Twenty-two Pages

DAILY WITNESS

Fair and Mild.

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REVENUE CAPTURE

Arrest of Gang Whose Liquor Dens Lay Half in Quebec and Half in New York.

OFFICERS FINALLY TRIUMPH AFTER-PLOTTING FOR SEVERAL WEARY YEARS.

One of the neatest captures, requiring ...e diplomatic skill and presence of ...nd, as well as physical courage, was performed a few days ago by the officers of the Revenue Department of this district, under the direction of Mr. Arenambault, chief of the Revenue Police, when they arrested several proprietors of 'blind tigers' in Huntingdon county, right on the line between the State of New York and the Province of Quebec.

For several years it has been known that drinking places which paid no license of any kind, were being operated in the bush away from the main roads in Elgin township, Huntingdon county, Que., and Franklin county, N.Y. Great ingenuity had been expended in the construction and operation of these 'holes in the wall.' Plain wooden shanties, simply, with living rooms, kitchen and barn, but with a bar well stocked with malt and spirituous liquors of various kinds, and agreeable to various palates—especially those that were not over fastidious. Farmers and woodmen came in from all around, and 'sports' from Malone thought nothing of driving into Elgin township, Province of Quebec, on Sunday, and getting all the 'hard stuff' they could hold; and sports from Huntingdon, Province of Quebec, used to drive out to the shanties and drink rock and rye and Pennsylvania and Kentucky rye, and all the other brands of rye and Bourbon, and then roll back in the early hours of Monday, with big heads and quaking stomachs, and when day broke they would tell what a glorious old time they had down in Elgin township, out in the bush, in the shanties where the keepers snapped their fingers at revenue officers, whether of the American or the Canadian brand.

Those shanty keepers thought themselves 'foxy.' They knew that for years the governments of both countries were after them. They built their groggeries in such manner that half rested in the United States and half in Canada. They were always on the qui vive. They sized up every stranger from the crown of his hat to the soles of his feet. They bragged that they could smell a revenue officer half a mile off. If some one they suspected as coming from the United States entered, the proprietor at once moved along up the bar until he stood in Canada—and police were posted as to this. His wife, and daughter and sons knew this. They knew that their husband and father could not be arrested by a United States officer when he stood at the Canadian end of the bar. They knew that their husband and father, when he stood at the United States end of the bar, could make faces at a Canadian revenue officer with impunity.

But they apparently all forgot one little contingency. It never entered their heads that the revenue men of both countries might act in concert and surprise the proprietor on both sides. Nor did they conceive of the deep resources and the strategy which revenue men possess and exhibit in emergencies.

For five years Dr. Peter McLaren, collector of revenue for the district of Beauharnois, had been trying to make cases against those saloon keepers in the bush down in Elgin township, county of Huntingdon, but they were too 'foxy' for him. In their own lingo, they 'were on to his nibs,' and they gave him a merry chase, skipping ten feet into the United States, and asking him and his men to 'have something on them.'

Chief Archambault, of the Revenue Police, at last determined to bring those impudent law-breakers to time. On Dec. 19 last he sent down six of his best and craftiest men with instructions not to come back until they had arrested the unprincipled fellows who defied the laws of both countries, and laughed to scorn the rules laid down for the safe conduct of the liquor traffic. These six men set out from St. Gabriel street with determination expressed in their set lips. They knew whom they had to deal with. They expected to have a hard time—but they knew that they would carry out teir chief's orders to the letter—and make their cases, and bring the offenders to justice. They had tact, nerve, savoir faire, could be 'good fellows' when the occasion warranted, but they never forgot that they were officers, and serving under the King's name, and doing the law's and the people's bidding.

When they reached the timber in Elgin township, they did not have to hesitate. For they had a copy of the survey of the district in which the unlicensed saloons lay—with the bridle path marked, the posts, and all other information. They scattered; and then, one after another, casually entered the place, had drinks, made friends with the proprietors, their suspicions were entirely disarmed—as to the adroitness of the revenue officers. The revenue dodgers fell into the trap like a lot of sheep. They caught the officers from Montreal were the lawkers who did not know 'B from a bull's foot'———and here's what happened.

Frank Leroux, whose place stood on what is called Jameson's Line, the boundary between the United States and Canada, was caught on the Canadian side of the 'doggery,' and a warrant for selling liquor without a license was held before his surprised eyes.

Then also, Eugene O'Neil, whose place stood right on Mitchell's Line; Word was sent to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Perkins; Mrs. Richard Boyd, and John O'Neil, son of Eugene O'Neil.

They were all taken quietly—although some shots were fired by sympathizing relatives and friends—to Valleyfield, where Mr. Husmer Lanctot, magistrate, meted out justice as follows:—

Frank Leroux pleaded guilty and was fined $30 and costs, amounting in all to $135.50.

Eugene O'Neil was fined $100 (because he would not plead guilty), and costs, amounting in all to $209.50.

His son, John, was mulcted $30 and costs, amounting to $150.

Mrs. Frank Perkins was fined $30 and costs, amounting in all to $83.

Word Toland was fined $30 and costs, amounting to $111; and Mrs. Richard Boyd had to pay $50 and costs, amounting in all to $83.

There was one other violator, but inasmuch as he had already been arrested for smuggling Chinese from the United States into Canada, the revenue men did not bother about him.

They are said to be a bad gang. They not only sold whiskey without a license, but they did an illicit business in coal oil, coffee, tea and any other commodity which was dutiable. The men of Chief Archambault's staff have as souvenirs several bottles of rock and rye and other admixtures found in the different premises.

CANADIAN CABLES

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 31.—The publication of the new scheme of distribution has made self-evident, says the 'Army and Navy Gazette,' what had long been expected by many naval men, that the utility of Halifax, Esquimalt and Jamaica was not commensurate with the cost of their upkeep. Time will show whether they can be entirely closed. There has been wild talk about the Canadian Government building its own fleet and utilizing Esquimalt and Halifax, but the story lacks confirmation.

London, Dec. 31.—At the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce general satisfaction was expressed to-day at the happy termination of the Canadian customs dispute and the good done by the action of the Chamber. A letter was read from Lord Strathcona confirming the regulation adopted by the Canadian Government in regard to the special duty tariff.

London, Dec. 31.—Referring to a recent speech of Mr. Elihu Root, former Secretary of War for the United States, on the Monroe doctrine, the 'Spectator' says: 'Canada has indeed shown her dislike to it when it was stated in an extreme form, but on Root's definition it is an added protection to Canada since any interference with her integrity by a European would come as much with the ban as a German settlement in Mexico.

BRITISH CHEESE MARKET.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 31.—There has been a good demand for Canadian cheese for the holiday market Choicest, 53s; finest, 51 to 52s; bacon, No. 1, 38, 40 to 45s; No. 2, 37, 39 to 44s; No. 3, 34, 40 to 43s. There is a large supply for the holiday demand, but the market is irregular.

London, Dec. 31.—The Manchester 'Guardian' says it is interesting to note the direct Canadian cheese trade at Manchester. From May to November last it totalled 90,355 boxes as against 65,269 for the same period in 1903. This direct trade shows a steady increase, and is capable of still further expansion. The quality this season has been very satisfactory.

RECEIVED BY THE POPE

BARONESS MACDONALD HAS PRIVATE AUDIENCE.

Rome, Dec. 31.—The Pope yesterday received in private audience, in his study, Baroness Macdonald, widow of the late Canadian Premier. The Pontiff on this occasion spoke in French for perhaps the first time in a private audience. He asked Lady Macdonald to sit next to him, saying her visit was an honor for him. The Pope said he knew how fairly her late husband treated the Canadian Catholics, and presented the Baroness with a medal bearing the Pope's head on one side and his arms on the other side. Afterwards Baroness Macdonald visited Papal Secretary Merry Del Val, in the famous Borgia apartment, which she said was the most perfect representation it was possible to imagine of the apartment of the Middle Ages.

LIBEL SUIT.

AN ECHO OF THE ELECTIONS.

Actions of damages for $200 each have been entered against the 'Patrie,' the 'Journal,' Ald. Vallieres, and Mr. Francois Pare, by Mr. F. D. Beausoleil. These actions have their origin in the recent federal elections. The present plaintiff, one of the organizers of Ald. Vallieres in his contest with Mr. Prefontaine for the Maisonneuve division, having abandoned him, now complains of remarks alleged to have been made by the defendants in connection with his decision.

INFANTS' HOME TREE.

The Christmas tree at the Protestant Infants' Home on Tuesday afternoon was loaded bountifully. Through the generosity of friends and helpers of the home, there were presents enough to give each child a good supply. The committee are grateful to the many who contributed, among whom were the children of the first and second classes of the Westmount Academy, the Westmount Sunshine Society and many others.

BUDGET PASSED.

Salary Question Left Over for Later Consideration.

MONEY VOTED FOR ASSISTANT CHIEF OF POLICE.

A way out of the difficulties that beset the City Council and that caused the deadlock on Thursday was found yesterday by dropping the knotty salary question entirely. A few salaries had been unalterably fixed at Thursday's meeting, but, apart from that, it was decided, on motion of Ald. L. A. Lapointe, that all other salaries should remain, for the present, the same as last year, and the money included in the proposed increases should revert to the fund for general contingencies. This had the effect of rescinding all the work of the previous day and clearing the air for a new line of action. The result was that the budget was disposed of with despatch and amid exceedingly good feeling.

Ald. Clearihue declared that, if the object was to reserve the salary money simply to apportion it later, he was opposed to the move. In his opinion there was no money to waste in salaries on Tom, Dick and Harry, while the Water Department could not obtain anoney enough to buy coal more than six months ahead. The chairman of the Water Committee also complained that he had not been notified of a meeting said to have been called for the chairmen of departments, just previous to the meeting of the City Council. He understood that Ald. St. Denis and Ald. Robillard, both chairmen, had also been overlooked and received no notice.

Ald. Vallieres declared that one of the assistant city clerks had been instructed to call the chairmen together and if those mentioned had not received notices it was because it had been impossible to get into communication with them.

Alderman Couture took advantage of this opportunity to make an attack on the chairman of Finance, and gave it as his opinion that Ald. Vallieres only called those who he knew would support his views.

Alderman Clearihue replied that this was not his impression. He did not blame Alderman Vallieres. He had too high an opinion of him to think he would intentionally do that, but he thought somebody had not been as diligent in the matter as they might have been.

Aldermen Clearihue, Bumbray and Couture dissented from the vote which set aside the question of salary increases until the supplementary estimates came up early in the new year.

It was moved by Alderman Couture and seconded by Ald. Bastien that the sum of $1,800 be voted as a salary allowance for a sub-chief of police. The motion carried on the following vote:—

Yeas—Aldermen Lariviere, Levy, Dagenais, Lavallee, Robillard, Wilson, Ricard, Sauvageau, Lemay, Couture, Bastien, Marchand, Leclaire, Proulx, Paquin and Duquette—16.

Nays—Aldermen Vallieres, St. Denis, Clearihue, Turner, Sadler, Chausse, L. A. Lapointe, Bumbray, Nelson, N. Lapointe and Deserres—11.

The motion came as a surprise to several aldermen, who said they had been given to understand that no sub-chief was to be appointed, at any rate not for six months to come.

It was pointed out that although the money might be voted it need not follow that the appointment be made. If a sub-chief should not be required the money voted could be varied, but it was thought well to provide for the position.

Ald. Couture started to make a motion looking to the discontinuance of the 'Municipal Gazette,' when he was reminded that, notwithstanding his watchfulness, the money for its support had been passed. Noting that the sum of $9,000 was placed opposite that item, he made an amendment that the sum be reduced to $6,000. This was agreed to.

Some discussion took place on the item of $1,000 voted last year as remuneration for a legal representative to look after the city's interests in the Quebec Legislature.

Ald. Couture expressed the opinion that the gentleman who had represented this city in the past was too busy to do justice to Montreal. It was alleged that he watched the interests of other municipalities at the same time, and on one occasion even upheld the interests of another municipality to the disadvantage of Montreal.

The Mayor and several aldermen urged the advisability of having some one at Quebec during the sessions of the Legislature who would give their whole attention to questions affecting the city's welfare. The sum of $500 was finally voted for the purpose, the division being 15 to 12 in favor of the reduction.

A motion that the sum of $4,850, voted in the Finance Committees estimates for the Civic Library, be transferred to the credit of the Library Committee, was carried by a vote of 18 to 8.

This was the last amendment offered, and the budget was then passed as a whole.

Ald. Carter was present during a part of the session, and it is considered probable in aldermanic circles that he will be prevailed upon to hold his seat.

The total amount estimated to be available for next year is placed at $3,877,776.22, and the distribution of the funds as decided yesterday is as follows:—

Interest	$1,165,251
School Tax	495,000
Finance	368,025
City Hall	30,399
Roads	416,827
Police	347,040
Recorder's Court	20,550
Fire	275,754
Light	144,195
Fire Alarm Telegraph	24,160
Boiler Inspection	3,875
Building Inspection	5,250
Water Department	157,746
Markets	29,322
Incineration	85,451
Hygiene	60,508
Parks and Ferries	49,595
Library	4,850
Total	$3,683,888
Reserve, 5 p.c..2 p.c.	77,555
Reserve, 5 p.c...3 p.c.	116,333
	193,888
	$3,877,770

Among the detailed appropriations set aside for charitable and benevolent institutions are the following:—

S. P. W. C. A., Dorchester street	$1,000
Tuberculosis League	700
Union Nationale	200
Union Italian	200
Brewery Mission	700
Refuge de Nuit, Notre Dame St.	300
Charity Organization	500
Protestant House of Industry and Refuge	500
Salvation Army	300
Catholic Club	50
Sailors' Home	50
Home for Incurables	300
Unallotted	100
Total	$4,300

DESPAIRS OF RELIEF.

A Russian Writer Describes Port Arthur.

ACUTE DISAPPOINTMENT OVER THE NON-ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC FLEET.

Tokio, Dec. 30.—The Navy Department published to-night a letter written by a man on the battleship 'Sevastopol,' which had fallen into the hands of the Japanese. The writer despairs of relief of the fortress, and tells of the destruction wrought by Japanese shells. He says the Russians are resigned to their fate, and are determined to fight to a finish rather than suffer the shame of surrender owing to starvation. Following is the text of the letter:—

'The fortress cannot resist after December. The progress of the enemy in reducing our principal line of outer defences is not fully known, but it is irresistible. We are sadly disappointed over the non-arrival of the second Pacific squadron, and are daily nearing our miserable end. General Stoessel's so-called impregnable line of outer defences is now a myth. With 203 Metre Hill lost, the fall of Port Arthur cannot be avoided. Its capture by the Japanese means the fall of the town, however strong the other defences. The new town is at the mercy of the enemy's fire. The old town alone is defendable, and here alone may resistance be prolonged. Two-thirds of the defenders of 203 Metre Hill were lost.

'The 'Sevastopol,' which was exposed to the enemy's fire in the daytime left the harbor on the night of Dec. 8, without being towed. She carried only 111, instead of her complement of 660 souls. When she went out she had her nets down, but was struck twice by the enemy's torpedoes, and was beached, irreparably damaged. General Stoessel highly praised the officers and crew of the ship.

'Fuel is almost unobtainable, and it is impossible to keep our bodies warm. We no longer have a wireless telegraph, and have no means of communication with the outside world. Our isolation is complete. There is no news, and we have had no information for a long time. It is impossible to smuggle ammunition. The captain of the 'King Arthur' brought only barley.

'The 'King Arthur,' a British steamer, was captured on Dec. 19, while attempting to leave Port Arthur, by the Japanese guardship 'Asagari.' She had on board Russian naval officers, who were attempting to join the Russian second Pacific squadron. She is now at Sasebo undergoing trial.

