tend to 'make a breach between the two Houses 'of Parliament, and lead to general confusion.' This was in connection with the Wilkes's case, when an attempt was made to make the Lords reverse the action of the Lower House, but though particular in its immediate, the resolution can be taken as of general application. In its consideration of the Redistribution Bill now before the Senate that body will doubtless be governed by the same rule and refrain from interfering with arrangements which especially belong to the Commons. The bill has been submitted to an impartial committee for preparation and should not be made a subject of party contention. An amendment may, however, be submitted by the Senate for the endorsement of the Commons as a measure of further advantage and a not unfitting proviso in a law relating to the representation of the people. It is that the necessary enactment be made for the provision of representation within a reasonable time in such cases as a vacancy may unhappily occur. At present the House of Commons is incomplete and most undesirable delay has been witnessed in the case of one of our own divisions. Why should this city's representation be incomplete and a large body of the community be disfranchised? Such an important element in our national liberties as parliamentary representation should not be made subservient to party convenience. One instance is no more justifiable than forty would be.

Mr. Balfour and the Conservative party are said to have chosen Sheffield as a favorable centre to open the protectionist campaign because Sheffield has suffered, or thinks she has suffered, more than any other city by reason of hostile foreign tariffs. We have before us, however, a Sheffield man's views which do not coincide with Mr. Balfour's expectations, so far as a majority of the Sheffield electors is concerned. The writer in question says that he has been connected with the steel and steel goods trade of Sheffield for many years, and although Sheffield is represented to be pro-protection, by virtue of Sir Howard Vincent's connection with it, he does not think Sheffield will be found on the protectionist side on the reckoning day. As to that, even a well-informed Sheffield steel goods merchant may be mistaken, and certainly no pains will be spared to influence the vote in favor of the new propaganda. At any rate, the writer notes the fact that the export trade of Sheffield via the ports of Hull, Grimsby, Liverpool and London, is still a huge one, and he thinks it will be an evil day for his city were any embargo to be placed on trade. Her home trade would most probably benefit somewhat, as some Yankee files, saws, and other joiners' tools might be partially excluded. But there are a few United States and German goods which are so much below any possible Sheffield cost that no tariff likely to be imposed could possibly keep them out. There is a highly important point, however, brought out by this writer for the free trade case which is rarely emphasized or even referred to. That is, the difference in values now, and, say, in 1850. The prices of Bessemer or mild steels, for instance, are only about half what they used to be, and the prices of many other steel goods have come down enormously, and without detriment, on the whole, to wages. To this end cheap imports and improved methods have contributed, and the value of exports on this basis are probably at least fifty percent less than they would have been twenty or thirty years ago. The comment is made that, when considering the statistics of a generation ago, the change in money values must not be forgotten, and that this is a rule which cannot be too often or too strongly insisted upon.

WHAT WE GET AND SPEND.

The city treasurer's annual report for 1902 shows total receipts of $6,768,823 and disbursements of $6,019,381, leaving a balance of $749,441. This balance, however, it is necessary to explain, only belongs partly to revenue account, partly to loan funds, or unexpended balances of appropriations ex proceeds of special loans, and partly to floating debts, which are largely deposits and retained percentages on contracts. The revenue for 1902 was made up from assessments on real estate, being one percent for municipal purposes and a quarter percent for school tax, amounting to $1,857,591. This represents a tax upon nearly a hundred and fifty million dollars' worth of real estate, and it is a pity that citizens do not insist upon an assessment of a half percent for school tax. This would raise over $371,000 more for school purposes, and would be the most beneficent policy for the city. Sir Robert Giffen, the other day at Southport, at the Economic Science Section of the British Association, estimated the aggregate income of the United Kingdom, on the basis of recent investigations, at $8,750,000,000, and its aggregate wealth at about $75,000,000,000. The expenditure of the United Kingdom, Sir Robert assessed at $6,930,000,000, and the way it is spent is 34 percent in food and drink, 13 percent in dress, 16 percent in or on the house, 13 percent in services, 9 percent miscellaneous, which includes education, and the cost of distribution is 15 percent. Sir Robert argued that the United Kingdom ought to be spending a hundred million pounds sterling on education, where it is now spending thirty millions, and he maintained that such a suggestion was not really extravagant. The funds to meet such increased expenditure would be provided easily enough by the greater energy and efficiency of labor which education would develop. Sir Norman Lockyer, too, president of the British Association, devoted his opening address to the elucidation of the splendid text: 'It is the duty of a state to organize its forces as carefully for peace as for war.' Sir Norman Lockyer says that 'things have replaced words and 'laboratories have taken the place of 'books,' and he charges Englishmen that they are neglecting their brains. We are doing the same thing, only more so. England has elementary schools established everywhere, where there is room for all, but public school education of any kind in some of our villages is not to be found, while in our city to-day, the metropolis of the province, there is not any accommodation for many children. We boast of our wealth and wide dominions, but, compared with other civilized countries, or even other provinces of the Dominion, how shamefully do we in this province and city neglect our brains! We have given this detail of the city treasurer's report so much attention because it deserves it, and we would that it might make the citizens ashamed of the fact that only a quarter percent of the assessments on real estate are for school rate. Other interesting details of the revenue are that the water rate produced last year $751,938; business and personal taxes, $290,513; police licenses, $140,955; street railway percentages, $94,895; Recorder's Court fines, $26,082; market revenues, $84,790; departmental permits, $10,337, and grocers' and in-keepers' certificates, $6,808. Besides this, $92,085 in interest was collected during the year. The statement is full of detail of an interesting nature, and is worthy of a little study on the part of all taxpayers. Generally great improvement is to be remarked in the finances compared with those of the Prefontaine régime, and for this mercy Alderman Laporte is most to be thanked.

THE BRITISH LOAF.

Lord Strathcona has in his sunny way communicated to an interviewer his convictions upon pending trade questions. He says a duty of two shillings a quarter on wheat would not raise the price of bread a farthing. 'Not a farthing' usually means 'not at all'; but possibly His Lordship meant not a farthing on the quartern loaf, which would be a calculation for bakers. A farthing is always something on a loaf. Another possible explanation would be that the loss, whatever it was, would fall on the dealer and the baker and would never reach the consumer, as would seem to have been the case when there was a shilling duty on wheat during the Boer war. All that need be said on that score is that it would not be so if the parties in question could pass the burden on, and they would likely find means to do so. If, however, the expression means that breadstuffs would not cost the British any more, it is the old contention that the producer, not the consumer, pays the duty. This was certainly not the case when Canada enjoyed preferences before. When Britain had duties from foreign wheat and lumber and none on Canadian it was the Canadian producer who got the advantage, charging as much for these commodities as other countries got, plus the duty, so that where the English consumer did not pay the duty he paid the same amount in extra price to the producer. The collapse which fell upon Montreal trade when the British adopted free trade and the annexation fever, which suddenly became epidemic among our merchants, are testimonials to this fact.

The practical question is, would it be different now? If Canada could now furnish a more substantial portion of the necessary supply it is presumable that it might to that extent affect the price. If the colonies furnished a hundredth part of the whole supply, the price in England would be determined by the cost to her of the ninety-nine hundredths. The one-hundredth would not appreciably affect the price in England, and those who furnished that hundredth would profit by practically the whole of the duty. If, on the other hand, the colonies furnished one-tenth of the whole supply it is possible that it would affect the British price to the extent of one-tenth of the duty. Canada would then profit by the duty to the extent of nine-tenths of it, and the United Sates and other wheat countries would suffer to the extent of one-tenth of it. In purchasing from either, the British would pay nine-tenths of the duty. If the tax did not raise the price to the consuming country it could not raise the price to the producing country and the advantage to Canada in the way of stimulus and development would be nil. If Canada, on the other hand, got an increased price, it must needs be the British who would have to pay it. But even Mr. Chamberlain, the great prophet of preferential trade, unguardedly says:—'I 'cannot deny that a tax on corn is in'cidentally of a protective nature. That 'will not be the intention, but the con'sequence of the tax. It will benefit 'agriculture and increase the British 'food supply.' And he also defends his proposals by the plea, 'If I can 'show the working men that in return 'for this tax they would get more than 'they paid, I might vindicate the sug'gested course.' Very evidently, then, Mr. Chamberlain, though he has since denied it, expects that the tax will raise the price of bread a 'farthing' or more, and we know that Mr. B[illegible] another declared protectionist, or [illegible] retaliator, to coin a phrase, is of [illegible] same opinion.

In another part of the same interview Lord Strathcona must [illegible] found it very difficult to re[illegible] a laugh. He was asked if it was [illegible] that the Canadian manufacturers w[illegible] resent a preference on food stuffs [illegible] which implies that they might be [illegible] pected to kick up a rumpus if the B[illegible] ish markets were not left open to [illegible] and a duty imposed upon foreign ma[illegible] factures. Lord Strathcona, how[illegible] was soothing in his assurances to [illegible] Canadian Associated Press man wh[illegible] terviewed him, and said, 'He was sure 'the manufacturers would show th[illegible] 'selves reasonable, and as rational, [illegible] 'people he had not the slightest dou[illegible] 'they would consider the interests [illegible] 'Canada as a whole.' There is some[illegible] thing Gilbertian in the humor of [illegible] this, and it also resembles in its philosophy the topsy-turvy stories of Anstey. Our manufacturers now send their goods into the British market free, while British goods entering our markets are heavily taxed, with the purpose of exclusion. According to the Tarte and Balfourian spirit of retaliation, of which the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is such a powerful advocate, the first thing for the British Government to do if it should adopt a policy of protection, would be to tax Canadian manufactures to the same extent that Canada taxes British manufactures. It would be rich, indeed if those who are very loudly demanding an increase of duties for the exclusion of British competition, should get angry if the British would not exclude foreign goods to enable these same Canadians, of all people, to compete freely with them in their own market. We think, with all their astonishing effrontery, we can join Lord Strathcona in giving the world the assurance that they are at least more reasonable than that.

STREET RAILWAY STOCK.

'Single Taxer' points out a clerical error by which we quoted Montreal Street stock at 265 instead of 235 on Saturday last in our editorial 'Fair Play for the Street Railway.' That error, however, did not much affect our argument, which was to show that even at a time of general stock declines, and in spite of a recent dilution, Montreal Street Railway stock was still selling at considerably over a hundred percent premium. 'Single Taxer' says that 265 happened to be the quotation of Montreal Street Railway stock several months ago, at the time a pamphlet was written on the subject by the Single Tax Association. The pamphlet dwelt on the fact that if the franchise were not extended the price of the stock would gradually fall until at the expiry of the franchise the certificates would sell at their face value, plus ten percent. As the stock has fallen from 265 several months ago to 230 on the date of his letter, 'Single Taxer' assumes that it has fallen thus rapidly because the franchise has now only nineteen years to run, and the company and owners of the stock, including perhaps some aldermen, are anxious in case they will not be able to get any extension of the franchise, and that this has prompted those interested in the stock to greater urgency in seeking an extension. 'Single Taxer,' however, does not take into account that the loss of $35 on every share of Montreal Street Railway stock which has taken place during the past few months may be largely due to the general bearish condition of the market. Other stocks have been affected more or less in the same downward direction without any menace to their franchises. We find on May 1, M. S. R. was sold at 266¼, at 255½ on June 1, at 238 on July 2, at 230 on August 3, at 239 on September 1, and at 230 on September 30. That shows a loss of 36¼ points for five months, but in the same period Canadian Pacific has declined from 131¾ to 120¼, or 11½ points; Power from 93 to 75½, or 17½ points; Twin City from 112¾ to 86¼, or 26½ points; Richelieu from about 9[illegible] to 73½, or 20½ points, and so forth. We do not refer to the losses on the Dominion group of stocks, the reasons for which are known; but the losses on the stocks we have quoted, on the average very much more than in proportion to that in Montreal Street, show how universal the slump has been, and that no such explanation as 'Single Taxer' alleges is necessary or probable. The issue at par of another million dollars' worth of stock 'for improvement and extension' might possibly have affected the price; but such an issue works two ways. It no doubt dilutes profits, but, on the other hand, it reveals surplus profits and gives promise of like bonuses. There are so many things that may happen, and some of them sure to happen, before the expiry of the franchise, that we cannot believe its prospective termination can greatly affect its value yet. Almost every street railway plant in the world is doing a rapidly increasing business, each year's record showing an increase on a given mileage of from ten to twenty percent on the

year before. The lowest record of increase in a year on this continent has been seven percent, and that was on a mature and very extended plant. This is an item of far more interest to the stockholder of to-day than is the termination of the business nineteen years hence. On the other hand, the entry of the Terminal into the city might have had some effect on the value of Street Railway stock. We do not imagine that such competition would reduce the traffic at all. Experience shows that trolley lines develop their own traffic. It would, however, undoubtedly lower the priee of tickets, and whether this lowering would be made up for by increased travel cannot be foretold. All we can say on this point is that street railway men generally resist with all their power any reduction in their fares. We hope, with 'Single Taxer,' that our readers will carefully study the matter for themselves, and when they have made up their minds what the city ought to do, will impress it on their representatives.

THE WOOLLEN INDUSTRY.

Several of the newspapers of Canada which pretend to be very solicitous upon occasion concerning the 'solidarity of the empire,' but which nevertheless are fighting the battle of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, whose rallying cry is 'Canada for the Canadians,' and down with any preference that shall increase British trade with us, have during the past weeks been trying to scare the public with such calamity announcements as the following: 'Sacrifice the woollen men 'for imperial preference'; 'Manufacturers 'are of opinion the protective tariff 'should be increased from twenty-three 'to thirty percent, the former rate'; 'Jobs lots in England at sacrifice prices'; 'Woollen industry in great danger'; 'Mills throughout Canada may all have 'to close'; 'Cheap labor in England makes 'it impossible to compete with Mother 'Country,' and so forth. One local newspaper went so far as to quote 'a local merchant,' whoever he may have been, to the effect that labor in Yorkshire was very cheap, because of the 'laborers being of the most ignorant and common type.' A Yorkshire woollen manufacturer, however, chanced to be in the city when this calumnious statement was published, and he indignantly replied that it was absolutely untrue and scandalous. He said: 'The work people of the West Riding of 'Yorkshire are a bright, intelligent, honest and respectable class of people, and I regret an excuse so contemptible 'should have been given for the depression of the woollen trade in Canada.' All self-respecting Canadians will share this gentleman's regret that such a cruelly unfounded charge should have been made, and will be glad to read the letter of a well-informed correspondent, 'J. McG.,' who graphically relates the facts concerning the woollen industry. He finds the woollen industry depressed not only in Canada but in New England and old England as well, hundreds of mills having been closed down in Lancashire and other districts, whence operatives are seeking to emigrate. The cause of this state of things, our correspondent finds, is partly due to excessive plant, which induces over-production, but is chiefly due to the enormous disparity between the price of raw material and the manufactured article, a disparity which has obtained for some months past. Every right-minded person, as our correspondent says, wishes well to the woollen industry of this country, and, of course, every other industry, but no government can be expected to protect individuals or corporations from the consequences of unforeseen conditions or errors in their own judgment. If any trade in this country has been pampered, 'J. McG.' avers that it is the woollen trade, and he believes that there is some reason to fear that the coddling it has received has emasculated its stamina and rendered it unfit to stand the invigorating brush of a healthy competition. Our correspondent calculates that, even with the British preference, woollen goods to-day cost the person who imports the goods nearer thirty-five than thirty percent to lay down in Canada, and the Canadian consumer will surely consider that protection enough.

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS

MEETING OF THE CITY CIRCLES HELD LAST EVENING.

The city union of the King's Daughters held a meeting last evening at the Y. W. C. A., on the occasion of the visit to the city of Miss Brown, Dominion secretary of the order. Miss Reddy presided, and conducted the opening exercises. Miss Jessie L. Kinloch presented the report of the summer creche at Outremont. During the past summer 3076 women and children had been entertained at the creche, the number being smaller than in some previous years, probably because the summer was cool. As many as a hundred, however, had been present in one day. The ecommittee hoped that in time they would be able to purchase a piece of land and erect a cottage on it, putting the creche on a permanent basis. Miss Smith submitted the treasurer's report, by which it appeared that there would be a balance on hand after rent and some incidental expenses were paid.

Mrs. St. George sang 'O dry those tears,' pleasingly, and then Miss Brown gave a short address on the progress of the order in Canada, and told of the interstate conference held in Detroit last June. The work of the King's Daughters is organized in each of the provinces. One circle in Battleford, N.W.T., is composed entirely of Indians, whose special work is trying to convert the heathen Indians about them. The philanthropic work of the order is being done more along the lines of helping people to help themselves, than indiscriminate giving. Nineteen states were represented in the interstate convention, and it was noticed that the colored representatives were received with as much warmth as were the white people. Canada now has two representatives at the council of the International Order.

This afternoon at four o'clock a tea will be given in the Y. W. C. A., to meet the Dominion secretary.

TRUNK DISAPPEARED

MONTREAL TRAVELLER MEETS WITH A HEAVY LOSS AT MONCTON.

A Moncton despatch to yesterday's St. John, N.B., 'Telegraph' says: Harry W. Fox, traveller for the Messrs. Bloomfield, jewellers, of Montreal, lost a trunk of samples here in rather a peculiar manner. Mr. Fox's samples were taken to the I. C. R. depot a little before six o'clock on Monday night along with two other trunks that were to go out on the Springhill train at six o'clock. The truckman put the three trunks on a truck on the station platform. Since that time no trace of Mr. Fox's trunks can be found Mr. Fox intended going north on the Maritime express at ten o'clock but his trunks were not checked or delivered at the I. C. R. baggage room. It was at first thought that the stray trunk might have gone down the line by mistake but enquiry at different stations has so far been fruitless. Mr. Fox says the trunk contained about $4,000 worth of jewellery samples. The matter has been placed in the hands of the police, who are working on the case. Mail bags have been stolen at the Moncton station on three different occasions, but nothing in the shape of commercial travellers' samples has heretofore been attempted.

DEATH OF THE REV. FATHER McDERMOTT.

The Rev. Father Thomas Edward McDermott died last night at the Hotel Dieu after a protracted siege of bronchial and throat trouble. The skill of American and Canadian specialists in laryngal troubles and a sojourn in Colorado had given Father McDermott much relief, and his friends hoped he would be benefited permanently. But about a year ago it was seen that this condition was hopeless. Subsequent to his ordination, Father McDermott was connected with St. Patrick's Church, but some time later, he was attached to St. Mary's Church, where he made himself universally beloved.

Advertisements.

CUTICURA SOAP

The World's Greatest Skin Soap.

The World's Sweetest Toilet Soap.

Sale Greater Than the World's Product of Other Skin Soaps.

Sold Wherever Civilization Has Penetrated.

Millions of the world's best people use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, for annoying irritations, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

Cuticura Soap combines delicate emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thus it combines in one soap at one price the most effective skin and complexion soap, and the purest and sweetest toilet, bath and nursery soap ever compounded.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "All About the Skin, Scalp and Hair."

Seal Brand Coffee

(In 1-lb. and 2-lb. Cans.)

THE KING OF GOOD COFFEES.

CHASE & SANBORN.

CALEY'S, Norwich, England, Celebrated

BREWED GINGER BEER.

By Royal Warrant to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King. Purveyors to the House of Commons.

☞ This Ginger Beer is brewed specially for export, from the finest ingredients procurable, with water from A. J. Caley & Son's Artesian Well, 400 feet deep.

Caley's Brewed Ginger Beer, in stone bottles .. ..$1.35 per dozen
Caley's Brewed Ginger Beer, in stone bottles .. ..$6.25 per case of 5 dozen
Caley's "Dry Lemonade" .. ..$1.50 per dozen, 6.25 per case of 5 dozen.
Caley's "Dry Ginger Ale" .. .. 1.50 per dozen, 6.75 per case of 5 dozen.
Caley's "English Soda Water" 1.35 per dozen, 6.75 per case of 5 dozen

"MOUNT ROYAL" PEARS

FINEST QUALITY FLEMISH BEAUTY PEARS

Grown on the slope of Mount Royal, at Outremont.

Gorman's "Flemish Beauty" Pears, Only 75 cents per basket,

and only a few baskets to offer. The finest Pear grown for the table or preserving purposes.

HEALTHFUL AND DELICIOUS.

(Absolutely Pure Fruit and Pure Sugar)

PURE FRUIT JAMS AND JELLIES IN PAILS.

	5-lb. Fibre Pails.	7-lb. Wooden Pails.	14-lb. Wooden Pails.
Strawberry	65c	90c	$1.70
Raspberry	65	90	1.70
Peach	66	90	1.70
Plum	65	90	1.70
Black Currant Jelly			1.70
Red Currant Jelly		90	

No Compound or adulterated Jams; only the real Simon-pure article. Specially made for our trade. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

LILAC TEA

In 1 lb. and 1-2 lb. Lead Packages,

50 CENTS PER POUND.

OLIVE OIL

From Messrs. Bertrand Freres, of Grasse, France.

This Olive Oil is absolutely the Purest and Choicest obtainable.

Huile d'Olive, Extra Surfine,

of Bertrand Freres, in pint and quart bottles, in half-gallon and gallon cans.

45 cents per pint bottle. $9.50 per case of 2 dozen pints.
85 cents per quart bottle. $8.50 per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$1.90 per half gallon can (Imperial measure).
$3.50 per gallon can (Imperial measure).

FRASER, VIGER & CO., *Italian Warehouse,* Established 1856.

The Nordheimer Building, 207,209, & 211 St. James st.

Auction Sales.

M. Hicks & Co.

TURKISH RUGS.

24TH ANNUAL SALE BY AUCTION

of Turkish, Persian and Indian Rugs, Carpets, Palace Strips, Stair Carpets and Portieres.

Our annual consignment of genuine handmade Eastern Rugs has arrived, and is the choicest and most varied selection ever brought to Canada for either public or private sale. The collection is now on view at our rooms, 1821-1823 Notre Dame St., and will be sold by auction, without reserve

Commencing MONDAY AFTERNOON and Continued Tuesday and Wednesday.

Descriptive catalogues mailed on application.

RUGS NOW ON VIEW. M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

GUARDS BAND RETURNING.

It will be pleasant news to all to know that His Majesty the King has extended the leave of the Coldstream Guards Band in Canada for one week longer, until Oct. 17. This will admit of a return visit to this city. The date of the return visit is fixed for Thanksgiving afternoon and evening, Oct. 15, at the Arena, and there is bound to be immense holiday audiences on this occasion. The Coldstream Guards Band has shown to the people of Canada that there is nothing half as fine in military music as a band that is representative of all that is brightest and best in the British Army. Mr. Rogan and his scarlet-coated, gold-laced musicians have made a wonderful impression everywhere, but the great ovations and tremendous successes are merely what they deserve. Entirely new programmes will be played. The sale of seats will begin shortly at the 'Star' uptown branch.

TAYLOR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

At the preparatory communion service held in Taylor Presbyterian Church last evening thirty-three new members were admitted, ten by certificate and twenty-three by profession of faith. The pastor presented each member with a souvenir card bearing the name and date of admission, also a neat pamphlet explanatory of the communion service. The Rev. R. C. Duguid addressed the congregation.

Fraser Brothers.

IMPORTANT SALE

Valuable Farm Stock, registered Friesian-Holsteins, high-grade Holsteins, draught and general purpose horses, farm implements, 25 acres ensilage corn, 12 acres turnips, oats and straw, large quantity hay, etc., by order of DR. ROBERT CRAIK, at his farm, PETITE COTE, close to Montreal, on

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 7th, at 10 o'clock.

Catalogue of registered cattle can be had from the undersigned.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Chocolat de l'Univers.—Don't forget to call for it. You will be sure to have the best. Importation orders to be given to B. O. Beland, 26 Lemoine street.

Do You Know That

Glasses can be fitted as handsomely as those in the picture—it requires patience, delicacy and experience to achieve success in every case. The overwhelming practical experience gained by the successful treatment of over

25,000 Cases in Montreal Alone,

is a guarantee that your case will be attended with the HANDSOMEST and MOST UP-TO-DATE RESULTS,

PROF. SAML. S. GRANT, Refracting Oculist,

2172 ST. CATHERINE STREET, Opposite Bible House.

Hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Appointments—Tel. Up 1398.

MOONEY'S, TO-DAY, SATURDAY.

30 for $1, Trading Stamps.

BOYS' BUFF BALS $1.25
" " " 1.50
" " " 1.75
BOYS' BOX CALF BALS 2.00
BOYS' " " G.Y. Welt 3.00
GIRLS' DONGOLA BALS 1.25
GIRLS' BOX CALF BALS 1.50
GIRLS' BALS 2.00

A FULL LINE OF BOOTS KEPT ON HAND.

MOONEY'S.

MOONEY'S, Cor. Alexander and St. Catherine Streets.

GETTING OUT LAUNDRY ON TIME

and doing it so YOU LIKE IT is the pride of the

TOILET LAUNDRY

We "have the habit" of doing things RIGHT, and that means a lot to you.

290 GUY STREET. Phones, Up 2601-2602.

THE NAME A STAMP OF QUALITY.

DON'T BE LED BE A LEADER,

HECKLINGER & KELLY'S New Fall Designs are the Best human efforts can produce.

HECKLINGER & KELLY, 14 Phillips Square. Sirks Building. Tel. Up 2582.

POULTRY and GAME AT Lamb's Market.

Our OCTOBER GEESE and FATTED TURKEYS are now on sale, also choicest Western Chickens, large for roasting and small for broiling.

Venison, Steaks, Chops and Hamburg Steaks of Venison now in season.

LAMB'S MARKET, Montreal.

WM. DANGERFIELD, (ESTABLISHED 1857)

CANADA FIRST PRIZE Fashionable Boot and Shoe Manufacturer. Always on hand a large and well assorted stock of Men's, Women's and Children's Fine Hand-Made Boots and Shoes. Fine Hand-made Custom Work a specialty.

Bell Tel. Main 1502 1671 NOTRE DAME.

Hold Letters Just Like a Book, The 303

"LETTER FILE."

Price 35c.

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

FLOUR

FOR BREAD AND FOR PASTRY.

Whole Wheat Flour and Graham Flour for Brown Bread.

BREAKFAST CEREALS of all kinds.

BRODIE & HARVIE, 10 & 12 Bleury Street

MARRIAGE LICENSES

MONEY TO LEND.

CUSHING & BARRON, Notaries and Commissioners, Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Building, 112 St. James Street

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Issued by

JOHN M. M. DUFF, 107 St. James st. 86 Drummond st

CHEMISTS find Cook's Friend Baking powder pure.

DOCTORS pronounce it wholesome.

COOKS know it does the work at the right time.

HOUSEWIVES Say that cake and bread raised from Cook's Friend Baking Powder are fine, dainty and delicious.

FRIEND DIDN'T COME.

Richard Oberly, chef at the Vancouver Hotel, expected to meet his friend Frederick Christian last Tuesday week. Christian arrived at Quebec from the Old Country on Sept. 21, and wired Oberly that he would be here on the following day. He did not come, and Oberly began to worry. He has not had a line from him since Sept. 21, so yesterday he told his trouble to Chief Detective Carpenter, who has gone to work on the case.

CADBURY'S Cocoa
"A Perfect Food."—HEALTH.

M. A. A. A.
GYMNASTIC CLASSES
Season 1903-4.

The regular winter classes will commence on
MONDAY, 5th Oct.,
under the instruction of
Mr. JOHN DOIG.
Large attendance requested on opening night.
E. HERBERT BROWN, Sec. Treas.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

The Rev. C. A. Sykes, B.D., will conduct the services at three o'clock to-morrow afternoon at the Protestant House of Industry, Longue Pointe.

Processional hymns and special service will be sung to-morrow at St. John the Evangelist Church.

There will be a special harvest thanksgiving service to-morrow at St. Andrew's Church of Scotland, Beaver Hall Hill. The entire service will be appropriate to the harvest season. Miss Dawes will sing in the morning, and Mr. Sidney Dugan in the evening.

The Sunday-school of the Church of St. James the Apostle will hold a flower and fruit service to-morrow afternoon at 3.15 o'clock. The Rev. Principal E. I. Rexford will preach.

The Anglican Mission of Amherst Park and St. Denis Boulevard will hold its annual thanksgiving service to-morrow. Special music has been arranged for by Mr. Arthur Taylor. At the evening service the Rev. Prof. Howard will preach.

On Sunday week His Grace Archbishop Bond and the rector, Canon Rexford, will hold a confirmation service.

As to-morrow is the feast of the Holy Rosary, a special musical programme will be rendered at the Church of St. Louis de France by the choir.

Special thanksgiving services will be held in St. James Methodist Church, to-morrow. The Rev. S. P. Rose, D.D., will preach at the morning service and the Rev. John Potts, educational secretary of the Methodist Church, will preach in the evening. Special reference will be made to the lifting of the burden of debt off the church, and thank offerings and praise will be offered as a token of gratitude to God for his goodness and blessing manifested in giving success to the effort which has brought forth such satisfactory results.

The Rev. Geo. Molyneux Black, of Ballynachinch, County Down, Ireland, will preach in Zion Congregational Church, corner of Mance and Milton streets, at the morning service to-morrow. Mr. Black is a Congregationalist minister of standing and ability, and is well known through the North of Ireland as an earnest and active worker in every good cause. Mr. Black is grand chaplain for Ireland of the Independent Order of Good Templars; a grand chaplain of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, and of the Royal Black Knights of Ireland, and is also a prominent member of the Masonic Order. He is at present on a tour through Canada and the United States.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

To-morrow morning the vicar, the Rev. Dr. Symonds, will begin a course of five special sermons on the following subjects: (1) 'The Church of Christ.' (2) 'The Anglican branch of the Church.' (3) 'The Anglican Church in relation to other communions.' (4) 'The Cathedral as the church of the diocese.' (5) 'The Cathedral as a parish church.'

DR. ELMORE HARRIS WILL SPEAK.

The Rev. Dr. Elmore Harris, of the Bible Training School, Toronto, will speak at the Young Men's Christian Association, Dominion square, this (Saturday) evening, at 8 o'clock. Subject, 'The finished work our place of rest.'

The Young Men's Bible Class, which has been meeting on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock during the summer months, will commence to-morrow at 2.45 p.m., for the fall and winter months. Mr. D. A. Budge, general secretary, will lead the class, continuing the studies in the Book of Joshua. This change is made to permit the holding of men's meetings promptly at four o'clock. The new series for the fall and winter will commence to-morrow, at that hour, with an address by Mr. John Currie, of Inspector Street Mission. Topic, 'Two aspects of sonship.' These meetings are free to men. Strangers specially invited.

ARTILLERY COMPANY

THEY VISIT THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE TO-DAY.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 3.—The British soldier visitors were up bright and early to-day. The programme arranged by the host, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, was a trip to Providence, as guests of the First Light Infantry of that city.

The members of the Boston company assembled at their headquarters in Faneuil Hall at nine o'clock. Later, marching to Court square, they met the visitors and escorted them to the South Station where a special train for Providence was boarded.

RESULT OF ILL TREATMENT

Berlin, Oct. 3.—A cadet named Robert Cordes, the son of respectable parents, residing at Schlebusch, Hanover, has committed suicide, owing it is alleged, to the treatment meted out to him by an ensign named von Hennings, and several sergeants in his regiment.

WESLEYAN COLLEGE REOPENING.

At the reopening exercises of the Wesleyan Theological College, the new principal, the Rev. W. I. Shaw, D.D., LL.D., welcomed the students in a brief address. There are three more students than last year registered already, and more are expected. A special feature of the registrations this year is that a large number of the students intend either to pursue the university course in Arts or to spend the session in preparing for the university matriculation examinations next summer. This is due to the action of the last General Conference in requiring that all prospective probationers for the ministry should present matriculation certificates.

Another interesting feature of the session will be the carrying out of the arrangements between the Wesleyan and Congregational Colleges, by which Wesleyan students will attend some of Prof. Creelman's classes in the Congregational College, and Congregational students will take some of their work in the Wesleyan, under Profs. Jackson and Elliott.

By a resolution of the faculty, lectures are withdrawn on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week, in order to permit the students to attend the convention for Christian workers in the Dominion Square Church.

INDIAN OUTING.

Three hundred Indians left by boat this morning from Caughnawaga for St. Regis to attend the annual ploughing match. They will arrive at St. Regis to-night, when addresses of welcome will be read, and a big supper and dance will follow. To-morrow all will attend mass, at which an elaborate musical programme will be rendered by the Caughnawaga choir. On Monday the famous ploughing match contest will take place and it will be followed by an Indian marriage. A big dance will be given at night, which will end the festivities. The return to Caughnawaga will be made on Tuesday morning.

HIGH SCHOOL GAMES

ANNUAL SPORTS TOOK PLACE YESTERDAY—NEW VAULTING RECORD.

The annual games of the Montreal High School took place at the M.A.A.A. grounds yesterday afternoon. A large crowd witnessed the various events. The weather was all that could be desired, and the grounds were in perfect condition. The programme, which consisted of twenty-nine events, began sharply at 2 o'clock and was concluded about 5 o'clock. The boys as a whole were rather smaller in size than those who competed last year, but they displayed excellent qualities. In the 100 yard and 220 yard races some fast running was done, R. McGillis winning the 100 yard in 11 seconds. The pole vault record, established by F. Patrick in 1901, being 7 feet 8 inches, was broken by C. Grier, who vaulted just one inch higher. The rector's trophy was won by F. Shelton, who made 24 points in all, six points more than the number made by any other competitor. The results are as follows:—

Kicking football, open to school—1, C. Grier, distance 131 ft. 7⅝ in.; 2, E. Hamilton.

Throwing cricket ball, open to school—1, C. Grier, distance 289 ft. 1 in.; 2, E. Hamilton; 3, R. Hastings.

100 yards run, under 12 years—1, E. Seale (14 seconds); 2, K. Forbes; 3, H. Weir.

Half mile bicycle race, under 14 years—1, J. Brooks; 2, T. Simon. Time, 1.30 2-5.

100 yards run, open to school—1, R. McGillis; 2, F. Skelton; 3, A. Renaud. Time, 11 secs.

Long jump, under 13 years—1, G. Ross; 2, P. Cameron; 3, P. B. Fraser. Distance, 12 ft. 3½ in.

Half mile bicycle race, open to school—1, H. Henderson; 2, G. Simpson; 3, R. Watts. Time, 1.35.

Hop, step and jump, under 16 years—1, A. Renaud; 2, W. Davidson; 3, J. Tait. Distance, 36 feet.

220 yards run, open to school—1, A. Hanna; 2, F. Skelton; 3, R. McGillis. Time, 24 4-5 secs.

50 yards run, under 7 years—1, E. Goldstein; 2, H. Gilmour; 3, T. Ibbotson. Time 10 1-5 secs.

100 yards run, under 14 years—1, N. Magor; 2, J. Pullen; 3, P. Cameron. Time, 13 3-5 secs.

High jump, open to school—1, P. Skelton; 2, F. Skelton; 3, R. Hastings. Height, 4 ft. 10½ in.

50 yards run, under 8 years—1, D. Savage; 2, R. Buchanan; 3, G. Parkins. Time, 8 3-5 secs.

440 yards run, open to school—1, R. McGillis; 2, A. Hanna; 3, P. Skelton. Time, 57 4-5 secs.

75 yards run, under 9 years—1, C. Snowdon; 2, R. Bremner; 3, T. Leger. Time, 12 seconds.

Puting 12-lb. shot, open to school—1, A. Shanks; 2, E. Bruneau; 3, K. Archibald. Distance, 28 feet 3 inches.

440 yards run, open to old boys—1, W. Dixon; 2, D. Ross; 3, C. Disney. Time 62 3-5 secs.

75 yards run, under 10 years—1, D. Thompson; 2, W. Kenwick; 3, E. Holiday. Time, 11 2-5 seconds.

Broad jump, open to school—1, F. Skelton; 2, P. Skelton; 3, A. Hanna. Distance, 17 feet ½ inch.

880 yards run, open to school—1, F. Skelton; 2, A. Hanna; 3, E. Hamilton. Time, 2 minutes, 29 seconds.

75 yards run, under 11 years—1, D Craig; 2, S. Molson; 3, A. Cochrane. Time, 11 seconds.

Pole vault, open to school—1, C. Grier; 2, K. Archibald; 3, R. Hastings. Height, 7 feet 9 inches.

100 yards run, under 16 years—1, A. Renaud; 2, R. McGillis; 3, D. Jackson.

Hop, step and jump, open to school—1, F. Skelton; 2, P. Skelton; 3, B. Hastings. Distance, 35 feet 2 inches.

220 yards run, under 16 years—1, A. Renaud; 2, J. Corbett; 3, ———. Time, 27 4-5 seconds.

One mile, bicycle, open to school—1, H. Henderson; 2, E. Simpson; 3, R. Watts. Time, 3 minutes 11 seconds.

Obstacle race, under 15 years—1, B. Smith; 2, C. Hadley; 3, C. Williamson. Time, 18 1-5 seconds.

120 yards hurdle, open to school—1, R. Hastings; 2, C. Grier; 3, A. Hanna. Time, 19 seconds.

One mile, relay race—1, Green Form V.; 2, Red Form IV.; 3, White Form III.

The following are the total scores of the three contestants who made the highest number of points in the different sports:—1. F. Skelton, 24; 2, C. Grier, 18; 3, A. Hanna, 13.

The Rev. Elson I. Rexford, M.A., was active in making the day's proceedings as successful as they were.

MAITRE LABORI.

Paris, Oct. 3.—Maitre Labori, the lawyer and defender of Dreyfus, has accepted an invitation to attend the international law congress at St. Louis Purchase Exhibitoin, and will read a paper.

CARPETS
In putting your home in order for Fall and Winter remember the specialist in Carpets, Rugs, Curtains, Drapes, Beds, Mattresses and Bedding.
THOMAS LIGGET, EMPIRE BUILDING, 2474, 2476 St. Catherine Street.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. G. R. Hooper is expected home this evening from the west.

Miss Milhau, of the Royal Victoria College, returned by the 'Tunisian.'

Mrs. J. P. B. Casgrain and family have returned from spending some time abroad.

Mr. E. Tiffin, general traffic manager of the Intercolonial Railway, is in the city to-day.

Miss Garneau, who had been visiting the Misses Chapleau in Ottawa, has returned home.

Mr. E. S. Clouston and Miss Margery Clouston return to-day from a visit to Vancouver and the west.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Vincent Meredith are expected home this evening from a trip to the coast.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Keefer, Ottawa, have come to the city to meet Mr. Alan and Miss Bessie Keefer, who arrive by the 'Dominion.'

Mr. James Norman, of Gravel Hill, Ont., who is on a visit to friends in the city, called at the 'Witness' office yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Alfred Laliberté is leaving to-day for Berlin, Germany, where he intends to continue his studies on the piano for a period of several years.

Mrs. W. B. Hutchison (formerly Miss Phymister) will receive at 4447 St. Catherine street, Westmount, on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, Oct. 7 and 8.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Carsley left last night for New York, where they will take the SS. 'Lucania' for Europe. They will be absent from the city for about six weeks.

Mr. R. Wilson-Smith and Miss Daisy Wilson-Smith went to Quebec to meet Miss Wilson-Smith, who returned by the 'Tunisian' from a visit to the Old Country.

His Excellency the Governor-General and Captain Graham are spending a few days shooting in the Temiscamingue district. Major Maude left last night to attend the horse races in Toronto.

Mr. James R. M. Boardman, who sailed by the 'Bavarian' to visit friends and relatives in Ireland, was on the eve of his departure presented with a purse by the ladies of Douglas Church, of which he was an active member.

The marriage of Mr. W. S. Ball, barrister, of Cowansville, to Miss Elida E. M. McCoy, took place on Tuesday, Sept. 29, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. David McCoy, of Herdman, Que. The Rev. Mr. Cassidy officiated, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Charlesworth and the Rev. Mr. Humphreys. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. Ed. C. McCoy, wore white silk with chiffon applique, and carried white carnations. Miss Margaret Scott, of Lacaute, was bridesmaid and Mr. W. R. Ball, brother of the groom, acted as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Ball will reside in Cowansville.

The following Canadian visitors registered at the Canadian Government Office, 17 Victoria street, London, during the week ending Sept. 22: Mrs. Edwin Hanson, the Misses Ina and Pauline Hanson, Mr. Arthur Surveyer, Mrs. J. P. B. Casgrain, and the Masters Casgrain, Mr. Louis Gosselin, Mr., Mrs. and the Misses Joseph, Dr. W. C. Miles, Dr. H. D. Hamilton, Mr. G. L. Peterson, of Montreal; Mr. J. W. Bengough, Mr. George W. Ross, jr., Mr. W. H. and Miss McMahon, Mr. T. S. Lawson, Mrs. Pearce and Miss Ada Pearce, Mrs. J. Turnbull, Miss and Miss H. G. Davidson, Mr. C. S. Wilkie, of Toronto; Mr. H. Herbert Horsey, Captain D. I. Vernon Eaton, of Kingston; Mr. W. J. Anderson, Mrs. and Miss Helen Anderson, Ottawa; Mr. Graham Boston, Winnipeg; Major A. E. Hodgins, Nelson, B.C.; Mr. G. R. Deacon, Stratford, Ont.; Miss A. T. Miller, Bridgewater; Anna B. Macintosh, Mr. Oscar C. Dorman, Sydney, C.B.

The wedding took place on the morning of Sept. 30 at the residence of the bride's parents, Beaver, Que., of Miss Mary Sutherland, daughter of Mr. Donald Sutherland, to Mr. John Smaill, merchant, of Huntingdon, the Rev. P. H. Hutchison, of Huntingdon, officiating. The bride, who was given away by her father, was prettily atired in cream crepe de chene over white taffeta. She also wore tulle veil and orange blossoms, and carried a beautiful bouquet of cream roses and maidenhair fern. Miss Maggie Sutherland, sister of the bride, who acted as bridesmaid, wore white organdie trimmed with lace and insertion. Mr. George E. Smaill, brother of the groom, acted as best man. The bridal couple stood under an arch decorated with green leaves and bell-shaped flowers. The groom's gift to the bride was a handsome gold locket and chain and to the bridesmaid a gold bracelet. Mr. and Mrs. Smaill left for a trip to Toronto, Niagara and other places.

MR. CLERGUE SAILS

ONE OF THE PASSENGERS ON THE 'LUCANIA' TO-DAY.

New York, Oct. 3.—The name of F. H. Clergue was on the passenger list of the steamer 'Lucania,' sailing to-day for Liverpool.

The name of William Marconi, the inventor, was also on the 'Lucania's' list. On the way across Mr. Marconi will make a practical test of several improvements to his wireless apparatus in use on the 'Lucania,' and hopes to maintain direct communication either with England or the United States, and perhaps both, during the entire passage, and also to exchange messages with every passing vessel fitted with wireless telegraphing apparatus, and at the same time prevent all other vessels from reading any communication except that intended for them.

THOSE CABINET CHANGES.

The 'Presse' yesterday announced that 'it had reason to believe that Mr. McCorkill had been appointed Provincial Treasurer, that Mr. W. A. Weir was made a provincial minister without portfolio, and that Dr. Guerin would become a member of the Legislative Council.'

The 'Canada' declares this morning that the whole thing is premature, and that the Cabinet arrived at no decision at its last meeting.

WHEAT MOVEMENT

SEPTEMBER HAD A SHORTAGE OF OVER A THOUSAND CARS OVER LAST YEAR.

Winnipeg, Oct. 3.—Three thousand and eighty-nine cars of wheat passed Winnipeg inspection in September, against 4,260 last year. The total cars of grain were 3,157, against 4,330. The three heaviest grades were No. 1 Northern, No. 2 Northern and no grade. Last year No. 1 hard comprised over half the month's total.

A WARNING

WRITER IN THE TIMES' CRITICIZES MR. BALFOUR'S ATTITUDE.

London, Oct. 3.—The 'Times' this morning gives prominence to an article purporting to represent the colonial view and strongly criticizing Mr. Balfour's atttude on the fiscal question as showing that he cares nothing for the colonies, to whom his attitude means not only disappointment, but disaster. The article asks whether some convulsion such as the secession of Australia, is needed before the colonies can get their requests considered, and accuses the Premier of sacrificing colonial feeling to the desires to keep his own party in power.

MR. R. G. REID COMING HOME.

Mr. R. G. Reid, the well-known railway man, and a director of the Bank of Montreal, is in London at present, with the expectation that he will be home the first week in November. Mr. Reid has been thoroughly well over the European Continent, and has enjoyed the visit exceedingly. But it would not be difficult to imagine that he visited one part of Europe with feelings of the keenest pleasure. That is the home of his mother, Mrs. W. Reid, Beach Bank, Coupar Angus, Perthshire, Scotland. Mrs. Reid still resides there with her daughter.

The Reid mansion on Drummond street, which has been put in order, extended and renovated, will be ready for Mr. Reid's return by the end of the month.

SHOWERY

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Oct. 3, 11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures:— Victoria, 54—38; Kamloops, 48—30; Calgary, 58—18; Prince Arthur, 48—32; Qu'Appelle, 54—34; Winnipeg, 54—44; Port Arthur, 52—46; Parry Sound, 60—40; Toronto, 62—44; Ottawa, 62—40; Montreal, 66—44; Quebec, 60—36; Halifax, 70—40.