'There is a large hole in the hull of the 'Sevastopol,' and she is completely disabled. All that remains for those on board her is to do their utmost in repulsing the enemy's attacks. The enemy's torpedo boats came close to the 'Sevastopol' and attacked her as if they were going through ordinary manoeuvres. Should the 'Sevastopol' sink we are to land at a place already decided upon. All are, however, prepared to fight to the very last. On us of the 'Sevastopol' depends the duty of retaining the honor of the navy and avoiding the shame and humiliation of threatened starvation. We would rather die than be thus shamed. From Dec. 1 the enemy's ten-inch shells began to fall on the deck of the 'Sevastopol,' and some of them pierced through the decks to the bottom of the ship. Who is responsible for the fate we face? It is he who did not give instructions for the prevention of a Japanese landing on the Liao tung peninsula. Among our officers there are very few who dare to brave death, the majority having no other desire than to save their own lives, but we are determined to die fighting.'

VERY LIKELY TRUE.

Shanghai, Dec. 30.—According to advices received here the Japanese mining operations at Sung shu shan, Port Arthur, are nearly completed. A tunnel from Et se shan is almost finished, which will enable them to blow up the parapet of the fort, which is already isolated. The final assault on the capture of the position is expected in a few days.

AN ARTILLERY ACTION.

Sia panta, via Mukden, Dec. 30.—Russian artillery engaged in an action on Dec. 29, against the Japanese, south of Sha khe and near the railway bridge, the firing continuing till 6 o'clock in the evening. The bombardment of the Japanese position was effective. The Japanese replied very slowly with shrapnel and Shimose shells and did very little damage.

THE RECALL OF KAZNAKOFF.

Paris, Dec. 30.—Admiral Kaznakoff starts for St. Petersburg to-morrow, after receiving a laconic despatch saying the Emperor Nicholas desired to consult with him. The Admiral's health, which is said to have been the cause of his recall, ise xcellent. Members of his staff say the renewed naval preparations are doubtless the cause of the consultation.

IMPERIAL GRATITUDE

TOGO, WITH CHARACTERISTIC MODESTY, REFUSES A CIVIC RECEPTION.

Tokio, Dec. 31.—(10 a.m.)—The Emperor has presented Vice-Admirals Togo and Kamimura with a number of articles, including watches, formerly worn by himself. Vice-Admiral Togo has declined the reception tendered him by the municipality of Tokio, on the ground that the time is not yet ripe for such a function.

Vice-Admiral Togo will devote his time while in Tokio conferring with Marquis Ito, president of the Privy Council; Admiral Yamagato, Minister of the Navy; Vice-Admiral Ijuin, assistant chief of general staff; Rear-Admiral Saito, vice-Minister of Marine, and other members of the Imperial naval staff, upon the plans for the future conduct of naval warfare.

Vice-Admiral Togo to-day attended the funeral of a number of officers and men who were killed at Port Arthur while serving under him. He read an eulogy upon them.

QUEBEC POLITICS

SENATOR CHOQUETTE IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Dec. 31.—'We wish to remain as we are as long as possible; if we withdraw, it will not be our fault; it will be forced upon us,' said Senator Choquette, the Liberal organizer for the Quebec district, in an interview here to-day.

'The people of Quebec,' he said, 'are not Imperial Federationists, though they are unquestionably loyal to the British flag.'

The senator did not think there was any necessity for Lord Dundonald's advice to keep both hands on the Union Jack. He favored a greater measure of treaty-making powers for Canada, nor would this weaken the ties between the Mother Country and the colony. The senator said the people of Quebec were opposed to Mr. Chamberlain's policy.

Referring to Quebec politics, he said the Conservatives had no leader of any standing. Mr. Casgrain and Mr. Bergeron were good lawyers, but had no conspicuous place as politicians.

THE GOLDEN WEST

MINNESOTA SYNDICATE BUY UP 54,000 ACRES OF LAND IN ALBERTA FOR COLONIZATION.

Winnipeg, Dec. 31.—The Canadian Pacific Land Company yesterday sold 54,000 acres of land in Calgary district to the Beiseker, Hoople and Sayer syndicate of Minnesota. The land comprises a portion of that set aside this year by the company because it was too high for irrigation purposes. Up to the first of this month the company had sold about ten thousand acres of this block to individuals, the sales amounting to over $250,000. This was the first syndicate to buy lands in the North-West, having bought 300,000 acres around Weyburn and Milestone for colonization purposes, which is to-day the most densely settled part of Alberta. The syndicate proposes to do the same thing with this block of land, and it is the first big step towards colonizing the land in the newly irrigated block. They will put farmers on these lands who will cultivate winter wheat and other grains. The plans of the big syndicate involves the settlement of hundreds of families adjacent to the town of Calgary.

DRAWBACK ON WHEAT

FIRST IMPORTANT STEP.

Washington, Dec. 31.—The first important step in the extension of the drawback system along thel ines favored by Secretary Shaw, as a substitute for tariff revision, will be to allow the refund of duties on Canadian wheat imported to be mixed with American grain in the production of flour exclusively for export.

Attorney-General Moody has decided that this can be done under the drawback law. His opinion was approved at the cabinet meeting yesterday, and Mr. Shaw will issue an order providing for the extension. The concession was asked by the millers of New York and the North-West, and was opposed by the North-Western farmers. Inspectors who will keep track of all the Canadian wheat will be assigned to all the mills which import grain under the new arrangement. Their salaries will be paid by the millers.

THE RADMORE LEGACY.

In the action taken by the temporal committee of St. Andrew's Church, of Ottawa, and the Protestant Orphans' Asylum, of Montreal, to recover from Mr. and Mrs. Hickey a legacy under the will of the late Mrs. Radmore, Mr. Justice Rochon has just rendered judgment, at Hull, dismissing the exceptions to the form filed by defendants. The case will therefore now have to be heard on its merits.

NO 'WITNESS' ON MONDAY.

As New Year's Day will be observed on Monday next, there will be no issue of the 'Daily Witness' on that day.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

A letter from a man on the 'Sevastopol,' which has fallen into the hands of the Japanese, says the ship is disabled. The Russians are resigned to their fate, but are determined to fight rather than suffer the shame of surrender owing to starvation. Gen. Stoessel's, so-called impregnable line of outer defences is now a myth. Port Arthur is doomed.

Vice-Admiral Togo attended to-day, in Tokio, the funeral of a number of officers and men killed at Port Arthur, and read a eulogy upon them.

Western interests are beginning to urge their claims to more adequate representation in the Dominion cabinet. At present the Hon. Clifford Sifton is the only western man administering a department, and the North-West Territories have even no minister.

The Sultan of Morocco has reconsidered his decision to dismiss the French mission.

Fierce gales from the Atlantic did much damage yesterday along the British coast.

Sir Percy Girouard has received a silver casket with a testimonial signed by 2,700 employees of the Central South African Railway, who worked under him, expressing their regret at his giving up the post.

President Roosevelt, in his annual message, recommended corporal punishment for wife-beaters and yesterday the grand jury of the District of Columbia recommended the establishment of the whipping post.

Members of the Common Council of Elmira, N. Y., got so hot last night over the question of buying gravel that they came to blows.

Senator Choquette, in an interview in Toronto yesterday, said the people of Quebec were unquestionably loyal to the British flag, though they were not imperial federationists. He favored, however, a greater measure of treaty-making powers for Canada.

The Beiseker, Hoople and Sayer syndicate, of Minnesota, yesterday closed a bargain with the Canadian Pacific Land Company for 54,000 acres of land in the Calgary district.

Customs returns for the past seven months show a decrease of nearly a million dollars over the corresponding period of last year. This is owing to the new rule whereby it is permissible to pay duty at point of destination in Canada.

Ontario provincial authorities have received information lately leading them to the belief that among the poorer classes of Jews in Toronto the marriage laws of the country are being badly ignored. An inquiry has been instituted.

The Baroness Macdonald was yesterday received in private audience by the Pope, and later visited Mgr. Merry del Val.

The Hon. A. G. Blair confirms the statement that he has accepted an engagement as counsel for the Toronto Roller Bearing Company.

Two young practical jokers disturbed worshippers in the Roman Catholic Church at Hudson by playing the bagpipes during midnight mass on Christmas eve. They were yesterday fined $25 each by Judge Lafontaine.

There was a wreck on the Central Vermont, two miles east of Granby, yesterday, and several people were injured.

Revenue officers have captured a gang of illicit liquor sellers, whose dens are half in New York state and half in the Province of Quebec. All were convicted and fined heavily.

The retail price of beef to-day is reported to be 120 percent above the average for the period from 1890 to 1899.

The city budget has been passed by the Montreal City Council, with the salary question left over for further consideration.

The 'Witness' newsboys will be given a New Year's treat at Welsh's Cafe, St. Peter street, next Monday evening, at 7 o'clock. There will be feasting, music and short addresses.

FAIR AND MILD.

A little bit of sunshine,
A little bit of snow,
A little heap of autumn leaves
Where roses used to grow,
A little bit of darkness,
And a little bit of day,
A smile and then a little sigh
For pleasures passed away.

A little bit of folly
And a little bit of sense,
A little bit of saving
And a little wild expense;
A little bit of sorrow
And a little bit of cheer,
A little bit of waiting
And we're rounded out the year.
—Washington 'Star.'

Toronto, Dec. 31, 11 a.m.—Victoria, 48—40; Calgary, 42—20; Edmonton, 38—20; Medicine Hat, 46—30; Minnedosa, 42—20; Port Arthur, 26—22; Parry Sound, 38—30; Toronto, 35—34; Ottawa, 16—8; Montreal, 24—4; Quebec, 14—2; St. John, 12—6; Halifax, 14—6.

South-westerly winds, becoming milder. Sunday, fair and comparatively mild.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other additions to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 10 cents per line extra—prepaid.

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

BIRTHS.

DUNN — At 99c St. Philippe street, St. Henri, Montreal, on Dec. 28, 1904, the wife of John C. Dunn, of a daughter.

EAKIN — On Dec. 11, 1904, at 96 Mance street, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Robt. A. Eakin.

MARRIED.

BAKER—WALKER.— By the Rev. A. Logan Geggie, on Dec. 21, 1904, at 31 O'Hara avenue, Toronto, Annie, only daughter of the late Alexander Walker, of Dundee, Scotland, to Frederick H. Baker, youngest son of the late Hf J. Baker, of Oakville, Ont.

CRAWFORD—HUNTER. — At the Methodist pasonage, Ponoka, Alberta, on Dec. 14, 1904, by the Rev. H. E. Gordon, Miss Emma Hunter, of Picton, Ontario, to Aro D. Crawford, of Ponoka, Alberta, N.W.T.

HIGGINS—YOUNG.—In Kingston, Ont., at the residence of the bride, 351 Johnston street, by the Rev. Dr. Antliff, on Dec. 28, 1904, A Higgins, of Hamilton, to S. Mary Young, of Kingston.

KIRKWOOD—BROWN. — At the residence of the bride's father, on Dec. 28, 1904, by the Rev. D. Winter, James E. Kirkwood to Olive Myrtle, eldest daughter of Andrew S. Brown, Esq., all of Winchester.

McLEOD—McPHERSON — On Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1904, at the Presbyterian Church, Matawatchan, Ont., by the Rev. Hugh McLean, William George McLeod, to Rhainey McPherson, daughter of Mr. Colin McPherson, all of Matawatchan, Ont.

QUINN—BOGART.— In Windemere Methodist Church, Toronto, on Dec. 21, 1904, by the Rev. J. R. Wilkinson, Maude Eleanor, daughter of Mr. James C. Bogart, to Mr. Leonard Quinn, of Hillsdale.

RANKIN—VARNEY. — At the Methodist Episcopal Church, Windsor, Vermont, on Dec. 29, 1904, at 8 o'clock p.m., by the Rev. Francis T. Clarke, Franklin Rankin, of Windsor Mills, Que., to Miss Martha R. Varney, of Windsor, Vermont.

ROBERTSON—WALKER. — On Dec. 24, 1904, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Mr. T. W. Hilldred, St. Thomas, Ont., by the Rev. I. B. Wallwin, B.A., of London, assisted by the Rev. R. C. Parsons, of St. Thomas, Jessie Roberta, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Walker, to Geo. A. Robertson, B.A., science master of the Collegiate Institute, Ridgetown.

SAUNDERS—HARKER. — On Christmas Eve, 1904, at the residence of Mrs. McCammon, Montreal street, Kingston, by the Rev. W. T. G. Brown, Alfred E. Saunders, of Amherst Island, to Miss Lillian K. Harker, of Kingston.

TOWNSON—WHITE. — On Dec. 24, 1904, by the Rev. A. H. Baldwin, Henry, the youngest surviving son of the late Henry Townson, of Toronto, to Grace, youngest daughter of the late Yeates White, of Morpeth, Ont.

UMBACH—DONNELLY.—In Queen Street Methodist Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Mr. Tovell, on Dec. 28, 1904, Gertrude Donnelly, of 122 Grange avenue, Toronto, to J. E. Umbach, of the Department of Interior, Ottawa.

DIED.

ANDERSON — On Dec. 30, 1904, at No. 50 Charron street, Marjorie Currie, aged 3 years and 9 months, beloved daughter of Thomas and Blanche Anderson.
Funeral private.

BURNETT.—At the residence of her sister, Mrs. Cameron, of Portsmouth, Ont., on Dec. 28, 1904, Annie Burnett, aged seventy-three years.

BLAIR — At Ironside, Que., at the residence of Mrs. W. H. Farrell, on Dec. 29, 1904, Alice M. Blair, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Blair, of Chelsea, aged 25 years.

CANNOM.— Sudenly, at Kleinburg, Ont., of diphtheria, on Christmas Day, 1904, Inez Ley, second daughter of the Rev. J. W. Cannom, and granddaughter of the Rev. Edward Roberts Lindsay, aged 14 years.

HAWKER.—At the Military School, St. Johns, Que., on Christmas Day, 1904, Bugler Arthur Winter Hawker, aged 17 years, 11 months and 10 days, only son of Mr. A. G. Hawker, of Quebec.

HOAR — On Dec. 29, 1904, at Bowmanville, Ont., Maria Blake Bone, relict of the late John Hoar, aged 80 years.

HORSEY.—At Kingston, on Dec. 29, 1904, Mary Ann Gould, widow of the late R. M. Horsey.

LEFEBVRE.—On Dec. 27, 1904, at the Victoria Park Pavilion, Quebec, Jos. Lefebvre, aged 49 years and 10 months.

MONTIZAMBERT.— On Dec. 28, 1904, at Winnipeg, Norman Montizambert, son of Dr. W. F. Montizambert, Ottawa.

SCOBLE.—On Dec. 16, 1904, at Chivelston, Surrey, England, Augusta Harriet, the beloved wife of the Right Hon. Sir Andrew R. Scoble, K.C.S.D.

SELDON.—On Dec. 23, 1904, at Shanghai, China, of smallpox, Minnie Alberta Seldon, B.A., eldest and dearly beloved daughter of Mrs. J. J. Seldon, 599 Spadina avenue, Toronto. Deeply mourned.

SHAW.—At Hawkesbury, Ont., on Wednesday night, Dec. 28, 1904, Janet Scott Millar, beloved wife of Daniel Shaw, of Shawbridge, in her sixty-first year.
Funeral at Shawbridge, on Sunday, Jan. 1, at 2 p.m.

TWEDDELL — In Kingston, Ont. on Dec. 30, 1904, Catherine Hunter, beloved wife of John Tweddell.

TEMPLE.—On Dec. 27, 1904, at her residence, 47 St. George street, Toronto, Adelaide, beloved wife of Charles V. M. Temple, and second daughter of the late Senator Hon. Geo. Alexander, of 'Rokewood,' Woodstock, Ont.

WILSON — At her late residence, Cumberland, Ont., on Dec. 27, 1904, beloved wife of Alexander Wilson, and daughter of the late G. G. Dunning, aged 61 years.

WAY — At Baltimore, Md., on Dec. 28, 1904, Mrs. Elizabeth Way, relict of the late William Way, of Brigus, Nfld., aged 68 years.
Newfoundland papers please copy.

Open Until 10 O'Clock To-Night.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

GREAT JANUARY SALE
Commences Tuesday.

The Great January Sale Commences Tuesday at 8 p.m. sharp. Enormous savings can be effected by daily visits to the Big Store. Buy as we buy. Watch your opportunity—as we tell of things that are special look into them.
We have men on the lookout all the time for quick buying chances, and all you have to do is to buy when we say.

THOUSANDS WILL BUY
WHITE SHIRTS.

During the progress of the January Sale at The Big Store next month. Values are astoundingly high, while it is doubtful if prices will ever be so low again. It is a most favourable opportunity for the particular man to lay in his New Year's stock of White Shirts, perfect in cut and fit—at half the price he would have to pay elsewhere. Regular $1.00 value Shirts for..... 78c

MEN'S CARDIGANS
Men's Heavy Wool Cardigan Jackets, extra well finished in Black or Brown, two outside pockets, warm and durable, regular 75c. Sale price .. 59c

CLYDE ART SQUARES

A superb new line of Art Carpet Squares, handsome designs, at Sale prices. Sizes:

2 x 2 yards	68c
2x 2½ yards	91c
2 x 3 yards	$1.10
2½ x 3 yards	1.30
3 x 3 yards	1.65
3 x 4 yards	2.10

TOILET SETS

(24) only 10 piece English Semi-porcelain Toilet Sets, finest quality. Decorations in rich Cobalt Blue, Pink or Green. Every piece is large size and in the newest designs. Regular $3.50 value $1.90

MEN'S MUFFLERS
Men's Handsome Colored Cashmere Mufflers, good size, many neat patterns, Special January Sale price, each 34c

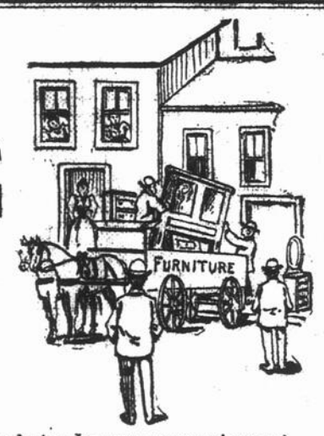
WOOL BLANKETS
Fine White All Wool Blankets, size 52 x 72 ins., with neat fancy border. Reg. $2.50. Sale price per pair $1.95

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.
1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St. 18 [illegible] St. James St. MONTREAL.

Windsor Salt

the best salt that Canada's best salt works can produce, and that's the best anywhere

MOVING PRICES



Will prevail here during January—our semi annual

RED TICKET SALE

will begin on Tuesday, and it will pay you to come to us for whatever you want in the way of **Furniture, Rugs, Draperies, Bedding, etc.** —as the discounts all over the establishment will range from

15 P.C. TO 40 P.C.

with 5 p.c. extra off for spot cash.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON
Corner Guy and St. Catherine Streets.
PHONE UP 3328.

LOOK AT OUR WINDOWS.

Pianos for New Year's.—Ladies, see the choice assortment of Mason & Risch Pianos and Morris Pianos at Leach's, 2440 St. Catherine (between Stanley and Drummond). Sold cash or $7 monthly. Open evenings.

The Question of a Lifetime.—This should only be solved once, and Layton Bros. is the best house to aid you in the selection of a good piano or organ at a reasonable figure. The Art Piano and Organ House, 144 Peel street.

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 8.

All Kinds of
ELECTRICAL WORK
at the CRESCENT ELECTRIC CO.
at moderate figures.
THE CRESCENT ELECTRIC CO.
2503 St. Catherine St.
Tel. Up 971.

ROLL TOP, FLAT and STANDING DESKS.
TEES & CO.,
300 ST. JAMES ST.

THE JOHN MURPHY CO., LIMITED.
(Open Late for the Holiday Trade.)

G[illegible] RE-ORGANIZATION
CASH CLEARING SALE
[illegible]OMMENCING
Tuesd[illegible] January 3rd, 1905.

Unprecedented Bargains in all Lines of Depart[illegible]tal Store Goods!

On the 1st of February, 190[illegible] ess passes into other hands, although the name of the firm will remain unch[illegible] consequence of this, the present proprietors have decided to devote the [illegible]h of January to a great re-organization Cash Clearing Sale, the operations of [illegible] will effect and hew down to the marrow of nearness in price every single arti[illegible] in the store!

"Unprecedented" is a word often misused, but in this instance it will apply with aptitude and precision and without reserve to the cutting down process we have in view! We feel we owe an immense debt of gratitude to the purchasing community for long continued favors, and have, therefore, concluded to afford our customers and others this opportunity to purchase, at unprecedented reductions (not only for present, but for future use if they take full advantage of it) from a stock unexcelled for quality in the Dominion of Canada! To-day, we present the first instalment of bargains which speak for themselves, as follows:

First Floor—Silk Department.
ALL PLAIN BLACK SILKS.
Choice of our Stock, 15 percent discount and 5 percent extra for cash.

All Fancy Black Silk	20 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH
All Plain Taffeta Silks	15 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH
All Fancy Silks	20 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH
All Colored Jap Silk	15 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH
All Colored and Black Silk Velvets	15 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH
All Colored and Black Velveteens	15 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH
All Black and Colored Crepe de Chine	15 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH
All Fancy Crepe de Chines	HALF PRICE

First Floor—Dress Goods Department.

All Plain Black Dress Goods	15 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH
All Fancy Black Dress Goods	20 to 50 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH
All Black Crepe de Chine	15 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH
All Plain Colored Dress Goods	15 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH
All Fancy Colored Dress Goods	20 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH
All Dress Tweeds	20 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH
All Dress Linings	10 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH
All Remnants of Dress Goods	50 PERCENT—HALF PRICE

First Floor—Curtain Department.

All Nottingham Lace Curtains	15 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH
All Swiss Net Curtains	15 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH
All Tapestry Curtains	20 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH
All Portieres	20 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH
All White Wool Blankets	15 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH
All Colored Wool Blankets	15 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH
All Comforters	20 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH
All Art Tickings	15 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH

First Floor—Cotton Department.

All Cotton Sheetings	15 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH
All White and Grey Cotton	15 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH
All Pillow Cottons	15 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH
All Fancy Flannels	20 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH
All Grey and Shirting Flannels	20 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH
All Colored Flannels	20 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH
All Flannelettes	15 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH
All Fancy Dress Muslins	20 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH
All White Dress Muslins	20 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH
All Prints and Ginghams	15 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH
All Sateens, Plain or Fancy	15 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH
All Cretonne	15 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH

First Floor—Linen Department.

All Bleached Table Damask, from	15 to 33 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH
All Unbleached Table Damask	20 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH
All Linen Table Napkins	15 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH
All Linen Towels	15 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH
All Embroidered Linen	20 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH
All Fancy Linen	25 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH
All Tenerife Lace Work	20 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH
All Renaissance Lace Work	20 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH
All Roller Linen	15 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH
All Huck Towelling	15 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH
All Made-Up Cushions	20 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH
All Silk Mantel Drapes	20 PERCENT OFF AND 5 EXTRA FOR CASH

Watch our advertising colums daily for bargains in other Departments!

THE JOHN MURPHY CO, LIMITED,
2341-2343 St. Catherine Street.
Terms Cash. Corner Metcalfe. Tel. Up 2740.

BASKETBALL GAMES

Maples Defeated Heathers at Westmount Last Night.

WANDERERS AND CORNWALL OPEN FEDERAL LEAGUE SERIES TONIGHT.

Two basketball games were played last night in the Victoria Hall Gymnasium, Westmount, the Maples beating the Heathers in the intermediate, by 35 to 25, and the Heathers, in the senior game, triumphed over the Crescents by 21 to 15. Both games were bright and snappy, the passing well judged and the interest more than usually pronounced—a fact due to the quality of the scoring, more especially in the intermediates. The teams were: Intermediates—Heathers—Geo. Rolland and Gordon McGuire, home; Jas. Crankshaw, centre; Manly Jones and Walter Steine, defence. Maples—Lawrence Kelly and Tom Lawson, home; Walter Small, centre; Gordon Kent and Walter Cayford, defence. Referee, Arthur Cayford. Umpire, Wm. Swift. Score-keeper, Mel. Snowdon. The seniors were: Crescents—Defence, L. B. T. Brown and C. H. Sutherland; centre, J. D. Sutherland; home, B. Taylor and J. W. Brown. Heathers—Home, J. McCuaig and J. Crankshaw; centre, M. Snowdon; defence, W. Snowdon and R. Vallance. Referee, Arthur Ross. Umpire, A. Cayford.

HOCKEY.

To-night's game at the Arena, between the Wanderers and Cornwall, promises to be not only the actual inauguration of the hockey season, but the premier attraction of the holiday season. Wanderers will be able to place a strong representation on the ice, but Cornwall is an unknown quantity, and it remains for the factory town outfit to prove their claim to play among the top-notchers. It is said in Cornwall that they possess a fast lot, and as they will make their initial appearance to-night,

Canadian arts and manufactures are aptly combined in the Karn Pianos. A large variety may be seen at Layton Bros., the Art Piano and Organ House, 1224 Peel street.

When You Require

the services of a laundry, please bear in mind that our long experience and superior facilities put us in a position to render you the very best service.

No disappointments with the delivery.

TROY LAUNDRY CO.
8 to 12 Inspector St.
Phone Main 3644.

PALMER'S PRICES ARE RIGHT

And the service is unexcelled—rooms the finest in town, containing every modern appliance for perfect work.

Hairdressing	50c.
Shampooing ..	50c.
Shampooing for extra long Hair	75c.
Hair Singeing	50c to 75c.
Manicuring	50c.
Facial Massage ..	$1.00.
Electrical Massage	$1.00.
Vibrassage	50c.

PALMER'S
1745 Notre Dame St.
PHONE MAIN 391 CARS PASS THE DOOR

everybody is welcome to slip out to Westmount and help to open the season. The Wanderer team has not been definitely chosen. The defence will consist of Brighton in goal; Billy Strachan, at point, and Dick Boon at cover; Blatchford and Jack Marshall are certainties on the forward line, and for the other two positions the candidates are Price, Johnson, Bert. Strachan and Glass. The match will start at 8.30 o'clock sharp.

The Juniors in the M.A.A.A. gymnasium class played their first hockey match for the season yesterday, with Wilbur Thomson as captain. The opposing team were the Willows, and some gojod hockey was seen. The M.A.A.A. Juniors scored six goals to one. Thee will probably be one more game during the holidays, and then the boys will continue their physical culture classes.

Following are the teams:

M.A.A.A. Juniors.		Willows.
D. Gilmor	Goal	W. Dean
A. Brodie	Point	A. Rolland
W. Thomson, captain.	Cover	A. Bentley
K. Ayer	Forwards	H. Wills captain.
W. Eaves	Forwards	S. Renick
D. Rennoldson	Forwards	C. Melville
W. Craig	Forwards	H. Taylor

Referee, Royes Taylor.

Toronto, Dec. 31.—At the meeting of the O.H.A. executive last night the champion Marlboros presented satisfactory affidavits and the club was declared in good standing. Hummel and McDonald, of Brockville, who contracted to play in the professional league, were suspended, as was also E. J. Schaeffer, of the Midland team. Whitcroft, of the same team, was given permission to play. 'Bob' Gray, of the St. George's, was branded an amateur. The committee recommended that in future years no change of residence permits be granted.

Victoria and Montreal at 2.30, and Shamrock and Westmount at 4 o'clock, are this afternoon's intermediate C.A.H.L. matches at the Arena.

The value of the new O.H.A. rule giving the referee complete control over goal umpires and allowing him to revise their decisions was evidenced the other night at the Mutual Street Rink, Toronto. The St. Georges claimed a goal, which the umpire did not allow, but the referee was close enough to see the play for himself and awarded the goal.

Brockville, Dec. 31.—Who the referee for Monday night's game with Montagnard will be has not yet been settled. The local executive suggested either Geo. Curry, of Iroquois, or Fred. Chitty, of Ottawa, but the Montagnards replied saying they knew neither of these men, and named Meldrum, of the Wanderers, as a suitable personage. He is unknown to the locals, and they replied so, and thus the matter has been left to the president, Mr. Foran, to decide. Owing to the accident sustained by Capt. B. R. Shirreff, which will render him unfit to play for some time yet, the executive has chosen G. B. McKay to captain the Federal team on the ice until such time as Shirrefff is ready to make his appearance. The team is in grand struggling condition and the players are confident of winning the first contest in the Federal League. The team will be chosen after to-night's practice. The following players will be in the running: Brace, Kerr, Dobbie, Hudson, McRobie, McKay, Bissell, Easton, Lake, J. Shirreff and Lannon.

SKATING.

The first masquerade of the season was held last night at the Stadium, and it was a jolly affair. The large rink was profusely decorated. The costumes were rich and varied in design and for two hours the merry throng skated to selections from an efficient orchestra.

M.A.A.A. RECEPTION

The president and officers of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association will receive members and friends at the clubhouse, Mansfield street, on Monday, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

CURLING ..½ ..½ ..½ ..½ ..½ ..½.....

New York, Dec. 31.—The Grand National Curling Club of America has arranged the schedule for the annual National medal matches for the season, as well as the district competitions. If sufficient ice can be had, the indications point to one of the most brilliant and successful seasons in the history of the Grand National Curling Club. It is the intention to play most of the matches on the Van Cortlandt Park Lake, where a suitable house has been prepared by the Park Commissioner for the accommodation of all curlers. So far no play of any importance has taken place, the only opportunity afforded to players being in one or two scrub matches on Van Cortlandt Park Lake, and at the covered rink in Hoboken.

Y.M.C.A. GYMNASIUM

Exercise, and how to take it, will be demonstrated in the Y.M.C.A. Gymnasium during the afternoon of New Year's Day. Probably one of the greatest drawbacks to the taking of physical exercise by busy men is that they do not know just how to go about it. With this in view one of the events has been arranged specially for busy men. The exercise consists of four main movements, but these are combined and worked out in so many different ways that it will surprise most people to see the work it is possible to get out of it. Do not think it is required of a person to have a partly furnished gymnasium in their home before they can do physical work. Many simple movements without appartus of any kind are of great benefit and can be taken at home or away from home as the case may be. Neither business nor professional men are justified in neglecting the care of their bodies. This point the Y.M.C.A. has been successful in getting many to observe, and the unanimous verdict is that they never felt better.

In addition to the simpler movements which no doubt are of the greatest benefit in the long run, some very pretty work will be given by the gymnasium leaders in what is known as a double bar triangular drill. Its presentation on New Year's is for the first time. One feature that has attracted a great deal of attention in past exhibitions is the Pyramids. This will also occupy a prominent part in this year's programme. Great interest has been taken in the work since the gymnasium opened this fall, and a good showing of the training undertaken by the members can be looked for. Some novel features will be introduced during the afternoon to add to the enjoyment.

WITH THE CURLERS

The St. Lawrence Curling Club are to hold a meeting in the club room at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening, when important matters concerning the arrangements for the season will be discussed. The club has hardly started yet, owing to their new premises still being in an unfinished state, but it is expected that before very long curling will be in full swing under better conditions than formerly. The members, however, are not to be baulked of their New Year reception, which will, in common with all other curling clubs, take place as usual and for this purpose pretty invitation cards have been issued.