Moderate winds and fair to-day. Sunday, fresh south-east winds and showery.

1623 Notre Dame street, Montreal, Oct. 3, 1903.—Readings by the Optical and Engineer's Supply Company's Standard Barometer at noon

Yesterday, 30.43; to-day, 30.50.

Temperature—	Max.	Min.
To-day	62	42
Yesterday	63	45

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The Great Northern Railway has withdrawn all extra trains operated during the summer season on the Montfort division. There is still a daily service, however, leaving Place Viger in the evening, running through to Arundel. Return train arrives at Montreal in the morning as formerly.

Financial.

EDWD. T. TAYLOR & SON
Insurance Brokers & Agents
43 St. Francois Xavier St. Tel. M. 2205

PATENTS Bridges Drains
Railways, Water-Works, Land Surveying.
BEAUDRY & BROWN,
CIVIL ENGINEERS,
107 St. James St., MONTREAL

A LADY, UNMARRIED, HIGHLY CONNECTED, experienced in managing an establishment and children, accustomed to entertaining, desires position where these qualifications would be of service; would also act as secretary. Address G. 726, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, CHECKER, TEMPORARY work at living wages to right man. Apply, by letter, to M. A. REA, care P. O. Box 1064.

WANTED, BRIGHT YOUTH FOR OFFICE, must write a good hand and be quick at figures; good chance for advancement. Address, in own handwriting, to M.X. 12, 'Witness' Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED ROOM. APPLY 47 Cathcart street.

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

Advertisements.

THE BOYS' HOME
Is the well-known Institution which for so long has been doing such good work for all boys requiring the home help designed altogether for education as well as spiritual uplifting in the moral and physical conditions so necessary to good citizenship.

IT IS SUPPLIED WITH KINETIC HEAT.
BOYS' HOME (Bell Telephone 8015), 119 Mountain street.
JAMES R. DICK, Supt.
Montreal, September 28th, 1903.
Messrs. The Kinetic Heat Co., of Canada, Limited:
Gentlemen,—The Furnace Attachments you supplied us last winter, which saved us 30 percent of the coal and gave us more than 20 percent greater, heat, are very satisfactory and have done all you claimed for them.
What we wanted was increased heat—we thought to bring this about by means of greater radiator surface—but we found that we must have the heat before it could be radiated. Your machines supplied us with that heat. We cheerfully recommend your apparatus, which is simple, automatic and inexpensive compared with the benefit it gives, to any prospective users and hope you will sell a thousand of them this year.
Yours truly, JAMES R. DICK, Supt.
Order from THE KINETIC HEAT CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED, 80 Drummond street. Tel. Up 2499.

U. H. DANDURAND
ROSEMOUNT
FAIRMOUNT
ALEXANDRA PARK

All adjoining the Great C. P. R. Works, which will employ 8,000 to 10,000. Prices from $175.00. Terms: $10.00 cash and balance payable $4.00 monthly, without interest.
Head Office, 7, 8, 9 & 10 La Presse Building

THE ALLAN SHOE STORE
BARGAINS
FOR TO-NIGHT ONLY
FROM 7 TO 11 P.M.

Men's Strong Working Boots, $1.25, for	90c
Men's Strong Working Boots, $1.50, for	$1.25
Men's Boston Calf Double Sole Boots, $1.75, for	$1.45
Men's Buff Leather Lined Double Sole Boots, with brass screws in soles, $2.25, for	$1.95
Boys' Boston Calf School Boots, $1.35, for	$1.20
Boys' Buff Heavy Sole Boots, $1.50, for	$1.25
Boys' Box Calf Double Sole, with horseshoe Circlettes in soles and heels, to wear well, $2.35, for	$1.95

Come early, we expect to have a rush at these prices.
THE ALLAN SHOE STORE,
J. H. HAMILTON, Proprietor. 657-9 Craig Street.

Do you want to get the greatest value for your money. G. P. NELSON, Merchant Tailor,
111 Bleury Street, below Dorchester.
Pays small rent, and has reduced his expenses to a minimum. He gives you all the value in exceedingly choice goods, well made and fitted, at surprisingly low prices. A large selection of Imported Cloths to choose from, for
FALL SUITINGS and FALL OVERCOATS.
LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP FROM $12.
G. P. NELSON, 111 Bleury Street, just below Dorchester.

WANT ADS.

FOR THE 'WITNESS,'

may be left with

WM. DRYSDALE & CO., Booksellers and Stationers 2275 St. Catherine Street.

Or with R. TURNER, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 201 Wellington street, West of Subway.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant. Situation 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.

Property For Sale or To Let. Other Articles For Sale. — 25 WORDS FOR 25 CENTS. 1 cent for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Personals. Agents Wanted. — 25 WORDS FOR 50 CENTS.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

Postage Stamps will be Accepted.

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

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

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, ENERGETIC AND RELIABLE men and women to represent us; salary guaranteed, $12 weekly and expenses with good chance to make $25; nothing to sell. For full particulars address CANADIAN PREMIUM SYNDICATE, Dept. E, Toronto.

WANTED, GOOD GENERAL SERVANT in small family. Apply 495 Grosvenor ave., Westmount.

WANTED, THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Cook for small private family in Toronto; comfortable and permanent position with good wages, to a suitable person; references indispensable. Apply before 10 a.m., or after 5 p.m., to Mr. MANN, 368 St. Paul street, Montreal.

FOR TORONTO — FOREMAN FOR PAPER Box Factory; must be energetic, up-to-date. State experience, where last employed, and wages wanted, to FOREMAN, 28, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT, SMALL house, two in family; three nights and every Sunday afternoon and evening; no washing or ironing; must be able to do plain cooking. Apply, with references, before noon, or after 8 p.m., at 4444 Sherbrooke street, corner Metcalfe avenue.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT; A country girl preferred; good wages; no washing. 98 Columbia avenue, near Greene avenue.

WANTED, A GOOD, THOROUGH Servant for two. Apply to 'The Denbigh,' 4131 Western avenue, Westmount.

WANTED, YOUTH FOR AN OFFICE, one with knowledge of shorthand and typewriting preferred. Address P.O. Box 2255.

WANTED, GOOD COOK. APPLY, 1146 Dorchester street.

WANTED, CHOIRMASTER, CITY Church, where organist is employed. Plenty of singing talent. Salary, $200. Address, enclosing stamped envelope for reply, LEADER, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT for small family; good wages and comfortable home for suitable girl. Apply 1169 St. Denis street.

WANTED, A YOUNG MAN, with references and experience, to work in a grocery store, to run messages and to make himself generally useful. Apply to STRONG & STRONG, 302 Palace street.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD General Servant. Apply, after 3 p.m. to 4473 St. Catherine street.

WANTED, A STRONG GIRL TO TAKE charge of a baby during the day from ten to six. Apply 662 Sherbrooke street.

WANTED, AN IN-DOOR MAN SERVANT. Apply at 42 Union avenue, between 7 and 8 p.m.

WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN COOK; WILL give fair wages to start with, and will augment them, as obligingness and capacity are shown. Address F.M., 18, 'Witness' Office.

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

Employment Wanted.

SITUATION WANTED, FOR YOUNG MARried couple; husband experienced with horses, good driver; wife understands housework. Apply to THE ANDREWS HOME, 46 Belmont Park.

WANTED, PLAIN SEWING, OR WORK of any kind, to be done at home. 187 Elgin street, city.

WANTED, BY YOUNG MAN, POSITION as assistant book-keeper; quick and accurate at figures and statement work; willing to collect; well recommended. Address L. 900 'Witness' Office.

Business Chances.

PARTY WHO CAN REACH SMALL INvestors can hear of more than usually attractive opportunity. Address C. 14, 'Witness' Office.

Notices.

NOTICE.—I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIble for any debts contracted in my name by my wife, after this date. JOHN HURD, 9 Torrance street.

TO FOSTER PARENTS — WILL ANY person who has made arrangements to receive a child from among a number expected to arrive in Montreal about the end of September, call or communicate with R. L. WERRY, 672 Craig street.

Bargains.

FOR SALE, Thomas Two Manual Church Organ, new, suitable for church or lodge room; rich, full tone, walnut case, 20 stops, including Piccolo, Saraphone, Bourdon and sub-base. Can be pumped by foot or hand. Reduced from $400.00 to $250.00. Easy payments. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street.

FOR SALE, FINE YOUNG JERSEY Milch Cow, suitable for private family. Apply to 68 Annie street, St. Henri.

ANCHOR YOUR TRADE WITH US. WE have the goods, with quality way up, and prices way down. You will come again. Try these: — Best Creamery, Butter, Fine Eggs, Roquefort Cheese, Gruyere Cheese, Oka Cheese, Cream Cheese, Canadian Strong and Mild Cheese, and the best of Ham and Bacon. BAKER & CO., 2738 St. Catherine street.

SOMETHING DOING — WE ARE ALways; there is a reason; best goods, honest prices, courteous treatment. Just a few of the good things we have: Oranges, Juicy Grape Fruits; the best of all kinds of Grapes; Late Crawford Peaches, Sickles and Flemish Beauty Pears, Fameuse, St. Lawrence and Wealthy Apples, and Quinces. Selling Toka Grapes this week for only 20c box. BAKER'S GROCERY, 2738 St. Catherine street.

BERARD & MAJOR, HIGH CLASS CARriage Builders. Show Room and Work Shop, 1945 and 1949 St. Catherine street. On Hand:—Coupés for 2 and 4 persons; Victorias; Coupés-Rockaway, Family Rockaway; Spiders for Ladies and Gentlemen; T Cart; Buggies, Duke of Cornwall, with rumble seat; Concord and Quebec Waggons; Family Traps for 4 persons, etc., etc. A visit is respectfully solicited.

FOR SALE, A LARGE OVAL EXTENSION Dining-room Table, $3.50. At 432 Rivard street.

LADIES' RAIN COATS, THREE-QUARTER and full length, in Cravenette and other makes, various colors; choice and big value. CLARK'S, Room One, 210 St. James street.

BABY GOODS, SHAWLS, WRAP or Carriage; Hoods, Wool and Silk; Vests, Jackets, Gaiters, Bootees, Infantees' Bibs, marvels of cheapness. CLARK'S, Room One, 210 St. James street.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR, ALL GRADES, Sweaters, Navy and Colors; Long Stockings, Cashmere and Fingering Knit Socks; excellent value. CLARK'S, Room One, 210 St. James street.

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

FOR SALE, ON VERY EASY TERMS, Kitchen Stoves, Hall Stoves, and everything for the house, at cheapest prices. THE PRINCE CO., 33 St. Lawrence street.

FOR SALE, HAMMOND TYPEWRITER, practically new; cost $125; will be sold at a bargain. Apply 108 Mance street.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS—I AM BREAKing up a collection of 10,000 varieties and can sell any stamps at half of Scott's latest catalogue prices except unused current stamps. Orders promptly filled. 150 Peel street.

Board and Rooms Wanted.

WANTED, BY YOUNG MAN, ROOM AND board with private sociable family, at moderate terms. Address, giving full particulars, X. 20, 'Witness' Office.

Rooms and Board.

ELITE RESTAURANT— CHINESE Cooks, American style; chop suey, etc. 32 St. Charles Borromee street, corner Vitre st. FONG SAM & CO.

Rooms to Let.

APARTMENTS TO LET—TWO ROOM Suite in the Mariborough.

ST. LAMBERT, RIVER FRONT, Furnished rooms, family of two; suitable for gentlemen; $1.25 weekly. For particulars, write M.D., St. Lambert P.Q.

Pupils Wanted.

WANTED, PUPILS FOR PIANO; BEGINners preferred; $1.25 per month. Address, G., 2170, 'Witness' Office.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT YOUNG LADY of good family and education, wishes to teach a few hours daily. Apply by letter to MME. CORNU, 20 McGill College avenue.

Property.

DAIRY FARM — TO MILKMEN — FOR Sale or To Let a farm near Montreal, carrying seventy cows; profitable investment; easy terms. Address, DAIRY, 'Witness' Office.

Wanted.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE LADIES' AND Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Fur Coats, Capes, old gold and silver, travellers' woollen samples. Best cash prices for good goods. Mail orders promptly attended by MAX FRANK, 493 Craig street, Post-Office Box 423.

WANTED, BY RESPECTABLE WIDOW, a small hall stove of any description, that she could pay for in work; references. Address HALL STOVE, 'Witness' Office.

Houses Wanted.

WANTED, BETWEEN 15TH AND 20TH inst., for family of two, small house and stable room for two horses and waggon, in suburbs. G. E. HOERNER, Lachine.

Personal.

INFORMATION IS WANTED BY THE undersigned of the whereabouts of Mary Canavan, sister of Daniel Canavan. Address EMMA MAYO, 875 Congress street, Portland, Maine, U.S.A

CHURCH NOTICES.

Methodist Churches.

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

DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

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

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

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

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Lagauchetiere and Plessis streets. The Rev. E. W. Crane, pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Bible study, Wednesday, at 8 o'clock. A welcome awaits you.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street, centre. The Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A., and the Rev. Charles A. Sykes, B.D., pastors. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Epworth League on Monday evening. Society classes on Sunday at 10 a.m.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Fairmount avenue and Mance streets, Montreal Annex. Rev. J. W. Davidson, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday school and pastor's Bible class. 8 p.m., Wednesday, prayer meeting. Rev. J. W. Davidson, B.A., B.D., pastor.

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

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. C. E. Manning, pastor. Morning service. The Rev. Dr. Potts, of Toronto, will preach. Evening service will be a memorial service for the late Mr. Samuel Finley. Addresses by the pastor and the Rev. Dr. S. P. Rose. At the close of the morning service the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. Sunday school at 3 p.m. All welcome.

ST. HENRI METHODIST CHURCH, cor. St. Antoine street and Metcalfe avenue. Pastor, the Rev. James Lawson. Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning preacher, the Rev. W. Jackson, D.D. Evening preacher, the Rev. C. A. Sykes, B.D. Special music. S.S. and Bible class, 3 p.m. E. L. of C. E. on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. A cordial welcome at all the services.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST Church, cor. St. Charles Borromee street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. C. E. Bland, B.A., B.D., pastor, will preach. Morning subject: 'Paul's Formula of Life.' Communion of the Lord's Supper at the close of the morning service. Sunday school and Bible class by Prof. Elliott, at 3 p.m. E.L. of C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Other services withdrawn in view of the convention.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Ghomedy streets. Rev. Thomas Griffith, M.A., Ph.D., pastor. The Rev. E. Harris, B.A., D.D., will preach to-morrow morning, at 11, and the Rev. Charles Hackett in the evening at 7 o'clock. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible classes, Congregational Bible class, Douglass Brotherhood. Class meeting and Junior Brotherhood at 10 o'clock. E.L. of C. E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Canning and Coursol streets. The Rev. George S. Reynolds, pastor. Class-meeting and Junior Endeavor at 10 a.m. Preaching services Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Young People's Society of C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers cordially invited to all of the above services.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH—Divine services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Subject for morning service: 'Life is Ours.' Evening subject, 'Death our Servant.' Sunday-school at 2 p.m. Monday, E. L. of C. E., at 8. Wednesday, prayer meeting at 8. Friday, Junior Endeavor Society at 4.15 p.m. Rev. W. Goold Henderson, pastor.

Baptist Churches.

THE BAPTIST TABERNACLES, No. 1060 St. Catherine street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services.

NORTH BAPTIST MISSION —Sunday, 3 p.m., Sunday school. At 7 p.m., the Rev. J. H. Earl will preach. Thursday, at 8 p.m., special preaching service. Friends and strangers welcome.

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

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor, the Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., will preach at both services. Special seats reserved for students. Friends and strangers welcome.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Western and Oliver avenues. — The pastor, the Rev. Frank S. Weston, will preach at both services. B.Y.P.U. service on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially welcome. Seats free.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy streets. Services held in school room of new building. Entrance, Guy street. Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E., on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Rev. J. L. Gilmour, B.D., pastor.

WEST END MISSION, in connection with Olivet Baptist Church. Services will be held in the new hall, upstairs; entrance, 96 Fulford street. Sunday morning Sunday school at 9.30. Preaching service at 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Afternoon Sunday school at 3 p.m. All are cordially invited

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

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

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

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount, cor. Stanton street. The Rev. G. F. Johnson, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

MELVILLE CHURCH, Westmount Park. The Rev. T. W. Winfield will conduct the services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 o'clock.

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

CALVIN CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner Notre Dame and Seigneurs streets. Sunday, Oct. 4, 1903. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

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

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles street, Point St. Charles. Rev. C. A. Doudiet, missionary. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 6.30 p.m.; Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Sewing class on Friday at 3 p.m.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH (Presbyterian) Atwater avenue, near St. Antoine street—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening service, 3 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting. C.E. Society on Monday evening. Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, 369 Clarke avenue, Westmount.

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

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

STANLEY STREET CHURCH, near the Windsor Hotel. Free seats. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. C.E.S. in church parlor on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers are invited. Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Drummond and Dorchester sts. Rev. Prof. Ross, D.D., minister in charge. Morning subject, 'Woman's Work in the Church.' Evening, 'The Origin of Evil.' Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH (Presbyterian)—St. Catherine street—The Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., the pastor, will conduct divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject of evening discourse: 'Morning and Evening Worship.' Ex. xxix., 38-45. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Bible reading on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

INSPECTOR STREET CHAPEL (Presbyterian) — Services on Sunday, Oct. 4, 1903, will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Y. P. Society of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Gospel and prayer meeting on Tuesday and Friday at 8 p.m. All strangers in the city will be cordially welcomed and shown to seats. Evangelist John Currie, pastor.

TAYLOR CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner of Papineau avenue and Logan street. Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. At 11 a.m. the pastor will preach the twenty-fourth sermon in the series on the parables: 'The Prodigal in the Far Country.' Communion service at 7 p.m. S.S. and pastor's Bible-class for young men at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor Society on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

CHALMERS CHURCH, corner of Prince Arthur and St. Lawrence streets. Public worship and sermon at 11 o'clock in the morning, and 7 o'clock in the evening. Chinese Sunday school at 9.45 a.m. English Sunday school at 3 p.m. Devotional meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Sittings allocated at end of each service. Strangers invited and made welcome. Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor.

KNOX CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets—Rev. Jas. Fleck, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Sabbath school for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and 8.15 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the Sunday morning service. Special collection on behalf of the poor.

Avis de Culte Public.

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

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

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

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

EGLISE METHODISTE FRANCAISE, rue Delisle (pres du coin de l'Avenue Atwater). Service le dimanche, à 11 heures et à 7 heures. Ecole du dimanche à 10 heures. Reunion de prieres le mercredi à 8 heures. Rev. Edouard de Gruchy, rue 369 Delisle, et M. Sadler, 403a St. Antoine, pasteurs.

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

CHURCH NOTICES.

Church of England.

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

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Outremont avenue. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE MISSION, 236 St. Antoine street. Sunday-school, 9.30. Bible-class, 3.15. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Seats free. C. T. Cocker, Lay Preacher in charge.

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

RICHMOND SQUARE MISSION, No. 236 St. Antoine street. Sunday-school at 9.30 a.m. Bible-class at 3.15. Service at 7 p.m. Seats free. E. T. Cocker, lay reader, in charge.

EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Anglicane), Chatham street—The Rev. H. E. Benoit, rector. 11 a.m., morning prayer. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Seats free and unappropriated. Strangers are welcome.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, Notre Dame st., east 11 a.m., Ante-Communion service. Preacher, the rector. 3 p.m., Sunday-school and Bible class. 7 p.m., evening service; preacher, the rector. Canan Renaud, rector.

ST. THOMAS MISSION, No. 309 Delorimier avenue, near Ontario street. 3 p.m., Sunday-school. W. W. L. Chipman, superintendent. 7 p.m., evening service, J. J. Bullick, Lay Reader. Rev. Canon Renaud, rector.

ANGLICAN CHURCH MISSION, Amherst Park and St. Denis Boulevard, corner of St. Zotique and Labelle streets, in connection with the Montreal Diocesan Theological College. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.. Student lay reader, Mr. J. C. Seaman.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, corner of Champlain and Dorchester streets. All seats free. Rector, the Rev. W. W. Craig, M.A. Holy Communion, first Sunday at 11 o'clock; third Sunday at 7 o'clock; all other Sundays at 8.30 a.m.; morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Evening preacher, the rector.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, corner St. Denis and Marie Anne streets. Seats free. Rev. M. Day Baldwin, rector. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock, with Holy Communion. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Prayer at 7 o'clock. All seats free and unappropriated.

TRINITY CHURCH, corner of St. Denis street and Viger square. The Rev. Charles G. Rollit, rector. 11 a.m., Holy Communion; preacher, the rector. 7 p.m., evening prayer; preacher, the rector. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. Strangers welcome at all services and shown to seats.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Vinet streets. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector; Rev. J. S. Ereaux, assistant. Sunday, Oct. 4, 1903. Service at 11 a.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher at both services, the Rev. Canon Dixon.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, corner of St. Urbain and Prince Arthur streets. The Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 11 a.m., Holy Communion with sermon. 7 p.m., evening prayer with sermon. Preacher at both services the rector. Evening subject: 'The Judgment before the Great White Throne.' All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE corner Bishop and St. Catherine streets. Rev. Canon Ellegood, D.C.L., M.A., rector. Rev. H. A. Brooke, M.A., assistant. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Choral Communion at 11 a.m. Children's Flower and Fruit service at 3 p.m. Evensong at 7 p.m. Morning preacher, the rector. Evening preacher, the Rev. John Douglas, B.A. Strangers welcome at all services and shown to seats.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.— The Venerable Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal; Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., vicar of Christ Church Cathedral; Rev. H. T. S. Boyle, M.A., assistant. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10.15 a.m., matins. 11 a.m., Choral Communion and sermon. Preacher, the Vicar. 7 p.m., Cathedral service; preacher, the Vicar. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service. Sunday school and Bible classes in Synod Hall at 3 p.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, Weredale Park, Dorchester street and Atwater ave. Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity. Celebration of Holy Communion at 8 and 11 a.m. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Preacher, at both services, the Very Rev. Dean Evans, D.D., D.C.L. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. The Very Rev. Dean Evans, D.D., D.C.L.; Rev. E. I. Rexford, M.A.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

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

Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.

Holy Communion at 8.30 a.m. and after morning service.

11.05—Morning prayer. Preacher, Bishop Carmichael.

3.00 o'clock—Sunday school and Bible-classes.

7.05—Evening prayer. Preacher, Bishop Carmichael.

Wednesday, divine service at 8 o'clock.

Tuesday, at 3 o'clock, general meeting of the officers and workers of all the ladies' societies in connection with St. George's.

Congregational Churches.

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

AMHERST PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Amherst Park and Belanger streets. Rev. J. R. Lewis, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. All are welcome.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH — corner of Mance and Milton streets—Rev. H. G. Rice, B.A., B.D., pastor. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Morning theme: 'The Four Vows.' Evening theme, 'The Mystery of the Cross.' Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. Seats are free. A welcome awaits you. Communion at the close of the evening service.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Congregational Churches.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Stanley streets. The Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor, will preach in the morning, and the Rev. Dr. Elmore Harris, of Toronto, at the evening service. Everybody welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational)—Guy street, above St. Antoine. Pastor, the Rev. E. H. Tippett. The Rev. Principal Hill will preach in the morning, and the pastor in the evening. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Congregational) cor. Clarke and Western aves., Westmount. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor, the Rev. William Munroe, will preach at both services. Morning subject: 'The Book of Christianity.' Evening subject: 'A Blessing in Disguise.' Communion after the morning service. Strangers always cordially welcome.

Point St. Charles Churches.

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

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

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Liverpool streets. The Rev. J. R. Webb, pastor. Residence, 7 Rushbrooke street. Sunday, Oct. 4, 1903. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., the pastor preaching. Strangers cordially welcomed.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH.—Class meetings at 9.30 and 10 a.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Junior E.L. of C.E. at 4.15 p.m. Senior E. L. of C. E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Everybody welcomed to the above services. Rev. D. Winter, pastor.

HOPE CHAPEL, Ryde street. — Sunday-school at 4 p.m. Adults' Bible class at the same hour. Ladies' Aid every Monday evening at 7.20.

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

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed at the Sunday morning service.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. Preacher, Rev. W. R. Harvey. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. In the evening there will be given the 2nd of the new series of sermons illustrated by the stereopticon. Preacher, Rev. W. R. Harvey. Girls' Company on Wednesday evening at 7.15. Boys' Brigade on Monday at 7.15. Senior Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8. Prayer and praise meeting on Wednesday at 8. Literary and Debating Society on Thursday at 8 p.m. Junior C.E. on Friday at 4.30.

Undenominational Churches.

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

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

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

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

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

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, Oct. 4, at 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. C. A. Sykes, B.D.

RAILWAY MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets in the R. M. C. A. Hall, corner of Wellington and Richmond (Subway), every Sunday at 4 p.m. Lively talks by railway men. All railway men with their families and friends cordially invited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL—Dominion square—Young Men's Meeting on Saturday at 8 p.m. Bible classes, Sunday at 9.45 a.m., 3 p.m., and 5.15 p.m. Men's meeting on Sunday, 4 p.m.

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

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

Lutheran Churches.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Opening service will be held on Sunday next, Oct. 4, at 11 a.m. by the Rev. Emil Jestinsky. School notices later.

DETACHED RESIDENCE and GROUNDS

On Macgregor Street for Sale.

About 50,000 feet of land, extending back to Pine Avenue.

The comfortable modern residence thereon would be sold with or without the adjoining lot.

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.,

Second Floor Merchants Bank Building.

House and Grounds Mountain St., Near Sherbrooke St. Must Be Sold.

That fine property above St. Catherine Street, with the best building land in the West End—fronting on Mountain and Crescent Streets. Must be sold, to close an estate. The house is large and roomy, with modern heating, plumbing and decoration.

OFFERS SOLICITED.

H. L. PUTNAM,

1st Floor Temple Building.

OUTREMONT!

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS ON MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE 12½c McCULLOCH AVENUE 15c

ALSO

Beautiful Suburban RESIDENCES

Terms to Suit. MONEY TO LOAN.

FRANK E. DONOVAN,

ROOM 275 TEMPLE BUILDING.

Tel. Main 3091.

BOY WANTED.

GOOD STRONG BOY as Machinist's assistant, $3.00 a week; also a message boy. Apply at 'Witness' Office, 672 Craig street.

FOR SALE, CHEAP,

That centrally situated property, 776 and 778 Craig street, at present occupied by the Timmis Noble Co.

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

The TIMMIS NOBLE CO.

DOUBLE MODERN HOUSE

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

formerly the property of Cardinal Vaughan et al., latterly the property of L. J. A. Demorne, Esq.,

HEAD OF MONTEE DU ZOUAVE,

near the corner of Sherbrooke and St. Denis.

A rare chance to acquire a homestead. A fine comfortable property, with 22,000 feet of land. House is well built, almost new, and bright, has a good view over the city and facing St. Denis street; contains drawing-room, library, dining-room and ten bedrooms, conservatory, with plenty of ground for garden after disposing of three or four lots, which could be sold without impairing surroundings of the house. It is heated by Daisy furnace and has modern open plumbing, cement basement.

The house is well appointed, convenient, and may be acquired on easy terms, or rented.

A Luxurious Place for a Small Outlay

JAMES WALLACE, Agent, 672 Craig.

We Loan Money at the Lowest Rates in The City

$ on household furniture, pianos, organs, horses and carriages, without publicity or removing the goods. We loan in sums from $10 to $1,000 from 1 to 12 months. We give liberal discount, if paid before due. Your dealings with us strictly private, as we know you would wish. By courteous treatment and Fair, Honest Dealing, we are gaining new customers every day. You should be among them. Call and investigate. We will be pleased to talk the matter over with you, or telephone us Bell 3361 Main, and we will send one of our agents to see you.

MONTREAL LOAN & BROKERAGE CO

Room 704, New York Life Building, Cor. St. James St., and Place d'Armes Sq.

CHAS. E. CAMPBELL, Mgr.

CIVIC TAXES.

A correspondent writing to the 'Canada' protests against any reduction of the water tax that might render it necessary to increase the tax on real estate, and he suggests the collection of 10 percent on the revenue that should accrue from the properties enjoying the privilege of exemption from taxes.

SEMI-DETACHED RESIDENCE

FOR SALE.

On Drummond Street, above Sherbrooke Street.

Beautifully situated in the choicest residential section of the city. The lot has a frontage of 50 feet, and the house is well planned, most substantially built and well equipped for comfort and for entertaining. Eight bedrooms; newest heating; open grates in every room; two story extension. For permits and particulars apply to

The J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.,

SECOND FLOOR, MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING.

$4,720 CASH

And a mortgage of $4,000 WILL BUY a fine block of land (43,600 feet) on the upper level at Westmount. Sure to increase in value. For particulars, apply to

The J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.

SECOND FLOOR MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING.

CHESS

Saturday, Oct. 3, 1903.

PROBLEM NO. 772.

(Composed for the 'Witness' by C. C. W. Sumner.)

Black—7 Pieces.

White—8 Pieces.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

PROBLEM NO. 773.

(Competing in Brighton Society Tourney. Motto, 'Pagat Ultimo.'

Black—3 Pieces.

White—7 Pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

Solutions Oct. 24, must reach editor Oct. 17.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENT.

No. 766. Palmer. Two moves. Key: R—B 3.

Correct from Mrs. F. J. Penteiow, G. Patterson, H. W. Barry, 'a cute little flirtation.' St. Leon Water Chess Club.

No. 767. Mackenzie. Two moves. Key: K—Kt 3.

Correct from Mrs. F. J. Penteiow, H.W. Barry, 'charming subtlety of key move: beautiful specimen of the great author's openwork handicraft'; George Patterson, St. Leon Water Chess Club.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mrs. F. J. Penteiow—Probably the second move you want in No. 757 is Q—Kt sq.

P. Barry.—Am having some copies printed soon, and will send you one. At present, only one can be found which, naturally, we are anxious not to lose. There will probably be some important changes.

St. Leon Water Chess Club.—A cook is a solution to a problem other than the one intended by the composer.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The members of the Montreal Club are looking forward eagerly to the telegraph match with Winnipeg on Thanksgiving Day. It is some years since they engaged in a contest of this kind, and previous matches were with clubs much nearer at hand. The trifling distance of 1,400 odd miles will be bridged by a wire direct from room to room, and at an operator at each end will be kept busy, from 2.30 p.m. till a late hour, transmitting the moves of the twenty players. Winnipeg is beating up its strongest team, and will probably have at first board Magnus Smith, the most recent champion of Canada. Mr. P. Barry, until this year one of the stand-bys of the Montreal Club, will also play for Winnipeg, where he now resides. The first six or seven places on the Montreal team can easily be filled with certainty, but for other boards there are a number of strong candidates between whom choice will not be easy. The event is to serve as an opening function for the coming winter season, and a large gathering of members and friends is anticipated. The local enthusiasm has been so much in evidence this year that last season has quite overlapped this one and, consequently, a large number of the habitues of the club rooms are in excellent form.

The consultation match between Messrs. Short and Jacobs and Messrs. Sawyer and Kurrie is being steadily and keenly carried on. We give below the first two games. The third is adjourned in a critical position.

'Aftonbladets' announces its fifth International Problem Tourney for three movers. Entries, under the usual conditions as regards mottoes, etc., are to be sent to R. Sahlberg, Marnskilnadsgatan, 11, Stockholm, before Dec. 31, 1903. Prizes of 100, 80, 60 and 40 marks are offered, and the judges will be Messrs. R. Hahlberg, F. England and L. Colitjn. Some distinct novelties have been introduced into this tourney. If a problem selected for the prize list should prove unsound, it will be returned to the author, and he will have till March 1, 1904, to send a correct version. The result of the tourney will be made known about the end of March, 1904, and will remain open till May 1, 1904, for the purpose of lodging objections, etc. If during this period one of the prize problems turn out to be incorrect, the author will have to June 1 to amend it, and it will then be considered whether the amended version deserves to retain its place in the prize list.

We observed in a contemporary recently a problem with the legend 'White to play and mate in FOUR MONTHS.'! What a splendid tie-breaker this will make; but fancy poor Black's misery, knowing his fate four months ahead, and unable to avert it. Should this problem be considered cooked if a way for White to mate in three months were discovered in four months, or if a way to mate in four months were discovered in three months?

Negotiations are in progress for a match by telegraph between the Boston Chess League and the Montreal Chess League, to take place on Christmas or New Year's Day. Boston was slow in coming to the scratch when this match was mooted last year, the communications of their representative, when approached, being of a most vague and temporizing nature. This year, however, the enthusiasm of Mr. Scott Hutchison, of Montreal and Harvard, promises to help to bring about a merry meeting. Boston really ought not to be afraid. With J. F. Barry, Pillsbury, Sussman and F. A. Young (strictly alphabetical order), to lead them, they need not fear being 'whitewashed.' Montreal is ready to play, and if fate so will ,take a beating gaily. To borrow cabulary, 'it's up to' Boston.

An international tournament is being planned for early next year at Cambridge Springs, Pa. The organizers are Hermann Helms and Hartwig Cassel. President Roosevelt has promised a trophy, and a reception to the foreign masters. Considerable funds have already been subscribed and invitations have actually been sent to Tarrasch, Marocsy, Lasker, Janowski, Tschigorin, Schiechter, Teichmann and Burn. Albins or Marco will be the next choice among foreigners. In addition eight Americans are to be invited, including Pillsbury, Marshall, Napier, Barry, Showalter, Lipschus and Hodges. We can see no valid reason for burdening the list with the last three names, but the intention is to have a one-round tournament with 16 players, eight foreign and eight American. A two-round affair with twelve players would be a far more satisfactory event. If there is a desire to include obvious second rates, why not have a minor tourney. J. F. Barry has done enough to justify his inclusion, but after him there is distinctly a gap, albeit not a wide one. The European selection is admirable; although we should like to see Atkins in, it is hard to choose one name from Marco, Misses, Burn and Atkins.

In Schachhumoresken, a little collection of chess sketches by Ascharin, the author, tells an amusing adventure that occurred to him when visiting the Cafe Dominique, in St. Petersburg. One of the strong chess players who were in the habit of meeting at the cafe, had a nephew who was just learning the game and who had a higher opinion of his abilities than was justified by his performances. The uncle wagered that Ascharin could give the youngster a queen and two rooks and a beating. Ascharin goes on: 'At first I strongly protested against a match which offered me no prospect of winning anything, but I was obliged to yield, and the game began. Unusual conditions demand unusual methods. I had white (remove white's queen and his two rooks) and played

1. P—K R 4.

My opponent pondered a while and answered with

1. P—K B 3.

What could such a move betoken? Suddenly an idea flashed through my head. Was it possible that his sable majesty intended to make war, in his own august person, upon my rash pawn.

2. P—K 4.	2. K—B 2.
Truly I had guessed aright.	
3. Kt—Q B 3	3. K—Kt 3
4. P—Q 4	4. K—R 4
Nothing afraid.	
5. B—Q 3.	

Here my opponent hesitated. He cast a mistrustful look upon my white bishop, so that I feared I had already perturbed him. He raised his hand to seize the offered sacrifice, but let it fall again. This play was several times repeated. At last greed conquered. The pawn fell and the black king bestrode the corpse.

5. K x R P

6. B—K 2!

After lengthy reflection he replied:

6. P—Q 3

7. P—Kt 3 ch ! ! !

GAME NO. 724.

(Ruy Lopez.)

White. W. Kurrie and J. Sawyer.	Black. C. S. Jacobs and R. Short.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—K B 3
5 Kt—B 3	5 B—B 4
6 P—Q 3	6 P—Q 3
7 Castles	7 Castles
8 B—K 3	8 Kt—Q 5
9 P—K R 3	9 P—Q B 3
10 B x Kt	10 B x B
11 Kt x B	11 P x Kt
12 Kt—K 2	12 P—Q B 4
13 P—K B 4	13 Q—Q B 2
14 P—Q B 3	14 P x P
15 P x P	15 P—Q Kt 4
16 B—B 2	16 B—Kt 2
17 Kt—Kt 3	17 P—K Kt 3
18 Q—Q 2	18 Q R—K
19 Q R—K	19 B—B
20 P—Q 4	20 K—Kt 2
21 P—B 5	21 P—B 3
22 R—K 2	22 P—Kt 4
23 K R—K	23 P—Q B 5
24 P—K 5	24 P x P
25 P x P	25 Q—B 4 ch
26 K—R	26 Kt—Q 4
27 Kt—K 4	27 Q—B 3
28 P—B 6 ch	28 K—R
29 Kt x Kt P	29 Kt x K B P
30 P x Kt	30 R x R
31 R x R	31 Q x P
32 Kt—R 7	32 Resigns.

GAME NO. 725.

Ruy Lopez.

White. C. S. Jacobs and R. Short.	Black. W. Kurrie and J. Sawyer.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 P—Q Kt 4
5 Kt—B 3	5 Kt—B 3
6 P—Q 4	6 P—Q 4
7 Kt—Q 5	7 Kt—Q 5
8 Kt x B	8 Kt x B
9 B x P	9 B x P
10 B—Kt 2	10 B—Kt 2
11 Castles	11 Castles
12 P—K R 3	12 P—K R 3
13 Kt x Kt	13 Kt x Kt
14 P—K B 4	14 P—K B 4
15 R x P	15 R x P
16 R—B 3	16 R—B 3
17 B x Kt	17 B x Kt
18 Q—K	18 Q—K
19 P—Q B 3	19 P—Q B 3
20 B—B 2	20 B—B 2
21 Q—Kt 3	21 Q—Kt 3
22 R x Q	22 R x Q
23 R—Kt 5	23 R—Kt 5
24 R—Q 5	24 R—Q 5
25 R—Q 4	25 R—Q 4
26 K—B 2	26 K—B 2
27 P—Q R 4	27 P—Q R 4
28 P—R 5	28 P—R 5
29 Q R—Q	29 Q R—Q
30 P—Kt 4	30 P—Kt 4
31 P—Kt 5	31 P—Kt 5
32 K—Kt 3	32 K—Kt 3
33 P x P	33 P x P
34 R—K B	34 R—K B
35 R—B 4	35 R—B 4
36 B—Q	36 B—Q
37 B—B 3	37 B—B 3
38 R x P	38 R x P
39 P x R	39 P x R
40 K x B	40 K x B
41 K—Kt 4	41 K—Kt 4
42 K x P	42 K x P
43 P—B 6 ch	43 P—B 6 ch
44 Resigns.	

GAME NO. 726.

A decisive game in the Plymouth Tourney (Class I). Score and notes from the 'Standard.'

Queen's Gambit Declined.

G. E. Bellingham vs. G. E. Wainwright.

White.	Black.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—K 2
5 P—K 3	5 P—Q R 3 (1)
6 P—Q R 4 (2)	6 Kt—K 5
7 B—B 4 (3)	7 B—Kt 5
8 Q—Kt 3 (4)	8 P—Q B 4
9 B—Q 3	9 Kt—Q B 3
10 B x Kt	10 P x B
11 P x P (5)	11 P—K 4 (6)
12 R—Q 1	12 Q—R 4
13 B—Kt 3	13 B—K 3
14 Kt—K 2	14 Q x B P
15 Q—B 2	15 Q x B P
16 Castles	16 P—K B 4
17 K—R 1	17 B—B 4
18 Kt—B 1	18 B—K 2
19 P—B 3	19 P x P
20 P x P	20 Castles
21 R—Kt 1	21 Q R—Q 1
22 Q R—K 1	22 B—B 3
23 Q—Kt 2	23 P—K Kt 3
24 P—K 4	24 P—B 5
25 B—B 2	25 Kt—Kt 5
26 R—Q 1	26 Q—B 1 (7)
27 B—Kt 6	27 R x R
28 R x R	28 Q—B 3
29 P—K 5	29 B—K 2
30 B—B 3	30 R—B 1
31 K—K 2	31 R x Kt
32 R—R	32 K—B 2
33 P—R 3	33 B—B 5
34 R—K R	34 B—Kt 6
35 R x P	35 P—Kt 4
36 R—K 4	36 B—K 3
37 P—K B 4	37 B—Q Kt 5
38 P—K Kt 4	38 B—K 2
39 R x R	39 P—R 4 (8)
40 B x B	40 Q—B 8 (9)
41 R x P ch	41 Q x Q ch
42 R—R 5 ch	42 K x Kt
43 R x R	43 R—B 7
44 K—B 2	44 K—B 2
45 P—Kt 5	45 P—Kt 5
46 R—Q 8	46 B—B 8 h
47 K—Kt 2	47 P x P ch (10)
48 K x P	48 B—B 7
49 B—B 2	49 B—Kt 5 ch
50 K—Kt 2	50 R—Kt 7
51 R—Q 6	51 R x P
52 R—Q Kt 6	52 R x P
53 R x P ch	53 K—K 1
54 R—Q R 7	54 B—K 7
55 B—B 5	55 B—Kt 4
56 R—R 7	56 B—B 3
57 K—B 2	57 B—B 6
58 R x P	58 R—K 7 ch
59 K—B 1	59 K—Q 2
60 R—R 7 ch	60 K—K 3
61 P—R 5	61 B—Kt 4
62 B—B 2	62 R—K 5 dis c
63 K—Kt 1	63 R—Kt 5 ch
64 K—R 1	64 R—Kt 7
65 R—R 6 ch	65 K—B 4
66 B—Kt 6	66 P—B 7
Resigns.	

(1) 3..P—Q R 3, played by Morphy vs. Harrwitz, 1858, was revived by Janowsky, with great predilection in various tournaments, till he abandoned it in the match vs. Schlechter at Carlsbad, previous to the Hanover tournament. Black's intention of P x P, B x P, P—Q Kt 4, and B—Kt 2, is the same, whether the move is made earlier or later, as in the text.

(2) Obviously to prevent P—Q Kt 4; but it is questionable whether P x P be not better.

(3) Occuping this diagonal is not good here, because Black having moved the Q R P, White's Kt—Q Kt 5 is impossible. Consequently B x B is preferable.

(4) Better would have been Q—B 2.

(5) Kt—K 2 is the obvious move here, leaving White a good game.

(6) Black gains with this move a winning advantage.

(7) Q—B 3 would have been much better.

(8) The manoeuvres with the bishops were quite useless. He might have advanced on the King's side at once.

(9) This leaves bishops of different color always a chance of a draw; 40..B X Kt; 41 R x B, Q—B 8 would have, therefore, been the alternative.

(10) P—Kt 6 would have been inferior, and the pawn capture on the previous move likewise. Mr. Wainwright plays this instructive ending very skilfully.

GAME NO. 727.

Played in the Hastings C. C. tour in Germany in the match, Hastings vs. Berlin Chess Association. This was the only game won by Hastings in this match, the score being Hastings 2½, Berlin (9 clubs), 6½.

Black. H. W. Trenchard.	Black O. Wagner (Berlin).
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—K 3	2 P—K 3
3 B—Q 3	3 P—Q B 4
4 P—Q B 3	4 P—B 5
5 B—B 2	5 B—Q 3
6 P—B 4	6 Kt—K 2
7 Kt—Q 2	7 P—B 4
8 Kt—R 3	8 Kt—Kt 3
9 Castles	9 Kt—Q 2
10 Kt—B 3	10 Kt—B 3
11 Kt—K 5	11 B x Kt
12 B P x B	12 Kt—K 5
13 B x Kt	13 B P x B
14 P—Q Kt 3	14 P—Kt 4
15 P x P	15 Kt P x P
16 B—R 3	16 R—Q Kt sq
17 Q—R 4, ch	17 Q—Q 2
18 Q x Q, ch	18 B x Q
19 Kt—Kt 5	19 P—K R 3
20 Kt—B 7	20 R—Kt sq
21 Kt—Q 6, ch	21 K—Q sq
22 B—Kt 4	22 K—B 2
23 R—B 7	23 K—B 3
24 Q R—K B sq	24 P—Q R 4
25 B—R 3	25 Kt—R 5
26 K R—B 4	26 Kt—B 4
27 Kt x Kt	27 P x Kt
28 P—Kt 4	28 P—Kt 3
29 P—R 4	29 B—K 3
30 K—R 2	30 R—K Kt 2
31 P—R 5	31 P x Kt P
32 R—B 6	32 K—Q 2
33 R x P	33 R x R
34 P x R	34 R—Kt sq
35 R—B 6	35 P—R 4
36 K—Kt 3	36 P—R 5
37 B—B 8	37 B—B 4
38 R x B	38 R x P
39 R x P	39 K—K 3
40 R—R 6	40 Resigns.

CANADA AND BRITAIN.

Referring to the purchases of land in the North-West by some of the British visitors, the 'Patrie' says:—'Canada was never so valuable as at present in the eyes of the people of the British Isles, and there is no doubt that British capital will be coming to this country more freely than ever. The future has great destinies for us, and Great Britain could not do any better work than contribute as much as possible to the development, progress and glory of her finest colony.'

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The time has arrived to give your last order of importation before the close of navigation. Mr. B. O. Beland, 26 Lemoine street, Montreal, is yet open to receive such orders as needed for Chocolat de l'Univers, Quina Excelsior, Castile Soap, Alimentary Products, etc.