A match of two rinks with three on a side—all that could be mustered—was played at the Montreal rink yesterday afternoon by gentlemen interested in cheese export. The game resulted in a tie of five points each. The players were:

A. W. Grant	H. A. Hodgson
R. M. Ballantyne	John McKergow
A. J. Hodgson (skip)—5	P. W. McLagan (skip)—5

The doctors' match of two rinks, played at the Montreal Curling Club, resulted in a win for Dr. J. A. Macdonald's rink by 13 against Dr. Scane's 11. The rinks were:

Dr. Jamieson	Dr. Cushing
Dr. C. H. Church	Dr. H. M. Church
Dr. Elder	Dr. Mathieson
Dr. Scane (skip)—11	Dr. J. A. Macdonald (skip)—13

To-day the Montrealers commence their match for the president's prize, the first draw of which has to be finished by Monday evening. Interest in the sport will shortly now receive an impetus, as the dates of the more important matches are approaching.

THE ARENA FIXTURES.

Below will be found the Arena fixtures for New Year's Day:

8 to 9 a.m.—Athenaeum.
9 to 10 a.m.—Junior Shamrock.
10 to 11 a.m.—Senior Shamrock.
11 to 12 a.m.—Wanderers.
12 to 1 p.m.—Greenshields, Limited.
3 to 6 p.m.—Skating, P.W.F. band.

FOR THE NEW YEAR

FRENCH-CANADIANS COMING FROM NEW ENGLAND FOR THE JOUR DE L'AN.

During the past few days large numbers of French-Canadians, who have made their homes in the New England states, have been pouring into the province over the C.P.R. and Grand Trunk, to spend the New Year with the 'old folks at home.' Yesterday over a thousand were handled by the C.P.R. There were men, women and children—all, apparently, well off and happy. They were despatched to their several destinations throughout the province—most of them carrying with them suitable souvenirs for the new year.

HEAD-TAX

OF SLIGHT BENEFIT TO MONTREAL, BUT A RESTRICTION ON TRADE.

Mr. George Hannah, passenger manager of the Allan Line, speaking of the movement in the United States to get the railways to pay the head tax of $2 charged for each emigrant leaving the Canadian North-West for Europe via New York, says the United States companies seem much exercised over the matter of the head tax and the way in which, as they believe, it interferes with their business. The head tax might give a slight advantage to Canadian ports in retaining Canadian traffic, but it was not in the best interests of international trade. It would, however, be difficult to settle the matter as the steamship companies desired. It was frequently troublesome to furnish proof of Canadian birth or naturalization. The alien had to pay two dollars for himself and two dollars a head for his family if he had any. The railway company would not pay this amount, for the reason that they could not be sure that the man would leave the country.

INDUCTION SERVICE.

The Rev. Dr. Kellock, late of Richmond, was inducted by the Presbytery of Quebec as pastor of Leeds Presbyterian Church, Kinnear's Mills, the Rev. P. D. Muir acting as moderator, while the Rev. W. Shearer, of Sherbrooke, conducted divine service and preached. The moderator gave a brief account of the steps that had led up to the call and settlement, and, having put the prescribed questions to Dr. Kellock, inducted him by authority of the presbytery to the pastoral charge of the congregation. Mr. Shearer then addressed the minister on his duties, and the Rev. W. W. McCuaig, of Levis, addressed the congregation on their duties to their pastor. Dr. Kellock received a hearty welcome on being introduced to the congregation.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL TREAT.

The annual Christmas entertainment of the North Baptist Mission Sunday-school took place yesterday afternoon in the lecture hall of the First Baptist Church, whither the children were conveyed from the mission in a special street railway car. Mr. L. H. Packard presided. An entertaining programme of recitations and songs by the children preceded the distribution of gifts by Santa Claus. The children were finally given the treat of a trop through the streets in a special street car under the care of their teachers and Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Waters.

PATENT REPORT.

The following Canadian and American patents have been recently secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C. Information relating to any of these will be furnished free of charge by applying to the above-named firm:

CANADA.

Nos.—90676, Paul Vagret, Escautpont, France, bottle transporters for glass works; 90739, Emeril Tardif, Plessisville, Que., planing mill; 90740, James Walsh, Huntingdon, Que., gate; 90741, Messrs. H. Slater and J. Carpenter, Lachute, Que., block turning lathes.

UNITED STATES.

Nos. 777917, Eben Perkins, St. John, N.B., nail making machine; 778042, Frederick Kaltenbach, Vancouver, B.C., car coupling; 778058, James Miller, Lyn, Ont., land marker; 778668, Messrs. T. Hudson and J. A. Duncan, Sherbrooke, Que., friction let-off mechanism for looms.

The 'Inventor's Adviser' is just published. Any one interested in patents or inventions should order a copy.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S CUP.

LIEUT.-COL. HIBBARD'S REGIMENT CAPTURES SIX PRIZES.

In the Dominion artillery competition of last season the Montreal Regiment carried off three firsts, two seconds and one third out of ten prizes. No. 2 Company also captured the Governor-General's cup for general efficiency, which returns to Montreal after a lapse of some years. Following are the detailed results of the competition:—

No. 2 Company, commanded by Major E. M. Renouf, Captain Fred. Wilson-Smith, Lieuts. L. G. Glass and J. T. Sumerfield, carried off the first prize for general efficiency, first prize for discipline and administration, and the first prize for artillery practice and competition at the Island of Orleans. No. 3 Company, with the following officers, Captain J. H. Davidson in command; Captain J. A. Ewing and Lieut. H. B. White, secures the second prize for general efficiency, third prize for discipline and administration, and fourth prize for artillery practice. No. 1 Company, with the following officers, Major E. R. Barton in command; Major W. E. Lynch, Lieut. A. W. Cole, secures second prize for artillery practice at the Island of Orleans.

MANUFACTURERS' EXCURSION.

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED FOR TRIP TO THE OLD COUNTRY.

Toronto, Dec. 31.—The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has issued a circular in regard to the Association's excursion to England next June. The date of departure has been fixed for June 10. An option has been secured on the entire first-class accommodation of the new Allan Line turbine steamer 'Victorian.' The entertainment in London will be under the direct supervision of the Chamber of Commerce, and trips will be arranged to the different industrial centres in England and Scotland.

ALDERMEN COME TO BLOWS

DISGRACEFUL SCENE AT THE ELMIRA CITY COUNCIL MEETING.

Elmira, N.Y., Dec. 31.—A disgraceful scene was enacted in the Common Council chamber last night, when the council assembled for its final meeting. Alderman McGuigan charged Mayor Coleman with offering to buy gravel from a certain pit for the city if $1,000 was sent to him. The mayor indignantly denied the charge and called the alderman to order. He told him to take his seat, and the alderman persisting, the mayor called upon a policeman to remove him. The officer attempted to obey, when others interfered. There was a mix-up, and blows were exchanged. At the command of the mayor the officer desisted and the alderman finally took his seat.

CHRISTMAS TREE AT THE HERVEY.

The fifty little orphans at the Hervey Institute, Mountain street, had a good time last night. There were two Christmas trees loaded with pretty gifts and at the distribution of these the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

The Rev. J. Edgar Hill, D.D., presided, and there was also present the Rev. James Fleck and the Rev. J. A. Elliott.

Captain J. W. Bales, deputy portwarden, handed the gifts to the children, after Mr. George Sumner and Mr. Armstrong had with some difficulty taken them from the trees.

Miss Helen Thornber, the matron, and her assistants had trained the children admirably, and many of them sang and recited splendidly.

MR. FARNAM'S RECITAL.

The next organ recital by Mr. W. Lynwood Farnam will take place in St. James Methodist Church on Saturday next, at four o'clock.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMS.

Ottawa, Dec. 31.—The following candidates passed the qualifying civil service examinations recently held in Montreal: L. A. Beulac, Raymond Beausoleil, Chas. Birtz, Jules Boncher, Arthur M. Dupuis, Joseph F. Fredette, Joseph N. Gamache, John T. Hoerner, J. A. Lariviere, Timothy McGuire, Raoul Sauve, George Thurber, W. O. Lallier and Emily Mackie.

W. C. T. U. DAY OF PRAYER.

The Hochelaga County W. C. T. U. will observe the annual day of prayer on Tuesday, Jan. 3, at the Y. W. C. A., Dorchester and Stanley streets, from 2.30 to 4.30 p.m. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Canon Dixon on 'Temperance workers, where are we?' and by the Rev. G. G. Huxtable on the enfranchisement of women. Miss Ethelwyn Crossley will recite, and at 2.45 Miss Ella Holden will sing, 'O, Rest in the Lord.' The public are cordially invited.

ARCHBISHOP'S GREETINGS.

Archbishop Bruchesi, who is at present at Rome, has telegraphed to the Right Rev. Mgr. Racicot, administrator of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Montreal: 'Blessing and good wishes to you, the clergy and faithful for the coming year.'

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

A special service for the closing of the old year and the opening of the new year will be held at 11 p.m., closing at a few minutes past midnight. There will be short addresses by Bishop Carmichael, the Rev. H. P. Plumptre and the Rev. J. A. Elliott.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for next week are Messrs. H. Markland Molson, A. H. Campbell, A. H. Ewing, and James Gardner.

COLONIAL HOUSE
Phillips Square.

GREAT ANNUAL DISCOUNT SALE

During the Month of January,
Beginning Tuesday, the 3rd.,

WE WILL OFFER

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

[With the exception of 2 or 3 articles which we are bound by contract to sell at fixed prices]

At Liberal Discounts

With 5 Percent Extra for Cash.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAIL ORDERS.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,
MONTREAL.

BRITISH NEWS

ENGLISH.

A Romney was sold in London for £6,825.

Whilst in England the Queen of Portugal visited the tomb of her father, the Comte de Paris.

A first edition of 'Robinson Crusoe,' in two volumes, realized £121 at an auction sale at Sotheby's, London.

Fears are expressed for the health of 'Old Jim,' a rhinoceros which has been an inmate of the London Zoo for forty years.

A Norwich firm has forwarded a couple of consignments of its famous canaries to be placed in the Palace of the Sultan of Turkey.

A juryman summoned to attend at the Essex Quarter Sessions did not appear. 'This gentleman is dead,' said the chairman. 'He will be excused.'

The Russian deserters in the East End of London are increasing at an alarming rate. They are fed at the synagogues, and sometimes they sleep there.

The cotton slump in England has in no way affected the Lancashire textile trade, work being now more plentiful than has been the case for some time past.

A wonderful record of the Salvation Army's social work during the past year has just been issued, three million meals being provided for the starving.

A Somersetshire farmer was fined £50 at the Guildhall for sending to London for sale the carcase of a bullock that had suffered from a malignant form of cancer.

A roach, 3 lbs. 10½ ozs. in weight, 18 inches long, and 14 inches in girth, has been caught near Bristol, and is stated to constitute a record for the United Kingdom.

The first inmate admitted to the Lincoln County Lunatic Asylum at Bracebridge has just died. She was an inmate for fifty-four years, and cost the authorities £1,109.

At the funeral of Mr. C. T. Ferguson, F.S.A., of Carlisle, the coffin was covered with a violet pall, placed on a light lorry painted olive green, and was drawn by two grey horses, tandem-wise.

A monolith, which is stated to be impervious to the action of time and tempest, has been erected over the grave of Sir H. M. Stanley, at Pirbright. The stone was brought from Dartmoor.

A fox, being hard pressed by the Tidworth Hunt, dashed through the large window of the dining-room of the residence of Major Foyle, R.E., at Netheravon, escaping through the front door.

More paupers were in the workhouses of England and Wales at the end of November than ever before recorded. About 800,000 persons are now receiving relief, or one in every forty-one inhabitants.

Jane Roberts, who was buried at Caergeiliog, Anglesey, on Dec. 5, was born on the scene of battle during the Napoleonic wars. She was over a hundred, and her mother attained even a greater age.

A West Riding vicar recently married a lady of Brighton, and they are not on their honeymoon. Thirty years ago the bride was christened by the vicar, and as she grew up she taught in the Sunday-school.

It is said that as the result of the Welsh revival a miner has given £100 from his savings for charity and mission work. There is now no bad language in the mines, and the public house bars are deserted.

On the condition that Sir Edward Elgar should be offered and accept the professorship, Mr. Richard Peyton has offered a sum of £10,000 to endow a chair of music at Birmingham University.

Prison life has been made so pleasant that, according to Mr. Justice Bingham, crimes were in some instances committed to secure for the offenders three or four months' comfortable housing during the rigor of winter.

The Board of Trade returns for November show that the exports last month amounted to £26,113,288, an increase of £3,075,495 as compared with November, 1903, and the imports to £50,670,846, an increase of £1,947,255.

A number of Mohamedans lately went to Hyde Park, London, for the purpose of commemorating, according to the rites of their faith, the expiration of the fast of the Month of Ramadan. Despite the cold and rain they went through their devotions in the orthodox Eastern fashion.

After twenty years in charge of the Exmouth Dock-gates, Robert Dyble, 74, was killed. A heavy swell was running as he opened the gates, and the handle of the winch, revolving at terrific speed, struck Dyble in the face, breaking his jaw and fracturing his skull.

Mrs. Mary Hickman, aged 96, of Majdford, has a family of 118, namely, ten children, whose combined ages total 853, fifty grandchildren, fifty-seven great-grand-children, and one great-great-grandchild. Her eldest son is seventy-seven.

To suit the convenience of the Bishop of Winchester, a charge of furious motoring against Norman Littlejohn, of Farnham, heard at Alton Petty Sessions, was adjourned for a fortnight. The bishop and his chaplain were riding in the car at the time of the alleged offence.

A cat which was taken from the house of a groom of the Duke of Beaufort, at Petty France, near Badmington, to Oakham, Rutland, escaped after being in its new home a couple of days, and arrived at its old Gloucestershire home eight days afterwards, having travelled 200 miles.

Farmers in the Allendale district have suffered severely during the past fortnight from the ravages of a wolf (probably a wild dog). Not only have the footprints of the animal been traced in the snow, but he has been seen and chased several times. The depredations are serious, five and six sheep having been worried in one night.

The following notice was recently fixed upon the door of a Hertfordshire village church, and also read out to the congregation:—'This is to give notice that no person is to be buried in the churchyard but those living in the parish, and those who wish to be buried are desired to apply to me. Signed, E. G., Parish Clerk.

The Earl of Harrington was awarded £500 damages and costs, in consequence of the injury done to his fishing rights in the River Derwent at Elveston Castle, through its pollutions by the discharge from the sewers of the Corporation of Derby. The swirl of the river current carried pollution into the lake in the castle grounds.

A member of the crew of His Majesty's ship 'Vernon,' who was amongst those who were rescued after the recent submarine mine disaster off Portsmouth, has written to his father in Scarborough in reference to the occurrence. 'When we were in the water the lieutenant said, "Give us a song to cheer us up a bit." So we struck up "Bill Bailey," with death staring us in the face. If we had got the cramp we should have gone down.'

Charlton Hall, the home of Lord Suffolk, has not only a famous picture-gallery, but a ghost chamber. Many of the finest paintings belonged to James the Second, who, on the eve of his flight, committed them to the care of Colonel Graham, the son-in-law of the Lord Suffolk of that day. Circumstances were against his reclaiming them, and the Prince of Orange subsequently confirmed the family in the possession of these treasures. Now the Ghost chamber is known as King James's room, and tradition declares that on each recurring anniversary of his flight, King James's ghost comes to ask for his pictures.

In accordance with ancient custom the Court of Aldermen of the city of London inspected and selected the cloth sent each year to the Great Officers of State and others. The recipients and their certified garments were:—Four and a half yards of best black cloth to the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chamberlain, the Vice-Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the Treasurer and Comptroller of His Majesty's Household, the Home Secretary, the Foreign Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, the Recorder, the Chamberlain, and the Common Sergeant. Six yards of black cloth and six yards of green cloth to the Town Clerk, and four yards of each to his principal clerk. Other gifts of cloth—four yards each—to the Attorney in Exchequer, the Attorney in Chancery, the Cashier, the Recorder's clerk, and the Usher.

SCOTCH.

Glasgow street cars have covered tops and verandahs fore and aft for passengers.

Last week no fewer than four couples celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding in Fifeshire.

Dundee Day Nurseries took care of 17,189 children during the past year, and did this section of its work excellently well.

A Kirkcaldy evangelist who had admitted a vaccination contravention, refused to sign his plea, as according to his dictionary the technical meaning of guilty was 'wicked' or criminal.'

The discovery of a secret furnace and what are popularly believed to be the calcined ashes of human bones at Logie House, near Dundee, revives an old-time story of the De'il o' Logie.

One of the most densely populated districts of Belfast has been visited by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and the Countess of Dudley opened a home and training institute for cripples, orphans, and destitute children.

The 'Kilties' Band' were given a civic welcome in Glasgow on Dec. 5. They were received in the banqueting hall of the municipal buildings, when a large party of town councillors and their lady friends gave them a hearty reception.

George Berry, Kincaple, has died, at the age of ninety-five. He remembered Waterloo. He had one brother die at eighty-two and two sisters at eighty-two and eighty-seven. They were all natives of the village where they lived and died.

Henry Anderson, stocking maker, who died in Hayick Cottage Hospital, had a very adventurous career. He belonged to Hawick, and in 1856 enlisted in the 93rd Highlanders, with whom he proceeded to India. In the following year deceased went through the Mutiny, taking part in twenty-three engagements, including the relief of Lucknow.

The Governors of the West of Scotland Agricultural College have decided that their pupils, in order to be able to milk well, must possess more muscular energy. An inquiry is to be made for a mechanical contrivance capable of affording the students an opportunity of acquiring the muscular energy necessary in a good milker.

The Sligo portion of the De Freyne estate has been disposed of to the tenants. The terms are 6s. in the pound on the first term and non-judicial rents, and 4s. in the pound on second term rents. Tenants owing one and a half-year rent are to pay one half-year's rent, less ten per cent reduction, and a half-year is to be added to the purchase money, the other half being wiped out. The game and sporting rights are to be unreservedly vested in the landlord.

Nearly every cave on the Ayrshire coast—and the cliffs are honeycombed with them—has its recognised occupants. Large caves accommodate families; some are so small that they can harbor only a single dweller. The laws of civilization are not observed by the cave-dwellers. They have a sort of rude Socialism which bids fair to degenerate into anarchy. The conditions of life are pestilential, and the habits are degrading. From time to time predatory raids are taken and foodstuffs and liquor are stolen from neighboring villages.

The Glasgow Corporation is considering a scheme under which Glasgow chronic inebriates shall be banished to the Islet of Shuna, one of the Hebrides group. This islet is leased to a farmer, and has been practically forgotten by the Corporation of Glasgow, who have owned it for a century. It is sandwiched between the coast of Argyllshire and the Island of Luing, and is only three miles in length and about half that extent in its breadth. The climate is described in the corporation reports as similar to that of Jersey, and those who are urging that the islet should be used as an inebriates' settlement point out that the islanders would be practically self-supporting.

Edinburgh has adopted an ingenious system of police telephones, and one of the most interesting features of the arrangement is that an operator at the Central Station can establish communication with the policeman on his beat. At certain points signalling boxes are placed, in the centre of which is a tiny round disc, like a miniature bull's eye, visible to the passer-by through transparent glass let into the cover of the signal box. The disc is colored red. Should the operator at the Central Station desire to call the attention of the policeman in a particular beat all he has to do is to turn a lever. Instantly the discs of every signal-box in the beat operated by the lever show a conspicuous white. The policeman then understands he is wanted.

Children attending school in some parts of Scotland make sometimes rather remarkable long-distance walking records. The schoolmaster of Kilchrenan, Argyllshire, writes: Master Duncan and the Misses Sarah and Annie Macniven live over five miles from Kilchrenan school. Each, entering school in turn at about seven years of age, attended with praiseworthy regularity, traversing in the course of a year something like 2,000 miles. Duncan, the eldest, left school over two years ago, having won the merit certificate. Sarah obtained this distinction last year, and continues her studies in the advanced department. Annie, the youngest, will, it is expected, achieve a like result in May next, when she undergoes examination. Miss Crissy Mackenzie lives over four miles from school, and to prosecute her studies walks in the course of a year about 1,700 miles. She, too, expects the merit certificate in May next. It may be thought that such feats of endurance and perseverance must have an injurious effect. But it is not so. On the contrary, the schoolmaster states that the children mentioned are among the most robust, most healthy-minded, and best-behaved of their fellows.

IRISH.

There are more pitiful stories of starvation in the west of Ireland. Farmers took cattle to a fair last week to raise money for the rent, but found no buyers.

Owing to the bursting of a main water pipe, which blew up some yards of the sidewalk, Royal avenue, North street, and Donegal street, Belfast, were flooded to the extent of three inches last week.

An accident has occurred to Viscount Castlerosse, son of the Earl of Kenmare. While hunting with the Meath hounds, His Lordship was caught by a tree as his horse was jumping a fence, and Viscount Castlerosse's nose was seriously injured. He is progressing favorably.

Gen. Booth delivered a lecture in the Palace Theatre, Belfast, to a crowded house on 'The Salvation Army, past, present and future.' The Lord Mayor (Sir Otto Jaffé) presided, and was supported by a number of prominent citizens. General Booth also conducted services in the morning and evening.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will arrive at Ashford, Cong, on Jan. 23, on a visit to Lord Ardilaun, and will afterwards return to Dublin on Jan. 30, and be present at the first levee of the season at Dublin Castle. His Royal Highness will, it is expected, remain for the Earl of Mayo's investiture as a Knight of St. Patrick.

A presentation took place on Dec. 2, at the Presbytery, Cahirciveen, when Mr. William Harvey Leared was presented with a handsome purse of sovereigns on the occasion of his retirement from the managership of the National Bank in that town. Mr. Leared had been in the service of the bank for 60 years. He had been manager at Athy, Mountmellick, and finally at Cahirciveen, in which last mentioned place he had just completed 24 years.

Two large grass farms have been purchased from The O'Connor Don by the Estates Commissioners for distribution amongst the tenants. The farms are known as Tallaghorn and Carrowreagh, and are on the Don's Bellinagare property. A number of the tenants adjoining these lands purchased their holdings on the understanding that as these grass farms were available they would be divided amongst them.

The valuable challenge cup, the gift of Sir Henry Irving, which is annually competed for by the fife and drum bands of Dublin, has been stolen from the licensed premises, No. 1 Great Strand street, where it had been placed on view. It is surmised that some time during the night of Dec. 5 the trophy was abstracted from the premises through a ventilation window which provided the burglar with a means of access to the shop. The detective department are inquiring into the matter, and hope to restore the cup to its holders.

A very tedious and difficult piece of work, and one requiring considerable technical skill and manipulation, has just been successfully executed off the coast of Kerry. Some time ago the Commercial Cable Company's Azores cable became injured some distance from the Irish coast, and the services of the Eastern Telegraph Company's cable-repairing steamer 'Norse' was requisitioned to locate the injured portion of the cable, and carry out the repairing of the same. This has now been most expeditiously and satisfactorily done, which is a very creditable feat to perform; but the work was facilitated by a spell of calm weather and smooth sea that prevailed recently in the Atlantic. Another of the Commercial Cable Company's transatlantic cables at present needs repairing at a supposed distance of thirty miles off the Kerry coast, and this will also be carried out as soon as possible by the experienced and capable staff of the steamer 'Norse.'

THE HON A. G. BLAIR.

REASONS FOR ACCEPTING NEW JOB.

(Montreal 'Gazette.')

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 30.—The Hon. A. G. Blair confirms the statement given out by the Toronto Roller Bearing Company that he had accepted an engagement as their counsel, to engage in the organization and extension of the work of the company into other countries outside of Canada. 'I am,' said Mr. Blair, 'to act as their legal counsel and will accept a directorship on the Toronto company's board to arrange this work.'

'What is the precise nature of the Toronto company's undertaking?'

'It is not a manufacturing company. The manufacturing of the Henderson bearings is carried on in Canada by a district local company, and if the parent company succeeds in having its inventions taken up by any other countries, the manufacturing will be carried on in those countries, also by local organizations. The company whose retainer I have accepted owns the world patents and its object is to stimulate and encourage the establishment of kindred local companies to that of the Henderson Bearing Company of Canada.

'Some months after I retired from the government, but at least two months before becoming chief of the Railway Commission, overtures were made to me, and I was urged to accept a standing retainer by the Toronto company to act for them, as I have now engaged to do. I felt, however, that having in so large a measure been concerned in the creation of the Railway Commission, I should stay with it until it had had a fair start and therefore the company's proposals were not then entertained. Later, and while I was on the commission, these proposals were renewed and strongly pressed upon me. I gave the parties to understand that I had reasons for thinking my connection with the board would not continue very long, whereupon I was asked to regard the offer made to me as remaining open for my acceptance if I should at an early day withdraw from the government service.'

'Do you expect to remove from Ottawa?'

'No; my present expectation is that I may be able to remain in Ottawa and I look forward, later, to taking up my law practice here, especially in the lines of railway commission, corporation and parliamentary work.'

AFTER HORSE THIEVES.

Macleod, N.W.T., Dec. 31.—For many months past the ranchers of southern Alberta have been losing horses, and the guilty parties could neither be traced nor the horses discovered. Sergt. Piper, of the North-West Mounted Police, has just succeeded in rounding up a gang of seven Indians and three white men, who are now awaiting trial here. Careful investigation shows that Indians have been 'lifting' horses and selling them to three Frenchmen, Messrs. William Chaput, S. J. Chaput and S. Kuren, who have recently come into the country from the United States and settled on Pincher Creek. These men paid the Indians five dollars a head for beasts worth $125, and then drove them to the nearest shipping point, selling them in British Columbia. Sergt. Piper corralled a bunch of fifty head about to be disposed of in this way.

THE CHADWICK CASE

LINE OF DEFENCE MAY BE INSANITY.

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 31.—Bertillon measurements were taken of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick yesterday. When Mme. De Vere was arrested in Lucas county, fifteen years ago, she was subjected to the same measurements, and those records are on file. The measurements of Mrs. Chadwick will be compared with the De Vere record.

Several developments in the case to-day seem to indicate insanity as her defence. It was learned that Dr. H. C. Hyman, superintendent of the Massilon State Hospital for the Insane, made an examination of the woman last Tuesday. Dr. Eyman's examination has been kept secret.

AN ARIZONA EXPERIENCE.

James P. Edoff, of San Francisco, is at the Auditorium, and tells many wonderful tales of the South-west in the sixties. Here is one of them: 'I was returning from Riverside, Ariz., where I had gone to settle an account, to Florence, an old Spanish town. I drove a team of horses which I had hired in Florence, and was alone. I wanted to catch a train, and I drove out of Riverside at seven o'clock in the evening, expecting to arrive at Florence by three in the morning.

'The road wound through a cactus grove, ugly enough in the daytime, but horrible in its grotesque shapes at night. In the middle of it one of my horses fell. I jumped out, released him from the traces and felt his heart. While the horse was dying I forgot his mate, which suddenly started off down the hard road with the waggon.

'It was up to me to walk into Florence. I stripped the harness from the dead animal, and with it on my back set off. After going about three miles I came to a Mexican hut. I shouted and knocked, but the inhabitant would not get up. He probably had had a big dinner, and when digesting the "greaser" is as lethargic as a boa constrictor. Finally he told me sleepily that if I wished to get into Florence, I had better follow the bank of a ditch.

'I found the ditch and took the path. The ground was soft. In half an hour I came to a graveyard, and across it I saw the only light I had seen since my horse died. I made straight for it, and came to an old Spanish hut. The transom was even with my face. I looked in and saw the strangest sight I ever saw in my life. Twelve women in grave clothes sat about an elliptical table, while in a V-shaped cut at one side sat a cowled monk.

'I was so startled that I fell and my foot kicked the door. Instantly the light was out, and a man came through the door. ("What did you do that for?" he asked. I told him I had fallen. He asked me if I had seen anything, and I told him I had not; that I had lost my way and wanted to get into Florence.

'He said he would show me. He took the harness and I followed. Half an hour later I stood before the hotel. He passed the harness over to me and disappeared.

'The next day the judge of Florence and I went over all the ground. We found the dead horse, followed my footsteps along the ditch and across the graveyard, where another pair of footprints joined mine. But there was no sign of the hut anywhere.

'The judge told me that a year before the stage had been stopped four times on the road by a woman. The driver would pull up, then suddenly the woman would disappear. The last time she faded into an abandoned well.

'The judge said he had the well investigated, and that the skeletons of a woman and a child were found in it. "On that evidence," said the judge, "I got a confession from a Mexican to the murder of his wife and baby, and he was hanged."'

Mr. Edoff is not superstitious. 'I am only relating my experience,' said he.—Chicago 'Chronicle.'

LLOYD'S, AND WHAT IT MEANS.

(London 'Commercial Intelligencer.')

Like most great and enduring enterprises, Lloyd's had a small beginning. It is now to the world of shipping and marine insurance what the house of Rothschild is to the banking world.

Lloyd's dates from the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and had its origin in a small coffee house in Tower street, kept by Edward Lloyd. He was an enterprising man, and through his business contact with seafaring men and merchants enlisted in foreign trade foresaw the importance of improving the shipping and the method of marine insurance. He was the founder of the system of maritime and commercial intelligence which has been developed into its present effectiveness. Before the time of Edward Lloyd maritime insurance in England was conducted by the Lombards, some Italians who founded Lombard street, but after Lloyd embarked in the business Britons conducted marine insurance in London.

The subjects of marine insurance are the ship, the cargo and the freight, all of which may belong to different parties. In time of war there is what is termed the maritime risk—danger from accident, collision and stranding—which is distinctly separate from the risk of capture and seizure by an enemy.

This class of marine insurance had its inception in the conditions arising during the seven-year French-English war, 1757 to 1763.

Lloyd's moved to Pope's Head alley in 1770, and in 1774 removed to its present quarters in the Royal Exchange. In 1871 Lloyd's was incorporated by an act of parliament. This act defines the objects to be: (1) The carrying on of the business of marine insurance by members of the society; (2) the protection of the interests of members of the society in respect to shipping, cargoes and freights; (3) the collection, publication and dissemination of intelligence and information with respect to shipping. The corporation of Lloyd's, and the committee of Lloyd's, who are the executive body of the corporation, and the secretary of Lloyd's have practically nothing to do with marine insurance in the way of taking risks or paying losses. Their duty in this respect is to afford marine insurance brokers who wish to effect insurance a place of meeting with those who undertake the risks.

SHIPPING NEWS

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Name.	From.	Reported at
Mair	Bremen	New York
Italia	New York	Naples
Germania	New York	Marseilles
Siberian	Glasgow	St. John's, Nfld

SS. LAKE MANITOBA.

The Canadian Pacific Atlantic line SS. Lake Manitoba, Captain Murray, sailed from St. John, N.B., for Liverpool to-day with the following cabin passengers: Mr. F. Duff, Mr. George Dupuy, Mrs. Febert, Miss Febert, Mr. C. B. Godwin, Captain H. Pickering, Mr. A. D. Adams, Mrs. Adams and infant, Mr. John Anderson, Mrs. D. Bain, Mr. William Frances, Mr. William Cibson, Miss M. Irvine, Mr. James Scott, Mr. Frank Warner.

IONIAN'S SAILING TO-DAY.