Advertisements.

"AN EXCELLENT FOOD, admirably adapted to the Wants of Infants."

SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, C.B., M.D., *Professor of Chemistry, R.C.S.I., Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.*

Neave's Food

For Infants Invalids, And The Aged.

GOLD MEDAL, WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, London, 1900.

DR. BARNARDO says.—

"We have already used Neave's Food in two of our Homes (Babies' Castle and the Village Home), and I have no hesitation in saying it has proved very satisfactory."—July 27th, 1901.

USED IN THE

Russian Imperial Nursery.

Manufacturers:—JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., Fordingbridge, England.

Wholesale Agents:—THE LYMAN BROS. & Co., Ltd., Toronto and Montreal.

Marvellous Results

From One Bottle of

DR. PETTINGILL'S Kidney-Wort Tablets

The properties and virtues of Dr. Pettingill's Kidney-Wort Tablets are so effective in invigorating the entire excretory system, and in relieving the strain on the kidneys, that diseases of these organs have been checked in thousands of cases when men and women had given up all hope of cure.

If your kidneys have become disordered and weakened, and not doing the work that nature intended them to do, make use of Kidney-Wort Tablets at once and avoid the perils of Bright's disease and diabetes. One bottle is guaranteed to bring prompt relief. All Druggists sell them at 50 cents per bottle or six bottles for $2.50.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Corrected to SEPT. 1, 1903.

N.Y. Central trains leave Windsor Station

For Malone, Utica, Albany and New York, 8.00 a.m. daily except Sunday, 7.30 p.m. daily.

For Valleyfield and intermediate points, 9.20 a.m. except Sat. and Sunday, 1.35 p.m. Saturday only, 5.10 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Utica and Malone, 9.30 a.m. daily, 10.10 p.m. daily except Sunday.

From Valleyfield and intermediate points, 8.30 a.m. daily except Sunday, 4.25 p.m. Saturday only, 3.40 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday.

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

Corrected to SEPT. 30th, 1903

For Toronto, Hamilton, †9.30 a.m., 10.40 p.m. daily.

For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., †8.30, †9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., 7.35 p.m. daily except Saturday, 5.00 p.m. daily.

For Boston, etc., †9.00 a.m., 5.00 p.m. daily.

For Sherbrooke, †8.30 a.m., †4.30 p.m. Sherbrooke, St. John, N.B. and Halifax, N.S., 7.25 p.m. Saturdays excepted.

For Newport, etc., †9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., and 5.00 p.m. daily.

For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, 5.00 p.m. (except Saturdays and Sundays) Saturdays 1.30 p.m.

For Chicago, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, Buffalo, †9.30 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily.

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

For Ottawa, †8.45 a.m., 9.40 a.m. daily, †4.00 p.m., 1.10 p.m. daily.

For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 9.40 a.m. daily, C.V.R.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 8.15 a.m. daily, 8.05 a.m. (except Monday), †11.55 a.m. and †7.15 p.m., †8.10 p.m.

From Boston, 8.15 a.m. daily, and †9.10 p.m.

From Sherbrooke, 8.05 a.m. except Monday, †11.55 a.m. and †7.05 p.m.

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

From Toronto and West, 7.35 a.m. daily, and †7.15 p.m.

From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie and Ottawa, 8.00 a.m. daily.

From Vancouver 6.30 p.m. daily.

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

Leave Place Viger Station:

For Quebec, †8.30 a.m., †2.30 p.m., 11 p.m. daily.

For Joliette and St. Gabriel, †8.30 a.m., †5.00 p.m., †5.55 p.m.

For Ottawa, †8.20 a.m., †5.45 p.m.

For St. Eustache, †4.30 p.m.

For St. Jerome, †9 a.m. (1.45 p.m. Sat. only), †5.30 p.m. 6.35 p.m., except Saturdays and Sundays.

For St. Agathe, †9 a.m., 1.25 p.m. Saturday 5.15 p.m. Friday; †5.30 p.m.

For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations, †8.20 a.m., †9a.m., †4.30 p.m., †5.30 p.m., †5.45 p.m. (6.35 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday) 1.45 p.m. Sat.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m. daily, †2.10 p.m. and †6.55 p.m., Ottawa †12.35 p.m., †10.15 p.m. St. Jerome, †8.30 a.m., †9.50 a.m., †7.03 p.m., St. Lin, †8.30 a.m., St. Eustache, †9.20 a.m., †7.06 p.m., Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, †8.50 a.m. and †6.30 p.m.

† Week days. (4) Saturdays.

WM. F. EGG, City Pass. Agent, 129 St. James street. Telephone, Main 3732. Telephone, Main 3733.

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

Corrected to SEPT. 1st, 1903.

7.00 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Massena Springs.

7.15 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Pt., New York via D&H.

7.40 a.m.—Brockville-Kingston, Toronto, Valleyfield.

8.00 a.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke, Portland.

8.05 a.m.—Chambly, Marieville, Farnham, Waterloo.

8.47 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and O. A. & P. S. Ry

9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Buffalo.

9.01 a.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.

10.15 a.m.—New York via D. & H.

2.25 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington, White River Jct., (1.35 p.m. Sat. only.)

4.10 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield.

4.15 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Island Pond and Quebec.

4.30 p.m.—Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Hemmingford.

4.45 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point.

5.00 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, Granby, Waterloo.

5.15 p.m.—Brockville and intermediate stations.

5.15 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Que., Son. Ry. points.

6.00 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville and St. Cesaire.

6.20 p.m.—St. Albans.

6.30 p.m.—New York via D. & H.

7.00 p.m.—Ottawa via C. A. R.

8.00 p.m.—Toronto.

8.00 p.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke and Portland.

8.10 p.m.—New York via D. and H.

8.40 p.m.—Boston, Springfield and New York, via C. V. R.

10.30 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station:

7.00 a.m.—Toronto.

7.20 a.m.—Portland and Quebec.

7.25 a.m.—New York, Boston and C.V.R

7.15 a.m.—New York via D. & H.

7.30 a.m.—Chicago, Detroit and Toronto.

7.40 a.m.—St. Cesaire and Marieville.

8.35 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe and Q. Sout. Ry. points.

8.50 a.m.—Fort Covington, Hemmingford.

8.52 a.m.—Waterloo, Farnham and C.V.R. points

9.05 a.m.—Rouse's Point.

9.30 a.m.—Brockville.

11.20 a.m. Ottawa and Valleyfield.

1.00 p.m.—Island Pond, Sherbrooke, Quebec.

1.00 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, White River Jct.

3.15 p.m.—New York via D. & H.

4.30 p.m.—Massena Springs.

6.00 p.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto.

6.30 p.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.

6.35 p.m.—Waterloo, Farnham, Chambly.

6.50 p.m.—Quebec, Portland.

7.05 p.m.—Toronto.

8.20 p.m.—New York via D. & H.

8.10 p.m.—Boston via C.V.R.

9.35 p.m.—Ottawa via C. A. R.

9.50 p.m.—New York via D. and H.

10.15 p.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.

Suburban Train Service.

For Lachine—5.00 a.m., 6.25, 7.40, 8.40, 9.30 daily, 12.10, 1.30 daily, 2.15 Sat. only, 3.55, 5.15, 5.45, 6.00, 9.00, daily, 11.25 p.m. For Lachine wharf 6.35, 8.00 a.m., 12.10, noon, 1.35 Sat. only, 5.00, 6.30 p.m.

For Ste. Anne's and Vaudreuil—6.25 a.m., 7.40 a.m., 8.40 a.m., 9.30 daily, 1.30 p.m., 2.15 Sat. only 4.10, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00 daily, 10.30. (Vaudreuil only), 11.25 p.m. except Sun.

For Dorval—5.00, 6.25, 7.30, 7.40, 8.40, 9.30 a.m., 12.10 noon, 1.30 daily, 2.15 Sat. only, 3.55, 4.10, & 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 8.00, 9.00, 11.25 p.m., except Sun.

For St. Paul—5.40, 6.20, 8.40 a.m., 12.15, 5.17, & 11 p.m.

For St. Lambert—5.45, 7.00, 7.05, 7.20, 8.00, 8.05, 9.01, 10.15, 12.10, 1.35, 1.45, 4.15, 4.20, 4.45, 5.00, 6.15, 6.00, 6.20, 6.30, 8.35, 9.00, 9.10, 8.40 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Fri. only.

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

Intercolonial Trains leave Bonaventure Depot as follows:

For St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Campbellton, Moncton St. John, Truro, sydney and Halifax, noon daily, except Saturday.

For St. Hyacinthe, Murray Bay, Cap a L'Aigle Ste. Rosalie, Levis (Quebec), Riviere du Loup Cacouna, Little Metis, Bic, 7.40 a.m. daily, except Sunday.

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

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

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Depot as follows:

From Halifax, Sydney, Truro, St. John, Moncton, Campbellton, Quebec, St. Hyacinthe, daily except Monday at 6.00 p.m.

From Little Metis, Bic, Cacouna, Riviere du Loup, Murray Bay, Cap a L'Aigle Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations at 10.00 p.m. daily except Sunday.

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

J. W. BRYSON, City Pass. Agent, 14 St. James St., Telephone Main 615.

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.

ALEXANDER LINDSAY,

HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH.

23 and 25 St. Maurice Street (Cor. St. Henry street.)

Quick Service, Good Work and Low Prices.

OLD NEWSPAPERS,

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

Advertisements.

CANNIFF'S CORSETS

Are Leading all other makes in FIT, FINISH and MATERIAL

OUR GUARANTEE is with every Corset that leaves our Factory, and we keep a full line of Ready-made Corsets on hand. Our stock of Hose Supporters and Dress Improvers is the largest in the city, and are from the best English and American manufacturers.

CANNIFF CORSET CO.,
105 Bleury Street.
Phone, Main, 2057. Estb. 1880.
AGENTS WANTED.

THE CHILDREN OF ASSA

A Romance of Ancient Egypt,

by Georg Ebers.

CHAPTER XXXI.

Three days had passed since the pioneer's departure, and although it was still early, busy occupation was astir in Bent-Anat's work-rooms.

The ladies had passed the stormy night which had succeeded the exciting evening of the festival, without sleep.

Nefert felt tired and sleepy the next morning, and begged the princess to introduce her to her new duties for the first time next day; but the princess spoke to her encouragingly, told her that no man should put off doing right till the morrow, and urged her to follow her into the workshop.

'We must both come to different minds,' said she. 'I often shudder involuntarily, and feel as if I bore a brand—as if I had a stain here on my shoulder where it was touched by Paaker's rough hand.'

The first day of labor gave Nefert a good many difficulties to overcome; on the second day the work she had begun already had a charm for her, and by the third she rejoiced in the little results of her care.

Bent-Anat had put her in the right place, for she had the direction of a large number of young girls and women, the daughters, wives, and widows of those Thebans who were at the war, or who had fallen in the field, who sorted and arranged the healing herbs.

Her helpers sat in little circles on the ground; in the midst of each lay a great heap of fresh and dry plants, and in front of each work-woman a number of parcels of the selected roots, leaces, and flowers.

An old physician presided over the whole, and had shown Nefert the first day the particular plants which he needed.

The wife of Mena, who was fond of flowers, had soon learnt them all, and she taught willingly, for she loved children.

She soon had favorites among the children, and knew some as being industrious and careful, others as idle and heedless.

'Ay! ay!' she exclaimed, bending over a little half-naked maiden with great almond-shaped eyes. 'You are mixing them all together. Her father, as you tell me, is at the war. Suppose, now, an arrow were to strike him, and this plant, which would hurt him, were laid on the burning wound instead of this other, which would do him good—that would be very sad.'

The child nodded her head, and looked her work through again. Nefert turned to a little idler, and said—'You are chattering again, and doing nothing, and yet your father is in the field. If he were ill now, and has no medicine, and if at night when he is asleep he dreams of you, and sees you sitting idle, he may say to himself: "Now I might get well, but my little girl at home does not love me, for she would rather sit with her hands in her lap than sort herbs for her sick father."'

Then Nefert turned to a large group of the girls, who were sorting plants, and said—'Do you, children, know the origin of all these wholesome, healing herbs? The good Horus went out to fight against Seti, the murderer of his father, and the horrible enemy wounded Horus in the eye in the struggle; but the son of Osiris conquered, for good always conquers evil. But when Isis saw the bad wound, she pressed her son's head to her bosom, and her heart was as sad as that of any poor human mother that holds her suffering child in her arms. And she thought: "How easy it is to give wounds, and how hard it is to heal them!" and so she wept; one tear after another fell on the earth, and wherever they wetted the ground there sprang up a kindly healing plant.'

'Isis is good!' cried a little girl opposite to her. 'Mother says Isis loves children when they are good.'

'Your mother is right,' replied Nefert. 'Isis herself has her dear little son Horus; and every human being that dies, and that was good, becomes a child again, and the Goddess makes it her own, and takes it to her breast, and nurses it with her sister Nephthys till he grows up and can fight for his father.'

Nefert observed that while she spoke one of the women was crying. She went up to her, and learned that her husband and her son were both dead, the former in Syria, and the later after his return to Egypt.

'Poor soul!' said Nefert. 'Now you will be very careful, that the wounds of others may be healed. I will tell you something more about Isis. She loved her husband Osiris dearly, as you did your dead husband, and I my husband Mena, but he fell a victim to the cunning of Seth, and she could not tell where to find the body that had been carried away, while you can visit your husband in his grave. Then Isis went through the land lamenting, and ah! what was to become of Egypt, which received all its fruitfulness from Osiris. The sacred Nile was dried up, and not a blade of verdure was green on its banks. The Goddess grieved over this beyond words, and one of her tears fell in the bed of the river, and immediately it began to rise. You know, of course, that each inundation arises from a tear of Isis. Thus a widow's sorrow may bring blessing to millions of human beings.'

The woman had listened to her attentively, and when Nefert ceased speaking she said:

'But I have still three little brats of my son's to feed, for his wife, who was a washerwoman, was eaten by a crocodile while she was at work. Poor folks must work for themselves, and not for others. If the princess did not pay us, I could not think of the wounds of the soldiers, who do not belong to me. I am no longer strong, and four mouths to fill—'

Nefert was shocked—as she often was in the course of her new duties—and begged Bent-Anat to raise the wages of the woman.

'Willingly,' said the princess. 'How could I beat down such an assistant. Come now with me into the kitchen. I am having some fruit packed for my father and brothers; there must be a box for Mena too.'

Nefert followed her royal friend, found them packing in one case the golden dates of the oasis of Amon, and in another the dark dates of Nubia, the king's favorite sort.

'Let me pack them!' cried Nefert; she made the servants empty the box again, and rearranged the various-colored dates in graceful patterns, with other fruits preserved in sugar.

Bent-Anat looked on, and when she had finished she took her hand. 'Whatever your fingers have touched,' she exclaimed, 'takes some pretty aspect. Give me that scrap of papyrus; I shall put it in the case, and write upon it—

'"These were packed for King Rameses by his daughter's clever help-mate, the wife of Mena."'

After the midday rest the princess was called away, and Nefert remained for some hours alone with the work-women.

When the sun went down, and the busy crowd were about to leave, Nefert detained them, and said: 'The Sun-bark is sinking behind the western hills; come, let us pray together for the king and for those we love in the field. Each of you think of her own; you children of your fathers, you women of your sons, and we wives of our distant husbands, and let us entreat Amon that they may return to us as certainly as the sun, which now leaves us, will rise again to-morrow morning.'

Nefert knelt down, and with her the women and the children.

When they rose a girl went up to Nefert, and said, pulling her dress: 'Thou hast made us kneel here yesterday, and already my mother is better, because I prayed for her.'

'No doubt,' said Nefert, stroking the child's black hair.

(To be continued.)

BIBLE WORDS.

SATURDAY, OCT. 3.

UNDERSTANDEST THOU WHAT THOU READEST? Acts viii., 30.

This question may be asked of every Bible reader, which every one should be. The Book is for all, needed by all, may be understood by all. Its author, the Holy Spirit, is at hand every time His words are read, to teach their meaning. The Father writes His words in the heart, Christ opens the mind to understand, the Spirit teaches and guides into all truth. (Jer. xxxi., 33; Luke xxiv., 45; John xiv., 26.) All teaching must be in harmony with the Book as a whole, and when not understood, the teacher should be questioned as to what he means. See in the gospel the frequency with which questions are asked. The first thing is to believe, put trust in, the personal Christ. Then shall we know if we follow on to know the Lord. (Hos. vi., 3.) The more we learn of Jesus, the more we shall want to know. (Phil. iii., 10.) Like the woman in Matt. xv., continue to follow and cry after, and you shall be taught. Second. Believe and practice what you do know. He that hath, and heeds what he does understand, shall receive more. (Luke viii., 18.) Third. Receive the word as a little child. A poor, weak-minded man only knew two truths. 'I am a poor sinner, and nothing at all, but Jesus Christ is all in all.' He was a happy saint, because he believed those two facts. It is the meek whom God will teach His way. (Ps. xxv., 9.)

I do not know when or how it may please God to give you the quiet of mind that you need; but I tell you that I believe it is to be had; and in the meantime you must go on doing your work, trusting in God even for this.—George Macdonald.

Ruskin tells of a rich man who had his wealth in the form of gold coins which he carried with him in a belt around his waist. He was on board of a vessel which began to sink, but the rich man would not part with his wealth. He was found at the bottom with the belt around him. Now the significant question that Ruskin asks is whether that man had his wealth or his wealth had him. There are many like that man. If it is not money it is something hardly better. To all such the Lord says, as he said to the rich young ruler, 'You must go and sell what you have and come and follow me.' In other words, what we do not consecrate to God we must part with or we shall lose our souls.—'Northwestern Advocate.'

Advertisements.

MALT BREAKFAST FOOD GOOD TO EAT

'WITNESS' DIRECTORY OF
LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

THE USE OF THE VOICE IN SONG AND SPEECH
Mrs. Madeleine Homer-Curry
of New York,

Pupil for some years of the renowned Madame Viardot-Garcia, of Paris, devoting much time to coloratura work. Also with Reinhold Herman, of Vienna Court Conservatory; Signor Sapio, Florence, Italy; Georg Henschel, London, Eng., and others.

Formerly in charge for several years of Vocal Department at Halifax Conservatory of Music. Specialist in the science of Natural Voice Production and Singing on the four-fold structural basis of Anatomy, Physiology, Physics and Psychology.

Professional men, Clergymen, Lawyers and College Graduates have been among the most enthusiastic workers under Mrs. Curry's tuition.

The Magnetic Voice in Speaking, as in singing, is the voice intelligently used. At home,

1018 SHERBROOKE STREET,

every afternoon from 2.30 to 3.30, and 8 to 9 in evenings, to receive pupils.

Individual Evening Instruction at
The Montreal Business College
42 VICTORIA SQUARE.
STUDIES WILL BE RESUMED on Sept. 28th. The Commercial Course is thorough, complete, and practical. The Shorthand Course includes Typewriting, Correspondence, Grammar, and office work.
Write, call or telephone (Main 2890) for Prospectus. Address
J. D. DAVIS, Principal.

International Business College
Place d'Armes, Montreal.
EVENING CLASSES
RESUMED SEPT. 28th.
Commercial Subjects, SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY, ETC.
Individual instruction. Prospectus Mailed Free.
Tel. Main 369. GAZA & LORD, Principals.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
EDUCATIONAL CLASSES
Open MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1903.
For prospectus and further information, apply to the office, 896 Dorchester street.

2426 St. Catherine St. (Cor. Stanley)
MONTREAL SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION,
J. P. STEPHEN, Principal
—Training for all Needs—
Class and Private Lessons
For further information address the Principal, or Miss A. J. Long, Secretary
Tel. Up. 2474.
Intending pupils received daily from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

OTTAWA LADIES' COLLEGE.
Unsurpassed in Situation. Superior Teachers, Careful Supervision.
Reopens Sept. 8th.
For Academic Course, Music (Canadian Conservatory), Art, Elocution Domestic Science, Stenography, Type Writing, Art Needlework, Physical Culture, &c., see Calendar.
Parents desiring a first class residential school for their daughters should send for our calendar.
Address—Mrs. ANNA ROSS, Lady Principal

HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.
This subject is becoming daily more important, and is being added to the curriculum of most of our schools.
Every housekeeper should take up this course.
Write to-day for Free Booklet.
Address:
CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, Limited,
46-46 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.

MISS GRAHAM'S PHONOGRAPHIC AND BUSINESS INSTITUTE,
2 Victoria St., Cor. St. Catherine St.
We Give Young Men and Women a Thorough Practical Business Education.
Day & Evening Classes. — Speed Classes. Subjects, Shorthand, Touch Typewriting, Bookkeeping (the Leveque Universal System) and French. Pupils may enter at any time. Positions guaranteed graduates.
Copying offices, 345 Temple Bldg., Phone Main 1714. 337 Board of Trade Bldg., Phone Main 1713.

OPENING THIS WEEK.
EVENING CLASSES.
Arithmetic, English, Bookkeeping, Accountancy, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, French, German, Commercial Law, Physics, Chemistry, Mechanical and Architectural Drawing Algebra and Geometry, Electricity, Advertising.
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
DOMINION SQUARE.
ENROL NOW. Telephone Up 985.

The School for Young Ladies
916 SHERBROOKE STREET,
Conducted by
MISS SYMMERS AND MISS SMITH,
Will re-open on TUESDAY, 15th September.
Pupils who desire it are prepared for the University School Examinations and for Matriculation.
After MONDAY, 7th September, Miss SYMMERS and Miss SMITH will be at home to receive visitors on school business. Prospectus on Application.

DUNHAM LADIES' COLLEGE
The Church School for Girls in the Diocese of Montreal.
PRESIDENT:—HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF MONTREAL.
Reopens on TUESDAY, September 15th, 1903. A full staff of accomplished teachers. Music under direction of Miss Kemp, Leipzig Conservatorium. Pupils receive sound educational training with the influences of a well-regulated Christian home. Terms, $173.00. For Calendars and further information apply to the LADY PRINCIPAL, Dunham, Que.

Music and Art.

KINDERGARTEN MATINEE,
(47th Concert)
—OF THE—
MONTREAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
(238 and 240 DORCHESTER ST.)
Given at the BRANCH of the Conservatory at VICTORIA HALL Building, 4560 Sherbrooke St., Westmount,
SATURDAY, October 10, 1903, at 3 p.m. sharp
Children of from 5 to 11 years of age only will appear. Invitations on application to the Director,
C. E. SEIVERT, 238 Dorchester St.
Mason & Risch Pianos used.

JOHN B. NORTON,
F. A. G. O., A. R. C. O., Lic. Mus.
Fellow of the American Guild of Organists, New York. Associate of the Royal College of Organists, London, Eng., Licentiate in Music.
ORGANIST AND MUSICAL DIRECTOR OF CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.
Lessons in PIANOFORTE and ORGAN PLAYING, VOCAL CULTURE and the THEORY OF MUSIC.
A "Special System" taught for children from 6 to 10 years of age.
Pupils prepared for examinations. At home daily to arrange about lessons) from 3 to 5, and 6 to 9 p.m.
69 BISHOP STREET.

W. RAPHAEL'S ART CLASSES
For Drawing and Painting
WILL OPEN ON THE SIXTH OF OCTOBER
For particulars apply at his Studio,
Alexandra Rooms, 2204 St. Catherine St.

Konigsberg Piano School
Pupils are prepared and examined for the following institutions: Leschetizky, Vienna, Conservatoriums—Leipzig, Vienna, Berlin.
PROFESSOR VON KONIGSBERG
(PUPIL OF LISZT)
Studio—2367 St. Catherine Street, MONTREAL.

J. HEBRON MORSE,
Organist and Musical Director First Baptist Church,
Instructor Pianoforte, Organ, Voice Culture, and Theory of Music. Pupils prepared for College. Diplomas.
Address 67 BERTHELET ST., Corner Union Avenue.
Call between 6 and 8 p.m.

ART STUDIO,
203 Bleury Street.
MISS STONE has resumed her Classes as usual.

Advertisements.

ARCHAMBAULT'S PALATIAL STUDIO,
Established a quarter of a century.
100 METCALFE ST., cor. St. Catherine St.
Finest Cabinets, $5 doz.
Special for this week only. Anyone ordering one doz. Photos will be entitled to an elegant Maple or Bark Photo Cover in beautiful new designs.
Sittings by Appointment. TEL. UPTOWN 2354.

IS YOUR HAIR TURNING GRAY?
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. Only 25c a bottle. For sale by all Druggists, or at
A. D. MANN'S,
Corner Mountain and St. Antoine sts.

The LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., Limited.
Mills at Keewatin and Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.
CAPACITY, 5,000 BARRELS DAILY.
Eastern Office:
No. 10 C.P.R. Telegraph Building, St. Francois Xavier St.

Imp. Non-Explosive Chimney Cleaner. Safe, Clean, Rapid, Simple, destroys soot in chimneys, flues and stovepipes and extinguishes chimney fires. Sold by
P. D. DODS & CO.,
190 McGill Street.

NEW STYLES In PHOTOGRAPHS.
Mountings Unique and Elegant.
RICE'S STUDIO
2361 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
2471 Up Telephone.

WEDDING PRESENTS.
High-class Works of Art Artistically Framed with our new American Mouldings, for Wedding Presents, are always acceptable. Our sales have been good this summer for Wedding Gifts. We expect to help to make many more Brides happy before the month is out. Call on
W. H. HOPE'S Art Store,
2255 St. Catherine St., near Victoria.

ENGLISH BRISTLE BROOMS,
ENGLISH FLOOR MOPS,
ENGLISH SHOE SETS,
OSTRICH FEATHER DUSTERS.
ULLEY'S BRUSH WORKS,
76 Victoria Square—78.
Carpet Sweepers Repaired. TEL. 2740.

TEL. UP 2796.
OH! THAT SOFT COAL!
Your house will need Tinting and Papering after using it. You cannot do better than apply for prices from
J. HENRY JONES,
48 Beaver Hall Hill,
DECORATOR, PAINTER, GLAZIER, and PAPER-HANGER.
Personal and Prompt Attention

R. E. HANDFIELD,
Practical Roofer, Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
Electric Bells, Electric Light, Gas and Electric Fixtures, Gas and Electric Globes, etc., etc.,
1782 NOTRE DAME STREET,
Bell Phone, Main 3888.

Downham & Hastings
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS,
48 Beaver Hall Hill.
Electric Wiring of all kinds. Estimates Cheerfully Given.

WATT & RIDDELL,
Carpenters & Builders,
9½ MAYOR ST., near Bleury.
Jobbing promptly and neatly done. First-class workmanship. Prices moderate. Estimates for all classes of work. Phone Uptown 1188.

J. SKINNER,
PLUMBER, GAS & STEAMFITTER,
Orders Promptly Attended to.
880 St. Lawrence St.,
A Door above Prince Arthur St.

OGILVIE BROS.
Sanitary & Heating Engineers.
249 BLEURY STREET.
TELEPHONES—Up 2401. East 161.

DANIEL J. O'LEARY,
Carpenter, Builder & General Contractor, Valuator and Fire Appraiser.
Alterations and Repairs of every description.
Office and Shop—2583 St. Catherine Street. (just east of Guy.)
Bell Tel. Uptown 2768
Branch—598A St. Urbain Street.
Bell Tel. East 521. (near Pine Avenue.)

TREMBLAY & RIENDEAU,
Wholesale and Retail
Lumber and Timber Merchants,
Offices and Yards.. 444 St. Lawrence St., cor. Ontario, 2409 Notre Dame St., Richmond St. Corner Basin
Wood and Coal. 2409 Notre Dame St.
BELL TEL.—Main 4553. East 2340.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.
Tender for Buildings on the Riviere Ouelle Branch.
Separate Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for a Combined Passenger and Freight Station," "Tender for a One Stall Engine Shed," "Tender for a Shelter," "Tender for a Section Tool House," as the case may be, will be received until TUESDAY, the 6th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1903, for the above mentioned buildings to be constructed on the Riviere Ouelle Branch.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the Office of the Station Master at Riviere Ouelle, P.Q., and at the Chief Engineer's Office at Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.
All the conditions of the Specification must be complied with.
D. POTTINGER, General Manager.
Railway Office.
Moncton, N.B., Sept. 15, 1903.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

Mr. Kidder—'Ah, how-der-do, Doctor! If you have a few minutes to spare, I wish you would come over to my house, and chloroform my youngest boy.'

Dr. Price—'What is the matter with the lad?'

Mr. Kidder—'Oh, his mother wants to comb his hair.'—'Harper's Bazar.'

'Yes,' said the dentist, 'to insure painless extraction you'll have to take gas, and that is fifty cents extra.'

'Oh!' said the farmer, 'I guess the old way'll be best; never mind no gas.'

'You're a brave man.'

'Oh! it ain't me that's got the tooth; it's my wife.'—Philadelphia 'Ledger.'

'Oh, yes, I've opened an office,' said the young lawyer.

'You may remember that you saw me buying an alarm clock the other day.'

'Yes,' replied his friend. 'You have got to get up early these mornings, eh?'

'Oh, no. I use it to wake me up when it's time to go home.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

Every pen made by Macniven & Cameron, Limited, is separately examined by experienced hands, and any found defective are discarded. Waverley Works, Edinburgh.

'Why do you call this a farewell concert? You know the chances are that this singer will return as usual.'

'Yes; but it gives the purchaser such an admirable opportunity to say farewell to his money.'—Washington 'Star.'

Merchant — 'Yes'm; one pound of nails. Six, eight, or tenpenny?'

Mrs. Youngthing—'Give me the ten-cent ones, please. I always get the best.' — Chicago 'Daily News.'

Papa—'See here, Willie, you musn't bother me. When I was a little boy I didn't bother my papa with questions.'

Willie—'May be if you had, pa, you'd be able to answer mine.'—Philadelphia 'Ledger.'

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal.

'You haven't held public office very long, have you?' asked the stranger.

'What makes you think so?' returned the new incumbent.

'I see you're working just as though you expected your salary to be cut off if you didn't earn it.'—Chicago 'Record-Herald.'

Dumley—'I wonder what Sharpe meant to-day when I told him that Tinker called me a fool?'

Erling—'What was it he said?'

Dumley—'He said Sharpe was so conventional. Now, what could he have meant by that?'—Boston 'Transcript.'

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought
CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought
CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

'Didn't you have a pleasant voyage?' he asked.

'Oh, yes, replied Miss Greatblood, 'except for the vulgar trade winds we encountered.'—Philadelphia 'Ledger.'

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Advertisements.

ROBERT IRWIN
Saddler,
50 Beaver Hall Hill,
Established 68 Years.
HUNTING SADDLES, just received, Christie's celebrated make.
STABLE REQUISITES—Harness and Saddlery.
Repairs of all kinds.

Have You a Cold?
Then try a box of
HARTE'S GRIPPE WAFERS,
A Sure Cure.
Have You a Cough?
Then use
HARTE'S COUGH MIXTURE.
The Best Thing Out.
Price, 25c.
J. A. HARTE'S,
1778 Notre Dame Street.

THE REPRESENTATIVE TEA
Of the Entire American Continent
"SALADA"
CEYLON TEA IN SEALED LEAD PACKETS ONLY.
BLACK, MIXED OR NATURAL GREEN. 60c, 50c, 40c, 30c, 25c Per Pound. Full nett Weight of Tea.

WHOLESALE TRADE GOOD

Local Houses Report Heavy Sales but Slow Payments

QUOTATIONS ON ALL LINES OF GOODS ARE STIFF—WESTERN TRADE GROWING.

Montreal wholesale houses to-day report heavy sales for the fall and winter trade. From all over the country satisfactory reports are coming in to the different firms throughout the city, from their representatives on the road, and with these reports large orders are also placed for goods in season.

The general order departments are taxed daily to keep up with the demand for shipments, but while goods are being bought freely by the retail merchants, cash returns have not been any too good; indeed, so noticeable is this particular fact that several of our largest wholesale houses state that collections on delivered summer goods have been most unsatisfactory during the month of September, and this is accounted for from the fact that professional men as well as many farmers have speculated beyond their depth, and as a result cash payments to the retail merchant are also unsatisfactory.

However, travellers report that the crops, especially throughout Western Canada and the North-West Territories are good and that with the movement of the grain eastward money will be much more easily obtained. Trade in the west from a wholesale point of view is growing rapidly, so much so, indeed, that several of our largest wholesale houses find it difficult to properly handle goods satisfactorily from this end. In order to facilitate this state of affairs in so far as one local firm is concerned the Greenshields Company, Limited, will open its new six-story warehouse in Winnipeg on Nov. 1 next, and from this centre all goods consigned to the west and the Territories will be handled at the Prairie City.

The Merchants' Cotton Company's Circular, recently issued to the wholesale trade, indicates a tendency to high prices. The increase on all lines of goods of from one to one and a half cents is not any too welcome to business men, as cash returns are slow and unsatisfactory from the retail trade. Prospects for the coming year are encouraging, and our largest wholesale firms are preparing for an unprecedented season's business.

WATERLOO NOTES.

Waterloo, Que., Oct. 2.—The Waterloo Academy stands second among the academies and high schools of the province. Principal Mabon and his staff are to be congratulated.

The Rev. Canon Plant, of Gardner, Maine, formerly assistant of the Ven. Archdeacon Lindsay, is in town this week the guest of Mrs. D. Lindsay, 'Rest Cottage,' Western avenue.

Mr. L. W. Parent, of New York, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Racicot.

Mrs. D. Savage, of South Roxton, was in town this week calling on old friends.

Mr. E. F. de Varenne's family, who spent the summer at Murray Bay, returned last week.

Delegates attending the Provincial Union at Quebec are Mrs. C. A. Nutting, Mrs. A. A. Racicot, Mrs. C. H. Parmelee and Miss Beers.

Mr. Henry Bird left on Thursday morning for Quebec to meet his father, who is coming from England. Mr. Bird has not seen his father for over sixteen years.

Dr. Page expects to be in town for a few days the first part of this month before leaving for Paris. He has been taking a special course in the New York hospitals.

Miss Laura Payan returned from Eic last week where she spent a number of months.

The Rev. W. A. and Mrs. Render, of Richmond, Vt., are guests at the home of Mr. W. Kennedy, Frost Village.

Mrs. (Rev.) J. B. Hicks leaves on Monday, Oct. 5, for Morrisburg, Ont., to attend the Branch meeting of the W. M. S.

IT IS NOT THE BRAIN

But the Stomach that is Responsible for that Depressing Headache—Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will Cure it and Cure it Permanently.

'He hasn't enough brains to have a headache' is a term so often used that one might be led to believe headaches were caused by the brain. But any physician will tell you that headaches—the dull, depressing kind that are worst of all—come from the stomach. Headaches are one of the symptoms of Indigestion, and Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets drive them away once and for all.

This is not an idle statement, but something that has been proved thousands of times. Here is one of the proofs. Juliana Sandburg, of 221 John St., Hamilton, says:

'For over six years I had been troubled with Dyspepsia and Headaches. Nothing I ate would agree with me and nothing I tried would cure me.

'Acting on the advice of others, I began to use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. I got relief almost at once, and was soon completely cured.'

Reading of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets won't cure Dyspepsia or Headaches, but using Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets has never failed to do it.

MADAME MELBA

SKETCH OF HER CAREER.

Madame Melba was Helen Porter Mitchell, daughter of Mr. David Mitchell, a successful Victorian contractor and squatter, who hailed from Forfarshire. The lady is consequently a Scotch Australian. She was born in 1865, at Burnley, on the Yarra braes, close to the city of Melbourne, but she was reared in the bush, on a station then owned by her father, named Killara, near Warburton, which is one of the most picturesque spots in Gippsland. Miss Mitchell came of a musical family. Her father had a

MR. CHARLES GILBERT (Baritone), With Madame Melba.

rich bass voice; her mother, Isabel A. Dow, was an accomplished musician and her two sisters had fine voices. Her first lessons in music were the lullabies of her mother. It was her mother, too, who was her first instructor on the piano.

The distinction of introducing Melba to the Covent Garden public belonged to the late Sir Augustus Harris, who subsequently wrote a remarkable letter on the subject of the Australian debutante's quickly-won popularity. Madame Melba's initial appearance on the Covent Garden stage took place in May, 1888, as the heroine of Donizetti's 'Lucia di Lammermoor.' Her success, both with the critics and with the public, was so spontaneous and overwhelming that her engagement for the next (1889) London season was rendered inevitable. The new prima donna's principal appearance of 1889 was in Gounod's 'Romeo and Juliette,' and she had the advantage of being instructed in the role by M. Gounod himself.

In 1890 she created, at Covent Garden, the character of Ophelia in Dr. Ambroise Thomas's 'Hamlet,' which she had the advantage of rehearsing with the composer himself.

In 1891 she sang at St. Petersburg, with the brothers De Reszke, by special command of the Czar, and displayed a successful round of parts in the European capitals. In the following year Madame Melba again appeared at Covent Garden, and she was engaged with the brothers De Reszke for a grand tour of the United States in the exhibition year, 1893.

Her visit to America was a wholly unprecedented success; but in 1894 she was back at Covent Garden to charm huge audiences with her Nedda, in Leoncavallo's 'Pagliacci' and her Marguerite in 'Faust.'

In the autumn of 1895 Madame Melba made a long and successful concert tour in America and sang in the following spring at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. In 1896-7 she was leading prima donna of Abbey, Choeffel & Grau's famous company in New York.

During the seasons of 1897-98 and 1898-99 she was under engagement with the Damrosch & Ellis Opera Company, appearing in eastern cities and in California.

The season of 1899-1900 was devoted to operatic engagements in Europe and Madame Melba sang in Paris, Milan, Monte Carlo, London and for the first time in Germany. In 1900-1901 she was again in New York with the Maurice Grau Opera Company and the season of 1901-02 was spent in Europe. The following year was occupied by her visit and professional tour in Australia.

CANADA

A Country Worth Living in.

SERMON BY THE REV. J. L. GILMOUR, PASTOR OF OLIVET CHURCH, ON SEPT. 27, 1903.

'Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people' (Prov. xiv., 34).

The Rev. R. A. Torrey, who seems to be in many respects Mr. Moody's successor, in speaking in London on a recent occasion, uttered the following words:

'There was a time when I wished that I had lived in the days of Whitefield, or of Wesley, or of Finney. I thought, O how grand it must have been to live in days like these. I am glad now that I am living in the year 1903. I believe you and I have crossed the threshold of one of the greatest epochs in the history of the Church of Jesus Christ on earth. I believe we are going to see one of the greatest revivals in all the world's history. Revivals in these old days meant something more circumscribed, but a revival to-day, with railways and steamships and telegraphs, means a revival round the globe. The dawn has broken in Japan. The daylight is coming. The dawn has broken in India. At the Decennial Missionary Conference in Madras, which delayed me three weeks in coming to this country, the one great thought was prayer to God for a revival throughout India; and while we were gathered telegrams kept arriving from all parts, saying, "The revival has come."

'The dawn has brought delight in Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania; and soon the light will burst upon this favored land. How bright the light will shine, how far the work will extend, how many souls will be gathered in, depends upon you and me. We all of us have our part by prayer. Will you each do your part? Will you spend all the time in prayer you ought to spend? Will you do all you ought in personal work? God help each of us to do our best!'

It is under a conviction of the substantial truth of these sentiments that I am addressing you this morning and asking for your contributions next Sunday on behalf of home mission work in the English-speaking parts of Quebec and Ontario. It is with the assurance that under the guidance of God something can be done, that we approach the privilege of helping as far as we can in the spread of truth in our own land and in the twentieth century.

I. The first conviction upon which we may securely build in this work is the conviction that Lord Strathcona uttered a few weeks ago when, in receiving an honorary degree from the University of Toronto, he said in his address that 'Canada is a country worth working for.'

That we have here a country that is worth working for is a sublime conviction that should enter into the heart and blood of every young man and every young woman in the land. There was a time when in the late autumn the gates of Canada were each year locked by the bolts and bars of ice, so that the people of this country were shut off from all contact with the outer world until the breath of spring unlocked the gates again. That time has long since passed, and we now stand in days when our country is more and more coming into the great highways of commerce. One of the most significant and remarkable events of the past few years is the recent resignation of Mr. Chamberlain from the British cabinet. Whether we agree with Mr. Chamberlain's policy or not, there can be no doubt that a new era in the world's history is marked when, for the sake of a policy that involves the British empire beyond the seas, a strong man will resign an influential position in order to work more freely. When we remember that in the front of this empire beyond the seas stands our own land, we see clearly that we ride no longer in the side eddies of the world's history, but on its high seas. In saying this we are not blind to the great influence and vast resources of the great republic whose neighbor we are, but we feel that we have our own destiny, as we have had our own history. The United States grew into a united whole by the union of the Puritans of New England with the Dutch of New York, and the Quakers of Pennsylvania and the Cavaliers of Virginia, who, sweeping out the bounds of their empire past the Alleghenies and across the Rockies, have made a nation that is now nearly eighty million strong. Our history and our ideals are different, and our possibilities are different too, but they are none the less dear to us. Beginning with a time when our country was only a small fringe of French population along the St. Lawrence and its tributaries, we have seen the incoming of the United Empire Loyalists into the Eastern Townships, into the country north of the St. Lawrence, and into the Niagara peninsula. We have seen also the arrival of sturdy settlers from Britain, who made homes for themselves in the Ottawa valley and in the further west, and have become the fathers of the population that pressed inward and attracted still other settlers, so that now the great prairies of the west are being ribbed with the plough, and we have the Atlantic connected with the Pacific by a great railway that marks its long finger across the whole continent, with the prospect of another railway further north, and possibly another still. In this land we have a people whose virility and vigor and hopefulness are already making themselves felt and are marking themselves out as a people of destiny.

It is in view of facts like these that we feel fully assured in adopting the view of the Canadian High Commissioner that Canada is a country worth working for, and with this fundamental conviction we face our home mission work.

2. But there is another conviction that our text points out—that for the conserving and developing of any nation's power there is need of righteousness. This alone can send healthy flow through the country's veins. This alone can give vigor to its thews and sinews.

There are forces at work amongst us that have brought down many gallant nations, and that will bring down our own unless they are opposed by the power of righteousness. I was once greatly impressed in visiting the Baths of Caracalla at Rome. The huge walls lifted their arms to the sky, the roof was gone, and the windows were gone, and the birds were building their nests in the grass that grew at the top of the walls. That great nation once had these buildings, and once had the Coliseum near the Forum, and once had many other evidences of power. It was not for the want of wealth that Rome went to pieces, but for the want of men. And what brought Rome down, and brought Babylon down, and Nineveh down, and Athens down, will bring us down also unless we have some force to oppose that will make us men.

Professor Ramsay, of Aberdeen, who has given a great deal of attention to the history of apostolic times, and to the political history of Rome, says that what the Roman Empire needed to keep it from falling was what Christianity was in reality offering it. The offer was declined and the Empire fell. The lesson for us is plain, that unless we keep in its purity and vigor what is so needful, we also shall share the same fate.

There are the forces of intemperance that are at work and that always sap a nation's power. There the evil is, and it will suck our blood away unless we can successfully oppose it. A medical missionary of India tells how one day a farmer and his nephew went out into their fields to clean out the trenches that carried the water to their farm in the system of irrigation that they used. The boy saw in a trench what looked like a log of wood, and gave it a blow, with the intention of cutting it in two and pulling it out. But instead of a log of wood it proved to be a deadly serpent, whose head leaked out and injected into the boy's ankle so much poison that he dropped to the ground at once and was saved only by the timely aid of the missionary. Such a venomous serpent is intemperance amongst our people, and unless we strike it with a blow of strength it will strike us.

Another force that will work ruin is political corruption. This takes on one form in an absolute monarchy such as existed in old Assyrian or old feudal times, and it takes another form in times of modern democracy; it is always the same thing. Unless we can secure amongst our people the conscience that will enable them to do right we cannot permanently stand.

Another danger that we are in to-day is the danger of sordidness—the sordidness that grows out of our very blessings in the way of material prosperity, and that saps that uplifting power of true idealism which is so needful. Unless its citizens can be taught that they have souls there is no hope for a nation. Unless they can see that other world that is opened by Jesus Christ, and that helps us to see aright this world in which we live, they can have no recreative ideals, they can have no power of great endeavor.

Now let us not flatter ourselves that we run no risk in this Canada that is worth working for. The following statement from a religious magazine regarding the home of the old Puritans is worth reading:—

'A missionary of Connecticut recently gave an address before a body of ministers in which he depicted the utter depravity of the country life in that state, in the blackest colors. For this he was violently attacked by the press, and by some blind optimists, painting that of which they knew nothing, in most glowing colors. Immediately this missionary set to work to give the figures and facts in towns and villages, with such definiteness that all doubt was at once removed; and these facts are appalling. He found evils of a very dark nature and degradation everywhere. Then up comes a colporteur of Rhode Island who says he can match every particular of this depravity in Connecticut by the condition of things that obtain in the rural life of the State of Roger Williams. About the same time, the editor of one of the largest religious papers in America declared that the depravity of the rural life in Massachusetts was deplorable and almost incredible—that within fifteen miles of Boston he could direct people to a kind of life as abandoned and indecent as in any mining town of the West.'

In our two provinces we have hardly come to that yet. But there is no reason why what is happening elsewhere should not happen amongst us unless we oppose it by those forces that alone can counteract these evils.

3. The agencies that are at work to lift up the nation are various, and we must give honor where honor is due. We have the press that in our country has risen in its standard so remarkably within the last thirty years. We have our public schools that are doing so much to develop the character of our people. We have our statesmen, whose lives are being given to the cultivation of national vigor and power. But we humbly believe that amongst all these forces the work of Christian churches is second to none. It is with this conviction that we are doing what we can here in our own church, investing money and time and energy in an undertaking that we believe is uplifting the community. And it is with this conviction that we ask for your contributions to home missions on Sunday next, so that beyond the sphere where Olivet's direct work can be done, Olivet's influence can be felt. Into the details of the work that our home mission churches are doing there is no longer time this morning to enter, but for information of a more detailed character on this point I ask you to come to the lecture that Mr. Cameron will deliver on Wednesday evening. In the meantime let us think over our duty and let us pray over it, and let us give heartily next Sunday. If any of you cannot give cheerfully I would rather you would not give at all. It is the cheerful giver that God loves, and it is the gifts of the cheerful giver that we want for this agency that is so important a channel through which to send to their own country the righteousness that exalteth a nation.

BIBLE CLASS FOR TEACHERS.

The Saturday afternoon class for the study of the Sunday-school lesson for teachers will be resumed to-day, under the leadership of the Rev. Edgar T. Capel, the general secretary of the Sunday-school Union. This class has for some years been held in the Crescent Street Presbyterian Church, and was formerly led by the late Dr. Mackay. It has been decided this year to hold it in the Y. M. C. A. building. It is the intention to have different city pastors lead the class as last year.

THE CREMAZIE MONUMENT.

At a meeting of the Cremazie monument committee, held Thursday, the treasurer announced that $934.50 had been collected out of the $1,500 subscribed. The monument will cost $4,300, and it was decided to give a grand gala entertainment for the benefit of the fund, in the Monument National, towards the end of November. Delegates were named to ask the city's authorization to erect the monument on St. Louis square.

ANNIVERSARY OF BANK FAILURE.

Twenty-five years ago yesterday the City of Glasgow Bank closed its doors. The day is one of the blackest in the history of Scotch finance, for the losses were millions of pounds, and caused suffering through the whole of Scotland. Several of the directors were found guilty of illegal practices which led up to the failure, and were sent to prison for long terms. Some of them died in jail.

ACTION AGAINST THE CITY.

Mr. E. Fortin, through his attorneys, Messrs. Monty & Durauleau, is suing the city for $250 damages on account of injuries received by his wife, who was struck by an awning which fell from one of the stalls of the St. Jean Baptiste market.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

Mr. W. J. Adams, through his attorney, Mr. A. R. Hall, has entered an action claiming a hundred dollars damages from the Montreal Street Railway. The plaintiff complains that, in May last, while his wife was a passenger on one of the company's cars, there was an explosion of the generator and the jumping off of the motorman led her to do the same, when she was injured.

SHOT HIS BRIDE

A FOOL WHO DID NOT KNOW THE GUN WAS LOADED.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 2.—Because he pointed a gun that he did not know was loaded at his wife, Igatz Klenent, aged 22 years, of Oliphant, a groom of two weeks, is a widower and a prisoner. Recently he and his seventeen-year-old bride returned from their wedding tour and began housekeeping. Yesterday he started out on a hunting trip. As he kissed his young bride good-bye at the gate she laughingly said something about his being unable to shoot, and that she would give him 'leave' to shoot her. He playfully raised the gun, pointed it at her, and it went off. She was only six feet distant, and the top of her head was blown away. He said that he did not know the gun was loaded. He was committed to the county jail, but will likely be released on bail.

DEGREE OF QUEEN'S

THOSE WHO WILL BE HONORED AT FALL CONVOCATION.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 2.—At Queen's University fall convocation proceedings, which include the installation of Principal Gordon, several honorary degrees will be conferred. The Rev. Mr. McGillivray, M.A., of Chalmers Church, and the Rev. John Mackie, M.A., of St. Andrew's Church, will be given the degree of D.D.

An LL.D. degree will be conferred upon the Hon. R. L. Borden, leader of the Opposition in the Dominion House of Commons.

Mr. T. Callandor, M.A., of Aberdeen, has been appointed Professor of Greek at Queen's.

Advertisements.

100 Doses For One Dollar

Economy in medicine must be measured by two things—cost and effect. It cannot be measured by either alone. It is greatest in that medicine that does the most for the money—that radically and permanently cures at the least expense. That medicine is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It purifies and enriches the blood, cures pimples, eczema and all eruptions, tired, languid feelings, loss of appetite and general debility.

"I could not eat nor sleep nor do my housework. A neighbor presented me with a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It helped me right away. There is no better medicine. Two bottles completely cured me." Mrs. JOHN E. RUSSELL, Pinnical street, Belleville, Ont.

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

SHIRTS —AND— DRAWERS

MONDAY we will put on sale 100 doz. of Men's Plain Wool SHIRTS and DRAWERS. Real value 65c. We offer them for our Great Sale of MONDAY at only

42c AT

O. LEMIRE & CO.
1163 St. James St., Cor. Fulford.
(WHERE ALL CARS TRANSFER.)
Bell Tel. Up 2739. Merch. 1207.

CHINAMEN IN TROUBLE

FIFTEEN ARRESTED AT WEEHAWKEN BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN SMUGGLED IN.

New York, Oct. 2.—Fifteen Chinamen who, it is alleged, had been smuggled across the border from Canada, were arrested when they arrived in Weehawken to-day. The federal authorities were notified of their arrest.

BROME COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The old Knowlton Academy, restored, under the name of the Paul Holland Knowlton Memorial, is to be formally opened to-morrow afternoon. His Lordship Judge Lynch, the president, will occupy the chair. An admirable vault has been constructed for the preservation of documents and special relics, of which the Society has a great many already.

EVERY YOUNG MAN WITH A SPARK OF AMBITION SHOULD BE SAVING MONEY NOW.

There is no safer and more profitable method than that which our system offers.

Montreal best citizens have been and are on our membership roll. Join now and participate in our Appropriations on 6th OCTOBER, NEXT.

ONE BY SALE AND ONE BY BALLOT.

The member winning the Ballot will be entitled to a loan of anything from $200 to $6,000, ABSOLUTELY FREE OF INTEREST or any other charge for twelve and a half years. He can use his right to purchase property anywhere in the Province of Quebec, or he may sell it to another member at a good price and keep the proceeds.

Full information and circulars upon application to the office, Mechanics' Institute, 204 St. James street.

THE PEOPLES MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY CLASS B.

C. B. CARTER, K.C., President. J. WIDMER NELLES, Vice-President.
ALEX. D. FRASER, Trustee.
DAVID ANDERSON, WM. GERAGHTY, H. W. RAPHAEL
DAVID GUTHRIE, ALFRED JOYCE, ARCH. WATT.
WM. J. McGEE, Sec.-Treas.,

PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMING
JOHNSON & COPPING
Have everything in the line to suit the most exacting.
We do regilding as well as it con be done, and as cheaply. Telephone up 2696 and we will give you an estimate for your work. Our address is
2430 ST. CATHERINE STREET, corner Stanley Street

LAURENTIAN WATER
NO BACTERIA. Less than 2 grains of lime to the Imperial Gallon. ABSOLUTELY PURE.
40 Cents for 10 Half-gallon Bottles Delivered. For Further Information Call Main 443.
LAURENTIAN SPRING CO.

MR. SHAW MAY RUN.

Montreal Hockey Club Members Anxious to Have Him as President.

MR. FOSTER IS MENTIONED AS THE NEXT SECRETARY OF THE CLUB

The members of the Montreal Hockey Club are at work. The players are not doing any practice as yet, but they are doing considerable thinking just now. Those interested in the success of the winged wheel team this coming winter realize that in order to make an early start organization must commence at once, consequently, although not generally, several little closed door 'talks' have been held recently among certain of the members, and now it is said matters have been fairly well arranged as to the probable election of officers for the ensuing year.

On Thursday evening the situation was discussed among a number of gentlemen interested in the success of the Montreal seven, and from what can be learned a requisition is to be signed by the members of the club requesting Mr. Harry Shaw to allow his name to go before the annual meeting of the club for the office of president. Other names were mentioned for the honor list, but that of Mr. Shaw was most favorably considered and it is said he may accept if it is the unanimous wish of the members and players of the club.

As intimated in the 'Witness' some time ago, that owing to personal business interests Mr. Charles Chitty finds that it will be impossible for him to accept a second term as president of the Montreal Hockey Club, hence the necessity of electing a new presiding officer. Then, again, the office of secretary will also become vacant after the next annual meeting and for this position Mr. T. Yates Foster is prominently mentioned as successor to Mr. W. C. De Witt.

A number of names are being put forward as members of the executive, and from present appearances the incoming committee of the club will certainly be one selected from the very best men obtainable. The members and players of the club are determined to present a strong front this coming winter and in making the effort to regain lost laurels it is essential to elect an energetic and enthusiastic executive for the season.

WHY SHAMROCKS LOST

PRESIDENT OF THE CLUB SAYS IT WAS DUE TO POOR PHYSICAL CONDITION.

New Westminster, B.C., Oct. 3—Mr. Trihey, the president of the Shamrock Club, has given the following explanation of the champions' defeat.

'The cause of the poor showing made by our boys in the Shamrock-Vancouver lacrosse match here on Thursday last was undoubtedly the poor physical condition they found themselves in after the hard match played with New Westminster on Tuesday. Hoobin, Finlayson, Currie and J. Brennan, in particular, owing to injuries received in the first match, were far from being in fit condition to stand the fast pace set by the Vancouver boys. Again, Harry Smith was not able to join in the line up, and Hogan, who replaced him, could not make up for his loss.

'Any rumors, which may be current regarding a pre-arranged finish, are certainly without the slightest foundation. Our past record should speak for itself. The feeling among gentlemen here is that the game was played and won, and lost on its merits. We were beaten fairly, and beaten despite the great efforts of our boys to win. Outside of the poor physical condition of some of our boys, we have no excuses to offer. Vancouver won the game on its merits. During the last quarter the ball did not once cross to our defence side of centre. The Vancouver defence, assisted by the field, and the majority of the home, blocked their goal so well that we could not score.'

EXPECT TO WIN.

New Westminster, B.C., Oct. 2. —The Shamrocks are slightly stiff as the result of yesterday's rough game, but are confident that they will win from Westminster tomorrow. The red and blue boys are just as decided to win, and unless the Shamrocks play a great deal better than Thursday, the Westminster team may defeat them. Vancouver is trying to make arrangements for Shamrocks to play two games there next week, Wednesday and Saturday. The betting on to-morrow's game is pretty even.

CRICKET

KENT AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 2.—At the end of the first day's play of the second cricket match between the team representing All-Philadelphia and the Kent County, England ,eleven, the Philadelphians were all out for 66 runs. Kent scored 137 runs for six wickets.

SNOWSHOEING

HOLLY SNOWSHOE CLUB.

The annual meeting and election of officers will take place on Monday evening, the 5th inst., at No. 2269 St. Catherine street. There are plenty of enthusiastic members in the club who predict a great season for snowshoeing, and are determined to uphold the old reputation of the Hollies as a 'tramping' club. Considerable 'new blood' is being brought into the club and no doubt a goodly number of the 'Old Guard' will be out again; but 'Cupid' has been busy of late amongst the 'old bachelors,' of whom there are a large number still, and within the past three weeks the president, George W. Scott, and the first vice-president, 'Jack' McDiarmid, have renounced their vows of celibacy. It is to be hoped that every member will be present at the meeting as business of importance will be brought forward. All up, Hollies!

ATHLETICS

ANNUAL MEETING OF S.A.A.A.

The sixth annual meeting of the Star A.A.A. took place with a very large number of the members present.

The following is a list of the officers for the coming year.

Hon. patron—Mayor James Cochrane, M.P.P.

Hon. president—A. H. Hersey, Esq.

Hon. vice-president—Dr. D. A. Hart.

President—Ed. J. Callahan.

Vice-president—W. Jas. Wurtele.

Second vice-president—P. Mullany.

Secretary-treasurer—Cecil M. Hart, 74 Hutchison street.

Committee—Edward Robinson, James McGranahan, Albert Laroche and Edward J. Quinn.

A SERIES OF WALKING CONTESTS.

A series of walking contests have been arranged by the Northern Electric Manufacturing Company, the winners to qualify for the final, which takes place on Thanksgiving Day. Valuable prizes will be given. The first of the series will take place on Saturday at 3 o'clock, from Richmond square, and up Guy to Sherbrooke, Park avenue, over the mountain, Cote des Neiges, Westmount, Atwater avenue, Dorchester, Guy, and finish at Richmond square.

The following have entered to date: —George Henry, R. Gentleman, W. Coldwell, W. Munn, J. Duffy, J. Hardmann, R. A. Walker, A. Black, T. Irwin, A. M. Carter, Wm. McCulloch, J. Burns, C. Lewis, E. Brunet, J. Johns, G. Henry and J. Y. Clarke.

FOOTBALL

A JUNIOR MATCH.

The teams representing St. Stephen's (Lachine) and Grand Trunk will play the scheduled match of the Independent Junior League to-day on Queen's Park athletic grounds, Verdun.

This promises to be a good game as St. Stephen's are putting out a strong team against the champions of last season.

THE STAR A.A.A.

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING—MR. ED. J. CALLAHAN ELECTED PRESIDENT ONCE MORE.

The sixth annual meeting of the Star Amateur Athletic Association, held the other evening, was very largely attended, and proved a grand success in every way. The secretary-treasurer's report was very creditable, in spite of the large expense the association has had during the last year. Much interest was taken in the election of president. Mr. Ed. J. Callahan, who has recently returned from Brooklyn, N.Y., was once more chosen to preside over the destinies of the association. Mr. Callahan, who is well known here in athletic circles, was formerly president of the Star A. A. A. for three successive years, and under his captaincy the Star A. A. A. baseball team won the championship of the City and Suburban League, which was composed of the Westmount, Ramblers, J. B. C.'s and Star teams.

At the meeting just held it was decided to have a grand tombola shortly. The following is a full list of the officers for the ensuing year: Honorary patron, Mayor James Cochrane, M.P.P.; honorary president, Mr. A. H. Hersey; honorary vice-president, Dr. D. A. Hart; president, Mr. Edward J. Callahan; vice-president, Mr. W. James Wurtele; second vice-president, Mr. P. Mullany; secretary-treasurer, Mr. Cecil M. Hart, 74 Hutchison street; committee, Messrs. Ed. Robinson, James McGranahan, Albert Laroche, Ed. J. Quinn.

COLLEGE NOTES

A meeting of the McGill Rifle Association was held in the Arts building this afternoon. In future the ranges will be open to the members of the Association on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The annual meeting of the corporation of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, will be held in the council chamber of the college on Wednesday, Oct. 14, at 11 o'clock. The trustees will meet the same day in the bursar's office and the council in the council chamber at 9.30 o'clock.

A meeting of McGill freshmen was held last night at which Principal Peterson, Dean Moyse, and Dean Walton, were present, and addressed the students. The following officers were elected:—President, A. L. McLennan, medicine; vice-president, W. E. Enright, medicine; secretary, F. W. Bates, arts; treasurer, E. B. Rider, arts; track captain, P. W. Davis, arts; football captain, J. Stephen. A red cap with diagonal stripes of white braid was adopted as the class cap. The class yell was also discussed and was referred to a committee for consideration.

Dr. Elmore Harris, of Toronto, will deliver an address to-morrow on Bible study, at the McGill Y.M.C.A. building, Sherbrooke street.

At a meeting of the McGill Alma Mater Society the following officers were elected for the year: President, J. De Witt, Law, '04; vice-president, F. M. Fyshe, Science, '05; secretary, J. G. Archibald, Arts, '04; treasurer, R. P. Wallace, Law, '04. It was decided that the annual theatre night be held on Oct. 16. The committee have the matter in hand, and it is hoped the entire Academy of Music may be procured for that night.

The officers for the fourth year in all the faculties at McGill are as follows: President, W. P. Ogilvie, Law; vice-president, Miss C. I. McKenzie, R.V.C.; secretary, T. M. Papineau, Arts; treasurer, W. J. Cook, Medicine; track captain, Gordon Gibson, Medicine; hockey captain, L. S. Mackid, Medicine; football captain, R. F. Taylor, Science.

EXCEPTION TO THE FORM DISMISSED.

Mr. Justice Curran rendered judgment yesterday dismissing the exception to the form filed by one Trahan, insolvent, in answer to a contestation of his statement made by the curator to his estate.

FINANCIAL

LOCAL STOCKS

BETTER FEELING FOLLOWS HEAVY LIQUIDATION.

'Witness' Office,
Saturday Morning, Oct. 3, 1903.

The week began with heavy selling, both in New York, and on the local stock exchange, the original cause of which seems to have been the slump in Pittsburg the week before, where the continued decline in United States Steel to daily new low records necessitated the sacrifice of large amounts of it, and other stocks held in the middle west. This produced general trouble among the holders of these stocks elsewhere, and precipitated the selling of western stocks wherever they could find a market. Hence the heavy selling of Twin City, and to a less extent of Detroit, Toledo and Toronto Street Railway stocks. This was accompanied by general liquidation in New York, the source of which was, as usual, so carefully hidden that no one could guess who was selling. At the close on Monday, things looked pretty blue, especially as the English money market was in the same condition as Wall Street. Consols were lower than for 35 years back, and other securities were correspondingly heavy. This state of affairs seems to have resulted from 'undigested securities' in the shape of heavy municipal loans. Many English municipalities have gone into the municipal ownership business on a large scale, and have borrowed enormously for works that do not immediately return any great profit. The issue of these bonds having very much exceeded the demand for them, they are now almost unsalable, and municipalities which have to borrow money are compelled to negotiate short time loans. The situation there is thus very much the same as here, and the only remedy for both seems to be continued liquidation, until the harvests and the processes of trade and commerc have made investors strong enough to buy and hold all the securities issued.

Another unfavorable indication is the decline in the demand for iron and steel, and the consequent lowering of price and reduction of output. Organized efforts toward reducing the output of the blast furnaces are being made by ironmasters in different parts of the United States, and large numbers of furnace men have in the Eastern States made agreements to reduce their output by 20 percent. In some cases the men's wages will also be reduced so much as iron, so that those who buy iron to manufacture into steel are making good profits. Still, the outlook for the trade is not very bright at present. This consideration influenced the selling of United States Steel in New York, and of both Dominion Iron and Nova Scotia Steel here.

Otherwise, however, the prospects are not discouraging; the market is feeling decidedly better after Monday's convulsion, when about 1,000,000 shares of undigested securities were taken by those who, if they could not keep them permanently, could at least hold them until the market could stand them. Most of the local list closed with a net gain for the week. C.P.R. gained 2½; Iron, ¼; Iron preferred, 2; Coal, ½; Power, 1; Toronto, 1 1-8, and Detroit, ¾. On the other hand, Richelieu, which was heavily sold, lost a point, and Street Railway, on small sales, 5; Twins has not fully recovered from its 3¾ point break, and closed ½ below the opening; Nova Scotia Steel shows an apparent net loss of five points, but when the three percent dividend, 'ex.' which the stock has sold for the last few days, is deducted, the loss is seen to be only 2.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sales.
C.P.R.	119	121⅝	118	121½	5,203
Dom. Iron	11	11¼	10	11¼	1,525
do., pref.	28	30	26	30	85
Dom. Coal	71	71½	69	71½	2,104
do., pref.	109¾	109¾	109	109	69
Power	75	76¼	74	76	1,361
Richelieu	74½	74½	72	73½	1,167
M.S.R.	237	237	230	232	446
Twins	87¾	87¾	84	87¼	5,309
Tor. Ry	94	95¼	93½	95½	602
Detroit Ry	63¾	65	63¼	64½	635
Toledo Ry	19½	20	19½	19½	660
N.S. Steel	80	80	72	75	815
do., pref	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	27
Com. Cable	150	150	150	150	16
Mont. Tel	160	160	158	158	108
Banks—					
Montreal	249	250½	.....	250½	50
Commerce	153¾	153¾	153¾	153¾	15
Merchants	150	156	150	156	95
Quebec	119	119	119	119	2
Toronto	226½	226½	226½	226½	10
Molsons	195	195	195	195	30

Total sales of shares 20,376

Bonds—					
Iron	63	63	60½	60½	13,000
Coal	108	108	108	108	1,000

Total sales of bonds $14,000

COAL AND STEEL MEETINGS ADJOURNED.

Adjourned meetings of the shareholders of both the Dominion Iron and Steel and Dominion Coal companies were held yesterday. No business was transacted, however, and the meetings were further adjourned until Friday next.

The officials of the Iron and Steel Company are at present in Sydney.

BANK CLEARINGS.

Weekly clearings, compiled by Bradstreet's for the week ending Oct. 1, with percentages of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week of last year: —New York, $1,214,819,307, dec. 35.0; Montreal, $20,097,708, dec. 15.3; Toronto, $14,529,774, dec. 12.9; Winnipeg, $4,598,061, dec. 5.9; Halifax, $1,630,282, dec. 8.1; Ottawa, $1,423,098, dec. 31.2; Vancouver, B.C., $1,519,564, inc. 26.3; Quebec, $1,229,530, dec. 31.6; Hamilton, $772,142, dec. 22.7; St. John, N.B., $965,007, inc. 14.4; Victoria, B.C., $512,815, dec. 4.6; London, Ont., $794,116, inc. 6.8.

FAILURES IN CANADA

LESS THAN TWO-THIRDS OF LAST YEAR'S.

Dun's 'Review' says:—In every respect the commercial insolvencies for the Dominion of Canada for the past nine months of 1903 make a much more favorable exhibit than in the corresponding period of 1902. Total defaults numbered 721 and the sum involved was only $5,332,611. These figures compare with 840 failures for $9,322,467 last year, which was about the average in recent preceding years. Manufacturing failures numbered 167 and involved $2,090,744, against 148 for $3,788,537 in 1902. Trading insolvencies were 538 in number and $3,090,072 in amount, compared with 677 defaults for $5,071,693 a year ago. Other commercial losses were 16 with liabilities of $151,795, against 15 failures involving $462,237 last year. In the banking class one large suspension accounts for most of the $2,139,225 liabilities. Compared by provinces the principal decrease in liabilities occurred in Quebec, while Ontario and British Columbia also made splendid comparisons. Figures for the nine months are compared below:

Provinces.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.
Ontario	288	$1,140,065	$1,804,802
Quebec	267	1,417,595	2,183,583
British Columbia	50	370,212	344,550
Nova Scotia	69	198,400	619,300
Manitoba	23	62,800	74,100
New Brunswick	17	83,957	204,276
P. E. Island	7	38,500	102,000
Total	721	$3,311,529	$5,332,611
Total 1902	840	6,672,155	9,322,467
Newfoundland	6	26,400	61,500
" 1902	5	5,000	16,000

SHIPYARD PRESIDENT RESIGNS.

Philadelphia, Oct. 2.—At a meeting of the directors of the William Cramp Sons, Engine and Ship Building Company, held today, Charles H. Cramp tendered his resignation as president, and was chosen chairman of the board, a new office. The following officers were elected: Henry S. Grove, president; vice-president, Edwin S. Cramp; general manager, R. W. Davenport. Mr. Cramp explained that he was resigning to obtain relief from the exacting duties of his office.

CHEESE BOARDS

PRICES GO STILL LOWER.

Napanee, Oct. 2—At the cheese board this afternoon 1,690 cheese were boarded, 935 white and 755 colored. Sales, 625 at 11¼. Buyers present: Thompson, Alexander, Van Luven, Cleall, Bissell, McKinnon and Gillespie.

Iroquois, Oct. 2.—Offerings, 1,114 colored and 40 white cheese. Only two lots, 138 boxes, sold on board at 11 1-8c. Balance unsold. Buyers present: Smythe, Weir, Johnston and Auld.

Farnham, Oct. 2.—Twelve factories offered 1,127 white and 61 colored cheese. All sold at 11c, except 160 unsold. Sales as follows: Hodgson, 300 white; Ayer, 461 white and 61 colored; Wiler and Riley, 216 white.

South Finch, Oct. 2.—Cheese boarded, 2,225 boxes. Price offered on board, 11¼c. None sold, factorymen looking for more money. Buyers present: Weir, Fraser, Prunner, Gibson, Auld, Kennan and Logan.

Perth, Oct. 2.—Owing to a scarcity of cheese boxes there were only about 2,000 boxes of white cheese on the market to-day. Part of these sold at 11¼c, and the balance shipped to cold storage. The buyers present were: Bissell, Webster, How and Ferguson.

Listowel, Oct. 2.—Ninety-nine factories boarded 2,095 boxes — 2,006 white and 90 colored. No business was done on the board, or afterwards on the street. Eleven cents was the best bid made on the board, and no higher bids were made on the street after close of board. The salesmen who made figures asked 12c and over. Next fair, Friday, Oct. 16.

Kemptville, Oct. 2.—Small offerings tonight of 280 white and 620 colored cheese. Buyers offered 11¼c, but salesmen would not accept. No sales on board.

Ottawa, Oct. 2.—Offerings, 2,077 white and 493 colored; 493 were sold at 11½c, and 459 at 11 5-16c. The balance was held at 11½c, which the buyers refused to bid.

MONTREAL TRADE.

Dun's Bulletin of to-day says of Montreal trade: The failure list in the Montreal district continues gratifyingly small, only three insolvencies being reported for the week, with liabilities not exceeding $20,000. Applications for renewal indulgence on obligations falling due on the 4th, which is a pretty heavy day, have been few, and as far as can be judged, payments will be well provided for. As regards general trade conditions there is little change since a week ago. City dry goods retailers report an excellent trade doing, except on the warm days, and wholesale travellers are sending in liberal orders. Groceries show a good seasonable distribution; metals and hardware are active, and increasing orders are reported for paints, oils, glass, etc. The late scarcity of rain in the Eastern Townships has seriously affected the streams, inconveniencing manufacturers dependent on water power, and also affecting pastures, and the flow of milk.

Under date Sept. 28, the Dominion Cotton Company advises a general advance of from 5 to 10 percent on the output of their Hochelaga mill, including grey and bleached sheetings, pillow cottons, quilts, towels, yarns and warps.

AMERICAN TRADE.

Telegrams to the International Mercantile Agency regarding more important trade features are summarized as follows:

Some concern has been felt least the wage reduction movement begun by the iron makers, and in the building trades at St. Louis and elsewhere may extend to other lines. Merchants in staple lines have begun to cut down orders somewhat. At St. Paul and tributary territory jobbing demand is less than expected, and it is thought collections may be delayed thirty days, although the threshing prospects are rather more favorable than last week. Country merchants throughout the North-West are beginning to hold off a little.

Wholesale and retail trade in the iron and coal regions is somewhat upset over the shut-downs, present and prospective, talk of cancellations of orders for some varieties of steel, and checked buying by some manufacturers. In other directions trade is encouraging. Shoe manufacturers are having a very large trade. Stove and furniture makers at St. Louis are ordered far ahead. Louisville is overrun with country merchants. In New England distribution runs 15 percent ahead of last year.

New Orleans is suffering from a strike which ties up the port and affects general business.

It is now clear that there will be a two billion bushel crop of corn and that wheat will be above an average. This is already reflected in a better movement, export purchases, a better supply of commercial bills and a drop in foreign exchange. Cotton receipts are far behind last year. W. P. Brown, of cotton corner fame, states to the International Mercantile Agency that there 'will certainly be no scarcity of cotton in October.' He declines to predict as to the current crop year. The southern California bean crop is placed at 750,000 sacks, 65,000 more than last year.

Aside from iron and furnace regions, and in some building lines, a careful canvass reveals no tendency thus far to reduce wages. New England cotton mills are slowly resuming. Woollen mills there are running full time.

The Wall Street reaction hit money interests at a number of central western and western cities, with evidences shown, in some instances, of effects on business enterprises. Demands for funds for legitimate business are very heavy, and banks are having all they can do to meet requirements. The municipal security market is feeling the tension and less is doing there.

There is a better demand for winter goods in Ontario and Quebec. Dumping surplus British woollens there has hurt the Dominion industry. Two plants have closed. The apple crop is very large, but the potato crop is a failure.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—Cattle, receipts, 2,500; market steady; good to prime steers, $5.35 to $5.90; poor to medium, $3.50 to $4.80; stockers and feeders, $2.25 to $4.15; cows, $1.40 to $4.25; heifers, $2 to $4.55; canners, $1.40 to $4.50; bulls, $2 to 4.50; calves, $3.50 to $5.50.

Hogs, receipts to-day, 11,000; steady to strong; mixed and butchers, $5.50 to $6.35; good to choice heavy, $5.70 to $6.15; rough heavy, $5.35 to $5.60; light, $5.70 to $6.45; bulk of sales, $5.60 to $5.95.

Sheep, receipts, 6,000; sheep and lambs, steady; good to choice wethers, $3.35 to $4.15; fair to choice mixed, $2.25 to $3.25; native lambs, $3.50 to $5.75.

East Buffalo, Oct. 2.—Cattle, receipts, 300 head; slow, unchanged. Prime steers, at $5.35 to $5.65; shipping, $4.50 to $5; butchers, $4.10 to $4.85; heifers, $3.40 to $4.50; cows, $2.25 to $3.90; bulls, $2.50 to $4; and stockers and feeders, $2.85 to $3.90.

Veals, receipts, 327 head; 50c higher; $6.25 to $9.00.

Hogs, receipts, 9,600 head; fairly active, steady; heavy, $6.40 to $6.50; mixed, $6.45 to $6.55; Yorkers, $6.50 to $6.60; a few, at $6.65; pigs, $6.40 to $6.50; roughs, $5.40 to $5.80; stags, $4.25 to $4.75; dairies and grassers, $6.10 to $6.50.

Sheep and lambs, receipts, 8,000 head; sheep firm; lambs, 10c higher; lambs, $4.50 to $6; yearlings, $4.25 to $4.50; ewes, $3.65 to $3.85; wethers, $4 to $4.25; sheep mixed, $1.50 to $4; Canada lambs, $5 to $5.70.

SHIPPING NEWS

SOUTHWARK SAILS.

The Dominion line SS. Southwark, Capt. J. Dann, sailed from Montreal early this morning with 29 second and 50 third class passengers for Liverpool. Following is a list of the steamer's passengers:—Miss S. Barnston, Montreal; Mr. J. W. Clawson, St. John, N.B.; Miss Durant, Liverpool; Mr. T. G. Gillespie, Campbellford; Col. C. A. Gorham, R.A., London; Mr. J. E. Hardy, Liverpool; Mr. James Johnon, Mr. M. Kosh, Toronto; Mr. D. B. Longaker, Mrs. Longaker, Chicago; Mr. G. H. Long, Montreal; Mrs. Arthur Morrow, Miss Edith Morrow, Master Jas. Morrow, Master A. Morrow, Master W. Morrow, Kallspell; Mr. Wm. Macpherson, Toronto; Mr. David H. Macfarlane, Montreal; Rev. W. Netten, Mrs. Netten, Port Elmsley; Dr. Douglas Rankin, Liverpool; Dr. W. G. Robertson, Mrs. Robertson, Miss Robertson, Montreal; the Rev. J. Tudor Scrimger, Miss M. Sharman, Mr. Paul D. Saury, Montreal; Dr. J. M. Waters, Mrs. Waters, Toronto.

NOTES.

The Dominion line SS. Dominion, Capt. W. Mendus, with 88 first, 210 second, and 456 steerage passengers from Liverpool, is expected to arrive here about 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Canadian Pacific Atlantic line SS. Mount Royal, Capt. G. Webster, with general cargo from London, is expected to arrive at Montreal this evening or to-morrow morning. She is taking on part of her homeward cargo at Pierreville, on her way up the river.

The Finska-Lloyds SS. Hesperus, Capt. W. Himberg, with general cargo, from La Pallice-Rochelle, is due to arrive at Montreal this afternoon.

The Canadian Pacific Atlantic line SS. Monmouth, Capt. G. Birchmore, will sail from Montreal to-morrow morning with general cargo and cattle, for Bristol via Liverpool.

The Head line SS. Malin Head, Capt. W. McKee, will sail from Montreal to-morrow morning with general cargo for Belfast.

The Thomson line SS. Huron, Capt. J. Dorward, sailed from Montreal this morning with general cargo and cattle for London.

The Donaldson line SS. Kastalia, Capt. W. Webb, with general cargo and cattle, for Glasgow, sailed from Montreal this morning.

The SS. Neebing, Captain W. D. Graham, sailed from Montreal this morning with a cargo of rails for Port Arthur and Fort William.

The Dominion line SS. Ottoman, Capt. T. Howell, with general cargo from Bristol, arrived at Montreal yesterday afternoon, and moored at Alexandra pier.

The Quebec Steamship Company's SS. Campana, Capt. L. Demers, with passengers and general cargo from Pictou and the way ports, arrived at Montreal yesterday afternoon and docked at the Victoria pier.

The ship Alacrita, which was blown ashore near Cape Chatte river last Tuesday, was taken from her position quite easily on Thursday night. The vessel is reported only slightly damaged, and does not appear to have suffered much from her mishap.

The Canadian Pacific Atlantic line SS. Monteagle, from Montreal, with general cargo and live stock, for Bristol, via Liverpool, arrived at Liverpool at 5 o'clock yesterday morning and landed her cattle in good condition, with the exception of three bullocks lost on the voyage.

The Dominion line SS. Commonwealth, from Boston, arrived at Browhead at 5 p.m. on Thursday.

The C.P.R. Atlantic line SS. Monteagle, for Bristol via Liverpool, arrived at Liverpool at 5 a.m. yesterday.

IONIAN SAILED TO-DAY.

The Allan line R.M.S. Ionian, Captain John Brown, sailed this morning with a full general cargo and the following list of saloon passengers: Surgeon-Major Adcock, Mrs. Adcock, Bath; Mr. W. H. Andrews, Vancouver; Mr. Gilbert Ashworth, Liverpool; Dr. J. C. Bourgoin, Montreal; Major Brockman, Mrs. Brockman and child, London; Mr. A. G. Brown, Caledonia; Mrs. C. B. Clarke, Mr. C. P. Cunliffe, and manservant, Toronto; Mr. Arthur Drysdale, Mrs. Drysdale, Halifax; Mr. Henry Durler, Mrs. Durler, Liverpool; Mr. J. R. Elliott; the Rev. Mr. Fawcett, Halifax; Mrs. Forbes, Toronto; Mr. Gilbert Gilkes, Mr. George Goodwille, London; Mr. Martin J. Griffin, Miss Griffin, Ottawa; the Rev. Mr. Hopkins, Mr. H. R. Hopkins, Winnipeg; Mr. A. Jagger, Mr. W. Jagger, London; Mr. E. W. Jobson, Miss J. L. Jobson, Derby; Mr. Lenon McC. John, Galt; C. F. Lance, London; Major Joli de Lotbiniere, Mrs. de Lotbiniere, Quebec; Mr. W. J. Moore, London; Mr. Howard Nicholson, London; Mr. John Patton, Montreal; Miss M. Powis, Quebec; the Rev. E. B. Rankin, Mrs. Rankin, Sydney; Mrs. A. Sewell, Miss C. M. Sewell, Miss G. Sewell, Quebec; Major R. K. Scott, R.A., Mrs. Scott, Miss Scott, Woolwich; Mr. W. Sewell, Quebec; Miss M. Shaw, Dundas; Mr. A. P. Steeds, Liverpool; Mr. J. Bissett Stewart, Wilmot-on-Tay; Mr. Ternan, Halifax; Mr. F. G. Thomas, Liverpool; Miss E. Veney, and maid, London; Mr. J. H. Welch, Mrs. Welch, Liverpool; Miss Williamson, London; Mr. F. Wright, Mrs. Wright, Winnipeg.

That

is what you will look like soon. Guard against it by purchasing a Toupee now—Consult our Specialist and you will look like

This

PALMER'S,
1745 Notre Dame St.

PHONE MAIN 391. CARS PA THE DO

NEW STOCK EXCHANGE

THE BUILDING PROGRESSING NOTWITHSTANDING THE LABORERS' STRIKE.

Notwithstanding the laborers' strike, the new Stock Exchange building, St. Francois Xavier street, is fast assuming appearances. The superstructure is showing form, and regularity of work is the condition that impresses the onlooker. Mr. Peter Lyall, whose employees are in the hundreds in his many structures in progress, was asked concerning the strikers, and replied that the work had not been inconvenienced by the men who went out. Not more than fifteen or twenty percent of them had done so, and their places were filled.

'We have all the men we want,' said Mr. Lyall, 'and we are paying the wages asked. But we decline to sign any paper.'

It appears that Mr. Lyall has not signed a paper for any of the trades, and does not see his way to do so in so far as concerns the laborers, believing that it was better to make no promises that might not be easy to fulfil. Not in any of his many works are the buildings incommoded by the strike, which is still on.

LABORER WANTS DAMAGES.

Mr. Justice Lavergne yesterday morning granted the petition of V. M. Fisher, asking to proceed in forma pauperis in an action for $1,000 damages against the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co. The plaintiff complains that on the night of May 14 last, while he was employed unloading the steamer 'Spartan,' and there was not sufficient light, his leg was broken by a heavy box, that fell upon it.

WALL MUST REMAIN.

Judgment was rendered by Mr. Justice Archibald yesterday, in the case of Ed. Roy vs. Chs. Strubbe. The plaintiff complained that the defendant had encroached on his property in the construction of a wall. He asked the demolition of the wall and claimed $500 damages. The court found that no damage had been done and that the wall was not built contrary to law. The action was therefore dismissed.

THE CIVIC LIBRARY.

The Library Committee met yesterday and passed reports for the purchase of a number of books, etc., for the technical reference library, which is being established in the Monument National.

It was decided to subscribe for 41 English and 11 French reviews and technical magazines.

The little library will be open to the public in a few days.

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.

A meeting of the various chapters of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew was held yesterday evening in the St. George's schoolhouse. After the meeting had been opened with devotional exercises and some routine busines had been transacted, the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., delivered an interesting address on 'The responsibility of man for his fellow,' urging those present to do all in their power to help their fellow men. Mr. W. J. Dart, M.A., of St. Lambert, also briefly addressed the gathering.

PATENT REPORT.

Owen N. Evans, solicitor of patents and expert, Temple building, reports the following United States patents granted to Canadians last week: —739814, plough, A. Beauvais; 739832, fare box, J. H. Coleman; 739848, flap fastener for button shoes, J. Frye; 739849, collapsible hat box, J. Frye; 739976, nail making machine, S. Beauregard; 740030, cultivator, Wm. McCloskey; 740137, music demonstrator, F. A. Humpidge; 740199, machine for fastening the heads of cans to the bodies thereof, C. Stecher; 740243, clothes drier, W. J. Coulter; 740353, electrical contact clamp, F. J. Esmond; 740364, making alumina and by-products, L. R. Keogh.

Messrs. Beaudry & Brown, civil engineers and patent attorneys, 107 St. James street, Montreal, report the following list of patents granted on Sept. 29, 1903: 739876, S. Beauregard, nail making machine; 739814, A. Beauvais, plough; 739909, Chas. A. Baker filter; 739832, Joseph H. Coleman, fare box; 740229, Edw. B. Carpenter, article attacher; 740243, Wm. J. Coulter, clothes drier; 739983, Ward Decker, 2 motor vehicle; 739848, James Frye, flap fastener for button shoe; 739849, James Fry, collapsible hat box; 740137, F. A. Humpidge, music demonstrator; 740364, L. R. Keogh, making alumina and by-product; 740044, T. C. Richards, hook; 740212, C. B. Robertson, trolley catcher; 740182, W. C. Wood, smoke guard support.

Advertisements.

Well Known in St. Thomas.

St. Thomas, Ont.,—July 29, 1903.—Mr. Thomas Riddle, a well-known contractor here, reported to-day that Catarrhozone cured him of deafness. He says: 'My hearing was always poor, and not long ago I became almost totally deaf. Nothing did me any good till I used Catarrhozone, which cured me. I strongly recommend Catarrhozone to any one suffering from deafness or poor hearing.' All druggists sell Catarrhozone.

CABINET COMPLETE

It is Understood That Names of New Ministers will be Announced on Monday

MR. BALFOUR EXPLAINS LORD MILNER'S POSITION.

London, Oct. 2.—Lord Milner has gone abroad, but will return to London in the middle of October before starting for South Africa. It is understood that Mr. Balfour has completed his Cabinet, and the names of the new ministers will be announced on Monday.

PARTY NOT DIVIDED.

Sheffield, Oct. 2.—At a luncheon of the delegates to the Conservative Conference to-day Mr. Balfour made a speech in which he said that recent events had not divided the party, but had divided the government. Those who went and those who stayed were devoted to the party. The government and the Empire had lost the greatest colonial minister the country had ever had. Mr. Chamberlain's services, the Premier said, could not be exaggerated. His place could not be filled. He had nothing to add to the reasons that had induced Mr. Chamberlain to think that he could serve the cause better in an unofficial position. He would leave it to Mr. Chamberlain to express his views, which did not differ by a scintilla or a hair's breadth from his own, as to the reasons he had for taking this step. Mr. Chamberlain, the Prime Minister said, had not withdrawn his support from the great cause in which they were engaged, but they could count on him in the future, as in the past.

LORD MILNER'S DECISION.

Lord Milner, said Mr. Balfour, had not found it possible to accept the colonial secretaryship, but he was in entire agreement with the government on the Imperial and domestic policy. He considered, however, that he could deal better with the delicate South African questions on the spot. He, Mr. Balfour, had argued with him that he could do so better in Downing street, but neither had succeeded in convincing the other. Lord Milner's decision, the Premier said, was greatly to be regretted from an Imperial standpoint. When Great Britain had a loyal and united South Africa, it would be due mainly to those two great men, Chamberlain and Milner.

He (the Prime Minister) had watched with placid amusement the satisfaction their opponents found in the position of the Unionist party. He did not begrudge them that satisfaction. The Unionist party was never in better heart Their opponents were never more hopelessly embarrassed. So long as His Majesty would support the government, of which he (Mr. Balfour) was the head, he would never think of deserting the cause for which he was responsible. He had no doubt as to the fortunes of the party or the fortune of the Empire, so long as the party worked together without friction.

UNITY EFFECTED.

London, Oct. 2.—Despite the disappointment caused by Mr. Balfour's speech, it has effected formal unity, at least, in his party, the Conservative Conference adopting, without dissentients, though there were some abstentions, a resolution thanking the Prime Minister for instituting a fiscal enquiry and welcoming the policy he had declared. Mr. Balfour's covert threat of resignation caused the withdrawal of an extreme protectionist amendment proposed by Mr. Henry Chaplin, and an anti-food taxation amendment proposed by Sir John Gorst.

Asked to elucidate certain points in his speech to-day, Mr. Balfour told a reporter that the statement that Mr. Chamberlain's opinions did not differ from his own did not refer to the fiscal problem, but merely to the reasons which induced Mr. Chamberlain to resign. He admitted that he and Mr. Chamberlain were agreed in principle in the fiscal problem.

'DAILY MAIL' TURNS OVER.

The 'Daily Mail' says it learns that Mr. Chamberlain proposes not only the repeal of the existing food taxes to the exact amount of the taxes he would impose, but would use the proceeds of a tax on foreign manufactured goods to wipe out the remaining balance of food taxes. On this the 'Mail' performs a somersault. It declares that it will support Mr. Chamberlain, who, hitherto, it has violently opposed.

CHAMBERLAIN AND COLONIES.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 2.—The 'Daily Mail' publishes an interview with the Premier, Mr. Balfour, in which he says:—'Mr. Chamberlain agrees with me that I am right in believing that the country is not now prepared to discuss the taxation of food, but Mr. Chamberlain tells me he is bound up with the colonies, and will, therefore, act as a missionary in regard to this food question.'

GERMAN COMMENT.

The Berlin 'Kreuzzeitung,' commenting on Mr. Balfour's speech, says Mr. Balfour's remedy is protectionist taxation. With its help he wants to do away with England's commercial and political helplessness as shown, he supposes, when Canada is menaced. Mr. Balfour seems completely to have forgotten that Canada began the dispute.

THE GLAZIER EXPEDITION

FAILURE DUE TO LACK OF EQUIPMENT.

St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 2.—It appears that the failure of the Labrador exploring expedition organized by Col. Willard Glazier, of New York, which has just returned here, was due to the lack of necessary equipment. The expedition, which comprised only six men, five whites and one Esquimo, started without boats, canoes, tents or adequate provisions. On arriving at Nain, they had to procure the boat of the Moravian mission there, a small undecked skiff. The Deep Sea Mission steamer 'Strathcona,' with Dr. Grenfell aboard, towed them some distance on their way, and they proceeded very little beyond where the steamer left them. Dr. Samuel Binion, the only scientist of the party, was taken ill, and had to be invalided back. The expedition spent only 23 days in Labrador altogether. Owing to a shortage of food, the members were forced to exist on hardtack or sea biscuit and coffee, with a few fish which they caught with lines. The leading Labrador authorities severely criticised the want of wisdom of expeditions inadequately equipped visiting the coast, as it is feared that loss of life will occur.