The Allan line SS. Ionian sailed to-day from St. John for Liverpool, via Halifax. The following have booked passage: General Bartlett, Captain Bliss, St. John, N.B.; Mrs. Adele Bouvier, Quebec; the Rev. A. E. Cooke, Mrs. Cooke, Griswold, Miss Miss M. S. Croisdaile, Mr. G. R. Croisdaile, Liverpool, England; Miss Davey, Halifax; Mr. David Dick, London, Ont.; Miss A. Galloway, Quebec; Mr. H. L. Hart, Liverpool, England; Mrs. Hornby, Halifax; Mr. H. J. C. Johnston, Leeds, England; Mr. Harold Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, and infant, Miss Kathleen Kennedy, Miss Jean Kennedy, Miss Sybil Kennedy, Miss Hazel Kennedy, two nurses and governess, Quebec; Mr. A. F. D. Lace, Toronto; Mr. Travers Lewis, Miss North Lewis, Ottawa; Mr. J. Lighter, Mr. A. C. McLean, Sydney, N.S.; Mr. Samuel Phillips, Forrest, Man.; Captain Seckham, Halifax; Mr. J. Obed Smith, Winnipeg; Mr. W. H. Tatlow, Liverpool, England; Mrs. W. W. Walker, Miss Walker, Montreal; Miss Willis, Halifax.

TURBINE STEAMER DAMAGED.

Dover, Dec. 31.—The turbine SS. Queen of the Dover-Calais channel line, is reported to have been damaged and unable to return. The Queen made her final trip in June last year, and proved a great success. Her performance was watched by steamship men with great interest, as her inventor, the Hon. C. A. Parsons, predicted at the time that in a few years there would be Atlantic turbine steamships, and that the turbine was destined to revolutionize the mercantile marine.

INVENTORS' WORK.

Mr. Owen N. Evans, solicitor of patents and expert, reports the following Canadian patents recently issued:—90348, station indicators, Ole Lokken; 90457, gasogen apparatus for producing poor gas freed from tarry products, Louis Boutillier; 90466, improved corn protector, Dr. Degen and Kuth; 90484, apparatus for mixing, emulsifying and homogenizing liquids, G. Bonnet; 90541, method of making composition horseshoes, G. J. Peacock; 90569, method of sterilizing articles of food, C. C. L. G. Budde; 90588, filling bottles and the like, C. Sellenscheidt; 90596, artificial fuel, Colin Cory; 90630, type composing machines, Frederick Wicks; 90686, a new device for enabling railway cars to travel over railway lines of varying gauges, Robert Massey; 90688, smoke jacks, Richard Holcourt; 90749, cattle guards, G. O'K. Conway; 90756, steam generators, J. and H. McLaren.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

W. H. Leach, 2440 St. Catherine street, extends to his numerous friends and patrons best wishes for a Happy New Year.

Advertisements.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS

Can't Think What? Then Come Here.

There's a wealth of gift suggestions here that helps out many a weary gift problem.

Brass & Onyx Tables
Bric-a-brac
Music Cabinets
Ladies' Writing Desks
Parlor Cabinets
China Closets
Morris Chairs
Reed & Rattan Chairs
Fancy Rocking Chairs
Fancy Parlor Clocks
Decorated Lamps
Carpets, Rugs, Curtains
Chinese Screens
Artistic Statuettes
Fancy Mirrors
Easels
Ottomans
Combination Bookcases
Pric-Dieus
Centre Tables
Fancy Tables
Gilt Vases

FANCY CHAIRS AT PLAIN PRICES.

Specialties in Parlour Suites, Dining Room Suites and Bedroom Suites. It can be as handsome or as plain as you may select, but from our stock it is sure to be a valuable article, and reasonable in price. Open until 11 o'clock p.m.

F. LAPOINTE

1449 St. Catherine St. East. Cor. Montcalm.

CASH, 30, 60 OR 90 DAYS.

LIQUOR MEN ANXIOUS.

The Fate of Racette, Gravel, and Corbeil Hangs in the Balance.

LICENSE COMMISSIONERS AND CHIEF CAMPEAU ARE VERY MUCH IN EARNEST.

The saloonkeepers of Montreal are having heaps of trouble these days for the license commissioners and Chief Campeau certainly mean business. Yesterday's meeting of the commissioners was well attended and the hotel and restaurant-keepers—many of them at least—wore an anxious look.

Herbert Fuerst was there, and so was Octave Octeau—whose fate is trembling in the balance.

Three cases were heard—those of Jos. Racette, St. Catherine and St. Dominique streets; Joseph Gravel, of the Parisien Café, next door to the Theatre Francais, on St. Catherine street, and Wilfrid Corbeil, 'Au Chat Noir,' St. Lambert Hill. All of those men want their licenses renewed, but the Citizens' League, through their attorney, Mr. Arch. McGoun, K.C., are making strong opposition.

The first witness for Mr. Racette was Mr. Paquette, who owns the building occupied by Racette's Hotel. He always understood that everything was orderly and decent there.

Commissioner Desnoyers interjected that there were applications for nearly four hundred renewals of hotel and restaurant licenses, out of which two hundred did not obey the law, and half of those, in his opinion, could be profitably dispensed with.

Mr. Archambault, chief of the revenue police, in answer to a question from Mr. McGoun, said that Racette's place was a hotel in reality and served meals.

Patrick Malone, a waiter at Racette's hotel, said he was a waiter there, and though they had been without a chef for some time, there was one there now. They served meals.

Here Mr. J. C. Walsh, for the applicant, produced a menu card, purporting to furnish the daily list of comestibles served at Racette's.

In answer to Mr. McGoun, witness said they could not serve 'all the things mentioned in the menu—but they usually could supply most kinds of game—which under Mr. McGoun's cross-examination, dwindled down to the humble chicken. They served six meals on Thursday; but Judge Desnoyers trapped the witness into stating that these six meals, served on Thursday (the day before the meeting) were the only ones served during the whole week.

Commissioner Choquet—'The eve of the trial! Oh, I see, that is why they served the six meals yesterday.'

Mr. Oswald Latreille, a butcher in the St. Lawrence market, testified that he supplied meat to Racette's Hotel, and the bills came to about forty dollars a month, sometime more, sometimes less—he could tell exactly if he had his books with him.

The case was taken en delibere.

Captain Millette, of No. 4 district, was the first witness in the case of Joseph Gravel. He said that for selling on Sunday Gravel was convicted twice in 1903: fined thirty dollars on March 12, 1903, for the same offence, and acquitted of a similar violation of the law on Dec. 12 last. Witness was aware a door led from the Café Parisien to the Theatre Francais.

Sergeant Belanger said that Gravel's place was frequented by men and women 'of gallantry,' both day and night.

Commissioner Desnoyers—Can you tell us about the conduct of these people?

Witness—No, Your Honor, I never accompanied them.

Corporal James Corbett often visited the Café Parisien, under instructions from Captain Millette, within the last year, but as far as the saloon portion was concerned, he perceived nothing wrong. He often saw men and women enter by the St. Dominique street entrance, between midnight and two o'clock in the morning, and go upstairs. Witness said he had seen respectable men and women—and streetwalkers also—go in there. Asked if he knew if there were any permanent boarders there, witness hesitated, and said that he knew two, but could not remember their names.

Ex-Constable Vezina was asked by Mr J. A. Drouin, on behalf of the commissioners: 'Did you not have orders to make no arrests unless instructed by your superior officers?'

The reply, straight from the shoulder, was: 'No, sair!'

Mr. McGoun, inasmuch as Mr. Gravel had been convicted twice within twenty-four months, urged that the application for a renewal of his license be refused.

The case was taken en delibere.

Then came the application of Wilfrid Corbeil, proprietor of 'Au Chat Noir,' corner of St. Lambert Hill and Craig street.

Captain Beriau, of the Central Police Station, said there were three entrances to the 'Au Chat Noir'—one on Craig street, one on St. Lambert Hill, and one in the rear, on Fortification lane. The department had had reports about people going in through the Fortification lane door, and witness was ordered to watch the place. He saw no one enter by the rear door, but he saw a number of men around there.

On Sunday, the eleventh of this month, he saw ten men in the bar. As a consequence Corbeil was summoned to court, pleaded guilty, and was fined thirty dollars and costs.

Chief Campeau was sent for, and deposed that immediately after his appointment as successor to ex-Chief Legault, he had given orders to his officers to notify every hotel and restaurant-keeper, with liquor licenses, in the city to close on Sundays.

Captain Beriau, recalled, said he had notified, not Mr. Corbeil, who was alleged to be sick, but his bartender, to admit nobody to the saloon on Sunday.

Mr. Corbeil, on the stand, said he had not been notified to this effect.

Mr. Decarie, M.P.P., then rose and pointed out that it was not Mr. Corbeil's fault, as he had been sick—but Mr. Decarie's fervent appeal, apparently, did not impress the commissioners, who rose and took the case en delibere.

Here is the record of Wilfrid Corbeil: Convicted for violation of the liquor law on Nov. 26, 1903; May, 1904; August, 1904, and December, 1904 —four convictions in less than twenty-four months.

A CENTENARIAN.

MRS. MARTHA FENNELL, OF ST. URBAIN STREET, ATTAINS HER HUNDRETH BIRTHDAY.

Mrs. Martha Fennell, who celebrated her hundredth birthday on Tuesday at 496 St. Urbain street, her daughter, Mrs. G. O. Stanton's residence, comes of old Irish stock; born in Shircock in the County of Cavan in the northern part of Ireland, Dec. 27, 1804. Her father Thomas McCamus, and his wife, nee Bloomer, who had been engaged in the linen manufacturing industry, together with a family of eight children, reached this country by sailing vessel (steamers being then unknown), on May 20, 1820. The voyage across took seven weeks, which was about the ordinary rate in those days.

Prior to their emigration an elder brother of the family had preceded them and selected for their future home a quantity of land in what was then called the King's Bush. The township was named after the county they left in Ireland, Cavan, in the County of Durham. Many families from the County Cavan followed them and settled in that district so that north of Ireland people and their descendants are now nearly as common in that part of the country and around Peterborough as Germans are in this locality.

It is not a matter of surprise that the younger brothers of the family during the early years of their residence in Cavan did not pronounce many blessings on the head of their elder brother for bringing them into the wilderness of bush, snow and frost to carve out a home for themselves more particularly because of their unacquaintance with bush life and the deprivations the family had to undergo. Money they had, but this could not provide the comforts they so much desired. Their nearest village was eighteen miles distant. This place was called Smith Creek, now Port Hope, while Cobourg was appropriately known as Hardscrabble.

Time and persevering industry work wonders. In a few years the family had as comfortable a home as it was possible to secure. The sons and daughters all married and settled in or near Cavan township and about eighteen years ago the last of the brothers died at the age of eighty-five, leaving as part of his estate one thousand acres of land around the old homestead, and a reputation for probity and honesty that caused him to be the most respected man in the township.

Mrs. Fennell was the youngest and the last remaining member of the family circle that reached this country in 1820. In 1824 she was married to Simon Fennell, at Hardscrabble, by the Rev. Mr. Stewart, a Church of England missionary, then located in that district. Their family of eight children received their education at the schools and college in Cobourg, near which place the parents had taken up a large farm. Of the children, but three survive: the Rev. Jos. Fennell, Hamilton; Mr. John Fennell, Berlin, Ont., and Mrs. G. O. Stanton, Montreal. Mrs. Fennell has resided with her daughter in Montreal since the latter's marriage in 1878.

The great age of Mrs. Fennell may be largely attributable to her disposition and plain manner of living; moderation in all things, early to bed and early to rise were some of her mottoes. She used food sparingly and seldom touched luxuries. During the latter years of her life she has enjoyed better health than during middle age till today she relishes every meal and sleeps well. Possessing a quiet mind and truly Christian heart, she has until lately kept herself well informed on current events; reading, sewing and knitting kept her constantly employed and idleness she abhors.

Within the past year or two her mind has lost its grip and memory of recent events troubles her, but she remembers events that took place before she left the Old Country eighty-five years ago. Nearly thirty years ago she discarded spectacles and until recently could read the finest print without the use of glasses. Sight and hearing are, however, now much impaired, although bodily her health is still very good, but being unable to use these faculties she feels the loss and asks: 'What good am I doing here, it is time to depart.' She is, of course, told that she is preaching daily to all who know of her active, consistent Christian life and the noble example she has set for others to follow.

'CANADA GAZETTE' NOTES.

Ottawa, Dec. 31.—G. Mulrooney, of the excise office in Quebec, has been appointed food inspector for that district.

The Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence Ship Canal Company is asking parliament next session for a two years' extension of its charter.

THE MAYOR'S PROPERTY.

Lively Meeting of the St. Louis Council.

MOTION TO RECONSIDER OFFER TO MR. PLOUFFE DEFEATED.

The council of St. Louis sat last night until midnight debating Councillor Martin's motion to reconsider the resolution confirming the offer of $11,975, made to Mayor Plouffe for his property on St. Lawrence street. The debate, which was fiery and acrimonious in the extreme, brought out nothing new on the merits of the question, but was rather in the nature of a trial of strength between the followers of Mr. Olivier and Mr. Martel.

By-law 101 imposing a tax of $20 on bowling alleys was read a third time and adopted.

A petition for a lamp on Gobel's lane led to some discussion on dark streets, and the necessity for more lamps; and it was decided to name a committee to inquire into the matter, composed of the following members: Messrs. Jubinville, David and Martin.

Mayor Plouffe having left the chair, Councillor Martin moved to reconsider the resolution passed at last meeting confirming the offer of $11,975 for the mayor's property, which was wanted to widen St. Lawrence street.

Mr. Martel said this offer was based on the report of Mr. Perreault, the corporation expert in the case, and the opinion of Messrs. Bisaillon and Gelinas.

Mr. Olivier denied that Mr. Gelinas had given an opinion on the value of this property. In fact, he was informed that when Mr. Gelinas heard of the use that had been made of his name he was very indignant. Mr. Gelinas thought his name should not have been dragged into this discussion at all. Mr. Olivier repeated what he had said when the vote was taken at the last meeting, that there was nothing before the council to justify the increase of $700 made in the second offer, after Mr. Plouffe had refused the first offer. There was no document or evidence of any sort.

The debate was continued in the same spirit as on the previous occasion, the same arguments being used on both sides.

Acting Mayor Dazé asked why did not the council call upon Mr. Perreault to appear and give an explanation of the reasons which led him to increase the valuation he had made in his first report. He suggested that Mr. Martin should defer his motion until Mr. Perreault had given an explanation.

Mr. Olivier objected, because he held the council should not have passed the resolution at all, and he asked that the vote to reconsider be taken.

Mr. Martel was willing to let Mr. Martin's motion stand until next meeting, and in the meantime Mr. Perreault could be notified to appear and explain this increase.

Mr. Olivier again objected.

Mr. Jubinville thought the council could decide the question without reference to Mr. Perreault.

Mr. Martel said Mr. Plouffe had sent a letter since last meeting accepting the offer.

Mr. Olivier replied that the letter could be returned to him with the assurance that it would in no way prejudice his case if the council took proceedings in expropriation. He asked that the vote be taken.

When the clerk, having read the motion, was about to take the vote, Acting Mayor Dazé ruled the motion out of order, as the rules required that a notice of motion should have been given at last meeting to reconsider.

Mr. Olivier appealed from the ruling of the acting mayor to the council, and the appeal was lost on the following division: For—Councillors Martin, Olivier, Jubinville, David—4. Against—Councillors Martel, Gladston, Beaudet and Dazé —4.

The members being equally divided, Mr. Dazé, as acting mayor, again voted in favor of his own ruling declaring the motion out of order.

Mr. Martel then moved that Mr. Perreault be notified to appear before the council on Tuesday to give information as to the increase made in the valuation of Mr. Plouffe's property.