THE 'SOO' COMPANY

A GENERAL REORGANIZATION TO TAKE PLACE.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 2.—The plan of reorganization of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company was formally announced to-night. It includes the raising of $8,000,000 by means of an underwriting open to all stockholders. This sum will repay the Speyer loan, the floating indebtedness of the company, all expenses of reorganization, and leave about $1,000,000 for working capital; the underwriters to reorganize a new corporation with $40,000,000 capital, which corporation will take over all the property of the company under proper legal proceedings. The new corporation will issue $10,000,000 first mortgage bonds, of which the underwriters will receive $7,143,000, and which bonds it is proposed shall be issued by the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, to be secured also by deposit of the stocks and bonds of all the subsidiary companies, the unused $2,857,000 of such bonds to remain in the treasury for the future use of the company. The bonds taken by underwriters are to be offered to all the stockholders at 70, with a stock bonus of 30 percent. Stock in the new company will be offered to each stockholder upon making a cash payment at reasonable times of $3 per share for old stock, surrendered to the underwriters. One share of stock in the new company will be given for two shares of preferred stock of the old company, and one share of new stock for four shares of common stock of the old company.

The receiver was officially notified by the Imperial Bank of Canada to-day that the payment of the wages of the company's workmen at the 'Soo' will be begun to-morrow.

SALE POSTPONED.

The following statement, prepared for the stockholders of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company was issued today by Mr. John G. Carruth, receiver: To the Stockholders of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company:—

The sale of the property of the company pledged with Speyer & Co., of New York, for the loan of $5,050,000, was to take place to-day, but upon urgent request has been postponed until Oct. 8, at 12 o'clock. It is necessary that $250,000 should be immediately paid into the Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia, which will upon proper vouchers, liquidate indebtedness of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company or subsidiary companies. The payment of this sum will ensure the further postponement of the sale for a period sufficient to enable the stockholders to accomplish reorganization, if they act promptly and favorably by making this payment, and providing for necessary expenses. It is imperative that the stockholders should pay on or before Oct. 6 to the Equitable Trust Company an assessment of fifty cents a share.

EVERYTHING QUIET.

Sault, Ste. Marie, Ont., Oct. 2.—The Sault has resumed its normal aspect. At noon to-day the regulars left, and now the only militia on duty are twenty of the 'Soo' Company of the 9th. This number may be increased to-night, but the authorities figure on withdrawing all the militia to-morrow, though the special police have been discharged.

Mr. Clergue's message to Mr. Lewis, superintendent of the steel plant, that he had completed arrangements for getting money to pay the overdue wages, put everybody in good humor. A great many of the men have disposed of their time checks for a fraction of their value. One hotel keeper is credited with having $500 worth for $100, and various speculators in town likewise stand to make something by the government's action in putting up the case. It is possible, of course, that the checks in the speculators' hands may not be recognized.

CATTLE EMBARGO

ORDER OF LAST DECEMBER PROHIBITING ENTRY OF LIVE STOCK FROM THE EASTERN STATES WITHDRAWN.

Ottawa, Oct. 2.—An Order-in-Council has passed withdrawing the order of December last, which prohibited the importation of cattle, sheep or other ruminants, swine and their skins, hides, horns or hoofs from Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachussetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, on account of the prevalence of foot and mouth disease in these states. The Canadian government is satisfied that the disease is now stamped out.

KILLED BY ELECTRIC CAR.

Cornwall, Ont., Oct. 2.—The first fatality in the history of the Cornwall Electric Street Railway took place this afternoon, when a lad named Napoleon Philion, the nine-year-old son of A. Philion, was struck and fatally injured. The boy, along with a couple of others, was hanging on to a load of hay westbound, and ran out directly in front of an eastbound car. He was knocked down and terribly mangled by the wheels. Both legs were almost amputated, and one arm met a similar fate, while the skull received a severe wound. The little fellow died in about an hour. Under the circumstances no blame is attached to the motorman, as he did not see the boy till he ran against the car.

MUST STAY IN PRISON.

Berlin, Oct. 2.—The military authorities refuse to release Naval Ensign Hussner, for the reason that they believe Hussner might be attacked by those who are indignant at the lightness of his present sentence.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

The Death of Mr. Cargill Causes Gloom in the House

AN ADJOURNMENT TOOK PLACE AT HALF-PAST TEN.

Ottawa, Oct. 3.—Members have taken very much to heart the death of their late colleague, Mr. Cargill, of Bruce. There was a gloom over all the proceedings yesterday and conversation dwelt very much upon the many good qualities of the deceased. The day's work in the House consisted of passing a couple of minor government supplementary estimates.

The first item taken up in the afternoon was the bill to sanction a store's account up to a limit of $1,500,000, and on the Prince Edward Island Railway up to $100,000. This led to a long argument over the system of audit on the government lines in which the Opposition said the auditor-general should have a man trained in railway matters to audit the books and accounts at Moncton. Nobody else could do the work intelligently, and the Minister of Finance replied that Mr. McDonald had all the assistance he ever asked for.

The bill finally passed third reading.

SWING BRIDGES AND FERRIES.

Mr. Prefontaine's bill to regulate swing bridges and ferry boats operated by cable received third reading.

The leader of the Opposition voiced a bitter complaint against the bad ventilation of the Commons Chamber.

Mr. John Charlton answered that matters would not be so bad if the doors were kept open.

The Deputy Speaker would not sanction the latter because it gave him cold feet.

DREDGING AT PORT ARTHUR.

Upon the appropriation of $70,000 for dredging at Port Arthur and Fort William the Minister of Public Works explained that the whole of the dredging contemplated to give twenty-one feet of water in Port Arthur would cost $163,000 and in Fort William $300,000. When this appropriation passed at half-past ten the House adjourned.

THE SENATE

A BILL TO PROVIDE MORE SEVERE PENALTIES FOR CORRUPT ELECTION PRACTICES.

Ottawa, Oct. 3.—In the Senate yesterday, Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Mr. Wood protested against the passing of the National Transcontinental Railway bill until further information was secured.

Mr. Domville moved for a return containing a statement of the affairs of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, of New York, as last sent to the Insurance Department. This was carried.

ELECTION CORRUPT PRACTICES.

A bill will pass into law before the members separate to provide more severe penalties against corrupt practices in election. A special committee of the Commons considered the problem carefully and unless serious opposition develops the measure can easily be put through. The most radical proposal is one which declares that 'any person who does not vote on an election at which he is qualified to vote shall be disfranchised for a term of six years.' Illness or absence from the district are the only sufficient excuses. This is the only feature on which the committee was not unanimous and it will not be forced if it proves unwelcome to the House. The idea is to get after the voter who refuses to turn up at the booth, till a cash equivalent is forthcoming.

Other penalties are severe enough to deter any ordinary citizen from attempting corrupt practices. Disfranchisement for seven years and imprisonment will be the reward for any one who bribes or attempts to bribe any prospective candidate to run or to refrain from running for parliament. The like punishment will be meted out to any employer who either directly or indirectly endeavors to force his employees into voting any particular way and to any government employees who pay or solicit or receive a subscription for political purposes. Any one a party to these offences who brings his fellow criminal to justice will be allowed to go free.

REVOLUTION CHECKED

TURKISH TROOPS ARE GAINING THE UPPER HAND EVERYWHERE.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 2.—The semi-official journal, commenting on the situation in the Balkans, says the firm language employed by Russia and Austria, has resulted in prveenting the precipitation of a conflict between Turkey and Bulgaria. This eventuality, which appeared to be the probable outcome of the troubles in Macedonia, has been averted for the present. The journal expresses the belief that the visit of the Czar to Vienna will be a beneficent influence in the solution of the crisis.

TURKS SUCCESSFUL.

Sofia, Oct. 2.—According to advices received here this afternoon the backbone of the revolution in Macedonia is broken, the Turkish troops are gaining the upper hand everywhere, several insurgent chiefs have been killed or wounded, others are abandoning the struggle, and fleeing to the frontier, the revolutionary bands are sustaining heavy losses, and are seeking refuge in large numbers and the Turks occupy every important point along the routes of retreat, to the frontier.

Five engagements are reported to have taken place in the vicinity of Kratovo, where 5,000 Turks were attacked by revolutionary bands, and though many Turks were killed, the insurgents were completely routed.

Advices from the insurgent headquarters assert that six thousand Turks were routed by two thousand insurgents in the Pirin mountains, after four days' fighting. The Turkish losses in this affair are said to have been the heaviest during the whole outbreak. They included three colonels and many officers of lower rank. Three batteries of artillery left Sofia early this morning for Haskovo, near the frontier.

ANOTHER MASSACRE.

The Macedonian revolutionary headquarters assert that they have positive information that the whole Christian population of the town of Mehomia (Razdlog), province of Zeres, was massacred on Sept. 28, with the exception of ten men who escaped with the news.

Mehomia is an important town and the seat of the local government. The population was about equally divided between Turks and Bulgarians. The latter numbered 3,200 persons.

According to the fugitives, when the general rising was declared in the Razolog district on Sunday the Turkish troops in the Pirin mountains hurried to Mehomia and surrounded the town, rendering the escape of the Christians impossible. The Bulgarian population were prepared to join in the rising. Desperate fighting occurred in the streets, bombs and dynamite being freely used. After five or six hours' fighting the Turks gained the upper hand and proceeded to massacre every Bulgarian they encountered.

There is no official confirmation of the above report.

DESPERATE BATTLE REPORTED.

London, Oct. 3.—A despatch from Constantinople says that in the neighborhood of Lucovo, on the Servian frontier, 8,000 Turks have engaged five bands of insurgents, and desperate fighting is reported. The insurgents are employing bombs, and the Turks have lost 300 men and several officers. The battle continues. Lucovo is said to be in flames.

SIR MICHAEL HERBERT

WARM TRIBUTE FROM THE UNITED STATES.

London, Oct. 2.—The Foreign Office has given out the following letter from Mr. Choate, the United States ambassador:

'The American Embassy, London, Oct. 1, 1903.

'Dear Lord Lansdowne,—I have heard from the President and Secretary of State, who desire me to express to you their great personal grief at the loss of Sir Michael Herbert. For many years they had both enjoyed his close and intimate friendship, and fully appreciated and admired his great abilities, his exalted character, and his charming personal qualities, which made him very dear to them, so that the wholly unexpected tidings of his death came as a great shock to them. Their official relations with him, as ambassador, more than realized the high expectations with which they had welcomed him in that capacity. They know his brief official career had been marked by great service to both countries, and promoting amiable relations between them, and I am to assure you of their very great disappointment, and that of the people of the United States at its sad and sudden termination.

'Believe me, most truly yours,

'JOSEPH H. CHOATE.'

METHODIST CONFERENCE

CHARACTER SKETCH OF THE REV. DR. SHAW BY THE REV. W. D. REID, B.A., B.D.

In view of the fact that the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, of the 'West End Presbyterian Church,' of New York, is coming to Montreal to hold a conference with our Methodist brethren, I have been asked by the Rev. Melvin Taylor, secretary of this Conference, to put in print what I know personally about Dr. Shaw, and my impressions of him.

It has been my privilege to know this gentleman for the last six years more or less intimately. My relatives have been members of his church in New York almost from its beginning, and he and I roomed together for a short time at the Winona Conference.

Of Dr. Shaw's work in New York a person cannot speak too highly. As a student graduated from Union Seminary, he started his little mission in a small hall, seated with chairs. In about sixteen years the mission has grown to be one of the largest, if not the largest, Presbyterian congregation in New York. It is now called the 'West End Presbyterian Church,' and has a membership of about one thousand eight hundred, and enjoys the ministrations of three pastors—Dr. Shaw and his two assistants. He is beloved by his entire congregation, and highly respected by the whole city.

The impression left upon me by Dr. Shaw was a very favorable one. It was not his particular brilliancy, either in conversation or address, although he is by no means lacking in that quality, it was not the profundity or massiveness of his thinking, although his thought is always good; it was not his scholarship or erudition, although I have reason to believe he is a scholar of no mean order; nor was it the strength or power of his personality, although that is strong and kindly and genial, that impressed me the most, but rather the harmonious blending of all these qualities, and many others besides, that made me feel, 'here is no ordinary man.' He is what I would call an extremely sane man. The majority of men have some brilliant streaks in them, but are sadly lacking in other directions, and consequently are poorly balanced. It is somewhat rare to discover an all-round man. This I consider John Balcom Shaw to be, more than any other man I have met. Sane in judgment, so that he at once inspires confidence; kind and genial in disposition, so that even the children have no fear of him; reverent in spirit, so that in worship he at once makes you feel that you are in the presence of the Most High; energetic in action, to such an extent that he superintends every department of his great church, and visits all his parishioners every year—all these combined have made him one of the most successful ministers of that great city.

The all-round bigness of the man is another characteristic that no person can ignore. Physically he is large, weighing about two hundred and forty pounds. But very often big men are very small. Not so with Dr. Shaw. His massive appearance is a good index to the whole man. He has a wide horizon, a long vision, and a true perspective. One cannot long be in his company before he discovers that such little things as money, society, or mere popularity have but little hold on Dr. Shaw. One could not imagine him accepting a call to another field because it offered a larger salary, nor could the observer imagine him the 'lion' of a St. Andrew's ball, nor veering one hair's breadth to the right or left for the sake of being popular. He is too large a man for any of these things. With all his successes, he does not reveal even a grain of vanity. He is modest, unassuming, and even reticent about his great work.

Another trait of his character, which is very perceptible is his wonderful sense of the fitness of things. Many good men, and brilliant, have the unfortunate disability of always saying or doing the wrong thing at the wrong time. Not so with Dr. Shaw. He seems to always say the right thing at the right moment. His services in his own church are perfect models of propriety and simplicity. The perfect taste with which everything is done, revealing the closest attention to even the finest details of the service, all tell us of 'the sense of the fitness of things' of the man behind the pulpit.

But, better than any of these qualities, or all of them combined, Dr. Shaw is a man of deep consecration. He knows God, and has consecrated every faculty of his fine personality to the service of his Master. He has had a very definite experience with God, and is not afraid to proclaim the Gospel in all its fulness. It is somewhat refreshing in these days to hear of the pastor of the 'West End Presbyterian Church,' of New York, preaching every Sunday evening from the steps of his tony church to the passers-by in the street. It is encouraging to hear of a minister, and session of an aristocratic church exercising discipline upon even the most aristocratic of its members, because they have brought dishonor upon the Church of Jesus Christ. These things are done in that congregation regardless of consequences. 'There must be a line of demarcation between the Church and the world, and who is to make it if not the churches?' said Dr. Shaw to me when discussing the subject.

In these days, perhaps, there is nothing we want more than a sane Gospel, that will commend itself to the judgment of men. There are so many faddists, so many who have flown off at a tangent, and who proclaim only one side of truth, thus turning the very truth of God into a lie, that it makes one glad, when he hears a man present an all-round, common sense view of the great eternal issues. This, John Balcom Shaw can do as well as any living man, and, fired as he is with the Spirit of God, I am sure that his coming to Montreal will be a great blessing and will give the Methodist body, to whom he is coming, a great spiritual uplift.

W. D. REID,
Pastor of Taylor Church, Montreal.

A large number of delegates from all over the province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario have already signified their intention of being present. There will be three sessions daily, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, in the Dominion Square Methodist Church. The sessions are all open to the public, to whom a cordial invitation is extended to attend.

WARNING TO BUTCHERS

HEALTH COMMITTEE WILL INSIST ON MEAT BEING COVERED.

Ald. Ames presided at a meeting of the Hygiene Committee yesterday afternoon. Dr. McCarry reported that the butchers had made a habit of conveying meat throughout the city in an uncovered condition. The committee considered this a serious menace to health, and orders will be at once issued that all meat must be covered before leaving the abattoir, and the police will be instructed to cooperate with the department.

Dr. Laberge reported the accommodation at the private houses on Mount Royal avenue, as well as hospitals for scarlet fever and other contagious diseases, was exhausted. Dr. Laberge was instructed to get temporary quarters elsewhere, if neecssary, for any more patients.

Ald. Dagenais stated that he considered the proposed site in Point St. Charles for the Alexandra hospital as being unfavorable owing to its unsanitary condition. Although it was explained that the committee had practically no jurisdiction in the matter, Dr. Laberge was requested to make a report on the subject. At the next meeting of the committee reports will be submitted as to the condition of the winter baths.

IMPORTANT RULING

A REMINISCENCE OF THE COAL FAMINE.

Mr. Justice Champagne rendered an important and interesting judgment, yesterday, in a case of Antonio Racco vs. Graham et al. In July, 1902, the plaintiff gave his order to R. Graham & Co. for five tons of coal. The price was thirty dollars, payable on demand, and two dollars and fifty cents was given on account. The coal not having been delivered, Racco took out the present action, alleging that he had summoned the defendants, on several occasions, to deliver his coal, mentioning at the same time his readiness to pay, and he claimed the difference in price which he had to pay to another dealer for the same quantity of fuel.

The plea to the action was that the coal was sold on condition of delivering in the fall, but that said delivery was rendered impossible by the miners' strike, which constituted 'force majeure' The Court did not accept this plea, but held that the defendants were bound by their contract. Not having delivered the coal they must pay the damage suffered thereby. Judgment in favor of plaintiff for $24.99.

FIRE IN FRANCE.

Paris, Oct. 2.—The whole quarter surrounding the Place de la Liberté, at Valence d'Agnais, comprising a distillery, three cafés and a number of shops, covering two thousand square yards, was destroyed by fire to-dax.

MR. BOOKER WASHINGTON

HE SAYS THAT NO OTHER COUNTRY IS MORE SUITABLE FOR THE NEGRO THAN AMERICA.

Paris, Oct. 2.—Mr. Booker T. Washington, who is here, says there is absolutely no foundation for the report that he is in Europe in the interest of a scheme for the emigration of the American negro. He added: 'I had a conversation with Mr. Leigh Hunt, of America with regard to helping him secure a few educated colored men from Tuskagee for the purpose of introducing skilled agricultural methods among the natives of the Soudan, and it is possible, if Mr. Hunt's plan develops, a few students may go to the Soudan. As a result of my observations abroad I believe, as always, the best place for the negro is America. My belief is based upon the fact that he has there better industrial opportunities, and is better off than people in the same walk of life in Europe.

MEETING OF CONGRESS

THE PRESIDENT URGED IN VAIN NOT TO CALL EXTRAORDINARY SESSION.

Washington, Oct. 2.—A good deal of pressure has been brought to bear on President Roosevelt to induce him not to call Congress in extraordinary session in November, but to all he said that the American Government is committed to the proposition that the Cuban reciprocity treaty be made effective at the earliest possible date, and he regards as a matter of good faith that the United States should keep its word. He has declined, therefore, to consider any proposition looking to the abandonment of the idea of an extraordinary session.

LL. D. CONFERRED

HONORARY DEGREES AT TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

Toronto, Oct. 2.—A special convocation of the University of Toronto was held this afternoon, at which honorary degrees were conferred on some of the distinguished medical professors who are here to attend the formal opening of the new medical building of the university, including Professor W. Sherrington, of Liverpool; Prof. Wm. Osler, of Johns Hopkins; Prof. Welsh, of Johns Hopkins; Prof. Chittenden, of Yale, and Prof. Keen, of Philadelphia, and on Prof. H. P. Bowditch, of Harvard, in absentia, he being too ill to attend. All these gentlemen received the degree of LL.D.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION

WORLD WIDE CONFERENCE OPENED AT BERLIN, ONT., YESTERDAY.

Berlin, Ont., Oct. 1.—The world wide conference of the Evangelical Association opened its three weeks' session here today, in the Zion Evangelical Church. The church is composed of twenty-seven conferences, twenty-two of them are in the United States, two in Germany, and one each in Switzerland, Japan and Canada. Bishop Bowman, of Chicago, opened the session at 9 a.m., with devotional exercises, and was followed by Bishop Horn, of Cleveland, Ohio, who reminded his hearers that in consequence of the General Conference being the heart of the church it should be strong, healthy and active, and their deliberations should be with the object of glory to God and the good of the church in view. Bishop Breyfogel, of Reading, Pa., followed, and spoke on the human passion, defining this as being love for our fellow men actuated by love of Christ in the heart and seeking the salvation of souls. The passion for humanity knows no discrimination. It loves men for themselves and not for selfish motives. It is a love that goes beyond family, religion, country or race. The true purpose of the church is to uphold Christ and to show his love by benefitting the lives of others. Love for humanity will prompt to deeds of self-sacrifice.

The addresses of welcome were then delivered as follows:—

Mr. J. Brithaupt welcomed the convention on behalf of Berlin and Waterloo convention; the Hon. Geo. W. Ross welcomed them on behalf of Ontario; Mr. Eden, Mayor, followed on behalf of the corporation; the Rev. W. A. Bradley welcomed in behalf of the Ministerial Association. Addresses in response were delivered by Bishops Horn, Breyfogel and Bowman, and Mr. Edward S. P. Spreng, of the 'Evangelical Messenger,' Cleveland. All were eloquent and instructive.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION.

Berlin, Ont., Oct. 2.—The Evangelical Conference continued its labors here today. The report of the board of bishops was presented, and read in English and German. Feeling references were made upon the death of the Bishop John Jacob Esher and the Rev. Mr. Zimmerman, editor of the 'Evangelical Magazine.' The report sets forth a spirit of peace and good will in the church, and expresses a wish that ministers be more liberally paid, deprecates the tendency towards worldliness, and exhorts their brethren to further the cause of Christ and the church by precept and Christlike example.

The erection of a number of new churches, with the paying of debts on others, was noted. Special mention was made of $24,000 raised by the Canadian Conference for building churches in the North-West. The increase in membership is not up to expetcations. This is owing to the younger generation being brought up in the English language. The afternoon was devoted to hearing the reports from the Sunday-school and Trust Union, which were referred to committees on their work. The financial report of the publishing house at Cleveland was read by Mr. Lamb, the editor, and was also referred to a committee on the same.

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

Pages 13 to 20

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1903.

LONDON'S MISSING

THOUSANDS OF PERSONS ARE LOST IN A YEAR.

It might be supposed from the sensation created by the mysterious disappearance of Miss Hickman, the lady doctor of the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn road, that such occurrences are rare in London.

This is very far from the fact, though it is seldom that a lady of Miss Hickman's professional rank and attainments is missing, to say nothing of the wholly unaccountable manner in which she vanished on an August afternoon.

Probably it would be found impossible to name a profession or occupation from which one or more members have not recently been mysteriously lost in London.

Scotland Yard furnishes astounding statistics which show that 34,000 persons were lost in London last year, and much the same number in the preceding year, making a total of close on seventy thousand for the new century.

These figures tax credulity, but they are within the mark. They relate only to cases reported to the police, and it is well known that relatives very often shrink from seeking police intervention in the fear that such measures might still further alienate their missing friends.

Account must also be taken of hundreds of private enquiry agencies in London that make the quest of lost persons a main branch of their business. These agencies grow in number every year, and are understood to be profitable concerns.

Retired detectives frequently take up this vocation as a means of increasing the income derived from their pensions.

That ubiquitous institution, the Salvation Army, whose usefulness cannot be gainsaid, is another ally of Scotland Yard in tracking human derelicts and runaways. There is an international investigation department in Whitechapel under the direction of Col. Sturgess, who has little to learn in the art of detection.

The officer in charge of the 'We Miss You' section had no fewer than two thousand cases in hand one day recently. He pointed to a cabinet full of correspondence under this head and to a basketful of letters on his desk. His correspondence had got into arrears while his energies were monopolized by the search for the lady doctor.

He mentioned that people usually came to the Army in their extremity as a last resource. That was an unfair handicap. Like every proficient detective agency, the Army prefers an untrodden track, while yet the quarry had not been startled.

As the fugitives from home and the unwittingly lost are of all classes, so their reasons for disappearing are many and varied. It seems a trifle paradoxical to say that one of the commonest motives is the absence of motive; but this is so.

Thousands of men, women, and children literally drift from their domestic moorings like beings in a dream.

Questioned by their rescuers, they generally confess themselves unable to tell why they went away or why they did not return of their own accord. This sort of aimless wandering has become an unconscious habit especially among the poorer classes in the East End, where there is often little enough to stay at home for.

But experts agree that most disappearances are premeditated and ingeniously planned to elude detection. Many clues that reach the police are anonymously furnished by missing persons to throw them off their track. This is Scotland Yard's chief source of annoyance, as no clue can be despised until it has been found useless.

Married men are eternally on the run. Ninety percent of those 'reported missing' should be 'reported deserters' from wives and families. In the words of a detective: 'Instead of killing the fatted calf when these prodigals return like bad pennies, it would be much more sensible to half-kill the prodigal. It would appal respectable citizens if an estimate could be made of the number of women struggling in London to bring up their families whose husbands have vanished from their ken for years, hoping to be considered dead.'

It is an axiom that London is the best hiding place in the world. Though this might be challenged, it is nevertheless obvious that the metropolis, by simple reason of its vastness, offers many facilities for concealment. The distance from Bow to Hammersmith and from Woolwich to Hornsey is not represented by mere miles. There is plenty of proof that people migrate from one place to another, assume new names, and begin new lives, sometimes better lives. Men have been known to return to their wives by a short journey on the underground railway, who have been lost for from five to fifteen years.

Occasionally such reunions are happy and succeeded by domestic prosperity; but oftener the penitent parent is requested to return to his place of concealment. Children who have grown up in the interval do not readily forgive these missing fathers.

Those who leave their homes in despair or to escape a skeleton in the cupboard usually find their quietus in the river which flows accessible to the suicidal impulse. During each year the Thames gives up several hundreds of dead, many of whom go to their graves unidentified.

Young girls often take offence at the parental interference in their love affairs, and leave their homes for the 'sweet revenge' of knowing that the home circle will be saddened.

It goes without saying that poverty drives many to despair and disappearance; but persons of position have been known to conceive a fierce disgust of their supposed advantages.

An heir to a Scottish earldom disappeared for years, and was found working as a common sailor before the mast. Some years ago all England seemed to have joined in the hue and cry after a clergyman who was wanted by his friends He was discovered at last dressed in a drover's smock, and living up to it.

Sorely pressed creditors have been known ere now to have deposited articles of their own clothing by the seashore, and to have decamped to America or Australia, leaving this country in the earnest hope that their numerous creditors would think that they had been drowned.

In a well-known case a man left his coat, boots, and trousers at the edge of a cliff, and disappeared for a long time. His supposed widow obtained a sum of money on an insurance policy on the presumption of her husband's death; but that gentleman himself was some years after met walking in Fleet street by a clerk of the insurance office that had paid the money, and was given over to the police.

Hawthorne pictures a man leaving his wife and family and, in a disguise that was never penetrated, going to live in the next street, and seeing his household every day.

The everyday histories of life in great cities have many strange examples of dual lives, as police court reports show.—London 'Express.'

WALDECK-ROUSSEAU AT CORBEIL.

WATCHED BY DETECTIVES, WHO POSE AS FISHERMEN.

'Le Matin,' of Paris, under the title 'Une Villégiature,' gives an interesting description of how M. Waldeck-Rousseau, former Premier of France, is passing his holiday at Corbeil. Incidentally, it reveals the fact that the French Government is taking good care of the originator of the Associations Law, who, however, has vehemently objected to the way in which his successor, Dr. Combes, is interpreting it. A passage from the article in 'Le Matin' runs as follows:—

'When we arrived at the Apport quay the oldest inhabitant of Corbeil, who was showing me the sights of the town, stopped suddenly, and plucking my sleeve, murmured in my ear: "You see those men on the river's bank?" "They are fishermen," said I, adding lightly, "and they do not appear to be catching many fish." "They have been there since daybreak, they were there yesterday, they will be there to-morrow," and thus speaking, the old gentleman looked at me in a singular fashion and added, "They will not catch any fish."

'I was going to reply that this did not surprise me at all, and to make the jokes usually made on the subject, but the voice of the old gentleman became suddenly grave as he said, "They never catch anything because they are not real fishermen. They are Paris detectives, watching M. Waldeck-Rousseau's house." And he indicated by a gesture a big white Louis XV. house on the opposite bank of the river—a canoe being moored against the river steps. The pair, following the advice of the "vieux ressieur de Corbeil," waited a little, and presently M. Waldeck-Rousseau, who had been preceded by a servant bearing his paint box and easel, and a camp stool, and who wore a black soft felt hat pulled over his eyes, "a la Frederic Humbert," arrived and began to paint the Corbeil bridge.

'"I was sure he would come," said the old gentleman; "he only came back on Wednesday evening, but during the whole of the month of July he has worked at the same place and at the same hour." "You come every day, then?" "Of course; he never goes into town, and this is the only place one ever manages to get a glimpse of him." And then it seemed to me that if all the fishermen I had seen were not Parisian detectives, they were perhaps old gentlemen of Corbeil.'

THE CURE FOR MOBS.

The remedy for the prevalent and increasing and dangerous mob spirit is very plain and simple. Nothing is needed but the resolute enforcement of the law. A wild mob attacking a jail, intent on the capture of a prisoner from the hands of the law to burn him at the stake, is a terrible spectacle, full of peril to civilization, if allowed to become common. But its prevention needs only a sheriff fit for his position. The mob is cowardly, and dares to act only when it has little to fear. A sheriff, in defence of his jail, who shoots harmlessly over the heads of the mob is a poltroon. No matter how vile, infamous or fiendish may be the wretch in his custody, his duty is none the less plain. He represents government; his surrender is treachery. A few sheriffs who dared to do their duty would end, once for all, the attacks of mobs on jails. The desperadoes, hoodlums and loafers that usually form the crowd will not go up against a jail if they know the sheriff will shoot to kill. The time has come for sheriffs of that kind. Foreign critics are already commenting on the decadence of popular government in this country, and to superficial and far-off observers there is much to justify their reflections. But the strength and the power of good citizens when once roused to meet the evil the foreign critics do not understand. Yet the sting of their criticisms may help to rouse an overwhelming public sentiment which even time-serving and cowardly officials dare not defy. The demand now is for sheriffs who will shoot to kill in defence of their jails, and for governors who dare to maintain law at any cost.—'Case and Comment.'

MOTOR FACE IN WOMAN.

(London 'Tatler.')

Many women are discovering that 'living on a motor car' is most destructive of beauty. Moderate motoring, by improving health and the capacity for sleep, enhances a woman's charm, but the hardened tourist type of 150 miles a day tans and coarsens her skin and gets crow's feet round her eyes, her face loses its soft, womanly contour and gains hardness and determination.

Advertisements.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY ENDORSES PE-RU-NA.

Pe-ru-na Drug Co., Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen:—"I can cheerfully say that Mrs. Schley has taken Pe-ru-na and I believe with good effect."—W. S. SCHLEY—Washington, D.C.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY, one the foremost, notable heroes of the Nineteenth Century. A name that starts terror in the heart of every Spaniard. A man of steady nerve, clear head, undaunted courage and prompt decision.

Approached by a friend recently, his opinion was asked as to the efficacy of Peruna, the national catarrh remedy. Without the slightest hesitation he gave this remedy his endorsement. It appeared on later conversation that Peruna has been used in his family, where it is a favorite remedy.

Such endorsements serve to indicate the wonderful hold that Peruna has upon the minds of the American people. It is out of the question that so great and famous a man as Admiral Schley could have any other reason for giving his endorsement to Peruna than his positive conviction the remedy is all that he says it is.

The fact is Peruna has overcome all opposition and has won its way to the hearts of the people. The natural timidity which so many people have felt about giving endorsements to any remedy is giving way. Gratitude and a desire to help others has inspired thousands of people to give public testimonials for Peruna who heretofore would not have consented to such publicity.

Never before in the annals of medicine has it happened that so many men of national and international reputation have been willing to give unqualified and public endorsements to a proprietary remedy. No amount of advertising could have accomplished such a result. Peruna has won on its own merits. Peruna cures catarrh of whatever phase or location in the human body. This is why it receives so many notable and unique endorsements.

Address The Peruna Drug M'f'g Co., Columbus, Ohio, for free literature on catarrh.

TALES OF WINDSOR

The workmen now engaged upon improvements at Windsor Castle need to tread warily, for the scene of their labors is replete with historic associations. Nor are these confined to the castle buildings. Of no place may it be truly said that while there are sermons in the stones there are tongues in trees to speak a chapter from history. In the garden adjoining St. George's Chapel is a tree with one of the strangest of stories. Blighted and stunted by lightning, it stands to recall one of the tragedies of history. It is a willow, and grew from a cutting taken from the parent tree, which grew above the grave of Napoleon at St. Helena. For long it flourished in its new position. But on the day of the battle of Sedan, in which the power of Napoleon III. was crushed, a flash of lightning carried away its chief branch. Still, in its mutilated state it continued to grow lustily enough until, years later, it was smitten by another lightning stroke. Careful comparison showed that the second disaster synchronized exactly with the death of the Prince Imperial at the hands of the Zulus in Africa.

Windsor Castle, in some form or another, has existed as a royal domain from Norman times. Hardly a reign has passed without additions or alterations. Edward III. built the famous round tower or keep for a fraternity of knights who should meet and carry on the traditions of King Arthur's Round Table knights. From the battlements of the keep twelve counties may be viewed, and even in these smoky days the King may see the dome and lantern of St. Paul's by taking his stand on the summit of the tower. Edward III. found the labor problem as acute in his day as do some less distinguished employers of modern times, and his works proceeded slowly. But the victor of Poitiers took a short cut to what he wanted. Writs were issued to the sheriffs, mayors, and bailiffs of the counties, authorizing them to impress laborers for the work, with imprisonment as the alternative. William of Wykeham was the architect, and his duties could have been little else than a labor of love, for his wage was but a shilling a day. Plague carried off the bulk of the three hundred and sixty men engaged on the work in 1360, so more writs were issued. Edward did not live to see his undertaking completed, but Richard II. continued it, and had Geoffrey Chaucer as his clerk of works, and a zealous master of the labor press gang the father of our national poetry appears to have made.

The ordinary visitor does not see the oldest part of Windsor, the remains of the fortress in which John rested while the negotiations for Magna Charta were in progress. There is a small domain underground. In the older portions of the great wards arched passages thread their way below the basement, through the chalk, and penetrate far beneath the site of the castle ditch at the base of the walls. Their existence may have had something to do with the origin of the eerie stories which attach to the older part of the residence. For, of course, Windsor has its ghosts. Only a couple of years ago an officer seated in the library saw what is described as 'the ghost of Queen Elizabeth.' Shakespeare adopted his legend of Herne the Hunter from Windsor Forest for his 'Merry Wives of Windsor.' The ancient ranger was supposed to promenade around an oak, wearing horns upon his head.

Many a page of history is written on the walls of Windsor. Those that lay captive within the boundaries of the castle left their woful histories carved upon their prison. Their memories were thus better perpetuated than those of some of more illustrious birth. It was only by a chance breaking up of the floor of the St. George's Chapel that the body of Edward IV. was found. In 1813 Sir Henry Halford found, too, and opened, the coffin said to contain the body of Charles I. The remains, he said, were in precisely the condition described by a witness of his immurement. But so many are the stories concerning the remains of this unhappy monarch and of Cromwell that even now controversy has reached scarcely any more definite conclusion than had been arrived at a century ago.

The gorgeous tomb which Wolsey built for himself was converted into money after his fall. The exquisite adornments with which artists had bedecked it were sold as defaced brass for £600. George IV. spent a million and a half on restoring the castle. As a finishing touch to his work he had a huge bronze equestrian statue of his father erected as the end of the magnificent three-miles-long walk. In time a rather irreverent name became applied to the statue, so that the monarch whose name it is to perpetuate became disassociated from it. This led to a funny little mishap at Queen Victoria's dinner table. A distinguished statesman was asked how he had got to the castle. 'Oh, I got a lift as far as the copper horse, and walked the rest of the way, ma'am,' he replied. 'To the what?' cried Her Majesty in amused amazement. The guest had never heard of the statue by any other name, and had to explain himself as best he could. Whereupon the Queen good-humoredly rebuked him for his irreverence, and gave him the history of the figure.—'St. James's Gazette.'

WHEN PHILIP WAS CALLED DOWN

The late Capt. Philip was fond of relating an experience he once had when he was stationed at the Cramps' shipyard in Philadelphia as inspector of the cruiser 'New York,' which was then building there. One day, when work was stopped for the noon hour, he saw a soldierly-looking man come aboard with some ladies, and proceed to show them about the ship with as much authority as if he were the designer and builder. The soldierly man stopped beside a couple of ventilators which were lying on deck ready to be put in place, and, touching one of them with his little cane, remarked, with an air of profound wisdom: 'These are the smokepipes,' and, approaching the hammock nettings and putting out his gloved hand, he added: 'This is the place where the heavy armor is put on. This is to be one of the armored fighting ships, you know.' This was too much for Captain Philip, and so he approached the party, and touched his cap as he said: 'Excuse me, sir, that is not the place for the armor. That is a hammock netting, where the men stow their hammocks during the day. And these are not smokepipes, but ventilators.' The military man drew himself up to his greatest height and surveyed the man in dungarees with glacial dignity. 'Excuse me,' he said, with heavy emphasis on the me, 'but I am Captain Blank, of the army, and I think I know a smokepipe when I see one.' Captain Philip declared that it would have been almost a crime to take down a conceit like that, and he made no reply to the military man whatever; but turned and went about his work, leaving Captain Blank to finish explaining the intricacies of the cruiser to his friends.—'Argonaut.'

TOBACCO DEAFNESS.

Wyatt Wingrave reports seventeen cases of deafness which he considers to have been due to excessive tobacco smoking. He emphasizes the following points: (1) That they were all well-marked cases of nerve deafness occurring in heavy smokers. (2) That the loss of low-tones in 50 percent suggests an auditory equivalent for a recognized ocular lesion. (3) That there was definite scotoma in four cases and impaired sensation of vision in eight of them. (4) That the disease was symmetrical. (5) That 80 percent showed marked improvement on abstinence from tobacco, and this abstinence being supplemented by drug treatment, three were cured. But the habit was so strong and the will so weak that the forecast was not always encouraging.—'Medical Press and Circular.'

SYMBOLISM IN EGGS.

Among the curiosities recently acquired by the department of Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities in the British Museum is an ostrich egg pierced for suspension and covered with traces of a painted design, probably of a predynastic period. According to the experts of the department, this egg is certainly nearly six thousand years old, as the design was made not later than B. C. 4000. The egg of the ostrich is said to have possessed some religious significance even in the predynastic period.—London 'Globe.'

ELECTRIC SHADES

—THAT—

EASE THE EYES.

Green Glass Outside.═══White Inside.

Give Good Soft Light.

Prices as long as they last

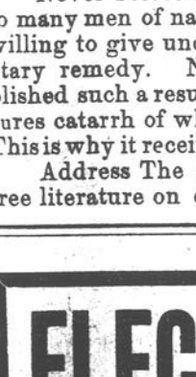
7 in., **25c** each. 10 in., **40c** each.

This is a Snap. Send your Orders Early.

NESS, McLAREN & BATE,

ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS,

732 Dorchester Street, - - Montreal, Canada.



The Greatest Coal Saving Device on the Market.

'KRASEL'S' DOUBLE SIFTING ASH SIFTER

THOUSANDS IN USE, NONE TO EQUAL IT!
PAYS FOR ITSELF IN ONE MONTH'S TIME.

OUT PRICES TO QUICK BUYERS.

(Agents not Wanted.)

Black Japanned 'Krasel's' Sifters (single screen) at $1.75.
Black Japanned 'Krasel's' Sifters (double screen) at $2.00.
Galvanized 'Krasel's' Sifters (double screen) at $2.50.

Including delivery in and out of city.

For further particulars, write, call or telephone

PAUL R. KRASEL, 2529 St. Catherine st., Montreal, P.Q

BELL TEL., Uptown, 1452.

Night and Sunday Plumbing service. BELL TEL.

1852 ═══ 1903

LEDOUX'S CARRIAGES

FOR OVER HALF A CENTURY HAVE BEEN NOTED FOR THEIR

Style, Finish and Durability

When you buy LEDOUX'S CARRIAGES, you can rely on having secured the best made. Suppose you call or write us for designs. Address,

B. LEDOUX & CO., - - Montreal.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE WOOLLEN INDUSTRY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—A local journal publishes a report that the 'Woollen trade is in great danger.' This announcement might cause considerable disquietude were the trading public not acquainted with the fact that the depression in question is due to causes which are abnormal and temporary. For some time the textile trade in New England has been flat. It has been in a condition that may correctly be called languishing. Curtailment of production has been the order of the day, and it is even hinted that manufacturers there have encouraged strikes to give them an excuse for shutting down. It is well known that in old England, scores of mills have for months past been running on short time. In Lancashire the situation has been going from bad to worse until it has culminated in a crisis that has closed hundreds of mills and cast thousands of operatives adrift on the public charity.

So serious have things become in the Manchester district that the home government has been urged to adopt measures of relief, by organizing an emigration scheme which would transfer the surplus labor to some other part of the imperial dominions. The cause of this state of things is in part due to excessive plant, which induces overproduction, but mostly due to the enormous disparity, for months, between the price of raw material and the manufactured article. Twelve monthhs ago, Egyptian cotton stood at forty-eight percent lower than it does to-day; and people on this side of the Atlantic need not be told of the embarrassing vagaries of Americans during the same period. It will be naturally retorted, but what has this to do with woollens? It has everything in the world to do with woollens, for the simple reason that, in both cases, the same causes are at play.

Cross-bred wool, which cost sevenpence a pound last September, costs at this moment a shilling, and the end is not yet. All this time the price of finished goods in both cases, have undergone no proportionate change. This is notably so in the case of woollens, which, outside of merinos, have hardly at all participated in the raw advance. The situation in Yorkshire, as compared with Lancashire and Canada, is anomalous, and would be perfectly inexplicable, save on the supposition that the Yorkshire men, with more pluck and greater resources, covered themselves twelve months ago in a market at zero, with raw material, which is not yet exhausted, while Lancashire men and Canadians contented themselves to buy from hand to mouth and take the risk of being left out in the cold. Another cause which aggravates the present situation is the abundance of manufactured goods. Buyers are to-day under no immediate pressure to purchase. Indeed, it looks as if, with few exceptions, the general interest would not suffer materially if all the mills in the world were closed down for a couple of months. There is too much manufactured goods at the moment and too little raw material.

Corn, cotton and wool can find a ready market, while manufactured goods are a drug. The inference is obvious. When the situation of the market changes, manufacturers must change with it, otherwise it stands to reason that they will be left high and dry. People must adapt themselves to new conditions if they wish to continue business. If the public taste with the caprice habitual to it, wants a change in style, it must be forthcoming, otherwise the caterers for the public must be prepared to face a falling off in their returns. If makers can supply what the public is eager to have, there will be no stinginess about the price, whereas a concession on an article that is not wanted, will not sell it. It has come to this, and it has greatly altered the situation. The value of an article now is more in the style than in the quality. This is particularly so in textiles. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Canadan woollen industry has sufficient inherent grit to withstand the temporary strain which the exigencies of a most peculiar market have put upon it.

There is a good deal of capital invested in woollen mills in this country, and every right-minded person will be ready to deprecate any serious impairment of its effective use, but no government can be expected to protect individuals or corporations from the consequences of unforeseen conditions or errors in their own judgment.

If a man go into business and fail, losing every cent he ever earned, that accident gives him no claim on the government. Enterprises of such magnitude as to assume national dimensions though no better off in this respect, often receive special protection from government until experience has acquired for them a skill and proficiency which will qualify them to hold their own against all comers with the other protected and unprotected industries of the country. Those who believe in moderate, temporary protection for certain industries in this country, by no means imply in this, that a government with a normal conflict of interests pressing upon it can be expected to be ready at a given signal, with a Chinese wall to tide over every unusual disturbance that has deranged business for a few months.

The original tariff of 1878 was, under the circumstances, a fair measure of protection till encumbered with those specific duties which levied an extra 40 percent on the laboring classes, and finally drove the country to revolt. If any trade in this country has been pampered it is the woollen trade. Indeed, there is some reason to fear that the coddling it has received has emasculated its stamina, and rendered it unfit to stand the bracing and invigorating brush of a healthy competition. To-day imported woollens in the net cost fully 30 percent to lay down. There is the duty, 22 percent; packing charges, inland carriage, handling at Liverpool, marine insurance, freight, interest on cash outlay on the various items aforesaid enumerated, all of which cost nearer 35 percent than 30 percent to the person who imports the goods. On certain classes of goods it can be verified that the packing charges are 2½ percent of the value of the invoice; and these same, bulky goods, carried by a measurement and not a weight standard, must cost for freight alone five percent more. There is no romancing about this. It is all a question of figures, and, all things considered, it seems that an importer, to be sure he is on the right side, should not charge himself less than 35 percent to lay down British goods.

If, after nearly half a century of apprenticeship, and the steady improvement consequent on the perfecting of methods, an industry in this country cannot hold its own with a protection of 35 percent there is something radically wrong somewhere. For the oldest industry in this country to come first forward at this hour of the day, and admit that after forty years this is all it has been able to accomplish, is anything but encouraging to people who have reason to be proud of the general achievements of Canada. But no one expects the fate for these industries that their friends predict for them.

If this venerable industry has not even yet passed the state militant, let its friends in a straightforward way approach the government and give categorical reasons for the despair that is in them. They cannot expect that a mere announcement of their distress in a public journal will be accepted by the government as evidence in chief. If they can prevail upon the government to do anything, this must be done in the fierce light of other interests. The enrichers of this country for the last twenty years have not been manufacturers. The chief supporters of government and the largest contributors to the public treasury are the transportation systems of Canada, and its unsubsidized producers, not yet honored with the name of manufacturers. There is something loose and inaccurate in confining the name of manufacturers to a set of trades of a given description; corn, cheese, live stock, farm, garden and orchard products of all kinds—even forests, mines and fisheries are anything but raw materials. They all need capital, skilful exploitation, assiduous and laborious development, and are all liable to the risks from vicissitudes common to so-called manufactures. These last have a double claim upon the government: first, because they are the very basis and foundation on which all the others rest; and second, because they are the largest contributors to the wealth of this nation.

A government, if it deserve the name, must be impartial. Before making a change in any one thing it has to consider how that change will affect a dozen other things. As every one is equal before the law, so every industry shall be equal before the government. There should be no favorites or pets in the family industrial. Each member should be advanced according to his claims, and his claims should be in ratio of his merits, and the standard of merit should be the measure of fitness to promote general utility, and the greatest good of the greatest number.

J. McG.

THE STREET RAILWAY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness..)

Sir,—Allow me to congratulate you upon your able editorial in last Saturday's 'Witness' entitled 'Fair play for the Street Railway.' There appears to be a feeling among a few citizens—possibly also some aldermen—that the city is under obligations to the Montreal Street Railway. They overlook the fact that the shareholders have now for many years received dividends varying from eight to ten percent on the original investment, and that those shareholders—who it is assumed invested cash in the undertaking at the outset—have been able right along to dispose of stock certificates of $100 for amounts varying from $265 to $300—at one time the price went to $313. If the city should ultimately take over the street railway the shareholders will get their original investment back and ten percent added. Is it not plain that it is the Montreal Street Railway that is under heavy obligation to the city? Allow me to point out an error in your editorial, and to show your readers where it doubtless originated. At the time you wrote, the Montreal Street Railway stock was selling at 235 per $100 share—not 265 as you stated. Today it has got down to 230. The pamphlet of the Montreal Street Railway, 'Should the Street Railway franchise be extended? or should the city own its street railway?' was doubtless before you. It quotes the price as 265. That pamphlet was written and printed several months ago, in anticipation of the present audacious proposals of the Montreal Street Railway and some aldermen. The price was 265 at the time of writing. The pamphlet points out that if the franchise is not extended the price of the stock will gradually fall, until at the expiration of the franchise the certificates will sell for face value plus ten percent. Since the pamphlet was written the price has fallen to 230. Hence the anxiety of the holders of the stock. I cannot be certain that our aldermen do not hold some—as also Mr. Wanklyn's anxiety that the franchise be extended. How would you, Mr. Editor, like to lose $35 on every share of Street Railway stock you happened to hold during the last three months? How would you like to lose $155 on the power to raise it quickly any day on the stock market during the next nineteen years? This probability of loss is the motive behind the present Montreal Street Railway proposals. If aldermen held stock would they not want to invite the proposals? In common decency this franchise extension proposal should not be for one moment entertained by any of our aldermen. Time enough to consider it eighteen years from now. The proper move is to let in the Terminal Railway with three cent and two and a half cent fares and allow the Montreal Street Railway to hold to the five cent fares just as long as they choose to do so!

I hope your readers will study the question and notify their aldermen in writing that there must be no extension at this time. Those of your readers who have not been supplied with the pamphlet of the Single Tax Association referred to, can obtain copies from the publisher, Mr. Joseph Fortier, 254 St. James street, city.

SINGLE TAXER.

Montreal, Sept. 30, 1903.

WHAT THE G. T. PACIFIC RAILWAY MEANS TO CANADA AND ITS PEOPLE!

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Perhaps it has never occurred to many people residing in Eastern Canada, the vastness of our country, and what a heritage we possess. To us who have never travelled west of the Great Lakes it is not conceivable that there lies a tract of country between Lake Winnipeg and the Peace River country greater in vastness and richer in soil than any tract in the known world. This valley is three hundred miles wide by one thousand two hundred miles long; there is room there for millions of people, the soil being the richest in the known world; and Alberta coal will supply cheap fuel to this vast rich country for all future needs.

Now, it is the policy and hope of all loyal Canadians to secure Canada for Canadians. The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway was a master stroke for Canada. But for that road the riches of Manitoba and the North-West would have been lost to Canada, into the United States. Railways would have been pushed across the border, like the feelers of a giant octopus. To-day trade and traffic would have gravitated into the country to the south.

Yes, the Canadian Pacific Railway is the greatest upbuilder Canada has to-day, not only as a commercial institution, but it has proved itself loyal through and through.

A great deal has been said and written about the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway; some truth and more that is not true, and it has been my feeling that, what this question and the vast importance of another road through Canada means, is not fully understood and appreciated by the Eastern people, else there could be but one voice, and that for the new Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

If there were no settlers in the Saskatchewan and Peace River Valleys, by the time this road is in operation there would be all the trade it could take care of, at the present rate of emigration, but at the present time there are hundreds of thousands settled in that country, some of them hundreds of miles from any railway.

Of this vast country perhaps not one percent is settled or cultivated, and until railways reach its settlers they will be ciphers as wealth producers.

The same thing applies to the road from the east to Winnipeg. By the time it is ready for traffic, it will have all it can do, because, at the present time during the closing of navigation, a great deal of the trade goes east by the United States. Why? Because of the congested condition of the Canadian Railways at this time of year. Now, if trade is being lost to the United States when the west has hardly begun to be filled up what will it be from year to year in the future if more highways are not built from east to west in Canada?

True, we all look upon the eastern section of the proposed road as a barren waste, but, just because our country is so geographically situated that we must sacrifice some to get the best for all, we are to sit 'tight' and wait and see the riches of our country flow across the line. For, so sure as more highways are not made, connecting Canada's cattle and grain raising country with her eastern manufacturing centres by bands of steel, will her western trade gravitate, in a measure more or less, into the country to the south, and it needs no prophet to tell how much Canada gets from trade that goes into the United States.

The writer feels that the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is not only a commercial need, but is a bond to further safeguard our country and preserve its trade for our people. If there is any thing above another that Canada requires in the west it is railways, and her next greatest need is a closer bond between her agricultural community in the west and her manufacturers in the east. This can only be got by another highway.

The writer is not a politician—far from it—but he has always voted the Conservative ticket. In the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Bill he can see a great good for Canada, and must support the measure because it appears to insure a present need for Canada quickly and with the least sacrifice.

Of course the time for great land grants to Railways in Canada has passed, but it may not be generally known that a land grant was given to the Canadian Northern Railway to the amount of many millions of dollars, and what did Canada get for it? A piece of road built through part of the garden of the west that would pay from the grass roots. Through this same section the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, according to the bill, will build its own road without any assistance.

The great objection that people seem to have to this Grand Trunk Pacific bill appears to be that the government is in the dark; have no surveys of the country, and are, as it were, going it blind; in other words, dealing for a pig in a bag.

Of course, among the masses it is not known that there is the archives of the office at Ottawa, which contain all the surveys ever made across Canada, before and since the Canadian Pacific Railway. These comprise trial lines over many routes, giving the character of the country and all details of portions passed through. Then in addition to this, a great number of the engineers who actually made these surveys are now actively employed in government work to-day, so that it is childish to say the department is fogged and at sea. The fact of the matter is that the charge is hardly worth meeting, but for the many who may appreciate the foregoing information.

In travelling through the North-West to-day one cannot but be impressed by the large percentage of agricultural machinery shipped in there from the United States. You ask why it is? The farmer or dealer will at once say that the fulfilment and delivery of an order placed in the east is too indefinite. And why? The railways have too much to do. Then, it is cheaper, in the face of present duty, to buy American machinery.

There appears to be two things to be done to remedy this, and insure the full resources of Canada to Canadians: First, provide more highways to the west, so that goods can be delivered within a reasonable time; and, second, protect our manufactures by a tariff that will be insurmountable.

Condensing this problem down to facts, the question before us to-day is: Are we to sit idly by and see the cream of our country drift across the line, and enrich the people of the United States? Are we to wait until the American people have such a hold on the garden of our country that it will be difficult to regain it; or shall we assert ourselves and prove our worthiness as Canadians by a unanimous support and endorsation of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway bill that will open up a country in the west capable of supporting twenty millions of people and producing hundreds of millions of dollars annually.

This heritage rightfully belongs to us. Let us reach out and grasp it.

In view of the facts, that no land grant is made, and no cash bonus, except interest of the construction of the road for a term; that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway guarantees to put up $24,000,000 and $20,000,000 for rolling stock, it is my honest opinion (and I claim to be a loyal Canadian) that the measure is a good one for the interest of the country, and should be endorsed as such by all who have the interest of Canada at heart.

CHARLES FYFE.

Montreal, Oct. 2, 1903.

TEMPERANCE WORK.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Of late I have been travelling in the interests of temperance work. I have also been receiving a good deal of correspondence on the question of temperance and prohibition. If you will kindly furnish me space, there are some few things I would like to say to the friends of our cause throughout the province.

That there is a growing aversion to the traffic in whiskey is not to be doubted. The conscience, the intelligence, and the religion of the country are being aroused more than ever in opposition to it. There is one fact the liquor men are clearly realizing, namely, that large numbers of the municipalities object to their trade, and will not tolerate the existence of licenses. Hence they are making frantic appeals to the government to force licenses in rural districts. The outrageous demand which they are now making is in effect that the will of the people shall be ignored in the matter of granting licenses. They demand that every municipal council shall be robbed of time-honored and constitutional rights, and that the government shall exercise a kind of imperious tyranny over the people, and compel them to submit to the nuisance of liquor license, whether they will or no. The truth is that the licensed tavern is the most prolific source of crime and misery in any community wherever it exists.

It would be a dire calamity if the Quebec Government should abuse its power in any way by increasing the number of licenses. We have far too many already. We should rather regard it as being the imperative duty of the government to diminish the number we now have.

The people of Ontario have said by very nearly a hundred thousand majority that the bar-room must go. More than half the municipalities in Quebec have done themselves honor by closing up the bar-room. It would be greatly to the advantage of the remaining half if they would follow such a good example.

Just now the temperance people of this province are face to face with very important circumstances. The time has come to sound the tocsin—to buckle on our armor—to fall into line; and to make a united and determined forward movement to fight the pernicious liquor license. It is a blot upon our civilization. It is a disgrace to our religion. It is a curse to our country.

Whenever you read the tragic story of some murder, some shooting, stabbing, fighting, brawling—some horrid cruelties perpetrated upon wife and children, these things do not in every instance come from drink, but an overwhelming majority of them are the direct results of liquor.

The next question, and a very important one, is, what is the work now to be done by temperance people?

It may be that I am somewhat radical in my views, but I have a strong conviction that I am right. There should forthwith be an official protest against any further granting of licenses in every municipality in this province.

We have been content long enough to stand on the defensive. Let us assume an aggressive attitude. Old England has of late been carrying the war into Africa. The circumstances of the hour demand that the temperance electorate of Quebec carry war into Africa.

I do most earnestly appeal to my brethren of the Christian ministry of all the churches to unite in a mighty struggle against the curse of liquor license. Let the membership of our churches be a unit in the noble effort.

I appeal in the name and in the fear of God to my friends of the Alliance, to the Royal Templars—the Good Templars—the Sons of Temperance; and especially to the good sisters of the White Ribbon army to unite in a vigorous campaign for the overthrow of the accursed license system.

Personally, I would be pleased to forward the official blank forms for such a protest, and for the necessary signatures in opposition to license, and more than that, I would be willing as far as my time and strength will allow, to visit any municipality which may decide to make an effort to get rid of the license.

There are some few things which as temperance workers we are much in need of. It is essential that we have a better and more effective organization. A much larger harvest of success might be gathered if we were more closely united.

The liquor men have perfect organization. We have not. If we had we could make a pretty clean sweep of the rural counties and districts of the province.

Further, it seems to me that it would be wise if the Christian temperance people in every locality would promptly place themselves in communication with the government; and urge upon them that they do not sanction any further extension of the license system.

There is an important amendment to the license law which should be pressed upon the government, and which it seems to me the government should readily accept. It is this: The question of 'license or no license' for the sale of liquor should be placed upon every ballot paper, in every municipal election.

There is just one more point to which I deem it right to refer. The Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance has been doing all that it can to cultivate and foster temperance sentiment—to oppose the granting of irregular and unnecessary licenses. It has rendered efficient help to our friends in Ontario in their recent struggle. It has done its best to prevent any adverse legislation, such as would be perilous to the cause of temperance and sobriety. It is being constantly called upon to meet many necessary expenses, and will require further outlay in the work and struggle that lies before it.

It has, however, been somewhat straitened for the lack of the sinews of war. It could do, and would do more and better work if it were more generously supplied with the means.

Much credit is due to many of the leading merchants and others of this great city for liberal and timely contributions. And some few gentlemen and ladies, and a few branches of the W. C. T. U. outside of Montreal have shown their sympathy by kindly remittances.

Further help is needed, and any contribution forwarded will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged.

G. G. HUXTABLE.

Secretary Dominion Alliance.

44 Prince Arthur street, Sept. 30, 1903.

POSTMASTERS' SALARIES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I notice by late papers that our government at Ottawa is about to increase the pay of the civil servants there. I hope its good work may not end in Ottawa and that it will not forget the ill-paid postmasters in the country who do a lot of work for next to nothing. Here is a sample: I keep a post-office in a country district. I have a daily mail to make up; mails for six other offices, three of them tri-weekly and three bi-weekly,

Advertisements.

SYRUP OF FIGS

To sweeten,
To refresh,
To cleanse the system,
Effectually and Gently;

Dispels colds and headaches when bilious or constipated;
For men, women and children;

There is only one Genuine Syrup of Figs; to get its beneficial effects

Acts best on the kidneys and liver, stomach and bowels;

Always buy the genuine—Manufactured by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co.

Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N.Y.

The genuine Syrup of Figs is for sale by all first-class druggists. The full name of the company—California Fig Syrup Co.—is always printed on the front of every package. Price Fifty Cents per bottle.

Advertisements.

Over 50 years ago. Doctors took right hold of it. Keep their hold yet. The oldest, best Sarsaparilla—Ayer's. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Advertisements.

May I Help You

You Who Are Sick?

My help is offered on trial. I want to show each sick one just what Dr. Shoop's Restorative can do before a settlement is made. And then, after a full month's treatment, the patient is to be the sole judge.

If you say, 'I am no better,' there is not a penny of cost to you. I alone will assume the expense.

The offer is unique. The way to secure six bottles of my Restorative on trial is simple. There is no trouble but to write a postal or a letter. I have made the way to help so easy, so simple, that none need hesitate.

I have published the books shown in the coupon below. You are simply to sign the coupon, mark the book you need, and mail it to me. That's easy enough, surely.

Then I will arrange with a druggist near you, so that you can secure six bottles of

Dr. Shoop's Restorative.

You may take it a full month on trial. If it succeeds the cost to you is $5.50. If it fails the cost is mine. I will then ask the druggist to bill the cost to me, and you alone are to decide.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative acts on the inside nerves. The nerves that control the vital organs. Here lies the key to my success. This success makes it possible to give a month's treatment on trial.

If failures were common I would withdraw the offer. But I do not. You will see my offer everywhere year after year. And the offer is so easily obtainable, too. It is much easier than to call a physician. And a physician's call means expense, whether he succeeds or fails.

Did you ever know of anything more fair, more liberal? And I want you to make the test, too. You will do me a favor to write to-day, now, while you have it in mind.

DR. SHOOP'S RESTORATIVE

At the Doctor's Risk

Dr. Shoop, Box 63. Racine, Wisconsin.
Send me book No.....and tell me where I can secure six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative on 30 days' trial.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia
Book 2 on the Heart
Book 3 on the Kidneys
Book 4 for Women
Book 5 for Men (sealed)
Book 6 on Rheumatism

Name_____

City_____ State_____

Street_____

Write plainly.

in all we make up twenty-one mails a week, or one thousand and ninety-two a year; open that number, and keep a record of two hundred registered letters, more or less, that pass through our hands during the year; keep our office open from twelve to fourteen hours every working day, and receive the sum of thirty dollars per year or eight cents per day.

A P. E. ISLAND POSTMASTER.

BIBLE SOCIETY'S CENTENARY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I see by an article in your issue of Saturday the British and Foreign Bible Society of London will celebrate the centenary of its foundation next March.

The Canadian auxiliaries of this society propose to collect fifty thousand, and present it to the parent society as a good will offering. Why not on this coming celebration in this city found the Canadian Bible Society with this fifty thousand dollars? Why should we be a dependent of the London Society? We should be more independent, and surely after one hundred years' aid from the parent association we should start on our own account. The United States has its American Bible Society, why should we wish to hang to the mother's apron strings any longer? In our anniversary celebration in this city next March I would suggest we have a loan exhibition of old and ancient Bibles in foreign languages and quaint bindings.

JOHN HORN.

Montreal, Sept. 29, 1903.

LITERARY REVIEW.

'MY COLONIAL SERVICE.'

(By Sir William Des Voeux.)

This is the autobiography of a very excellent man, who has done magnificent service to the British Empire. A portion of his early manhood was spent in Canada. His father insisted, as a condition of his remaining at Oxford, that he should take orders on obtaining his degree; otherwise he suggested that he should seek a livelihood in the colonies. 'I was already by no means orthodox in my views, and feeling impossible the pretence of assent to articles which I did not believe, chose what was then regarded as banishment.' He studied law in Toronto, and passed a successful examination, which, however, he thought ought to have gained him honors. His papers were said to have deserved honors, but they were denied because he had been so intermittent in his attendance at his office, as he afterwards learned. There was also, he thinks, some prejudice against him as an Englishman. He did not, however, practice law in Canada, but received from the Duke of Newcastle the appointment of a stipendiary magistrate in British Guiana, with a salary of £700 a year. His magistracy was at first in the inland part of British Guiana, where for some years he explored the gloom and silence of the forests and came in contact with the native Indians, but later he had to deal with coolie cases, and became deeply conscious of the oppression and injustice under which the coolies and negroes suffered. He was one of the very small number of government officials who sympathized with the down-trodden blacks. The Chief Justice, Mr. Beaumont, lost his position in consequence of the enmity of the sugar planters, and died a few years afterwards of a broken heart. Finally Des Voeux found the colony too hot for him as regards the coolie question, and got himself transferred to St. Lucia. Soon after, a rebellion broke out in Guiana—the result of discontent and oppression, and a Royal Commission was sent out to investigate. The Commission found that the coolies had real grievances; and as Mr. Des Voeux had much to do both with its inception and the evidence given before it, he regarded his years of passive resistance against the sugar interest in Guiana as not altogether wasted. Shortly before giving his evidence he had a fall from a horse, which rendered him unconscious for eight hours, and had the peculiar effect of causing an obliteration from memory of the previous three weeks. His portrayal of the wrongs of the dark races under so-called freedom, both in Guiana and St. Lucia, is very striking. In St. Lucia, of which he was Acting-Governor, he introduced many important reforms, especially in having rewards offered for the extirpation of the 'fer-de-lance' snake. Twenty-two years afterwards he came across the following: 'The mortality from serpent bites was in 1898 reduced to 1, from 2 in 1897. At the very start of registration in 1869 I had to chronicle 22 deaths from this cause. . . The measure which Mr. (now Sir William) Des Voeux introduced into the legislature in the early seventies for the destruction of serpents by a payment for every head brought in, and the subsequent importation in large numbers of the mongoose—first brought to the colony by Sir W. Des Voeux, who one day gave with it an object lesson on the lawn of Government House—are the factors in the decrease of the mortality from 22 in 1869 to 1 in 1898. There were at the time differences of opinion as to the effectiveness of the former measure, but there is no question now as to the good which has resulted from the latter. For while the mongoose protects life by dealing destruction to all reptiles, it is the planters' best friend by ridding his canes of all rodents.' (Report of the Registrar General of St. Lucia, 1898.) I understand that in Jamaica the mongoose proved too destructive of birds, and led to an increase of noxious insects. Mrs. Ada Cambridge, in her '30 years in Australia,' states that snakes have become rare over a large part of Victoria, owing to persistent killing. On arriving at St. Lucia, Des Voeux found the affairs of the island in a chaotic condition, highly scandalous for a British possession. This was as late as the year 1869, and shows the absurdity of the optimistic twaddle we hear occasionally about British institutions, British government, etc. However, a peaceful government was maintained without troops, unlike the case of the neighboring island of Martinique, since so severely afflicted with volcanic eruption, where the government has been a heavy expense to France, and a garrison was necessary to overawe the blacks. Mr. Des Voeux introduced reforms of all kinds, including a new code, and during his administration the prosperity of the island greatly and steadily increased. I fear that the Governor A. (of British Guiana) so darkly painted in this book, as supporting the planters' interests against the coolies, is none other than Sir Francis Hincks.

Sir Wm. Des Voeux gives the following characteristic story of the late Mr. Gladstone:—'Sir Wm. Gregory, who had just returned from Ceylon, where he had been governor, met Mr. Gladstone in Pall Mall. The Prime Minister did not recognize him at first, but, after he had passed, called out to him, "Mr. Gregory, when are you going to publish your Aristophanes?" To which the reply was: "I have of late years been so occupied with public business that I have made very little progress." Mr. Gladstone: "How can you say that? You have only charge of a little island, whereas I, in my present position, always manage to give one or two hours a day to classical work." ' Sir Wm. Des Voeux remarks on this that the duties of a governor of a crown colony are much more onerous than those of one placed over a large constitutional colony. He also gives some interesting facts about the private life of Robert Lowe, afterwards Lord Sherbrooke, of whom he had a very high opinion. Sir William's book is a large work in two volumes, and covers his career in British Guiana, St. Lucia, Trinidad, Fiji, Australia, Newfoundland and Hongkong. His early education was rigorous. He was, on both sides, of Huguenot descent. He says, 'I specially venerate the memory of my Huguenot ancestors, though differing profoundly from their religious views.' 'Though laying claim to an extremely modest share of their great qualities, I attribute to this strain of blood that spirit of resistance to oppression which was the dominant note of my career in the colonies.' The work which I have reviewed is an instructive and inspiring book. It is the record of one who has fought valiantly against oppression, injustice and wrong. In religious matters he is a more strenuous sceptic than is common.

S. J. MacKNIGHT.

SOME OCTOBER MAGAZINES.

One of the most charming monthlies is the 'Booklovers' Magazine.' Its literary tone is high and other interests are not lacking. Among its pictures this month are a series of heads in sepia, four hunting scenes in color, reproduced from old prints, and portraits of several distinguished women who stand at the head of women's colleges. Among the latter it is interesting to observe the predominance now of the mental, now of the executive type, and the apparent variations in such traits as benevolence and humor. The 'critical chat about the newest biographies' is a delightful essay, and a happy mixture of things grave and gay characterizes the magazine as a whole. (Library Publishing Co., Philadelphia.)

'Outing' is wholesome reading for old and young. It includes some nice outdoor fiction to suit the popular taste, but most of its lore is of grouse, quails, hunting dogs, heron, canoes and blackfish. 'Newfoundland caribou' supply the subject of one paper, 'American balls and English golfers' another. The general influence seems to be for real open-air life, and against the degradation of sport by coarse associations. ('Outing' Publishing Co., New York.)

'Frank Leslie's' contains a bright variety this month. For serious thought there is a first instalment of Mrs. Ballington Booth's account of her work among prisoners, a matter which has sociological interest as well as natural pathos. Among the stories are two dealing with children, one a bright skit telling how the babies organized a strike, and one a true to life account of two clever little tots who found the ways of school inscrutable after the freedom of their home and kindergarten experience.

For the victims of democratic education Tuesday was not altogether a bad day. They were placed in the first desk row in the room, which was virtually a promotion, for that row was known as 'A' row, and contained only the 'smartest' pupils.

'Are we put here because we are fatty degenerates?' asked Rex, in a flattered voice.

Miss Arthur looked puzzled and frowned him down. Children would be ashamed to forget as quickly as grown folks. In these seats of the mighty Regina came to grief. She, with the others in her row, was asked to write the answer to the time-honored question about who discovered America. Miss Arthur did not doubt her prize row's knowledge of Christopher Columbus, but she did want to find out whether or not they knew how to spell the gentleman's name. Regina had read her 'Child's History,' if not wisely, then certainly too well, and in answer, she put down, 'the Norsemen.' Eugene, who got the paper to correct, thought it a mighty poor way of spelling Christopher Columbus, and most promptly marked it zero.

THE 'CANADIAN.'

A valuable contribution to the 'Canadian Magazine' this month is that by Professor W. S. Milner, of Toronto University, on Roman, Greek, English and American conceptions of liberty. The Commercial Congress is described by Ernest H. Cooper, and the threshing of grain in Manitoba by W. H. Belford. Among editorial remarks are some reflections on the problem of the small university.

In Great Britain there are fourteen universities with a population of forty millions; in Canada, there are fourteen for six millions. When the struggle is over—and it will yet cause much heart-burning—there will be five great Canadian universities: Dalhousie for the Maritime Provinces; Laval (Roman Catholic), and McGill (Protestant), for Quebec; the University of Toronto for Ontario, and the University of Manitoba for the West. British Columbia may ultimately have a fair university, but it will be some years yet.

Perhaps the change is a sad one, but it appears inevitable. The great cost of the modern equipment in psychology, physics, chemistry and other branches, is the prime cause.

HEROES OF NEW FRANCE.

'Heros de la Nouvelle France,' by Frédéric de Kastner, professor of French and German in the Quebec High School, is published in two small paper-covered volumes by the 'Compagnie d'Imprimerie Commerciale,' in Quebec, and may be had in Montreal from Granger Freres, Notre Dame street, or Beauchemin & Fils, St. Paul street, at twenty-five cents a volume. The first volume tells the stories of Dollard des Ormeaux, Lemoyne d'Iberville and his family, and Marie Madeleine de Vercheres. The second commemorates the enterprise of Lemoyne de Bienville in connection with the settlement of Louisiana by the French.

IN THE 'SUNBEAM' TO CANADA.

(To the Editor of the 'Times.')

Sir,—You have lately described the great matches sailed between the 'Shamrock' and the 'Reliance.' Long cruises are less exciting, yet not perhaps without interest. I offer a few particulars of the voyage of the 'Sunbeam' to Montreal and back to Dartmouth, the port from which she sailed on July 28.

The total length of the voyage, as shown in the log-book, was 7.085 miles. It has been performed in 35 days at sea, or at the rate of 202 miles a day. Under steam, distance 4,069 miles; coal consumed, 140 tons (one ton to 29 miles); speed, nine knots, nearly. Under sail, distance 3.016 miles; speed approximately as under steam. On the outward voyage to Quebec, touching at the Azores, the distance covered was 3,636 miles. It was completed in 18 days, with 839 miles only under sail. In the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the river navigation to Montreal no use was made of sail. The homeward run from Port Hawkesbury—island of Cape Breton—to Dartmouth was performed mainly under sail; distance, 2,417 miles, 240 only under steam. Daily runs, commencing Sept. 4—100, 264, 238, 230, 234, 182, 232, 160, 238, 245, and 160 miles. On Sept. 14 steam was raised to complete the voyage. Ports of call—St. Michael's, in the Azores, Quebec (two visits), and Montreal, where the 'Sunbeam' remained a week. Thousands of visitors came on board. Receptions to the Congress of Chambers of Commerce and the hospital nurses of Montreal. Our last ports in Canada were Pictou, in Nova Scotia, and Port Hawkesbury.

The winds have been generally favorable. Gales were experienced from the north-west, with high seas, on leaving the Channel, from the south-east in the Cabot Straits, and a very heavy gale from the north and north-west on Saturday, the 12th inst., on approaching the edge of soundings. It was the rear portion of the circular storm which swept the Channel last week. Fogs have been frequent. We made a landfall, Cape Ray, Newfoundland, in a brief interval of clearer weather.

The 'Sunbeam' has proved once more that fine sea-keeping qualities, considerable power under sail, and a fair cruising speed under steam, can be combined in a small vessel of 227 tons register. A similar type, but of larger tonnage, would be well adapted for some duties of the navy, such as supervision of fisheries, protection of the revenue, instruction in pilotage, surveying, and police of the islands of the Pacific. To lovers of sailing, yachts capable of cruising under sail offer great advantages over full-powered vessels. Whether in the navy or the pleasure fleet, rigged vessels serve to rear up seamen of the hardy breed which we see disappearing with so much regret. The 'Sunbeam' has never been better manned than by her present crew. Some are beginning to wear the silver livery of age. Are men coming forward to replace these fine fellows? On a long voyage it has been deeply interesting to hear their thrilling stories of tropical cyclones, storms on the banks of Newfoundland, and decks swept by heavy seas when running down the easting to Australia and Cape Horn in deeply-laden four-masters. I make it a rule to man the Downton pump every morning while scrubbing decks. It is a good opportunity for hearing tales of adventure.

I cannot close without acknowledgment of the help kindly given by the newly-appointed commander of the Naval Volunteers of the Clyde. It is well that the new force should be under such an officer as the Marquis of Graham, with the enthusiasm of youth and a wide knowledge and experience of the sea. A tribute of praise is due to Mr. Cormalt Jones, who, as surgeon, under circumstances often difficult for a landsman, always did his duty.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, BRASSEY.

Dartmouth, Sept. 15.

Advertisements.

WAS INCURABLE BUT IS CURED

Joseph Boone at Work Again After Seven Years Illness.

Discharged from the Hospital as Incurable, he used Dodd's Kidney Pills with Splendid Results.

Cottle's Cove, New Bay, Nfld., Oct. 2.—(Special).—After being for seven years a hopeless invalid, unable to work and racked by aches and pains, Joseph Boone, of this place, is back at his old work as a fireman. It sounds like a miracle but it is not—it was Kidney Disease was the matter with him. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him.

'It is something worth relating what Dodd's Kidney Pills have done for me,' says Mr. Boone, 'and I am glad to tell it. I had doctored with several doctors and after seven months in the hospital was sent home as incurable.

'Richard Quirk, who had been cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills, advised me to try them and I did. I took 21 boxes before I was able to go to work. But I can hardly believe it is myself is in it at all after all those years of suffering.'

Dodd's Kidney Pills never fail to cure all forms of Kidney Disease from Backache to Bright's Disease. Thousands of cured will tell you so.

DEAFNESS.

FREE BOOK ON ITS CURE

A book that contains knowledge of the greatest value and assistance to deaf people is being given away absolutely free of charge by Dr. Sproule, B.A., the famous Ear Specialist. It contains important information in regard to his recent discovery of a new and successful cure for deafness.

For years Dr. Sproule, whose heart always aches with sympathy for the deaf, has studied the cause and cure of deafness. Year by year he has gained through his experience as an unequalled Ear Specialist and his constant scientific research, fresh knowledge in regard to deafness and how to cure it.

If you are deaf or fear you are losing your hearing, you must surely have this book. If you have tried in vain to cure your deafness, this book will prove a blessing to you. It shows just how the inner tubes of the ear become blocked up, explains the terrible ringing, buzzing noises and how they can be stopped, and points the way to a safe and permanent cure for deafness. Fine drawings by skilful artists illustrate the ear and its wonderful parts. Every page is full of facts that deaf people should know if they wish to regain their hearing.

Don't put off sending for the book as it is in great demand. Remember it is free. Write for it to-day. Address,

Ear Specialist Sproule, 9 and 11 Doane street, Boston.

PRESBREY Stove Lining,

CRUSHED FIRE BRICK

Fits any stove.
Easy to apply.
Put up in 5 and 10 lb. packages.

Price, 25 and 40c.

This is the best stove lining in the market to-day. Buy it with confidence—it will not disappoint you.

George W. Reed & Co.,
785 CRAIG STREET.

Advertisements.

Talking to Pussy About DIAMOND DYES.

"Mamma and I have just dyed two faded dresses and a jacket with Diamond Dyes, and they look as good as new. Mamma says the Diamond Dyes are always reliable and true."

Dress Goods

Visit our Great Dress Goods Department on MONDAY. We have all the latest imported novelties in Heavy FALL and WINTER Goods, and our prices are much lower than those asked for elsewhere.

O. LEMIRE & CO.,
1163 St. James Street, Corner Fulford.
(Where all Cars Transfer)
Cash Only. One Price Only.

R. S AULD'S
PRIZE WINNING BREAD of every kind Whole Wheat, Home-Made, Boston Brown, Breakfast Food, Bread, Etc

All kinds of Confectionery and Candies, High quality. Low price. Fresh daily. Only best materials used. Tel. Mount 13. or send card. **R. S. AULD,** 557 St. Antoine, Cor. Atwater Ave

'Yellows tone National Park"

Is the name of a convenient, 112 page, flexible covered, fully illustrated book describing Yellowstone Park. The park is treated from all points of view and the book, while not primarily a guide book, answers excellently for one, as the Geysers, Canons, Hot Springs Wild Animals etc. are all described.

Send Chas. S. Fee of the Northern Pacific, St. Paul, Minn., twenty-five cents and he will send you a copy.

NOTICE.

I have opened a Wholesale Office at
1887a NOTRE DAME ST.,
For the sale of my cures for
Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, Quinsy, Diptheria, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache and Cramps.
All orders will receive prompt attention. Druggists also supplied. Agents wanted for the city. Head Supply Office—Tuck's Block, Smith's Fall, Ont. Branch Office—41 Simcoe st., Toronto, S. R. Baker, Mgr. Write for Testimonials.
JOHN TUCK, Sole Proprietor.

Home Department.

Let Something Good be Said.

(By James Whitcomb Riley.)

When over the fair fame of friend or foe
The shadows of disgrace shall fall, instead
Of words of blame, or proof, of thus and so,
Let something good be said.

Forget not that no fellow-being yet
May fall so low but love may lift his head;
Even the cheek of shame with tears is wet,
If something good be said.

No generous heart may vainly turn aside
In ways of sympathy; no soul so dead
But may awaken strong and glorified
If something good be said.

And so I charge ye; by the thorny crown,
And by the cross on which the Saviour bled,
And by your own soul's hope of fair renown,
Let something good be said.

Two Pictures.

(By Mary Wood-Allen.)

NO. I.

Little Agnes Martin had a broom and a dustpan among her Christmas gifts. She was very anxious to use them, but had only succeeded in annoying her mother with them. When she saw her mother preparing for sweeping day, she was overjoyed.

'Oh, I can help sweep, can't I, mamma?' and she ran away to bring her broom. She returned with eyes shining with anticipation, and began flourishing her broom over the carpet here and there in a very irregular way.

'Stop that,' called out Mrs. Martin. 'You can't sweep. You are raising a dust and making me more work. You are a regular little nuisance. I wish you hadn't been given a broom. There'll be no peace with you now.'

'But I want to help you sweep,' persisted the child.

'Well, you can't help, so run away and stop your crying. I'll warrant that when you are old enough to help you won't be so anxious. Clear out, now. Come, get out from under my feet.'

The child obeyed, but the brightness had gone from her face, the light from her eyes.

Three hours later, Mrs. Martin began setting the table for dinner, and again little Agnes pleaded to be allowed to help.

'You can't help,' said her mother, 'you'd drop and break things. I wish you'd keep out of my way. I'm in a hurry. Go to your play and don't bother me.'

Three years later. Baking day. Agnes, now seven years old, wants to help, but, as usual, Mrs. Martin refuses her aid. 'You can't help,' she repeats, as before. 'You are only in the way. I'd rather you'd clear out entirely.'

'Susie Morrows's mamma lets her cut out cookies, and help get the dinner, and do lots of things,' pleads Agnes.

'Well, I can't help that. I can't be bothered.'

'It isn't bother, it's help,' persists little Agnes.

'Yes; you call it help, but I'd rather do it alone than show you how. Clear out now. When you are older you can help; only you won't want to then. Children never want to do the things they can do, but are always teasing to do what they can't do.'

Seven years later. Saturday morning. Mrs. Martin has an excruciating headache, and comes into the sitting-room to rest for a few moments. Here she finds Agnes, a large girl of fourteen, busy reading a book.

'Oh, here you are,' exclaimed Mrs. Martin, irritatedly. 'Reading as usual. I warrant you haven't done a single stroke of work this morning. Have you taken care of your room?'

Agnes gives an inarticulate reply and continues reading.

'Go and sweep your room and put it in order,' commands Mrs. Martin. 'Then I want you to help get dinner. There's to be company, you know.'

'I don't know how to get dinner,' Agnes says, sullenly, as she leaves the room.

'That's always the way,' sighs Mrs. Martin. 'I've slaved to save her, thinking she'd be grateful, but she isn't one bit. She doesn't care that I'm sick and tired out. She'd never offer to do a thing for me. Solomon was right, it is sharper than a serpent's tooth to have a thankless child.'

Agnes paid no attention to the suggestion that she was to get dinner, so Mrs. Martin got it herself, but at its close, told her daughter to wash the dishes. 'I hate dish-washing,' pouted Agnes. 'I hate housework. I never mean to do one bit of it when I'm grown up.'

'It's very little of it you've done yet,' said Mrs. Martin. 'I thought if I saved you when you were young, you'd repay me by saving me as you grew up, but I was mistaken.'

'I'll tell you where you made your mistake,' said the girl. 'You wouldn't let me work when I wanted to, and now I don't know how, and don't love work, and I'm not to blame.'

'Oh, of course you'll blame me. I might have known that would be the thanks I'd get,' and Mrs. Martin sobbed in self-pity, while her daughter sullenly washed the dishes, feeling sorry only for herself.

NO. II.

Among her Christmas gifts Lois Barrows had received a broom and dust-pan. She saw with great delight her mother's preparations for the next sweeping day, and ran to find her tiny implements.

'I can help sweep, mamma,' she exclaimed, joyfully, as she began flirting her broom vigorously over the carpet.

'Yes, dear,' replied Mrs. Barrows, who believed her child to be of more importance than things. 'You can help if you will do just what mamma wants you to. First, you can take these books and put them on the sofa as mamma dusts them.'

With shining eyes and a feeling of great importance at being mamma's helper, little Lois carried the books. 'What next, mamma?' she asked.

'Now you can help me put the sheets over the furniture.'

'Why do you do that?' queried the child, as she straightened out the sheet over the sofa.

'To keep the dust off,' answered Mrs. Barrows. 'Now, we'll open the windows, and then you can go and sweep the porch while I sweep here. Let us see which can sweep her room the best.'

By this ruse she got the child out of the dust of her sweeping, but did not deprive her of the privilege of helping. Occasionally she would go to the door to oversee the sweeping of the porch and to make encouraging suggestions.

'Can I help dust, mamma?' asked Lois.

'Yes, dear; here is a cloth, and this is the way to dust a chair. You see, it will help mamma a great deal if you do it well, for then she won't have to stoop so much.'

The child was really anxious to do her work right, and soon learned to see the dust and remove it, to shake her dust-cloth out of doors, as mamma did, and surveyed her finished work with great pride. Her eyes glowed under her mother's just commendation. 'I'm your little helper, ain't I, mamma?'

'Indeed you are and always will be.'

Three hours later. 'Can I set the table?' asked little Lois.

'You can help. Go to the other end of the table and pull the cloth straight as I throw it to you. Now you can put on the knives, forks, spoons and napkins.'

'And dishes, too, mamma?'

'Not quite yet, dearie. We'll have to save some work for you to learn when you are older. It will not be long until you can set the table all by yourself.'

'Goody!' said the child.

Three years later. Baking day.

'Can I help?' asked little Lois.

'Oh, yes, dear, of course you can. I'd hardly know how to do without you. You know how to do so many things now. You may beat these eggs. Then you can bring up some apples, and chop then after I have peeled them.'

'What next? Can I cut out the cookies?'

'Certainly.'

'And ornament the pies?'

'To be sure. We wouldn't know our pies if you did not ornament them. Then you can wash the potatoes for dinner, fill the kettle with water, wash the rice, fill the salt cellars and set the table.'

While Lois was busy with these tasks, her tongue was clattering merrily, and Mrs. Barrows learned much of the school life of her daughter, much about her companionship, much concerning her thoughts and feelings, and felt that the most important results of the morning were not the bread, pie and cake, or the well cooked dinner, but the sympathy, confidence and companionship that grew out of the hours spent with her child.

Seven years later. Saturday morning. Mrs. Barrows and Lois have been busy working together, and now sit down for a moment's rest. 'You look tired, mother,' says Lois, lovingly.

'I've had a headache all the morning,' replies Mrs. Barrows.

'Then you're not going to do another bit of work. You just lie here till dinner is ready.'

'But you know, dear, papa is going to bring home company to dinner.'

'Well, what of that?' laughs the girl. 'I think it's a pity if I can't get dinner, such an experienced housekeeper as I am.'

'Oh, I know you are competent,' says Mrs. Barrows, smiling.

'Then let me prove it. Surely I ought to "do you proud." You have been such a faithful, patient teacher. I must have been an awful nuisance when I was little, always wanting to help. Didn't you often want to drive me away?'

Mrs. Barrows gently smoothed the girl's hair from her forehead, as she lovingly replied:

'Your help was not always the most efficient, but I never wanted to drive you away. I was too anxious to keep you close to me, and now I am having my reward.'

Lois kissed her mother tenderly. 'I'm so glad you were patient with me, for now I know how to work and I love it. Agnes Martin is to be married next month, and she says she hates work and means never to do any. I wonder what kind of a house she'll have. She thinks her mother will live with her, and work for her, as she always has done. But, mother, I'd be ashamed to do that. It seems to me the least a girl can do is to take the burden of her own life when she is married. I'd like to have you always with me, but I mean to work for you, to pay for what you've done for me.'—'American Mother.'

HEART KEEPING LIKE HOUSEKEEPING.

Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, the venerable preacher and writer, declares the Christian life is a constant battle against the powers of evil. He says:

'Heart-keeping is very much like housekeeping. There must be a continual sweeping out of dirt and clearing out of rubbish—a daily washing of dishes and a perpetual battle with all sorts of vermin. If heart-cleaning could be done up once for all, then the Christian might discharge all his graces and have an easy time of it. And just because the assaults of subtle temptations are so constant and the uprisings of sinful passions are so frequent, and the task of keeping the inward man what it ought to be so difficult, many a one who begins a religious life gets discouraged and makes a wretched failure. The question with every Christian is: Shall these accursed Amalekites of temptation burn up all my spiritual possessions and overrun my soul? Shall outward assaults or inward weakness drive me to discouragement and disgrace me before my Master and before the world? Or shall they drive me to Jesus Christ, who will give me the victory?'

HOW CAN THEY DO IT?

Visiting an acquaintance recently in a country home rented for the summer, a certain woman noticed a mongrel dog of decidedly unbeautiful exterior which seemed to be very much at home on the porch. Knowing the aversion to canines entertained by the mistress of the house, inquiry as to the matter was made.

'Oh,' was the careless answer, 'Willie was so crazy to have a dog, and this one came around the place, and I thought it wouldn't do any harm to keep it just to please him.'

'Well, if you decided to have a dog, why didn't you get a pretty one?' was asked.

'Oh, it's only just for the summer, you know. Something for Willie to play with. It keeps him out of mischief.'

'Then you don't intend to take the dog back with you to the city?'

'No, of course not. We really have no place to keep it, and besides neither my husband nor I care for dogs.'

The fact of the matter was that when the unfortunate animal in question had supplied a due quota of amusement to her son it was to be turned loose to shift for itself, possibly to starve.

One wonders at the thoughtless selfishness manifested where animals are concerned by women otherwise kindhearted. There is a serious moral lesson for the young involved in a matter of this kind. No boy who is permitted to be cruel to animals can grow up a truly estimable man, while, on the other hand, there is no more valuable teaching than that which inculcates loving care for helpless living things. And yet how often mothers provide their children with kittens, rabbits, and other pets without teaching them to care for them and indifferent to the fact that they are cruelly neglected and misused.

As to the number of women who keep canaries of which they profess to be fond, but which they hang in draughts or dark corners, feed on unsuitable things, and generally torture, it is something to shudder at. Surely if we own living things we ought to understand them and treat them kindly, otherwise it is better not to have them at all.—Chicago 'Journal.'

Gifts.

A PRETTY BEDSPREAD.

A substantial, pretty bedspread, that will launder easily and last for years, may be made by first purchasing a hemstitched linen sheet and a number of squares of guipure lace. Baste these at irregular intervals on the wrong side of the spread, and then cut away the linen above it; turn down the edges and hem them over on the edge of the lace, and then, with mercerized linen floss, featherstitch a border. Now with a very sharp pencil, sketch lightly a running design of either scroll work or a floral vine, connecting the squares together, working it afterward in darning stitch with the mercerized floss. A spread made in this way will take a very short time to do, and will have a very elaborate effect.

KID GLOVES AND AUTUMN LEAVES.

'Gracious sakes, Sally,' said her mother, 'what are you going to do with a parcel of old kid gloves?'