The motion was carried, only Mr. Olivier and Mr. Martin voting against it.

Mr. S. Beaudry was awarded a two years' contract for scavenging at $700 per annum, and the council adjourned.

PURITY IN POLITICS

INTERESTING CONFERENCE AT VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.

Toronto, Dec. 31.—An interesting joint conference of committees appointed by the Farmers' Association and the Ontario Educational Society was begun yesterday at Victoria University. Mr. A. W. Burtt, of Brantford, was in the chair. The object of it is to discuss methods for purifying of elections in Canada. Professor Milner, of the Toronto University, read a paper on 'Machine politics.' Under the present order, he said, the people did not govern, but the more aggressive elements did. Apathy and listlessness in politics were the greatest dangers of democracy. Chancellor Burwash emphasized the difference between legitimate organization for the support of good movements and the discredited machine, which existed only to secure victory for the party.

Mr. W. L. Smith dealt with the campaign fund. He believed the campaign funds of Canadian elections were greater proportionately than in the United States. Provision should be made for the publication of every campaign fund.

Dr. Smale estimated that a hundred thousand dollars would pay for the legitimate expenses of a campaign in Ontario, but at present it cost five times that amount.

'Direct legislation' was advocated by Mr. W. C. Good. Mr. Good regarded the organization of government as corrupt and inefficient.

Advertisements.

Get Rid of Scrofula

Bunches, eruptions, inflammations, soreness of the eyelids and ears, diseases of the bones, rickets, dyspepsia, catarrh, wasting, are only some of the troubles it causes.

It is a very active evil, making havoc of the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Eradicates it, cures all its manifestations, and builds up the whole system.

Accept no substitute.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

MESSRS HAYS, MORSE AND WAINWRIGHT DISCUSS MATTERS WITH THE PREMIER.

Ottawa, Dec. 31.—Messrs. Charles M. Hays, F. B. Morse, the newly appointed general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and William Wainwright, general assistant of the Grand Trunk Railway, waited upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier yesterday afternoon in company with Mr. F. B. Wade, chairman of the Grand Trunk Pacific construction commission, and devoted a couple of hours to the discussion of matters connected with the new transcontinental road. The subject matter of their interview was not disclosed, but in conversation with the 'Witness' correspondent, Mr. Morse intimated that the construction will certainly be undertaken this coming spring of the stretch from Lake Superior westward to Winnipeg. Later in the season he hoped also that contracts would be awarded for building a portion of the prairie section.

ATLANTIC GALES

FIERCE STORM SWEEPS OVER THE ENGLISH COAST AND DOES MUCH DAMAGE.

London, Dec. 31.—A fierce gale from the Atlantic swept over the United Kingdom yesterday. Mountainous seas are reported along the coasts.

At Stornoway, outer Hebrides, the Danish steamer 'Alabama' dragged her anchors in a northerly gale and stranded on Peninsula Point. Her engine room and the stokehole sections are flooded. She is leaking forward and has listed to starboard.

A small vessel with a crew of ten men foundered during the gale off Flamborough Head, Yorkshire, on the North Sea.

Several minor shipping accidents have also been reported.

Much damage has been done inland. Telegraph and telephone lines are down and communications are interrupted with the provinces and some parts of the continent. A number of accidents in London due to flying debris have been reported.

FLOODS IN LONDON.

London, Dec. 31.—Yesterday's gale resulted in an abnormally high tide on the eastern coast of England and in the Thames estuary, producing serious floods in the low-lying parts of London, where hundreds of warehouses and residences were inundated and serious damage was done. It was the highest tide at London for many years, the water almost oversweeping the Thames Embankment, and the stairs of the Cleopatra's Needle being covered.

HURRICANE IN BELGIUM.

Brussels, Dec. 31.—Many persons were killed or injured in Belgium by a terrific hurricane yesterday, which also caused much damage to property.

STORM IN GERMANY.

Berlin, Dec. 31.—During a recent violent storm in North Germany four persons were killed and a number injured by collapsing walls.

AMERICAN COPYRIGHT

VIEWS OF BRITISH AUTHORS ON THE SUBJECT.

London, Dec. 31.—The 'Standard,' having opened its columns to a discussion of the alleged injustice done to British authors by the American copyright law, numerous prominent writers are airing their opinions on the subject, without, however, displaying any unanimity regarding the remedy. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle is strongly for, and Hall Caine strongly against retaliation. Andrew Lang confesses that the whole question of protection is too metaphysical for him. The single point upon which there is a semblance of agreement is in a suggestion by Mrs. W. K. Clifford, approved by Hall Caine and others, that a clause should be inserted in the American law giving British as well as foreign authors the privilege of copyright within one year.

ST. JOHN BY-ELECTIONS

CITY WENT OPPOSITION, COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

St. John, N.B., Dec. 31.—Two by-elections for members of the New Brunswick Legislature took place yesterday. In St. John city, Maxwell (Opposition) received 3,105; Skinner (Government), 3,009; Maxwell's majority, 96.

In St. John County the total figures give Lowell (Government), 957; Agar (Opposition), 580; Lowell's majority, 377.

DEATH OF MRS. H. RYLAND.

Quebec, Dec. 31.—Dropping unconscious on the street as she stepped from an electric car at the foot of the trestle works, corner of St. Paul and Vallier streets, about 2.15 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Herman Ryland, of Beauport, expired a few minutes afterwards in the hotel of Madame Bouchard, to which place she had been carried. Mrs. Ryland, who was one of the best known residents of the district, never regained consciousness, and the efforts of medical assistance, which was hurriedly summoned, to revive her, proved unavailing. Deceased was a daughter of the late Col. Gugy.

Advertisements.

THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA

Commence the New Year by opening a SAVINGS ACCOUNT $1.00 starts it.

NEW BUILDING

Offices Ready May 1st

Moderate Rentals
First-Class Elevator Service
Vaults on Every Floor
Alterations to Suit Tenants

This building will be managed as one of the departments of the Bank, thus insuring satisfaction to every tenant.

Apply at once to the Manager

SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA

202 St. James St., cor. St. Peter St.

West End Branch, Cor. Guy and St. Catherine Streets, open Saturday evenings 7-9.

A READING LAMP....

That will shade the eyes and throw the light just where it is wanted to read or work by, is a source of much comfort and pleasure in the home.

We have imported a large number of new and beautiful designs of these very handsome lamps which are very much in favour with every home loving man and woman. Such values as these make selling easy.

Gas Reading Lamp, Solid Brass with Slak Base Complete with Opal Shade, 6 ft. Tubing and Gas Attachments..... $2.50

Electric Portable, Brushed Brass Finish (adapted to use as either bracket or stand lamp) complete with fancy shade, wiring or plug attachments..... $4.25

Other designs with fancy bases. Tiffany shades, etc., from $7.50 to $50.00

Pay a visit to our showrooms and see them for yourself.

McDONALD & WILLSON,

2458 St. Catherine Street

(Between Drummond and Mountain Sts.)

We Will Be Open This Evening.

BANKERS IN TROUBLE

ARRESTED CHARGED WITH VIOLATION OF BANKING LAWS.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 31.—Messrs. O. C. Lillie, cashier, and C. M. Traver, president, of the First National Bank of Conneaut, Ohio, were arrested yesterday at Conneaut by the United States Marshal upon a warrant charging the bankers with a violation of the national banking laws, the specific charge in Mr. Lillie's case being the making of a false entry in the books of the bank, changing the sum of $233,605 to read $223,605. Mr. Traver is charged in the warrant with being an accomplice of the cashier in the alleged falsification. Deputy United States marshals brought Lillie to the Federal Court here, where he waived preliminary examination and gave bail in the sum of $10,000 for his appearance in court early next February. He was accompanied to court by his wife, and four-year-old daughter.

Mr. Traver, in charge of a deputy marshal, is on his way to Cleveland from Conneaut. The First National Bank of Conneaut closed its doors nearly two weeks ago after a run upon it the preceding day. The bank has a capital stock of $50,000. The cause of the run, the bankers said at the time, was that the report had gained currency that Mrs. Chadwick had succeeded in securing large loans from it. The bank officials deny holding any Chadwick paper.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

DISMISSAL OF THE FRENCH MILITARY MISSION HAS BEEN CANCELLED.

Paris, Dec. 31.—According to a despatch from Tangier to the 'Figaro,' the Sultan of Morocco has received M. Guillard, the French vice-consul at Fez, and informed him that the dismissal of the French military mission had been cancelled. At the same time, the Sultan urged that the diplomatic mission of St. Rene Taillandier (the French minister to Morocco) start at once for Fez.

Advertisements.

THE ROYAL PIANO.

The pianos made by Heintzman & Co. are used by Royalty, by the greatest artists, such as Mde. Albani, and by such institutions as the Royal Conservatorium of Music of McGill University. C. W. Lindsay, Limited, sole agents. 2366 St. Catherine street, and 1622 St. Catherine street.

This your head to the left?

Then there's no use trying. It's too late! Nothing in the world can make hair grow on a bald scalp that has been smooth and shiny for years. It's too late! No use trying now!

Or is this yours to the right?

Good. Only look out for dandruff! It leads straight to baldness. But there's use trying now, for Ayer's Hair Vigor cures dandruff, keeps the scalp clean and healthy, and checks falling hair.

Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA—For the blood. AYER'S PILLS—For constipation.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL—For coughs. AYER'S AGUE CURE—For malaria and ague.

Weekly Calendar.

ARENA To-night,
AT 8.30 SHARP
No Long or Tedious Waits.
Cornwall vs. Wanderers
For Federal League Championship.
P. W. F. BAND will Play from 8.00 to 8.30 and at Half Time.
PRICES: Admission (Entrance by Wood Ave) 25c. Unreserved 35c. Reserved Seats 50c. Box Seats $1.00. Boxes $5.00. Seats on sale until 4.00 O'Clock, at Star Branch Office, corner St. Catherine and Peel Streets. Phone Up 1346.

C.A.H.L. INTERMEDIATE CHAMPIONSHIP
2.30—THIS AFTERNOON—4.00.
Victoria vs. Montreal. | Shamrock vs. Westmount.
Admission, 25c. Children, 10c.

SKATING NEW YEAR'S DAY | 3.30 to 6.00 p.m. BAND.

PRINCE ARTHUR SKATING RINK
Corner Duluth Ave. and St. Urbain.
Admission as Usual. Band Every Night and Christmas and New Year's Afternoon and Evening.

VICTORIA RINK HOCKEY!
Opening of the Season!
MONTREAL vs. NATIONAL
(CHAMPIONSHIP)
MONDAY, January 2nd, 8.30 p.m.
Tickets, 25c, 50c and 75c.
OPEN NIGHT, BAND AND SKATING, SATURDAY, Dec. 31st.

COME TO THE WATCHNIGHT SERVICE
ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, Saturday Night, 10.45.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, Sunday, Jan. 1, 1905.
Morning—Rev. T. ANSON HALPENNY. Theme—'Memory, Hope and Effort.'
Evening—Rev. J. W. GRAHAM, B.A. Theme—'A New Year's Choice.'
A Service of Sacred Song.
Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the Morning Service.

EMMANUEL CHURCH
(Corner St. Catherine and Stanley Sts.)
EVENING SERVICE—January 1st, 1905.
Sermon—"A Prophet's Death-Bed and a King's Mistake."
Preacher, REV. HUGH PEDLEY, B.A., Pastor.
MUSIC.
ANTHEM, "It came upon the Midnight Clear," Sir A. Sullivan.
CAROL, "All my heart this night rejoices," G. C. Gow.
VIOLIN SOLO (During the Offertory), "Melody in F," Rubenstein. MR. EUGEN SCHNEIDER.
BASS SOLO, "Just for to-day," Jean Bingham Abbott. MR. J. L. JOHNSON.
EVERYBODY WELCOME.

MONTREAL METHODIST EVANGELISTIC CONFERENCE,
Conducted by the Rev. Dr. GEORGE ELLIOTT, of Central M.E. Church, Detroit, Mich.
From SUNDAY, Jan. 15th, to FRIDAY, Jan. 20th, 1905.
Programme:—
SUNDAY, Jan. 15th.
11 a.m.—Sermon by Rev. Dr. GEORGE ELLIOTT, in Douglas Methodist Church.
8.30 p.m.—Mass Meeting in St. James Methodist Church.
MONDAY, 16th to FRIDAY, 20th Jan.
Meetings every Afternoon at 4 o'clock, and every Evening at 8 o'clock, in Dominion Square Methodist Church.

STADIUM
TO-DAY and MONDAY SKATING WITH SPECIAL BAND CONCERT
both in the afternoons and evenings. A NICE GIFT TO ANYONE is a Commutation Ticket for the present season. Admission, 10 and 15 cents.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31.

Young Men's Christian Association.
DOMINION SQUARE.
SATURDAY, 8 P.M.
Week Night Meeting for Men. Leader, Mr. H. BALLANTYNE.
SUNDAY, 3 P.M., NEW YEAR'S DAY,
MEN'S MEETING.
REV. HERBERT SYMONDS, D.D., of Christ Church Cathedral, will deliver the address. Music by the Male Quartette. Special invitation to Men.
4.30 p.m.—Young Men's Bible-class. Leader, Mr. D. A. BUDGE, General Secretary.
Visitors and strangers always welcome.

Art Association
PHILLIPS SQUARE.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, WATER COLORS AND PASTELS,
.....BY.....
WILLIAM BRYMNER, R.C.A.,
MAURICE CULLEN, A.R.C.A.
J. C. FRANCHERE, A.R.C.A.
December 8th and following days.
Open 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Pleasant Sunday Afternoon Society
MR. CYRILLE LEVEQUE will lecture in the Fraser Hall, 9 University street, on SUNDAY, January 1st, 1905, at 3 p.m.
Subject—THE KNOWLEDGE OF GOD.
All are invited.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31.

You are invited to the
WATCH NIGHT SERVICES
AT 75 INSPECTOR STREET.
The last night of this Old Year, Dec. 31, 1904, to begin at 10.30 p.m., to continue the Old Year out and the New Year in. Good speakers will be on hand to help in the service.
The Sabbath morning service will be at the Home Church, as it is Communion day.
Sabbath evening at 7 o'clock, January 1st, 1905. There will be a Gospel Lantern Service, when a number of the converts will manifest the truth of the subject, which will be lessons of faith.
MR. GRIFFITHS WILL SING.
Pastor, JOHN CURRIE.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 1.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH.
Rev. C. E. MANNING, Pastor,
NEW YEAR'S DAY
The Pastor will preach at both services.
Morning Subject—
THE UNDONE THING.
Evening Subject—
NEW YEAR RESOLVES.
Reception Service, Covenant Service and Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in the evening.

Weekly Calendar.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 1.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
St. Catherine and City Councillors Sts.
Rev. J. A. GORDON, M.A., D.D., Pastor.
Services To-morrow, New Year's Day.
11 a.m. Public Worship.
Theme of Sermon, "TIME."
THE LORD'S SUPPER AT CLOSE.
3 p.m.—Sunday-School and Bible-classes.
7 p.m.—Public Worship, at which the first of a series of sermons on "The Seven Witnesses of John" will be preached.
Preacher at both services, the Pastor.
A Cordial Invitation to All.
Seats Specially Reserved for Students.

MEN'S OWN,
CALVARY CHURCH, GUY STREET.
Sunday, 1st Jan., 1905, 3 p.m.
There will be short addresses on the New Year—its Opportunities, its Duties and its Rewards.
A good hearty, helpful meeting—good music and a cordial greeting.
Old members, new members and those who want to see what it is like, all wanted at this meeting.

MONDAY, JANUARY 2.