'Just you wait, mother. You see I was going to use the wrist parts. They are always good in kid patches set on a burlap foundation for a pillow top and worked in different colored silks. But when I visited Aunt Marion in town and spoke about my kid glove idea, what do you suppose Cousin Helen showed me? Why, the loveliest cushion I ever saw.

'It was a russet red sateen top covered over with kid maple leaves in rich yellowish browns and tan tints. They were worked in satin with the long and short stitch around the edge and veined with all the beautiful autumn shades in floss, reds, yellows, golden browns and orange. She made her own patterns from the natural leaf by placing the leaf on paper and tracing around it, then cutting it out. There were two dozen leaves, and only two of a size. So that's the way my cushion will be made, and finished simply with a heavy silk cord combining a few of the colors.'—'New England Homestead.'

SKATE BAGS.

Skate bags will be one of the novelties for this season. These are oblong bags, made of heavy cloth or chamois skin and lined with denim. They are seamed up, and a place made for each skate. They are finished with a ribbon draw-string, or have the ends folded over, envelope fashion. Any suitable design may be embroidered on the material, or if leather is used a design may be burnt on. Monograms are always in good form.

A PERSIAN CUSHION OR TABLE-COVER..

An ingenious way of dealing with odds and ends of embroidery silk is to take a square of white cheese cloth and mark out on it, pear-shaped, or the old pine pattern, figures about two inches or more long; outline them with yellow, and fill them in with different colored silks, such as deep red, blue, plum, green, old rose or grey, blending the tints artistically. Quite a Persian effect is thus produced, and the figures may easily be drawn on the cheese cloth from a newspaper pattern. Arranged like a border around an open square, containing a monogram, the effect is excellent. The ruffle which finishes this may be of the cheese cloth with the same pattern, or of silk or sateen, the color of the back of the cushion if used for a cover.

Home Work Room

WINTER SHIRT WAISTS.

The winter girl will continue to wear a shirt waist. Of that there is no doubt at all!

The very thin materials will disappear as cold weather comes on. And in their places will come the cheviots, the canvases and such materials, with, of course, the fine wash flannels and the stuff waists. Heavy linens will be worn, too, all winter and all goods that are not conspicuously transparent.

An effort is being made to keep the very thin waists in style through the winter, and waists of organdie, of mull and of the very sheerest lawn are being bought for December wear. But it is doubtful if they will be popular.

The day of the linen waist has been at hand for some time, but now it can be truly said that the night is approaching for it, for some of the prettiest of the new shirt waists are intended for evening wear alone.

A society woman who is noted for her pretty linen waists has taken several old linen sheets which were family heirlooms and converted them into shirt waists. They are of the sort of linen which can be made into drawn work, and they also take embroidery beautifully.

One waist she has dyed corn color and is embroidering it in the sumach reds. Another waist has been dyed a rich biscuit brown and is to be embroidered in bunches of white and purple grapes.

The raised embroideries are very nice, indeed, and are, some of them, very expensive. They are embroidered over a little pad, which gives the raised effect. This kind of embroidery is easy to those who know how to do it and is of the sort which can be learned from those who manipulated the embroidery needle twenty-five or forty years ago. The art of raised embroidery has gone a little out since then, but is now back in all force.

COMING SEASON'S COLORS.

While blue and rose and white are to be the popular colors it can not be denied that brown is creeping in and that there will be some lovely gowns of brown linen, brown cheviot, or brown canvas, and of brown in all the other shirt waist materials before very long.

Brown is universally becoming and, what is more, it is a change. There have been so many blues and so many grays, so many tans and so many violets and heliotropes that one turns toward the soft pretty cigar colored stuffs with a feeling of relief that they are not blue.

In the new browns there are all shades of Havana, of coffee, of burnt bread and burnt biscuit. There are all colors in brown, from the deep wood brown which is the color of a dead old tree to the bright cafe au lait which is one of the prettiest tones that can be found in the winter time, and each brown has its welcome and appropriate place.

The secret of good shirt waist making is to have the back snug, so says a famous shirt waist maker, and to have the front loose and inclined to blouse at the waist.

There is a new way of making the shirt waist belt, a way which is seen upon the new and expensive waists but not upon the cheaper ones. This method is called the split belt waist. The belt is cut at the sides and the back is set upon a band. The skirt of the dress is pulled up in the back so as to cover this shirt waist band, but the front of the waist, which is upon a separate band, is pulled down over the skirt of the dress to a long point in front.

About the sleeve of the winter shirt waist a great deal can be said. For one thing, it can be affirmed that it takes a great deal of goods and that it is made with the biggest bagginess in the history of the dress sleeve.

The trimming of the sleeve puff is the feature that must not be forgotten, and in this respect there is the widest variety of pretty designs. The great, wide puff can be appliqued, embroidered or otherwise trimmed, and if tastefully decorated it is one of the most attractive parts of the costume.

SCIENCE OF THE BUTTON.

The science of the button, used as a trimming, is something to be studied. There is a great deal in knowing how to use your very expensive buttons after you have purchased them and there is everything in understanding what not to do with them. Buttons that stand like sentinels in a stupid row upon the front of the waist are no ornament at all. Neither are buttons that occupy useless space, for the new art button has its work to do.

Household Hints.

THAT TIRESOME LUNCH.

The preparation of the school luncheon is once more a part of the household routine It is hoped that a square or oblong basket and plenty of paraffine paper as well as paper napkins have been provided. In places where these are not easily obtained the clean wrapping paper carefully saved and cut into neat pieces which are kept in their own special drawer or box will save much fuss and worry when school time comes. It is useless to send damask napkins with the school luncheon. They are often lost or mislaid, and when they are left in the basket they only help to make it smell 'foody,' as one child expresses it. Keep little glass jars, several of them, with screw tops, to hold jams and other sticky articles. Have also a few small plated spoons, and a bottle with a screw top for milk; good milk is not obtainable in the school buildings.

Make a list of sandwiches liked by the children, their variety is almost endless, and see that the daily sandwich is varied from day to day. Beside meat fillings there are nuts, chopped, of course, and mixed with a little cream, well salted; sweets, such as jam, jelly, and marmalade; eggs similarly prepared, lettuce with mayonnaise, tomatoes, and, in fact, almost any salad, grated maple sugar, stewed fruit, and so on, almost literally ad infinitum.

Most of these fillings can be made the evening before by the children themselves who will enjoy chopping and planning and inventing something new if given a little help and oversight.

Be sure that the ration is well balanced. Suppose the luncheon to be composed of cream cheese, brown bread, sponge cake, and milk. A few nuts should be added, and also a handful of dates or figs, washed and rolled in sugar, a few raisins and some fruit. Children never seem to tire of apples. Beware of hard-boiled eggs. Children like them, to be sure, but they are now pronounced very indigestible, and if there is a tendency to rheumatism or gout in the family, eggs in any form will exaggerate it. Individual cup custards, chicken jelly with a little meat, little fruit turnovers, ginger bread with raisins, and small meat pies are good and easy to carry, and easily made when other cooking is being done.

Selected Recipes.

Tomatoes stuffed with celery, with a mayonnaise dressing, are delicious. Prepared in this way they are nice as a luncheon dish served with cold meat or as a salad for dinner. Take medium sized tomatoes, not over ripe, and have them uniform in size. Cut off the top of each tomato a slice the size of a 50 cent silver piece; then with a small spoon take out the pulp, leaving a wall thick enough for the tomatoes to stand. Put the pulp in a bowl, mix it with an equal quantity, or even a little more, crisp, white celery cut in very small bits. Season the mixture with salt, red pepper, and just a suggestion of tarragon vinegar, and fill each tomato with the mixture, heaping it in a little mound above the excavations. After the tomatoes are well filled, stand them on a dish in the refrigerator, where they will get very cold. When ready to serve put a generous tablespoonful of mayonnaise dressing on the top of the stuffing of each tomato, and garnish with water cress or sprigs of parsley.

ECONOMICAL JELLY.

The peach, or peach and apple jelly may be made from the skins of the peach, cooked with a few apples or with apple skins and cores. Add a cup of water to every two cups of peelings and cores, boil until tender, then strain. To each pint of the juice obtained add a pint of sugar and cook until it jells. By using all the peach and apple skins in their season a good supply of jelly can be kept on hand for daily use on the table or in cooking.

Piper-koech is a Flemish honey cake, and is good for children and dyspeptics, were there any in Belgium, where this recipe hails from. This is the rule for making it, and was copied and translated from a Belgian cook book. Any Canadian cook can make as good piper-koech as that of Belgium:

Put in a large bowl two pounds of honey which has been heated. Add as much flour as can be worked in, cover, and set away for three weeks in a place secure from flies or other insects.

Then flour the board, put the dough on it, make holes in different parts of the dough, and in these put two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, one of cloves, one-eighth pound of soda dissolved in rose-water.

This is for the entire amount of dough. Roll and double like pie crust until the dough is soft, and can be pulled lengthwise. Make into loaves and bake slowly. Try by pressing finger on top of cake. If done the pressure will not leave a mark. When done glaze with egg beaten in milk. Children always like this.

Advertisements.

MERRY, HAPPY BABIES.

There is no greater treasure on earth than a healthy, happy, merry baby. Anything, therefore, that will keep the little one in this condition is a priceless boon to mothers. Mrs. Wm. Bull, Maple Creek, N.W.T., tells how she accomplished this end; she says:—'I am happy to say that Baby's Own Tablets have done my baby girl a world of good. She was badly troubled with constipation and very cross and peevish, but since using the Tablets she is all right. I give her the Tablets once or twice a week and she is now such a merry, happy little thing that there can be no doubt Baby's Own Tablets are just the thing for little ones.'

Here is a lesson for other mothers who want a safe and certain medicine for the ailments from which their little ones suffer from time to time. These Tablets are sold under a guarantee to contain no opiate or harmful drug, and they are good for all children from the new born babe to the well grown child. Sold at 25 cents a box or sent by mail by writing direct to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Sunshine

GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not given for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears,
Pass it on.

A READY RESPONSE.

'There's no dearth of kindness
In this world of ours,'

wrote the poet, Gerald Massey, and readers of the Sunshine column have proved that the poet was right. The need of 'good cheer' in some one's life has only to be made known, it seems, to find its way to warm and kindly hearts, and the response comes, sometimes from the young lady whose many social duties do not prevent her from thinking of others less fortunate than herself; sometimes from the busy mother of a family, who can still find time to reach a helping hand outside of her home; and again from the girls and boys who, amongst the pleasures of their own young lives, are touched by the unhappiness of others. Already a number have written, asking for the address of the crippled and invalid young man in the Industrial Home, Perth, and, judging from the sympathetic spirit evident in these inquiries, the result will be not a little added brightness to a sad life.

THE LIGHT AHEAD.

But yesterday, when joy seemed dead,
I thought not of to-day;
Could I have seen the light ahead,
How bright had been the way!

Had I but lifted up my eyes,
Though storms raged wild about,
I might have seen a beacon rise
Above my pain and doubt.

The rainbow promise sheds its rays
On skies with clouds o'erspread,
If we but look to future days
And see the light ahead.
—Eugene C. Dolson.

WESTMOUNT BRANCH TO MEET.

The first meeting of the Westmount Branch after the holiday season will be held on Tuesday, Oct. 13, in Victoria Hall, at half-past three o'clock. It is always desirable that there should be a good attendance at the first meeting. There seems to be inspiration, as there certainly is encouragement, in numbers, and it is hoped that this season's work will be taken up heartily by all the members from the very beginning. At the meeting on Oct. 13, the election of officers will be held, and other business of importance will come up.

The Westmount Branch has undertaken to extend a helping hand to the Protestant Infants' Home, by furnishing a table at the bazaar to be held in November in aid of the home. The stock of the table will be made up of dolls and toys only. There are probably many, both in the city and out of town, who have not time to attend the meetings, or cannot conveniently do so, but who would like to help. Donations of dolls and toys for the purpose may be sent to the president of the branch, Mrs. J. A. Hutchinson, 4170 St. Catherine street, Westmount, Que.

GIFTS ACKNOWLEDGED.

The Montreal Branch, in resuming its meetings after the holidays, wishes to acknowledge contributions received during the past few weeks. Five cases of clothing, etc., were sent by the society to the Deep Sea Mission in May. Dr. Cluny Macpherson, of 'The Hospital,' Battle Harbor, writing in receipt of the articles, says: 'The fishery in this neighborhood has been very poor this year, so that your substantial gifts in the way of clothing is being appreciated even more than usual, many families not having caught enough fish to purchase the barest necessaries, flour, tea, and molasses, for their winter diet.'

The president of the Branch, Mrs. H. M. Boyd, acknowledges the following contributions: From Miss Fairbairn, a large box of books and papers, which were distributed amongst the 'longshoremen during the strike; Miss Hooton, a large parcel of silk samples; a Friend, two boxes of books and papers; Mrs. Westgate, magazines and books; Miss Holmstrom, a parcel of clothing; a Friend, in Levis, the sum of two dollars, one dollar of which was used to assist an old man. A case of books was sent to Mrs. Hay, of Huntsville. A letter was received from L. J. Gilmore, of Havelock, asking for an address of some one who would be glad to get reading matter. Such may be sent to the Rev. H. C. Walsh, missionary of River Desert. A parcel of pictures and fancy articles was received from L. J. Gilmore, Havelock.

The opening meeting of the Montreal Branch, after the summer holidays, will be held on Tuesday evening, Oct. 6, at eight o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. H. M. Boyd, 31 St. Mark street. A large attendance of members is desired, as there is business of importance to discuss.

The secretary of the Montreal Branch is Miss M. A. Gibson, 3998 St. Catherine street, Montreal.

Communications regarding Sunshine work should be sent in not later than Thursday morning. Address Editor Sunshine Column, Witness Office.

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

When Michaelmas day is past, the turn of the year is realized, and the church bell at eventide, the Angelus, sounds out at six o'clock instead of seven in the rural districts of this province.

Driving along the country road with Beneficea she remarked that it was the custom in England to have goose for dinner, but was not aware of the saying that, 'If you eat goose on Michaelmas day you will never want money all the year round.' I could not tell her the origin of the custom, but quoted the lines--

'Some fowl at midsummer, a dish of fish in Lent,
At Christmas a capon, at St. Michaelmas a goose.'

'Well, well,' she remarked, 'we must try one next year, and if it could be verified, there would not be enough geese raised to satisfy hungry gourmands or money grabbers.'

The old institution of rents falling due on the feast of St. Michael and All Angels, does not affect this country, and like many worthier customs, it is hardly noticed except for the change of time on the old church bells.

Yet immortality remains with the festival, while we see the wild asters by the roadside that were given by a noted botanist the name of Michaelmas daisies, nearly four hundred years ago, as he took them from America to the English royal gardens. How beautiful their starry blossoms, an autumn symphony of color in every varying shade of mauve, violet and lavender, with here and there one of the darkest purple. Strange as it seems, the aster is one of the few flowers to which no medicinal virtue is ascribed, but it has a beauty that soothes and rests the eyes just like some human flowers, with power to heal tired senses at sight.

The name, Starwort, seems best suited for this flower, and it should be better known, improving under cultivation, and calling forth admiration and interest in late autumn. One of the leading specialists in this plant advertises one hundred varieties, and the fact that they do well in partial shade, and last in bloom through the three latest months of open weather, is in itself a recommendation.

The German 'Sternblume,' with its fragile faintly tinted lavender blossoms, is the most star-like of all, and has become wonderfully transformed by cultivation, but the Michaelmas daisy, generally conceded to be 'Aster ericoides,' with its dark foliage and heath-like flowers, is a frost bloom, with branching sprays of profuse snow crystal-like flowers. Queen of late autumn is this roadside flower, staying with us through its adversity, and cheering us with its brightness. Beloved by America's sweetest poet, he was never weary of singing its praises.

And so October finds us putting a new value on the blossoms left to us, trying to feel that brilliant foliage compensates for departed June, and treasuring a belated rose, where then dozens passed unheeded For who can tell but while—

'In the chill October blast,
In the garden leaves fall fast,
This, of roses, is the last.'

THE BLUE GLADIOLUS.

Last year among a collection of bulbs that were a choice gift, there blossomed some beautiful gladioli in all the usual shades of white and scarlet, crimson and yellow, with streaks and dots and shading that was very much admired. But after a while these beauties were little noticed, for out of its green sheathing there came a spike of flowers of an intense bright blue.

Its rare coloring, so unexpected, caused it to become famous, and the rest of the garden flowers must have been quite jealous of the note of admiration that pervaded our tone as we were sure to ask the passing guest, 'Have you seen the blue gladiolus?' with emphasis on the color, and the sight always called forth admiration. Years change us, even in floral fancies, for this season, the pet of the autumn bulbs seemed likely to prove faithless, and only now, when frost threatens, is about to open its shell-like flowers.

Strange to say, it has lost its power to charm. Are we changeable, and admiring more the wavy Montbretia, or the lovely white Anemones? Perhaps, it is a case of hope deferred, or the novelty has worn off. Certain it is the blue gladious had the beauty; how did it lose the power not only to 'have' but to hold?

DISEASED DRACAENA.

E.K.—Your case interests me very much, and I will write in a day or two. As for the Dracaena, or as it is sometimes called, the Dragon Tree, it is not always easy to tell the cause of the disease, but careful washing of the leaves, and good drainage is the best preventive.

It is no use to cut off the top, for it will not sprout the same again. Better give it more air and sunshine another season to harden and strengthen it. Evidently it has been allowed to grow too tall for its strength.

TREATMENT OF AN AZALEA.

Lily.—The summer treatment of an azalea should be to sink the pot in the ground in a bed of coal cinders, and in partial shade, keeping well watered as growth is made at that season of the year.

At present, if the plant is in the house, be sure to keep it cool and out of direct sunlight. Spray the leaves every day, and keep them moist in case of that enemy, the red spider, attacking it. Do not re-pot, and be sure to use peat and leaf mould, and never limestone, if putting on a little fresh earth.

RASPBERRIES IN AUTUMN.

Mr. R. S.—You are quite right in setting out your raspberry plants in autumn, for it makes a growth underground so early that it is almost impossible to get it planted early enough in spring, especially if it is an open winter.

These plants require some fibrous roots to keep them from heaving in spring, and should be cut back to eight or ten inches, if plants are not strong.

Let them be well mulched after the ground is frozen hard, and that will protect the rootlets through the first severe season.

PLANTS FOR NAME.

E.J.L.—Of the plants sent to be named, No. 1 is a dwarf perennial campanula that is considered hardy.

No. 2 is the Impatiens Sultana, sometimes called greenhouse Balsam, as it is too tender to endure frost. The third is a leaf of a plant of the Mallow family, but so covered with scale insects on the under side as to be hard to recognize. Of the three Begonias that form the rest of the collection, No. 4 is Semperflorens, while No. 5 is called Begonia Sanguinea on account of the red under side of the leaf; and No. 6 resembles Begonia Phyllomaniac, but it is not certain, for what looks like small growths on the dried specimen may in reality be only water blisters or disease.

It is very difficult to name begonias, as there are so many varieties that resemble each other, and the florist often re-names them, so that there is a little confusion on the subject sometimes.

FERNS THAT ARE DISEASED.

X.Y.Z.—It is so difficult to tell what is the matter with a fern without knowing the daily treatment, for so many things can do mischief. It may be a little too much sunshine, or a day of root drought. No use to tell you that it is a lack of chlorophyll, but it appears to be a waterliness, so to speak, in the plants. Foggy conditions with want of light sometimes cause this trouble, but they ought to be safe in a Wardian case. Washing with wood alcohol is the best remedy, and a little flour of sulphur dug into the soil sometimes proves effective as it is a corrective of all mildew.

Freezias should have been started long ago if for house culture, and they or grape hyacinths require the same treatment as hyacinths if to bloom in the window or greenhouse.

Thank you for kindly words. You would not enjoy my garden now for its glory has departed and its treasures have been removed to safer quarters. But if your wish holds good till spring, do not attempt 'to wander by and peep in,' but give me your name, and also that 'open sesame,' that you are a reader of the 'Witness,' and there being no gate you will soon find your way into the garden—that, though far from perfect, has in summer time its own dear charm.

TOMATOES THAT FAILED.

E.G.—It is a common complaint this season that tomatoes have failed to set fruit, or if setting have failed to ripen it early. The cool, wet summer after the heat, that tried the plants beyond endurance, is accountable for the shortage.

The only plan now is to take up the plants by the root and hang them in a dry loft, where they will perhaps ripen some fruit before frost if the green tomatoes are fully grown.

QUESTIONS ON SPRAYING.

'A Farmer' asks if it is likely that these spraying mixtures will result in slow poison, and refers particularly to its use on grapes that have been bought showing the result of the application of Bordeaux mixture. Ans.—There is not any danger if the formula is followed, and the consumer would have to eat six tons of grapes, stems included, to get an effective dose of the copper salt. In the case of apples it has been ascertained that the Bordeaux mixture can be safely used to within one month of picking.

This dread of being poisoned by American fruit has been a drawback to its export to foreign countries, and some years ago a shipment of apples arrived in England that had been packed in second-hand flour barrels and at first the flour remaining in the barrels was supposed to be white arsenic from American spraying mixtures. Your boy may eat his grapes in safety, though in market purchased grapes a cold water plunge is always a precaution and an improvement.

BERMUDA LILY.

Mrs. M.—Probably your lily was diseased before you planted it last year, for it is an uncertain bulb in the hands of amateurs. If you have a sound bulb plant it in a six-inch pot with rich soil and good drainage. Let it be at least three inches deep in the earth, because this lily throws out its best feeding roots from the stem just above the bulb. When growing it will need plenty of air and sunlight, and yet needs a cool shaded place till growth starts.

CLUB ROOT OR AMBURY.

Gardener.—There is no doubt from your description that this is the disease attacking your plants. It is generally worse where the same crop is grown successively on the same ground, but it is too late to save your crop now. It is said to be more disastrous during dry seasons. The insect is a sort of weevil and the best remedy is a slight dressing of the surface soil with hydro-sulphate of lime that can be obtained from the gas works.

Powdered tobacco has been tried with partial success. If the dry hydro-sulphuret is used, eight bushels to the acre can be spread by hand over the surface and harrowed in. The application of unslacked lime, deep tillage and rotation of crops are the most successful remedies.

Advertisements.

Of Special Interest to Ladies.

Unsightly Warts can be removed in a few hours by Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor. Reliable, safe and sure. Try Putnam's.

Advertisements.

RADWAY'S PILLS

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Regulate the liver and digestive organs. The safest and best medicine in the world for the

CURE

of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking RADWAY'S PILLS. By so doing

DYSPEPSIA

Sick Headache, Foul Stomach, Biliousness, will be avoided, as the food that is eaten contributes its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body.

Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

RADWAY & CO., 7 St. Helen st., Montreal

SEWERS.

ROAD DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that it is proposed to construct sewers in the undermentioned streets or sections of streets, namely:

BELANGER STREET—From St. Denis street to Cowan street.
CASAULT STREET—From Gauthier street to the north line of city limits.
COWAN STREET—From Belanger street to St. Zotique street.
CUVILLIER STREET — From Forsyth northwards to a distance of 400 feet.
DORION STREET—From Gauthier street to the north line of City limits.
GARNIER STREET—From Laurier avenue to St. Gregoire street.
GAUTHIER STREET — From Delorimier avenue to Papineau avenue.
GAIN STREET—From Gauthier street to the north line of City limits.
LAURIER AVENUE—From Chambord st. to Garnier street.

Proprietors wishing connections must notify the City Surveyor at once, as after sewers are completed, permit must be taken out and sum deposited to cover estimated cost of such connections. Claims for existing sewers in said streets must be filed with City Surveyor within two months after the completion of the new sewers. Any information with regard to sewers to be built will be given at the office of the City Surveyor. All in accordance with By-law No. 298 concerning sewers.

(By order),

JOHN R. BARLOW,
City Surveyor.

City Surveyor's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, 1st October, 1903.

Rutland Railroad

EXCURSION

From MONTREAL (Windsor St. Station) to

NEW YORK.

Going Oct. 14th and 15th. Returning until Oct. 26th.

$10.65 For the Round Trip.

Further information and Pullman accommodation at CITY TICKET OFFICE, 141 St. James street (Tel. Main 4456), Windsor Station and Windsor Hotel.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

THANKSGIVING DAY

Round trip tickets will be sold between all stations at

SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE

Going dates—Oct. 14 and 15.
Return limit—Oct. 19, 1903.

THE MOOSE

Open Season Commences in

QUEBEC..... Sept. 1st
NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA..... Sept. 16th

Quebec Service

Trains leave Montreal at 7.40 a.m., 12 noon and 11.45 p.m. On SATURDAYS, a special fast train leaves Montreal at 7.45 p.m. Returning, trains leave Levis at 12.45 and 4.15 p.m.

Improved Night Service

The express leaving daily, except Sunday, at 11.45 p.m., with sleeper attached, arrives at Levis at 6.50 a.m. Passengers can occupy this sleeper at 9 p.m. and remain in same until 8 a.m.

All Trains Depart from Bonaventure Station.

CITY TICKET OFFICES,
143 St. James Street, and Bonaventure Station.

Professional.

R. A. DUNTON & H. BABY,
NOTARIES, Etc.,
GUARDIAN BUILDING, 160 St. James St.
FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT.
MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

WILLIAM PATTERSON, M.A., LL.B.,
Advocate, Barrister and Solicitor,
TEMPLE BUILDING, 185 St James st., Montreal
Telephone, with long distance equipment. Main 3080

PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, All Countries.
FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.,
SOLICITORS AND EXPERTS.
Canada Life Building. MONTREAL.

SMITH, MARKEY & MONTGOMERY
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.
TEMPLE BUILDING,
162 ST. JAMES STREET.
ROBT. C. SMITH, K.C. FRED. H. MARKEY.
GEO. H. A. MONTGOMERY.
WALDO W. SKINNER.

ARCH. McGOUN, K.C.,
IMPERIAL BUILDING,
Tel. Main 1838. Room 81.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS
OWEN N. EVANS,
TEMPLE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

NEW YORK EXCURSION

FROM MONTREAL.

ROUND TRIP **$10.65**

Going Dates—Octobe 14 and 15.
Return Limit—October 26, 1903.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Round trip tickets will be sold between all stations in Canada at

SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE.

Going dates—Oct. 14 and 15.
Return limit—Oct. 19, 1903.

REDUCED FARE
—TO—
WESTERN & PACIFIC POINTS.

Until Nov. 30, 1903, Colonist fares from MONTREAL to

Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, Portland, Rossland, Nelson, Trail, Robson... $48.40
Spokane..... $46.40
Anaconda, Butte, Helena..... 43.90
Colorado Springs, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake..... 43.90
San Francisco, Los Angeles..... 49.00

FALL AND WINTER TRAIN SERVICE
In Effect October 4, 1903.

7.00 a.m.— Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Massena Springs.
8.00 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Quebec, Portland.
8.05 a.m.—Chambly, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.
8.40 a.m.—Coteau, Alexandria, Ottawa, via C.A. Ry.
8.45 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, New York, via D. & H.
*9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.
9.01 a.m.—St. Johns, Boston, Springfield, New York, via C.V.R.
10.00 a.m.— Cornwall, Brockville, Toronto
11.10 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, New York, via D. & H.
1.35 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington.
*4.10 p.m.—Coteau, Alexandria, Ottawa, via C. A. Ry.
4.15 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Quebec, Island Pond.
4.20 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington.
4.45 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point.
5.01 p.m.—Chambly, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.
5.15 p.m.—Cornwall, Brockville.
5.16 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe.
6.00 p.m.—St. Lambert, Chambly, Marieville, St. Cesaire.
6.20 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans.
*7.40 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, New York, via D. & H.
8.00 p.m.—Cornwall, Kingston, Toronto.
*8.01 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Quebec, Portland.
*8.40 p.m.—St. Johns, Boston, Springfield, New York, via C.V.R.
*10.30 p.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.

NOTE.—*Daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

SUBURBAN SERVICE.

For changes in suburban service see Time Tables, which can now be had at Company's offices.

CITY TICKET OFFICES,
137 St. James Street. Telephones Main 460 and 461
or Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

WILL SELL RETURN TICKETS FOR

ThanksGiving Day, 1903.

AT ONE WAY FIRST-CLASS FARE

October 14th and 15th,
GOOD FOR RETURN UNTIL
October 19th, 1903.

One Way Second Class Tickets on sale until November 30th, 1903, from

$48.90—Montreal to Nelson, Rossland, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash. and Portland, Ore.

$46.40—Montreal to Spokane, Wash.

$43.90—Montreal to Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Helena, Butte and Anaconda.

Proportionately low rates to other points.

Ottawa Sleeper leaves Windsor Station every night at 10.10 p.m.

General Change in Time, October 11th, 1903.

CITY TICKET and TELEGRAPH OFFICE 129 ST JAMES ST. next Post Office.

Intercolonial Railway.
TENDER FOR BUILDINGS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside, "Tender for Buildings," will be received until MONDAY, the 12th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1903, for the Buildings required at Moose Park, Forestdale and Aston Junction Stations.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the offices of the Station Masters at Moose Park, Forestdale and Aston Junction, and at the office of the Engineer of Maintenance, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the Specifications must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N.B., Sept. 26, 1903.

ALLAN LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA MOVILLE.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

From Liverpool,	From Montreal,
Sept. 10 *BAVARIAN	Sept. 26, 6 a.m.
Sept. 17 *IONIAN	Oct. 3, 6 a.m.
Sept. 24 *TUNISIAN	Oct. 10, 6 a.m.
Oct. 1 *PARISIAN	Oct. 17, 9 a.m.
Oct. 8 PRETORIAN	Oct. 24, 6 a.m.

*These steamers do not carry cattle.

Tunisian and Bavarian are the largest and fastest steamers on the Canadian route. 10,576 tons. Twin screws. Tunisian's reco 6 days, 5 hours, 27 minutes.

Midship saloons, spacious promenade decks, electric lights throughout.

FIRST CLASS, Bavarian, Tunisian, Ionian, $75. Parisian $70. Other steamers $65 upwards.

SECOND CLASS, Liverpool, or Londonderry Bavarian, Tunisian, or Ionian, $40 and $42.50. Other steamers, $37.50 and $40. Return tickets at reduced rates.

THIRD CLASS, Liverpool, London or Glasgow $25 or $26; Paris, $31.

GLASGOW SERVICE.

From Montreal.	From New York.
Corinthian..... Oct. 8	Numidian..... Oct.
Sicilian..... Oct. 22	Mongolian..... Oct.

First Cabin $80. Second Cabin $35

Apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.

GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

BLACK DIAMOND

Steamship Line.

Operated by Dominion Iron & Steel Co., Limited, Lessee of Dominion Coal Co., Limited.
—SEASON 1903—

Sailings about every 8 or 9 days.

Regular freight or passenger service throughout the season between MONTREAL and
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.
SYDNEY AND NORTH SYDNEY, C.B.
ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.

For all particulars as to passenger fares, freight rates, bills of lading, etc., apply to A KINGMAN, General Freight & Pass. gent Telephone Main 3351. Montreal.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., LIMITED.)

MANCHESTER LINERS LIMITED
Montreal and Manchester.

From Manchester.	From Montreal.
Sept. 23 xManchester Shipper	Oct. 11
Oct. 3 Manchester Corporation	Oct. 22
Manchester Importer	Oct. 29
Oct. 17 *Manchester Commerce	Nov. 5
Oct. 24 *Manchester City	Nov. 12
Manchester Engineer	Nov. 15

x This steamer will call at Charlottetown.
*Fitted with cold storage.

Above steamers have first-class accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

HANSA ST. LAWRENCE LINE.
Montreal and Antwerp.

From Antwerp.	From Montreal.
Sept. 20 Indiana	Oct. 15
Oct. 5 Manchester Importer	
Oct. 20 Manchester Engineer	

For particulars as to Through Bills of Lading apply to
FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited, Agents, 44 St. Francois Xavier, st., Montreal, P.Q.

R. & O. HELLENIC ADRIATIC NAVIGATION

REDUCED RATES WEST.

Staterooms warm and comfortable.
TORONTO.....$6.50. Return, $11.50.
HAMILTON.....$7.00. Return, $12.00.
Berths and Meals Included.

On Montreal-Toronto-Hamilton line—Steamers leaving Montreal on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 p.m., and running via Thousand Islands and Bay of Quinte

Quebec line—Steamers leave daily except Sunday at 7 p.m.

Saguenay line—Steamers leave Quebec at 8 a.m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Saguenay Excursions by the popular steamer "Virginia" are now in effect.

City Ticket Office, 128 St. James street.

Ottawa River Navigation Co.

Daily Steamers 'SOVEREIGN' and 'EMPRESS' have been withdrawn for season.

Market Steamer 'DUCHESS OF YORK' to CARILLON and Intermediate Ports, leaves WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 6 a.m.

Str. 'PRINCESS' for Hawkesbury Papineauville etc., Ottawa, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 5.30 p.m.

Passengers and freight at lowest rates.

Apply HEAD OFFICE—165 Common Street.
Telephone MAIN 1029.

CANADIAN LAKE and OCEAN NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NEW FAST FREIGHT SERVICE
BETWEEN
Montreal & Port Arthur & Fort William, Ont.
CONNECTING WITH
Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific Railways To all points in Manitoba and the Great West.

The new Steel Screw Steamers "J. H. PLUMMER," "A. E. AMES" and "H. M. PELLATT" are intended to sail weekly as above, calling at TORONTO, HAMILTON and CLEVELAND, if sufficient inducement offers.

These steamers are fitted with all modern appliances for handling all classes of freight, and having a speed of 14 miles per hour, will make the passage to Fort Arthur in about one week, so that shippers can have their freight delivered in Winnipeg within ten days of shipment here.

For Freight and other particulars, apply to
THOS. HARLING, Agent,
406 Board of Trade Building.

DOMINION LINE
STEAMSHIPS.

MONTREAL to LIVERPOOL.

*SOUTHWARK.. Oct. 3 Nov. 7
†DOMINION..... Oct. 10 Nov. 14
†KENSINGTON.. Oct. 17
*CANADA..... Oct. 31

BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

SS. NEW ENGLAND...Oct. 1 Oct. 22
SS. MAYFLOWER.....Oct. 8 Nov. 5
SS. COMMONWEALTH. Oct. 22 Nov. 19

BOSTON TO MEDITERRANEAN.

VANCOUVER..Oct. 10 | CAMBROMAN..Oct. 31

Superior accommodation for all classes of passengers at moderate rates.

PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL.

†ENGLISHMAN..Oct. 3 | †IRISHMAN.....Oct. 17
†NOMADIC.....Oct. 10 | †TAURIC.....Oct. 24

Avonmouth Dock and Bristol.
From Montreal.

OTTOMAN.....Oct. 9 | †MANXMAN....Nov. 7
†TUROOMAN....Oct. 23 | IBERIAN.....Nov. 14

*Cold storage and cool air.
† Cold storage.

For all particulars regarding freight or passage apply to
The DOMINION LINE, 17 St. Sacrament St. Montreal.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO
ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.
PROPOSED SUMMER SAILINGS,
Montreal to Liverpool.

'LAKE ERIE'.....Oct. 1st
'MOUNT TEMPLE'.....Oct. 16th.
'LAKE CHAMPLAIN'.....Oct. 22nd.
*'LAKE MICHIGAN'.....Oct. 26th.

*The 'Lake Michigan' carries third class passengers only, and the 'Mount Temple,' a limited number of First Cabin and third class passengers.

Montreal to Avonmouth.

'MONMOUTH'.....Oct. 2nd.
*'MONTROSE'.....Oct. 9th.
'MONTEAGLE'.....Oct. 23rd.

*The 'Montrose' carries second cabin passengers.

Steamers sail at daybreak from King Edward Pier, foot of St. Sulpice St. Passengers embark after 8 p.m. day previous to sailing.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin, $50 and upwards. Round trip tickets at reduced rates.

Second cabin to Liverpool, and by 'Monteagle' and 'Montfort' to Avonmouth, $37.50; to London, $40.00.

Second Cabin, round trip, $71.25; London, $73.75.

Third Class to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry and Queenstown, $25.00.

To book passage, and for all particulars, apply to
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES,
6 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, Montreal.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited).

RIVER AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE

Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes.

THE WELL and favorably know SS. 'CAMPANA,' 1,700 tons, lighted by electricity, and with all modern comforts, leaves Montreal on Mondays, at 1 p.m., 7th and 21st September, for Pictou, N.S., calling at Quebec, Father Pointe, Gaspe, Mal Bay, Perce, Cape Cove, Grand River, Summerside, P.E.I., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.

The finest trip of the season for health and comfort.

ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.

For freight, passage and Staterooms apply to
J. G. BROCK & CO., Agents,
211 Commissioners street, city.

REFORD AGENCIES.
DONALDSON LINE.
Glasgow Weekly Service.

From MONTREAL.

SS. SALACIA.....Sept. 17
SS. MARINA (cold storage).....Sept. 24
SS. KASTALIA (cold storage).....Oct. 1
SS. TRITONIA (cool air).....Oct. 8

Donaldson Bros., Glasgow.

THOMSON LINE.
London Weekly Service.
From MONTREAL.

SS. DEVONA (cold storage & cool air)...Sept. 19
SS. CERVONA (cold storage and cool air). Sept. 26
SS. HURONA (cold storage and cool air)...Oct. 3
SS. KILDONA (cold storage and cool air)..Oct. 10

Leith Service.

SS. HANSEAT.....Sept. 30

Agents—Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Sons & Co., 7 Fenchurch avenue, London, E.C.; W. Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

LORD LINE,
Cardiff Service.
From Montreal.

SS. LORD LANSDOWNE.....Oct. 3
Thomas Dixon & Sons, Belfast.

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited,
25 St Sacrament Street, MONTREAL

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

WALTER PAUL'S
Grocery Establishment
IS THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY

for FINE GROCERIES, for the best quality of HAMS, BACON and BUTTER, and all kinds of Provisions; for Extra quality of FRESH VEGETABLES, for the greatest variety of TABLE and PRESERVING FRUIT.

Bell Phones Up 1237
1238
Cor. of Metcalfe and St. Catherine Streets.

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c.

DRAIN PIPES,
PORTLAND CEMENTS,
AT LOWEST MARKET RICES.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
345 St. James street.

The Boys' Page.

What Gervais Gave to His Country.

(By Caroline K. Herrick.)

(Continued.)

Gervais crouched behind a bush—hoping they had not seen him. Peeping through the branches he saw a soldier raise his rifle and fire. A white pigeon came tumbling over and over through the air and fell among the bushes, almost within reach of his arm. As it fell, he had caught sight of a dark spot in its white plumage—a single grey feather under the left wing—a mark he knew well. Creeping along the ground, he seized the dead bird.

But at the same moment a horse came pushing through the thicket and the marksman dismounted and began to search for the bird he had shot. There was no possibility of concealment and Gervais made no attempt to escape. The soldier—discovering him with the dead pigeon in his hand—snatched it from him and dragged him roughly from his hiding-place, cuffing his ears as he went. It was grief for Susette that made the tears run down Gervais's cheeks, but the officer in command of the party called angrily:

'Stop that, you fellow! We are not making war on children. Bring the lad to me.'

Gervais looked up into the face of a tall, noble-looking man whose lips were hidden by a thick brown moustache, but whose kind eyes seemed to smile upon him.

'What art thou doing here, little man?' he asked.

'Gathering herbs for my mother,' Gervais answered, showing his basket.

'He had the pigeon in his hands, Your Highness,' the soldier interrupted. 'He has taken the letters it was carrying.'

'I took nothinfig,' said Gervais.

'Have you found nothing on the bird?' asked the officer.

'Nothing, Your Highness. The brat was quick enough to secure whatever there may have been.'

'I took nothing,' repeated Gervais, addressing the officer who had spoken to him in French. 'Search me and see!' and he dropped his basket and threw off his blouse.

The soldier tossed his dandelions out on the ground, shook his blouse, felt in his pockets, drew off his shoes and looked in them, finding nothing, while the great man watched and admonished him:

'Gently, gently! be not rough with the child!'

When the fruitless seorch was over he said:

'There, thou mayest go home, my little man. I believed thou wast speaking truth.'

Gervais put on his blouse, gathered up his dandelions and turned go, but stopped when he saw the dead pigeon lying unnoticed where the soldier had thrown it.

'May I have the pigeon?' he asked, timidly.

'Why dost thou want it?' asked the officer.

He wanted it that he might bury it carefully, but he could not tell those strange men so. After a moment's hesitation he faltered,

'It is long since we tasted meat.'

'Is there no longer meat to be had in Paris?' they asked.

Instinctively the boy knew that he should not betray the distressful condition of the besieged city and he replied evasively:

'There is none for those who have no money to buy.'

'Take the bird,' said the tall officer, and Gervais laid the pigeon on the leaves in his basket and turned his face to the city, while the Germans cantered in the opposite direction.

When we had arrived so close to the barriere that he felt quite safe from another such encounter, Gervais sat down, tenderly lifted the pigeon from its bed of leaves, wiped the blood stains from its breast with the sleeve of his black blouse and smoothed its ruffled plumage. As he laid the tail feathers in order it seemed to him that there were more of them than there used to be and there certainly was one that would not lie quite straight in line with the rest. Running his fingers up the quill to straighten it he felt something—hardly thicker than a hair—that passed around the feather and held it to those on either side—felt it again, about an inch higher up. Then his finger tip slipped over the end of the quill, which had been cut off.

Why should that feather have been tied in the pigeon's tail? Like a flash of light there shone into his memory the recollection of something his Uncle Francois had told him some weeks ago, how that Monsieur Dagron, the maker of microscopic photographs, was experimenting with a new material he had invented, on which greatly reduced photograph copies of military despatches were to be taken, which would then be sent by pigeons, concealed in such a manner that the Germans would never be able to find them.

'I must not tell you any more about it, Gervais,' his uncle had said. 'It is too important a secret to be entrusted to a child,' which was quite true. It was so important a secret that it had not been entrusted to Uncle Francois himself.

Perhaps that extra feather in the pigeon's tail had something to do with the new method of sending despatches. Perhaps she had been carrying a letter after all. At any rate, he must take the bird to headquarters.

He asked the guard who was pacing to and fro before the gate to bring him to General Trochu.

'And why should I take thee to General Trochu?' the guard demanded roughly.

'I have been outside the "barrières,"' replied Gervais, 'and I would tell the general of something I have seen.'

The man grumbled angrily, but feared to take the responsibility of refusing the boy's demand; so Gervais was presently ushered into a room where several officers were grouped around a table strewn with maps and papers.

'It is useless to plan a sortie,' said one, as Gervais was pushed into the room, 'until we had heard from Gambetta.'

The soldier saluted and begged pardon for the interruption. 'But this child insisted on seeing Monsieur le General,' he explained.

(To be continued.)

A Trick That Did Not Work

(From 'Longman's Magazine.')

The following story of Indian magic was told me by the person to whom it was told by the late Lord Lytton. I give it in my own words, for the excellent, though humiliating, reason that I have mislaid the manuscript.

When in India Lord Lytton often sought out conjurers, but never saw any but the usual feats, such as the mango tree trick and the basket trick. The method in each case is known, or, at all events, plausible explanations have been given by Mr. Maskelyne and other experts. On one occasion Lord Lytton liked something in the looks of the conjurer who was performing in an open space before his house. After the ordinary exhibition, His Lordship asked the magician if he could not do something more out of the common way. The man said he would try, and asked for a ring, which Lord Lytton gave him. He then requested an officer to take in either hand a handful of seeds; one sort was sesame, the name of the other sort my informant did not know. Holding these seeds and having the ring between his finger and thumb, the officer was to go to a well in the corner of the compound. He was to dispose of the seeds in a certain way—I think on the low wall round the well, into the depth of which he was to throw the ring. All this was done, and the magician asked Lord Lytton where re would like the ring to reappear. He answered 'In my despatch box,' of which the key was attached to his watch chain, or, at all events, he had it with him on the spot. The despatch box was brought out. Lord Lytton opened it, and there was the ring.

This trick would be easy if the British officer was a confederate of the juggler's, and if he possessed a duplicate key to the despatch box. In that case he would not throw the ring into the well, but would take it into the house, open the box and insert the ring. But this explanation involves enormous improbabilities, while it is unlikely, again, that the conjurer managed to insert a duplicate ring into the despatch box beforehand. Lord Lytton then asked the juggler if he could repeat the trick. He answered in the affirmative, and a lady lent another ring. Another officer took it, with the seeds, as before, and dropped the ring into the well. The countenance of the juggler altered in the pause which followed. Something, he said, had gone wrong, and he seemed agitated. Turning to the second officer he said: 'Did you arrange the seeds as I bade you?' 'No,' said the officer, 'I thought that was nonsense, and I threw them away.' The juggler seemed horrified. 'Do you think I do this by myself?' he said, and, packing up, he departed.

The well was carefully dragged, and at last the lady's ring was brought to the surface. That ring, at least, had certainly been in the water. But had the first ring been as faithfully consigned to the depths? Experts will be of various opinion as to that, yet the hypothesis of confederacy and of a duplicate key to the despatch box is difficult.

A STRAWBERRY BARREL.

There is one novel and very useful method of growing strawberries where there is even a few square feet of space to devote to it, and strange to say, this little ground space need not be good soil nor even earth. This is to put soil in a barrel and grow the plants in it. For those in towns or cities, or anywhere that there is very little room to spare, it is entirely practicable. I now have a strawberry barrel in my back yard in Washington City that is a perfect picture of health and vigor.

Any kind of barrel may be used, but a good, strong sugar barrel is very suitable and will only cost ten cents. A syrup or kerosene barrel would be more durable, but one that will last two seasons is good enough.

The first thing to do is to drive two small nails through each stave, where each hoop crosses it and clinch them well. If the barrel has wire hoops use small staples instead of nails. Nail the bottom head in securely. This will hold all firmly together. Bore four or five small auger holes in the bottom, but none should be in the centre, that the water may escape slowly but not quickly through the water pipe that is to be put in the centre. Then make three sets of holes in the sides of the barrel, through which the plants are to grow. These should be at least eight inches apart every way. I made the lower row in my barrel eight inches from the bottom, the upper one four inches from the top and the middle one half way between these two. There are eight holes in each row, making twenty-four in all. The holes can be made with an auger large or small, or keyhole saw. They should be about one and a half inches in diameter, and it is well to have them a little larger up and down than crosswise of the barrel. There must be a pipe or other means of watering the soil put in the barrel at the centre of it. A short piece of old tin spouting with a lot of nail holes in it is very good, and a few joints of small tile is better. Three or four plastering laths formed into a tube will do. This should be ready to place in the centre of the barrel and should be about one and a half inch above the top. In preparing the soil, get only that which is very rich and will not bake, but be loose and porous.

All will be ready to set the plants when the above directions have been followed. Some good variety of strawberry must be chosen, and one with perfect flowers is necessary if only one is used, owing to the need of pollination. Marshall, Glen Mary, Splendid and Parker Earle are all suitable and good in every way. Potted plants are the best, but any strong well rooted ones will do. Place the water pipe in position, and fill up the barrel with the rich soil already prepared as far as the top of the first row of holes, and tramp it down firmly. Then set one good plant at each hole, by carefully putting the leaves through it to the outside and spreading the roots out on the soil. Fill up to the next row of holes, tramp the soil well, as before, and set the next row of plants. Then fill up to the last row of holes and set the plants, after which fill to the top of the barrel and set six plants there, in an upright position. The water pipe should be kept in the centre during the fflling. Pour about five gallons of water slowly into the pipe at once and some on top. If the work is well done and good plants are used none will die, and they will soon begin to make new growth. Keep all runners clipped off as they appear. It will be necessary to water through the pipe and on top of the soil every few days. There will be no weeds to pull, no tillage and no dirty berries when they come. In case of frost all can be covered. It is surprising how much fruit one barrel will produce. Some estimate one quart for each plant, as many fruit stems come out from each one. Any time before growing stops in the fall will do to plant such a strawberry barrel, but the earlier the better and the more fruit may be expected next year. During winter there should be a protection of matting or something to prevent rapid and severe freezing and thawing out of the soil.

The barrel can easily be rolled into some protected place so that even in the most severe climates one may be sure of success.

In Our Work Shop.

A TELEPHONE.

Reprinted by Request.

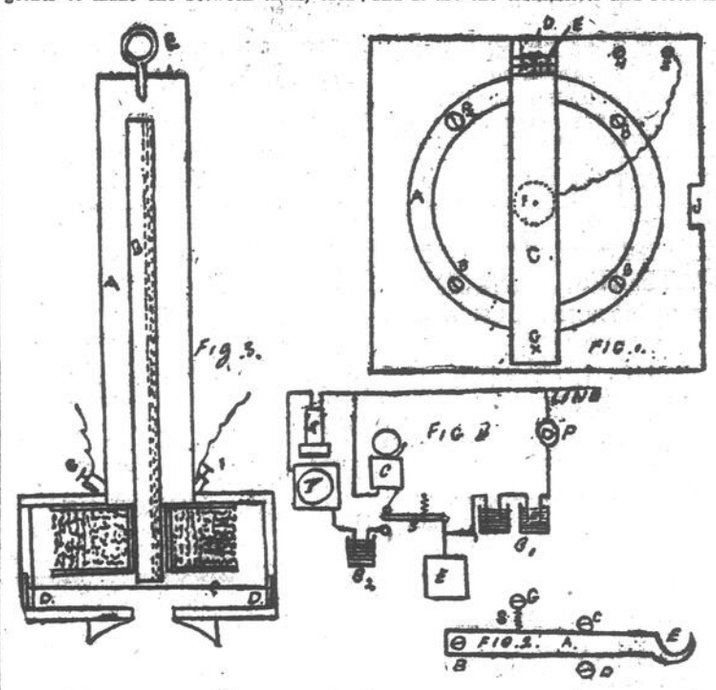
(By Walter E. Sedgeworth, Toronto, for the Boys' Page.)

A useful telephone may be made very easily, the directions seeming more elaborate when read than when worked out. I would advise two boys who live near together to make one between them, each making their own instruments after these directions. You will notice that all the drawings are just half size. Cut the back support from 1 in. well-seasoned hard wood. It should be about 5½ x 8 in., and from ¼ in. wood cut two strips 4½ x 2 in., and two others 4½ by 2 in., and two others 4 x 2 in. These are to be nailed together to form the sides and ends of a box 4 x 4 x 2 in., inside measurement. This is to be nailed on to the back support ½ in. from the bottom and sides. To make the cover cut a piece 4½ x 4½ in., and in its centre cut a hole ½ in. in diameter. This may be fitted with a trumpet to catch the sound, when spoken into. The lid is to be fastened on with hinges and a catch to keep it closed. On a smooth-grained piece of hard wood ¼ in. thick trace two circles 2½ in. in diameter, and concentric with these, two more 5 in. in diameter. Now, with a scroll saw or penknife cut these out, and you will have two flat rings ¼ in. thick and ¼ in. wide. Now place the lid of the box downwards on your bench and glue one ring firmly to it, so that the ½ in. hole is just in the centre of the ring, as shown at A, fig. 1. When the glue is dry place the other ring on the top of the first ring, and bore holes to receive the four screws, B, fig. 1. In fig. 1, C, is a piece of ¼ in. wood 3½ in. long by ½ in. wide, and D is a block of wood 1 x ⅜ x ½ in. It is glued to the back of the lid as shown, just leaving room for the lid to close. C is to be attached to the block by a hinge, E. Now get at a photographer's a piece of ferrotype plate, and cut out a piece 3 in. in diameter; be careful not to bend it while doing this. This is to be clamped tightly between the two rings of wood and fastened down with the four screws. From a piece of electric light carbon cut off two pieces ¼ in. long. One is to be glued to the ferrotype plate in the centre, and the other to the arm, G, so that they both touch. A spring is to be attached to C at G, and is to be brought out through the front of the lid and attached to a peg, and by tightening or loosening this spring the pressure between the two blocks may be regulated. A fine piece of copper wire is to be attached to each carbon block, and the wire from the block attached to the diaphragm is to be soldered to I, and the other wire to the hinge E. H and I are two binding posts, and a wire joins the hinges E to the binding post H. The automatic switch is shown in fig. 2. The lever A is a piece of brass 3½ x ¼ in.; on the end a fork or hook is made, on which to hang the receiver. It is to be attached to the left inside of the box by the screw B. A hole, J, fig. 1, is cut in lid to let it pass out. It should be allowed to move up and down about ¼ in. Two screws, C and D, are placed so that the lever will strike, both when moving up and down. A spring, S, is attached to the lever, and to a screw G, fig. 2, so that A, the lever, is in contact with D when the receiver is on the hook, and in contact with C when it is removed or in use.

The receiver is shown in section in fig. 3.

Get a wooden pill box 3 in. in diameter; cut a ½ in. hole in the centre of the lid, and a 1 in. hole in the bottom of the box. Make a round piece of wood 1 in. in diameter and 5 in. long. Bore a hole with a ¼ in. bit, to within ½ in. of the end. Glue the open end of the roller into the bottom of the box, as shown in fig. 3. Now procure a piece of iron rod ¼ in. in diameter and 5¾ in. long, and glue it into the hole in the cylindrical piece of wood so that it comes about one-sixteenth to one-eighth inch below the edge of the box. A ring, D, may have to be made to keep the ferrotype plate, C, from touching the lid of the box in the centre, for it must be allowed to vibrate freely. Also make a bobbin of wood or paper to fit over the rod, and about ¾ in. high. This is to be wound full of No. 32 cotton-covered wire, and the ends attached to binding screws, F and G. A circle of ferrotype plate is next cut out. It is to be large enough to just fit inside of the lid of the box. It is to be clamped between the edges of the lid, and of the box as shown at D, fig. 3, and the lid is to be fastened on with screws. A hook, E, is to be screwed in the end to hang the receiver up by.

A diagram of the connections is shown in fig. 4. You will notice that for each end two sets of batteries are needed, one for the bell and one for the transmitter and receiver. For distance up to 100 feet you will use one battery for the transmitter and two for the bell, and for 200 feet double the number. Screw the bell on to the base board just over the transmitter. When connecting up be sure you arrange the battery at each end so that the zinc at one end will join the carbon at the other, otherwise they would not work in unison. The diagram shown is only for one end. The other end is similar. In the diagram B is the bell battery; B2 the transmitter battery, T and R are the transmitter and receiver; C the bell; S the switch, and P the push button. The line wire should be galvanized iron wire number 16, and should be hung on porcelain or glass insulators. E is the earth plate. This wire may be joined to a gas or water pipe which is near at hand.



Puzzles.

A HARD QUESTION.

Why is the glass of a window colder than the walls of a room?

AN ANAGRAM FOR THE 'WITNESS.'
(To the Editor of the Montreal 'Weekly Witness.')

In looking over the list of prize-winners in Anagram contest last night, I happened to look at the name of your paper, and these words seemed to stand out plainly over it:

Worth, wit, sense, all met, ye ken!

They seem so characteristic of your paper I could not resist sending my anagram.

C. H. HADDOCK,
Woodstock.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF LAST WEEK.

1. Limes, miles. Daniel, nailed, Claimed, decimal. Lemons, melons.
2. Eat, tea.
3. Nose, no-i-se.
4. Connected diamonds.
5. The defeat of King Harold at Hastings.

```
        P       H
      P E A   B O A
    P E A C H O R S E
      A C E   A S K
        H       E
      T E A   E V A
    H E D G E V A D E
      A G E   A D D
        E       E
```

OUTDOOR AND INDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Love of Catnip Ruins Lynxes

Greediness was the undoing of a pair of Vermont lynxes during the early part of the month—greediness for catnip—whereby they met, fought and were conquered by a family of bears, after giving a pretty good account of themselves. The story is told by Mose White, a farmer of Shrewsbury, Vt., who sometimes acts as guide to the summer tourist in search of sport. He had in tow at the time three Montreal men, and they corroborate his story of the remarkable fight they saw between a male and female bay lynx and a family of bears.

The party was trout fishing along the Eddy and Brewer brooks, at the foot of Killington peak. The brooks come down on either side of the peak like the prongs to the letter 'Y,' meet, and then run into the main stream about two miles above McLaughlin's falls, on Cold river. The forests along either brook are dense and wild and shelter many bears, lynx and deer. In fact, they comprise an almost impenetrable northern jungle.

After a rather unsatisfactory morning they went inland for lunch, and then sat down on the top of a cliff for an after luncheon loaf and smoke. Below them was an intervale in the forest, with a clearing perhaps twenty rods in diameter, and back of that a second cliff about as high as the one on which they sat. They were all resting at ease, when Mose suddenly grabbed Willis Blackmore, one of the party, by the shoulder and hoarsely whispered to him to look across the gap at the top of the opposite bluff. There, standing with his feet braced out like a new-born calf, was a large buck. He evidently scented danger, for he moved his ears forward and back rapidly, stamped, and then, throwing up his head, dashed into the jungle. Blackmore thought the deer had got wind of the party, but Mose believed there were other reasons for the buck's actions, and cautioned all to lie flat in the scant shrubbery that covered the rocks.

They had hardly complied when two lean, lithe animals, which all knew to be lynx, came crouching out of the undergrowth to the point where the deer had stood but a few moments before, and sniffed suspiciously. Suddenly one of the animals threw his head in the air and began to sniff rapturously, and then turned slowly about, as though on a pedestal. The other watched him, and then the pair ran along the edge of the high rocks and worked their way down to the little clearing at the base. In another moment they were rolling ing it as fast as they could chew the ing it as fast as the ycould chew the pungent weed.

Soon the great, sleek cats were fairly drunk with the stuff, and as playful as kittens. The female purred hoarsely to her mate, rolled on her back and evinced the most extreme delight. The male, too, was soon rolling about, snarling playfully, and snapping at the tail of the other like a kitten playing with its mother. All the time they were eating the weed, and getting more and more under its influence. Finally, when they were satisfied, they staggered up the side of the cliffs like drunken men and lay down at the top of the hill in utter abandon.

The party was still watching them when Mose again grabbed Blackmore by the arm and motioned to the opening of the clearing at the right. 'Bears,' he whispered. 'Lie flat.' There at the edge shielded by low branched spruces and balsams, were four of the shaggy animals, evidently a male, female and two cubs. They, too, were sniffing and standing at attention, as though part of a woodland photograph. Between the scent of the deer, lynx and men they were in a quandary. The cubs were a trifle in the rear, where they had been placed by the mother at the first suggestion of danger. One of the fellows made a movement by her into the open, but she shoved him back and resumed her ing. A second later, however the youngsters wriggled by and in plain sight.

A minute later they had caught of the male lynx and were scr up the cliff to make his acq for all the world like a pair of puppies. With a roar of the mother followed, and in her came the father. Mr. and staggered to their feet and stood The first cub had scarcely stuck quiring nose over the edge of before he got a cuff from the sent him sprawling down to the The second took to his heels howl of fright, and their parent ing out their resentment of ment of their offspring, came moment later four forms were in a death struggle at the top.

The men were scarcely away, and they were distinctly Even Mose White was a bit says the din of battle could heard for a mile, and the fervently. The cubs were gether at the foot of the cliff, the conflict in wild-eyed whining for their parents. then one of them started to the rocks, but before he had his courage gave out and he to the foot.

Then a remarkable thing One of the cubs was attracted round stone, lying on the other stone, near the middle clearing. His attention seemed on it to the exclusion of else. Finally he trotted over tiously pushed it with his foot round stone fell to the ground ed a few feet. The motion cub's fancy, and, cocking his one side, he sidled over and again. Then he took it up paws and began to play with it. the other cub pricked up his went over to get in on the fun boxed the ears of the original er of the plaything, and took it from him. The first cub whined, ed for his mother to adjust the ence, and, seeing her still with the lynx, walked over and brother on the tail.

This is an insult that not even will allow to go unpunished, and youngsters were soon embroiled fracas of their own. They each other with their soft, dull bit with tiny teeth and lost spears of hair. All the time they squealing like children and making end of fuss.

While this was going on the bears were putting the finishing on the anatomies of Mr. and Mrs. Lynx. Ordinarily the felines would have able to take care of twice their ber of bears, but they were too under the weather from the effects the catnip to put up much of a and as soon as they got well their dooms were sealed. They literally torn to ribbons.

The bears, too, were considerably worse for wear. One of them limped, but they were not seriously hurt, and they had no sooner attended to their affairs than they hurried down the to straighten out the tangle in nursery. They were upon the young sters before the latter were aware of their presence and the chastisement the little fighters got was painful for them and exceedingly interesting to watchers. When matters had finally been adjusted the big bears cast a parting look at the cliff and departed, followed by two very meek and mild little bears.—Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS A SNAKE

Great reptiles, such as pythons and boa constrictors, have no intelligence whatever. When one gets loose in a menagerie or on an animal transport ship, the animal man grips his neck with both hands in a peculiar fashion, puts his foot on him a little lower down, and has him under perfect control. But the grip has to be just the right kind of a grip, or the keeper's arm will be twisted off in the wink of an eye. There is an employee of an animal firm in New York whose specialty is snakes, and who is frequently called upon to go down into the holds of vessels arriving in port to recapture snakes which have broken loose. His fee is twenty-five dollars, and he has never yet failed to get the snake back to his box.

'When I find them,' he said, 'I let them strike at me, then step aside, catch their neck in a grip and it is all over.' There are two great dangers in handling pythons in this way, either that they should coil around your body or strike you with their bony head. In either case it is death sure and quick. Cobras are not brought here very often. No one touches those hooded terrors. They are handled with tongs.—'Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly,' for July.

A USEFUL SNAKE.

Two unusually large blacksnakes were seen on Thursday by harvest hands on the farm of Mr. F. M. Coffey, of Buffalo township. One of the reptiles showed fight, and it was allowed to live only because Mr. Coffey does not allow them to be killed on the farm. The snake was first routed from its repose by Mr. Coffey's hired man, who was riding a mowing machine. When disturbed the reptile made a dart for the horses' legs, which caused them to start at a furious rate, and it was not until they had run several hundred feet that they were brought to a stop. John Guise, an oil driller, of Washington, and another oil man, who were in the field at the time, came running to kill the snake, which darted at them in a vicious manner. Samuel Tanner, who was but a short distance away, then came to investigate the cause of the trouble, and then it was learned that the owner of the farm did not want the snake killed. It has lived in the neighborhood for several years, and during this time has doubtless killed hundreds of mice. The man with the mowing machine started to work again, and soon routed the mate to the first snake, but it showed no signs of fight—Washington 'Reporter.'

ON HIS LEFT SIDE, BUT WHICH IS HIS LEFT SIDE?

'Why does an oyster sleep and live on its left side?' asked a man who is interested in the question of oyster culture, in the New Orleans 'Times-Democrat.' 'Well, I suppose we will have to put the question to nature, and nature has her own way of answering questions. I have been fooling around in the oyster waters of Louisiana and Mississippi for a good many years, and I am in a position to say that the oyster always remains on its left side. By this I mean that this is the natural position of the oyster. I may remark parenthetically that this is one of the difficulties oyster culturists have to deal with, for in re-bedding oysters and bunching them an oyster is occasionally thrown upon his right side and wedged so that he cannot turn over. He simply dwindles away and dies by degrees.

'Put upon his right side and forced to remain upon his right side the oyster cannot live. Of course, there is an explanation of this peculiarity. The right hand part of the oyster shell is the top and movable part. If the oyster is put in its natural position, that is, on its left side, it requires but a small amount of physical energy to open and raise the right hand section of the shell when the oyster wants to feed. Reverse the position and put the oyster on the right hand side, and we find an extremely difficult problem from the oyster's standpoint. In order to open the shell for feeding processes it is necessary for the oyster to raise, not only the weight of the left hand section of the shell, but its own weight.

'We can readily understand the difficulty and even the impossibility of this task, if we know anything at all about the architecture of the oyster shell and the nature and constitution of the oyster. So, if we reverse the natural position of the oyster, put him on his right hand side and wedge him in so he cannot turn over we simply smother and starve him to death. Of course, I am just theorizing about this thing. There may be some other explanation of the left-handed life of the oyster, but from my experience I am inclined to think the explanation given a reasonable one.'

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

An expedition which is being sent to the Congo by the King of the Belgians in conjunction with the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine to investigate the disease known as sleeping sickness, has sailed from Southampton.

In memory of the Christian martyrs who have fallen in China, it is proposed to erect a building at Shanghai, which would be the Exeter Hall of China, for meetings of Chinese Christians, national conferences and other religious gatherings.

By order of the Bishop of London one of the side altars has been removed from St. Michael's, Shoreditch, and the lighted lamps before the statues of the Good Shepherd and St. Michael are no longer to be seen. Incense will only be used during processions.

The centenary of the birth of William Knibb, the famous Bantist Jamaican missionary, was celebrated recently at Kettering, where he was born on Sept. 7, 1803. Besides his labors as a missionary, he was largely instrumental in bringing about the abolition of slavery in Jamaica.

At Nailiilili, Fiji, where the Wesleyan converts' Bibles were burned by the Roman Catholic authorities recently, a Roman Catholic church is to be built. A lottery, with tickets at sixpence and prizes of oxen and clocks, has been started to provide the funds—the first lottery ever held in Fiji.

A Protestant demonstration was held in Liverpool on the occasion of the first anniversary of the day on which Mr. John Kensit was fatally injured. A serious collision took place between rival bands of Protestants and Roman Catholics and several people were injured. The police attended in large force and used their truncheons to prevent a general melee. A number of arrests were made.

The British and Foreign Bible Society has issued its ninety-ninth annual report, showing an unprecedented output of Bibles, Testaments and Scripture portions. The issue included 997,720 Bibles, as against 939,706 the previous year; 1,491,887 New Testaments, as against 1,364,116; and 3,454,168 portions, as against 2,763,599; making a total of 5,943,775 issues, as against 5,067,421 in 1901-02. The total income was £233,138 (including £93,458 from sales), a decrease of £3,058, and there was a deficit of £21,066 on the year's working.

'The Bible in Russia,' by Dr. William Kean, is the seventh 'Centenary Pamphlet' of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The first Russian Bible was not issued until 1874, though before that date a Slavonic version had been in use. The Bible Society in Russia today, says Dr. Kean, covers much ground which no others have yet occupied. 'It employs nearly ninety colporteurs, scattered over the whole Russian Empire. It aims at giving every man the Scriptures in his own language, wherein he was born. Its circulation in the dominions of the Czar exceeds half a million copies a year.'

A railway is now being laid from Haifa to Damascus. This railway, a narrow-gauge line, will extend through Galilee to Mzerib, by way of Beisan, connecting at Mzerib with the Damascus-Mecca line. Work on the line was begun in April last, when five German civil engineers, employed by the Turkish government, arrived at Haifa, and a monument was unveiled in commemoration of the start of the operations. The awakening of the Near East is begun in earnest, but the world in general is not by any means awake to this awakening, says the 'Christian Herald.'

At a meeting held in the Great Assembly Hall, East London, to welcome home the English delegates to the Zionist Congress, a resolution expressing appreciation of the British government's offer of land for a Jewish settlement in East Africa was carried with unanimity. Mr. I. Zangwill said the conclusion he had carried away from the recent congress was that never for the last 1,800 years had Palestine stood so near to Zionists as it did that day. But Zionists had awakened from their dreaming, and had begun to realize the obstacles in their way, and they must all be grateful to a great country for having placed the East African offer in their way.

The committee appointed by the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches of Australia to consider the possibility of union met at Sydney, and resolutions recommending union and stating a probable basis were unanimously carried. The committee recommended that 'immediate steps be taken to foster fraternal relations between the congregations of the respective churches; to secure the joint use of colleges for the training of candidates for the ministry; and to promote united public action on all matters affecting the social, moral and religious welfare of the community.' A sub-committee was appointed to draw up a list of the points of agreement and difference between the respective churches on matters of doctrine and of Church polity and forms of worship.

The effect of the terrible Kischineff massacres has been felt at Jerusalem, as well as in other places, writes a correspondent of 'The Caristian.' Some forty to fifty of the survivors succeeded in escaping to Palestine, where their brethren are doing what they can to help them. One of these, with wife and three children, got away after hiding in a cellar, with just enough money to pay for the journey to Jerusalem, where they arrived destitute. We are glad to say that the father is now employed at Abraham's Vineyard (where we now have seventy-two men in constant work). We also have on our relief register fifteen hundred families of the feeble, sick and blind, who are relieved as far as possible by gifts of food and clothing. Drinking water is now given daily to great numbers. It is distressing to have to refuse many every morning who come to beg for work and have to go sorrowing back to their hungry children.

ENGLAND AND MACEDONIA.

('Christian World,' Sept. 17.)

It is now more than a quarter of a century ago, in the autumn of 1876, that Great Britain was startled and horrified by the tidings of the Bulgarian massacres. Correspondents of the daily press, who had visited the fated region, sent accounts of what they had seen. The story of Batak—a Bulgarian village that was put to fire and sword, where the little children were spitted on bayonets, and a crowd of women and girls burned to death in the church—rang through the land, and produced an extraordinary outburst of indignation. Every town had its public meeting. Mr. Gladstone voiced the national feeling in speech after speech of burning eloquence, which compelled even the cynical government of Lord Beaconsfield to listen. But the passion of the people had little practical result. The Russo-Turkish war followed, and the San Stefano treaty which Russia exacted from Turkey as the price of her victory was torn up by the intervention of England. We sent our fleet to Besika Bay, with a consequence that for the San Stefano treaty was substituted that of Berlin, by which, while Bulgaria gained its freedom, the other European provinces under the rule of the Turk were, in the hour of their fancied deliverance thrust back into his grip, with some paper reforms as solatium.

It was a Tory Government that did this, and we now see the result of their action. Lord Beaconsfield brought back from Berlin what he boasted of as 'Peace with honor.' We can to-day gauge the 'peace' and the 'honor.' The provinces which, but for our intervention, would now be free and prosperous, are the scene of a misery, an atrocity, compared with which the Bulgarian massacres were but as child's play. Where the talk then was of a single village, we hear now of scores put to the sword. The estimate of sixty thousand hapless victims slaughtered in the Monastir region is said to be probably under the mark. Tens of thousands of women and children are seeking shelter in the woods, where, if they escape the bullet or the sword, they die of starvation. And still the hellish work goes on, while England, whose fatal interference a generation ago made all this possible, looks on and does nothing.

One can see reasons for the present inaction. The country has been through a great and exhausting war, and is in no humor for fresh adventures. A new generation has grown up, unfamiliar with the details of that earlier outburst, and with the responsibility which England incurred in connection with it. The confusions and preoccupations of home affairs also give little opportunity for the people just now to look abroad. One is disposed, moreover, to ask whether the national temper, hypnotized by the present government, and left without any appeal to its loftier instincts such as it listened to in the days of a Gladstone and a Bright, has not lost something of its earlier passion for justice and humanity. The country is apt to take its cue from headquarters, and in that direction there is neither light nor leading. While Macedonia welters in its blood and agony, our Prime Minister plays golf, and, when appealed to on the subject, contents himself with the affirmation that 'the balance of criminality' rests with the oppressed rather than with the oppressor.

There is, however, evidence that at last the conscience of the nation is being stirred. Monday's issue of the 'Times' contained letters from four of the Anglican bishops, who plead, in terms that leave nothing to be desired, for an effort on the part of England to put a stop to the present tragedy. The Bishop of Durham holds that England has an opportunity now as well as a responsibility for interfering. The Bishop of Hereford wants to know what has come of Lord Lansdowne's promise in the House of Lords, six months ago, that the government would 'spare no pains to secure the execution of the promised reforms,' and reminds the cabinet that 'but for the action of our own representatives Macedonia would have been free from the miseries of Turkish misrule during the last quarter of a century.' Dr. Gore thinks 'the silence has become at last unbearable,' and asks whether 'everything possible is being done to obtain, for instance, the effective co-operation of England and France to procure some combined action of the powers?' The Bishop of Gibraltar asks whether 'the Great Powers of Europe have renounced their Christianity?' He believes the powers have only to say, with a united voice, that 'the just demands of Macedonia, driven mad by oppression, for a Christian Governor must be granted; and that united voice will be obeyed.' The Free Churches, too, we are glad to note, are at length finding their voice. Many pulpits had this as their theme on Sunday, and the National Free Church Council has before it a resolution calling upon the government to bring about a concert of the European Powers, with a view to obtaining the appointment of a Christian Governor of Macedonia, with adequate resources for the securing of law and liberty.

This, so far, is as it should be, but we look to the Free churches to put volume and intensity into this appeal. The present government has brought Great Britain to the nadir of its influence on the Continent, but the people of England are still a power, if only they will put their hearts into the movement. The entente between them and France at the present moment is a fortunate circumstance which might well be turned to account in bringing pressure to bear upon the other powers. America, also, which has great personal interests in Turkey, ought to be approached with a view to combined action. The concert of the powers is a slow-moving machine, but it has secured the autonomy of Crete, and has saved Greece from falling back under the Turkish rule. What is now needed is a combination of all the moral forces of the realm, such as shall compel the government to take an effective lead in this matter. There should be no delay and no faltering in the work, for the blood of this unhappy people is in a measure upon our heads.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Rock River Conference, at its last session in Chicago, adopted the report of the committee on civil and religious liberty, urging President Roosevelt to request the Government of Peru to grant the free right of public worship to Peruvian Protestants. The conference ordered that a copy of the report, with a suitable letter, be forwarded to President Roosevelt. In commenting upon this action of the conference, the 'Northwestern' said: 'The Roman Catholics in the United States, who, together with all other churches, enjoy the right of public worship, should take advantage of this opportunity to show their liberality by suggesting to their fellow-churchmen in South America that the same privilege be granted to all people in those dominions.'

The Chicago 'Evening Post' presents the situation thus: 'Not often do three great powers join in a diplomatic move without the news going broadcast over the world. Yet this is the case in a matter of no small importance from a broadly human view. For so tactfully and unostentatiously has the matter been brought about that little or no comment has been made upon the situation. The United States, Britain and Germany have agreed through their respective departments of state to use their kindly offices to obtain from the Peruvian government the privilege of public worship now denied the Peruvian Protestants. The movement was planned and brought to issue by the Rev. John Lee, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This energetic but exceptionally judicious man secured the support of the highest dignitaries of the Presbyterian, Congregational, Episcopal and Methodist churches in America, and many influential public men both here and in England. With the approval of Mr. McKinley and through the state department he has finally brought about the instruction of the German, British and American ministers at Lima to urge upon the Peruvian Government a repeal of the laws prohibiting Protestant worship. As the law placing Protestant marriages on the same footing as Roman Catholic has been passed, there seems little occasion to doubt a further 'concession' in respect to worship. With Peru taking the lead and with the moral support of three such governments as Germany, Great Britain and the United States, the cause of religious toleration throughout South America, where it now languishes, should move steadily forward.'

The Chicago 'Daily News' speaks of a 'freedom' that is 'unknown' in Peru and to 'welcome news' invites attention: 'As an indication of the healthful stirring of reform movements in certain parts of South America a dispatch lately received at the state department from the United States minister to Peru is of especial interest. Peru has made substantial progress in several important particulars within recent years, but while the government has rid itself of manifold evils in the way of corruption and maladministration, it has done little toward providing for a larger measure of religious liberty. Such freedom of public worship as the American constitution guarantees to people of all sects and creeds in this country has been unknown. It is, therefore, a significant indication of awakening moral intelligence that the Peruvians are moving to take down the barriers and give all persons the right to worship in accordance with their faith. Recently a bill was introduced into the Peruvian Congress providing for the constitutional amendment which will be necessary to effect this reform. The United States minister at Lima reports that the measure has been excluded from consideration by reason of partisan wrangles which have consumed the time in both House and Senate, but he has no doubt, he declares, "that the amendment is one which the majority in Congress would have favored." To the advocates of freedom of conscience and religious liberty this will be welcome news. Already the custom of withholding this liberty is disappearing in practice in Peru and it will be a wise act on the part of the Peruvian legislators to remove also the legal authorization for it.'

The 'Mexican Herald' tells the world that the Protestants of Peru 'have been badly treated;' that there must have been a large amount of 'dense and batlike bigotry prevalent in Peru when so elemental a right as that of public worship could be denied to Protestants;' that 'in very fairness the dominant church, which enjoys freedom of worship in Protestant countries, ought to play fair;' that 'Mexico long ago got over this phase of religious exclusivism,' and concerning this 'religious exclusivism' lays down a proposition that ought to make the Roman Catholic ecclesiastics of Peru to tremble: 'We should say that had Peru set out to manufacture Protestants by wholesale she could not have taken a more certain course.'

The only communication received by the secretary of the conference in reply to the letter and a copy of the report sent to Washington last October, was a letter from the 'secretary to the president,' acknowledging the receipt of the letter 'with enolosure,' and stating that 'by direction of the president it has been brought to the attention of the secretary of state.' The Rev. John Lee received a communication from the State Department, under date of July 3, 1903, stating that the United States ministers in Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia, are acting under instructions frequently given to use their good offices with the government to bring about the desired changes.'—'Northwestern Christian Advocate.'

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN GERMANY.

Germany has been held up, to Americans as an example worthy of imitation in the temperate use of intoxicating liquors, especially beer. Like all other countries, however, Germany suffers from intemperance and the government feels called upon to take action restricting the consumption of intoxicants. It is stated that in the next session of the Reichstag will be introduced a bill designed to promote temperance. Under the provisions of this bill saloonkeepers are required to sell non-intoxicants, such as lemonade, milk, coffee and tea, and cold foods. Credit is forbidden, thus abolishing the system extensively used in the country districts and among students, and the number of barmaids is limited. The new bill was drawn up by the imperial commission, selected by the ministers of the interior and of justice.

The alcoholic congress recently held at Bremen, and the agitation by Count Douglass in the Prussian Reichstag, are said to have greatly stimulated the temperance movement, which will be further strengthened by the recommendation of the imperial commission.

One who is familiar with conditions in Germany declares that the drink evil is increasing there in large proportions, especially among the laboring classes. To some extent beer is losing its popularity and the wageworkers are taking more and more to the consumption of alcoholic beverages, such as 'schnapps,' Swedish punch and brandy. In this way they get more alcohol for the small amount of money they have to spend, with the result that intoxication is much more common in Germany than formerly. Germany is awaking none too early to the evil effects of the use of liquor upon its working people. England, within the last few weeks, has been startled by the discovery that there has been a marked deterioration in the physique of its average citizens. The industrial, commercial and military strength of America will also depend upon the abstinence from or the use of intoxicating liquors by its working people. If they are total abstainers our industrial, commercial and military power will continue high. If they drink, it will decline.—'Northwestern Christian Advocate.'

LICENSE REFORM.

In a recent interview with the 'Manchester Guardian' Mr. Arthur Chamberlain remarked:—'I have more hope in the Liberals with regard to licensing and all social reform. Mr. Balfour has pledged the Conservative party to give the brewers a privilege which they have never obtained in four hundred years of legislation. He carefully avoids giving them that which he promises while he is in power in order that he may preserve their votes for the next election. That I call a shameful political bargain, and if I had nothing to hope from the Liberals I would rather support them than the author of a shameful political bargain. The drink interest is a great danger to our national life, and all good men should unite to destroy the effect of any threat on the part of the trade. The brewers beat the Conservative candidate at Rye not because they did not like his principles but because their trade was in their politics. Every reform is approached by the drink interest from the point of view of their financial gain or loss, and they are ready to sell themselves to the highest bidder. That is a position which every good patriot should oppose.

'What we want instead of the public-houses are places which I should call winter gardens in the slums of each ward, where light and air, and warmth and reasonable amusement, and rest and conversation could be obtained without the necessity of taking drink to pay for your footing. My action at present is to resist retrograde legislation. I look forward to such a recognition of the principle of local self-government as will allow wards in cities and parishes local option to say whether they want the retail sale of drink in their particular locality or not. I think a large proportion of the country, and certainly most of the big cities, would decide that they did want the retail sale of alcohol. In the case of such places I should accept the proposals of Messrs. Rowntree and Sherwell—public control under carefully drawn-up regulations as to the keeping of accounts and the disposition of profits. I think that would best meet the condition of the British people.

'Under public control,' Mr. Chamberlain repeated. 'I am afraid of municipal control, because a municipality would be apt to look to the profit. If, however, the municipality were given the control, it should be provided that the profits could not be applied to any purpose to which the rates can be applied at present. The great objection to the municipality having control is that at every municipal election you would have a party of the drink interest and a party of the temperance interest trying to affect elections for that single purpose, and it would interfere with the general purposes for which the council is elected. Therefore, as in Norway, I would have a company elected for the purpose under the control of the municipality and acting under specially devised laws passed by parliament. The company would have no financial interest in the sale of drink, and would follow up the temperance sentiment of the people by reducing the number of houses or the number of drinking hours without the intervention of the magistrates.

DISESTABLISHMENT.

The religious dissension which the action of the government has produced in every corner of England has to-day, says the London 'Christian World,' its parallel in France. The cry for Disestablishment which is heard on our side of the Channel has its echo in the French demand for the abrogation of the Concordat, the Napoleonic instrument which secures a state maintenance to Catholicism and the Eglise Reformee. The French bishops, whose opinions on the subject have recently been published in the 'Eclair,' are, however, with one accord in favor of its maintenance. They grumble at its restrictive provisions, but evidently consider that in its abolition a worse thing might befall them. Their fears in this respect are most explicitly expressed by the Bishop of Quimper, who holds that although the Church of France would survive, and that there are several dioceses where the faithful would provide for the requirements of public worship and of the clergy, there are others that would be ruined. Without some special legislation he thinks it would take many years before public worship could be placed on a stable and regular footing. It is evident that in both countries the religious question is reaching an acute stage.

TORREY-ALEXANDER MISSION IN LIVERPOOL.

After a few days' preliminary work at Birkenhead, which is close to Liverpool, Messrs. Torrey and Alexander began their mission in Liverpool on Sunday, Sept. 6. From the first meeting it was apparent that the careful preparations of a representative committee had forestalled any possibility of failure as to publicity. The Philharmonic Hall, where the great musicians of the country have appeared during the last half-century, is a splendid building holding 3,000. It proved quite insufficient to accommodate the crowd which assembled for the first evening service, and the Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium, holding about 1,500, had to be secured immediately for an overflow gathering. Nothing could exceed the cordiality with which the press and the public have welcomed the evangelists back to England. A larger amount of space has been devoted to their work than to any evangelistic labors since Moody and Sankey were in Great Britain. There has been a union of Episcopalians with Free Churchmen, and one of the most enthusiastic supporters has been the moderator of the Presbyterian Church of England, Dr. S. R. MacPhail, who mentioned that before Dr. Torrey arrived in Liverpool he had read every one of his books with growing satisfaction. The first afternoon Bible reading, though it was a very wet day, attracted 1,500 people.—'The Congregationalist.'

MRS. ALICE G. GULICK.

Supporters of evangelical work in Spain will learn with sorrow that Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick has passed away. Mrs. Gulick, president of the International Institute for Girls in Spain, had for thirty years worked for the Christian and higher education of Spanish girls, and, despite the difficulties of such work, had been remarkably effective. For a number of years Mrs. Gulick had been president of the Young Women's Christian Association and of the Women's Christian Temperanec Union in Spain. Her rare gifts enabled her to arouse great interest in educational circles in America in the college work for Spanish girls. Mrs. Gulick, who had been in Switzerland all the summer seeking better health, returned to London less than a fortnight since, accompanied by her daughter and her sister (Miss Elizabeth Gordon).

RUSSIA PERSECUTES ARMENIANS.

SEIZURE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.

Owing, it is said, to the demand of Prince Galitzin, Governor-General of the Caucasus, a fanatical Orthodox enemy of the Armenians, the Czar, overriding the decision of the majority of the Council of Ministers, has ordered the seizure of the church property of Armenians in Russian territory, and its future administration by the Russian Government. The Russian Armenians are so irritated by this high-handed violence that they threaten to transfer the headquarters of their church from Etchmiadzin to Sis, in Turkish territory, to cease all contributions to public institutions in Russia, and to withdraw from all parish functions. The church property, they claim, belongs to the entire Armenian Church, consisting largely of the gifts of pilgrims to Etchmiadzin from all parts of the world for centuries, and some even comes down from the ancient kings of Armenia. Unless the Czar's order is cancelled, the Armenians will certainly swell the ranks of the revolutionary movement.—'Christian World.'

THE 'DAILY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

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.'

Advertisements.

Hardly any rubbing with Sunlight Soap. The Sunlight Maids say its child's play.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

Will wash anything, but to secure best results with least labor should be used in the Sunlight way. First dip the articles to be washed in a tub of lukewarm water and draw it out of the water on a wash board and rub the soap over it lightly. Then roll them up tightly and lay under the water. Leave them there for thirty minutes and let Sunlight Soap do its work. Commence rubbing the clothes lightly on the wash board and the dirt will drop out. Turn the garments inside out to get at the seams but don't use any more soap. No need to scald or boil a single piece and don't wash through two suds. Rinse in lukewarm water taking care to wash out all the dirty suds, then ring out and hang out to dry. That's the Sunlight way. It makes the clothes snowy white.

ASK FOR THE OCTAGON BAR

Sunlight Soap washes the clothes white and won't injure the hands.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO. 1a

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Gives New Life, Health and Vigor to Tired, Weak and Discouraged Women : : :

Cures Functional Irregularities. Makes Sick People Well.

Advertisements.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

is just the pleasant tonic—laxative that delicate women and girls need.

Gently but effectually cleans the system.

At all druggists. Price 25c. and 60c.

RAISED ON LACTATED FOOD

The Healthiest, Plumpest and Happiest Babies are Fed Daily on LACTATED FOOD.

ALL DRUGGISTS.

OGILVY'S DAILY STORE NEWS.

NEWNESS AND EXCLUSIVENESS IN DRESS

Every well informed woman knows that this is to be a year of Dainty Gowns and Blouses in Velvets and Silks.

Our Dress Goods and Silk Departments are overflowing with the very newest to meet your requirements. "Rough" is the keynote in the Dress Goods Department this fall. Rough finish material, Zibeline effects, have the call, and are the goods used by every popular costume designer in Paris and New York.

MAIL ORDERS.

Out-of-town customers receive the best attention. Your orders are filled and sent to you by Express or Mail, just as if you ordered them personally.

Samples of all the Newest Materials for Fall wear will be sent you on request for same.

SOMETHING NEW and NOVEL IN BELTS.

Our New Belts have just arrived. Below we mention a few of the many lines. We have a full range of all the very newest in Buckles, some both back and front, others with buckle in front.

Black Silk Taffeta Belt, with narrow feather stitching, small oxidized buckle both back and front, regular value for 40 cts.

Our Price, 25 cts.

Plain Taffeta Belt, with three rows feather stitching, fancy burnished silver buckle both back and front, regular value for 75 cts.

Our Price, 50 cts.

One and one-half inch Elastic Ribbon Belt, with burnished buckle at back, and fancy buckle with cupid forming dip front. **$2.25.**

New Oxidized Silver Chain Belts.

Special, $1.25.

Steel Belts, with large burnished buckle and black taffeta ribbon, fancy ends and buckle in front. **$2.50.**

LOVELY BLOUSE FLANNELS

In all the new effects, tasteful designs and pretty shadings, the most exclusive patterns await you in this large and well-assorted collection. **39 cts. a yd.**

New Blouse Flannels, 50c. and 65c. a yd.

Silk Embroidered Blouse Flannels, regular value for 75c.

Special, 50 cts. a yd.

New Vestings.

We wish every woman in Montreal could see our New Fall Vestings, which have just arrived. In our Mountain street window you will see a display of same.

We have them in Pale Blue, Pale Pink, Green, Cream, Fawn and White.

Also in Linen we have White and White with Fancy Black Figures. Prices range from.. **55 cts. a yd. up.**

Opening in Furs.

We aim to give our customers exclusiveness in style.

Stoles are a favorite this season. The Collarless Coat Cloth Jacket has helped to make them so. We have them in all the leading Furs.

Now is the time to select your Furs.

Ladies' Silk Blouses.

This is the season for Silk Waists, and our stock is now complete. Below we quote two or three lines to give you an idea of what we have to show you.

Tameline Silk Waists, made with wide tucks in front and stitched box-pleat in back, top of sleeve trimmed with four ¼-inch tucks, tucked cuff, tab collar. Price..... **$4.50**

Taffeta Silk Waists, with round yoke formed by rows of hemstitching, tiny stitched box-pleats back and front, hemstitched tabs on collars and cuffs. Price..... **$6.75**

Pretty Dressy Waists, in soft Taffeta, stitched box-pleats down back and over shoulders, bias tucking across front and in sleeves, with medallion trimmings on front of sleeves and collar. Price..... **$8.25**

LINEN DEPT. ITEMS.

Hemstitched Embroidered Pillow Shams. Handsome Patterns.

$1.50, $1.80, $2.75, $3.00 and $3.50 per pair.

Hemstitched Embroidered Tea Cloths. 36 x 36 inches.

$1.25. $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.35.

Rueda Lace Doylies (Teneriffe). Magnificent Collection.

6 inch.

12 1-2c, 15c, 17c, 20c 25c, 35c, and 38c each.

8 inch.

25c and 28c each.

9 inch.

35c, 40c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c ea.

10 inch.

38c and 40c each.

12 inch.

50c, 75c, 80c, 90c, 95c each.

18 inch.

$1.25, $1.35. $1.50, $1.60, $1.75 and $2.25 each.

FLANNELS.

All-Wool White and Cream Flannels,

From 25 cts a yd.

Grey Flannels, light and dark shades.

From 20 cts. a yd.

Unshrinkable Flannels,

From 50 cts. a yd.

An immense Stock of Flannels and Flannelettes just to hand. All marked at VERY LOW FIGURES.

New Oilcloths and Linoleums.

Our stock of Oilcloths and Linoleums is now complete. We have a full range of all the very latest patterns to choose from. All the rich tints in colorings and designs you will find most effective to brighten a room.

Lace Curtains and Drapings.

All our new Lace Curtains have arrived. The designs are all handsome both as to pattern and weave.

Take your choice now before the best patterns are chosen.

The Largest Exclusive Dry Goods Store in Canada.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS,

ST. CATHERINE AND MOUNTAIN STREETS. - - - - - P. O. BOX, 2378.