M.A.A.A.
NEW YEAR'S DAY
Reception
—AT—
CLUB HOUSE, Mansfield St.
The President and officers invite the presence of all members and friends of the Association,
11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.
E. HERBERT BROWN, Sec.-Treas.

5th REGIMENT
ROYAL SCOTS
OF CANADA.
HIGHLANDERS.
Orders by O.C.
1. The Regiment will parade at the Armory on MONDAY, the 2nd Jan., 1905, at 11 a.m.
Uniform, Mufti.
2. The Officers, N.C. O's and men of the Regiment will be pleased to receive their friends at the Armory from 11 to 12 o'clock MONDAY MORNING, the 2nd January, 1905.
By order.
EDGAR N. ARMSTRONG,
Captain and Acting Adjutant.

St. Lawrence Skating Rink
PT. ST. CHARLES.
Band every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Nights, and MONDAY, New Year's Afternoon. Music a Specialty.

ANNUAL
NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION
Monday Jan. 2nd, 1905,
Young Men's Christian Association
DOMINION SQUARE.
Afternoon, 2 O'Clock.
GYMNASIUM EXHIBITION,
World's Views of the Association, G. T. R. World's Fair Views, and other features.
Evening, 8 O'Clock.
Illustrated Lecture,
"HOLLAND"
BY MR. GEO. R. LIGHTHALL.
Annual New Year's Concert
ALEXIS RECITAL CO., of New York.
MISS ISABEL VERNE, Soprano.
MISS EDITH PARKER, Reader.
MISS MARTHA ALEXANDER, Violinist.
Association Glee Club.
All Concert Seats Reserved, 25c.
Members, subscribers, friends of the Association and young men generally invited.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3

WEEK OF PRAYER JANUARY 1-9.
During the WEEK OF PRAYER Meeting will be held at the Young Women's Christian Association, every morning, from 11 to 12 o'clock, and all ladies are most cordially invited.
TUESDAY—Confession and Thanksgiving.
WEDNESDAY—Prayer and Promise.
THURSDAY—The Home and the Young.
FRIDAY—Missions, Christian Work and Christian Workers.
SATURDAY—Consecration.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4.

The Y. W. C. A. School of Cookery
Will Re-open Jan. 4th, 1905.
Ladies' Practice Classes, mornings 10 to 12 o'clock.
Monday Evenings—Demonstration.
Tuesday Evenings—Classes for Cooks.
Thursday Evenings—Classes for Business Women.
Thurday Afternoons, 3 to 5—Waitresses' Course.
Friday Afternoons—Sewing Class for Little Girls.
Saturday Mornings, 10 to 12—A Class for School Girls will be formed, if desired. Age, 12 to 15 years. Terms, $3.00 for 12 lessons. Terms for other classes will be given at the school.

Weekly Calendar.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
856 Dorchester Street.
Winter Term of Educational Classes
WILL RE-OPEN
THURSDAY, JAN. 5th, 1905.

Dressmaking.	Millinery.
Plain Sewing.	Art Needlework.
French.	Shorthand.
Physical Training.	Elocution.
Singing.	Home Nursing.
English.	Arithmetic.
Reading Circle.	Girls' Club.

Bible Study.
For further information apply at the office, 896 Dorchester street.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6.

4TH SYMPHONY CONCERT
Next Friday, 4:30,
At ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Soloist:
MISS JEANIE RANKIN, Contralto.
25c, 50c & 75c. Seats at Box Office.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION
OF THE
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
The Union Class for the Study of the Sunday School Lesson
will meet (D.V.) EVERY SATURDAY in the Y.M.C.A. at 4.45 P.M.
Beginning Saturday, January 7th.
Leader, REV. EDGAR T. CAPEL, General Secretary.

THE SICILY ASPHALTUM PAVING CO., Ltd.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Sicily Asphaltum Paving Co., Ltd., will be held at the office of the Company, No. 10 Mill street, WEDNESDAY, January 18th, 1905, at 11 a.m.
By order of the Board.
D. J. COCHRANE, Secretary.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, $3.00; Weekly Witness, $1.00, with reduction to clubs. Northern Messenger, forty cents; 10 copies to one address and over, twenty cents per copy. Post paid in each case to Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its colonies (excepting Cuba). Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia Sarawak, Bahama Islands, Zanzibar, Hongkong, Cyprus, New Zealand.

For postal union countries, excepting those mentioned above, 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 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.'

While the publishers of the "Witness" exercise all possible care in excluding from its columns all financial and other advertisements of a doubtful or suspicious nature, and in accepting only such as they believe to be genuine and bona fide, it must be understood that they in no way guarantee these advertisements and must leave their readers to exercise their own discretion in the way of putting faith in them.

● N.M. 6 ☽ F.Q. 14 DECEMBER ○ F.M. 22 ☾ L.Q. 29

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The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1904.

The reported betrothal of the Princess Margaret of Connaught to Louis Philip, Crown Prince of Portugal and of Princess Victoria of Connaught to King Alfonso of Spain will hardly be regarded with favor in Great Britain. It recalls historical incidents of a like sort that have anything but pleasing associations. Though royal alliances in these days have not the same importance that attached to them in former times, the old British feeling of dislike to royal marriages with foreign Roman Catholic princes still survives. The long time Queen Elizabeth kept Philip II. of Spain dangling as a suitor to her hand will occur to everybody. She was only playing him for political purposes, as was afterwards shown, though she refused him at last with well affected hesitation. The implacable hatred with which the gloomy Philip pursued her and endeavored to blacken her character, as revealed by Froude, proved the depth of his disappointment and resentment. The wildly romantic excursion made by Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I., to Spain, in order to see the royal princess whom his own fancy and popular report had selected for his wife, has been a theme for many story-tellers. His subsequent marriage to the Princess Henrietta of France was a most unfortunate alliance, both personally and politically. It estranged the confidence of his people and led, among other faults and blunders, to his final ruin, the downfall of his house and the adoption of the constitutional principle of the Protestant succession. Royal ladies, even though religiously brought up, are usually trained to easy views as to church connection, so as not to restrict their necessarily limited marital choice. Their faith may be their own, but their church connection is treated as a matter of state. The princesses are probably too far from the throne to cause the people much concern.

For over ten years the press of the United States has been fighting the Paper Trust, but it was only the other day in St. Paul that the federal authorities took action under the anti-trust law to break up the combination. That it has taken so many years for the press, with all its power, to get the monopolists into court is a startling proof of the gigantic influence exercised by the trusts. This is owing to the fact that when any one combine is attacked all the others join in the issue, for the trust system, like that of the tariff, with which it is closely allied, cannot tolerate interference. This united influence is not exercised visibly in overt action, but in those secret places of power where the destinies of supposedly free peoples are decided. Perhaps the press would have succeeded earlier in this fight were it not that many of the great dailies have paper mills of their own, and are thus independent of the trust. All the allegations contained in the complaint against the Paper Trust will apply equally well to all the trusts. By every one of them the manufacture, sale and distribution of their products have been restricted and prices greatly increased. In the midst of abundance they produce artificial scarcity. They have even been known to destroy their surplus rather than by any chance it should have the effect of lowering prices. The criminality of such action, when foodstuffs are the goods made away with, is realized, but is really no more heinous than the destruction of any necessary property, or any artificial check on the production of it. These are only different forms of the same crime. The fiscal system under which such waste and extortion are possible carries its own condemnation. Some day the people will wake up to its enormity and put an end to it.

Lord Byron thought he had found the worst of human depravity in greed when he discovered that poisonous drugs were adulterated. But were he alive to-day he would learn of deeper depravity in the report that comes from Chicago of the wholesale adulteration of medicinal drugs used in filling physicians' prescriptions. By recent investigation the State Board of Pharmacy found that out of one hundred and thirty-nine druggists, only thirty-one furnished pure drugs in making up prescriptions sent them as tests. Nine furnished ten per cent impurity, ten more twenty per cent adulteration and twenty-three had no trace whatever of the real drugs prescribed. It is impossible to imagine anything more mean or heartless in trade than the adulteration of medicine intended to relieve the sufferings of people stricken with illness or disease. Both physician and patient are dependent on the honesty of the druggist, for when adulterations or substitutes are used, the one suffers in reputation, the other may die. Prosecutions have been entered against all the druggists who used adulterants and substitutes, and the whole medical profession with the State Board of Pharmacy are determined that the violators of the very strict law against the adulteration of food and drugs shall be punished as they deserve. They not only menace the public health, but are guilty of inhumanity for which a prolonged term in the penitentiary would not be too severe a punishment. From the fact that the accused Chicago druggists blame the wholesale houses and manufacturers for the adulterations Canadians in the trade should be very particular as to whom they buy from in the United States. It is obvious that a constant and effective inspection of drugs, as well as of liquors, is called for.

THE NEW YEAR.

Charles Knight, in his 'Half hours with the best authors,' opines that the year of the calendar and the year of the poets might well have different starting points. The poets would like to welcome a new year with spring garlands of the tenderest green, and go forth into the fields to find the first blossoms of the hepatica, the bloodroot and the trillium; but the calendar offers for token only the slow lengthening of the days, and for a time 'as day lengthens, cold strengthens.' Still the poet finds joy in all of nature's ways, and likens the year to an infant boisterously rocked in a tree swung clear from which it awakes with new light in its eyes. Is the love of nature increasing among us? The poets of England are full of descriptions of houses decked with holly, mistletoe, laurel and other evergreens, which replaced one another in the opening months of the year. For instance, on Candlemas Day, February 2, down from the walls came rosemary, bay, mistletoe and holly, and the greenery box took its place until Easter; on Easter eve, the box grown old surrendered its place to the 'crispéd' yew; and seven weeks later at Whitsuntide the yew in turn surrendered its place to birch, rushes, bents, oaken boughs and flowers. It was a pleasant custom, a survival probably of very rude conditions and of the teaching of the Druids or the Scalds, associating qualities and virtues with the denizens of the field, the wayside and the forest. But though fashions change, essential things remain the same. At this time we feel with Wordsworth that 'There is a blessing in the air, which 'seems a sense of joy to yield to the bare 'trees and mountains bare'; it is the time of feeling, when our minds may drink in at every pore the beneficence of faith, hope and charity:

Some silent laws our hearts will make
Which they shall long obey;
We for the year to come may take
Our temper from to-day.
And for the blessed power that rolls
About, below, above,
We'll frame the measure of our souls:
They shall be tuned by love.

The year that has so nearly passed has been one of fruition, following half a dozen similar years. During those years the material progress of Canada has been remarkable. But quite as remarkable as past progress is the fact that the near future promises even more prosperous expansion than any we have experienced before. Seven fat years have proverbially in the past been followed by seven lean years, but Canada seems to be about to make a new record and to be going to have her seven fat years followed by seven fatter ones. In railway development alone during the next decade or so the money to be spent and the work to be done will be enormous, and everybody will hope to benefit by it, more or less. Farmer, artizan, merchant, shipper, and all who earn their livelihood in other ways have cause to be thankful that the meal and the oil give no sign of running out, but rather of yielding an increase. Let us see to it that the more we prosper the higher shall be our ideal of citizenship, and then every year will be a happy one. In that hope we wish all our readers A Happy New Year.

PAST AND FUTURE.

'No one,' says Charles Lamb, 'ever regarded the first of January with indifference. It is that from which all 'date their time and count upon what is 'left. It is the nativity of our common 'Adam.' Elia, of course, referred only to those who followed the Julian Calendar, but if he had said that no one ever regarded New Year's Day with indifference his words would have been true. The custom of celebrating the coming of the year by special observances of mingled festive and religious character seems to be well nigh universal north of the tropics, and has prevailed among most of the nations of antiquity. The Jews, the Egyptians, the Chinese, the Mohammedans and the Romans, although differing as to the date, agreed in considering the event as one of special interest. It is only since the sixteenth century that European peoples, and those of European extraction, have united in celebrating the New Year on the first of January. Previous to this, Christmas Day, the Annunciation (March 25)', Easter Day and March 1, were in various times and places regarded as 'New Year's Day.' January the first was chosen by the Romans very early in their history. It was sacred to Janus the 'two faced' god who was figured as looking at once back into the old year and forward into the new. It is in this attitude of mingled retrospect and anticipation that we generally regard the occasion.

As the year 1904 slips into the void behind us we think of it as a year full of events calculated to prove of deep and abiding interest to ourselves and to the world at large. It has been a year when the gospel of 'the strenuous life' has been preached and believed to the utmost. A year in which great combinations of capital and labor have contended noisily, in which the forces of corruption and reform have struggled desperately for mastery, in which the most momentous international war of recent years has been inaugurated, and in which a people has, after centuries of oppression, demanded enfranchisement at the hands of their autocrat. It has, moreover, been a year of great commercial expansion for our own and for other countries, a year in which science has achieved more than ever before. It

been a year in which hermit nations been compelled to open their gates western influence, and one in which armies and navies have bulked large in esteem of the civilized world. All great movements and events, however, may be compared with the wind, earthquake and the fire of the prophet's vision; whereas, the true trend events is rather to be understood by whose ears are open to 'the still small voice.' Such tell us that amid the clamp of armies, the muttering of political unrest and the chaffering of the marketplace there is an increasing cry going up for simplicity of life, for fraternity of spirit and for patience and courage in the fight for nobleness and truth. Never were charity organizations so helped as they are to-day, never were there such successful efforts put forward for the reclamation of the 'submerged,' never did the people of various races and creeds understand each other so well and never was there such genuine condemnation of war as a custom antiquated and criminal. The year will be notable, especially in Wales, for a most marvellous and wonderfully spontaneous development of religious power. It has also seen many well-directed efforts on the part of various branches of the Christian Church to come into visible union. 'Corporate union' may be near or far, but the discussions and the steps taken do mark a 'forward movement' that contains infinite possibilities for the future. Closely allied with this sense of the 'unity of the spirit' there has grown up during the year a clearer perception of the real meaning of 'faith,' which has become, and is daily becoming, more a matter of allegiance than of tenet, and instead of a barrier that divides is rapidly assuming its true character of a spirit that unites. Another marked advance in the religious field has been the dethronement of the materialistic philosophy so current a few years ago. This has been accomplished so gradually and quietly that no one can place his finger on any date and say, 'Here it occurred,' but that it has been effective no one who takes the trouble to keep abreast with contemporary thought can doubt.

The Romans regarded Janus as 'the Deity of the Gates,' and this symbolism of the Door, impenetrable to the vision, yet soon to be opened and leading to an undiscovered country through which we must pass, is one of the most impressive in connection with the close of the year. It is a situation common enough in fairy lore, the knight, face to face with the mystic gateway that hides unknown privileges and perils. His salvation will also be ours. A clean heart, a strong hand and a confidence in a strength greater than our own. A noticeable feature of New Year's Eve in Montreal lately has been the popularity of the 'watch night services.' Originating in the Methodist churches they are now held by almost every denomination and are attended every year by increasing numbers. This is an encouraging sign of the times and points to a sense of 'the fitness of things' not always observable in our city's life. In thousands of pulpits to-night the ninetieth psalm will be read. In spite of its beauty and majesty it is a question whether a more cheering portion might not be selected. The sentiment that 'we are consumed by thine anger and by thy wrath are we troubled,' however appropriate in the mouth of Moses, to whom it is credited, hardly expresses the thought of a happy people in a goodly land like this of ours. The words at least should be modified by being read in conjunction with the following song of triumph and confidence: 'He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty. . . . He shall cover thee with his feathers and under his wings shalt thou trust. His truth shall be thy shield and buckler.' The man or woman who enters the New Year in this spirit and maintains it will find it a happy one' whatever the rebuffs of time, and, as the stoic emperor says: 'No one can hinder you from doing so.'

SOLDIER FOR SOLDIER.

General Kuroki has not been killed, but is still very much alive and attending to business as usual at his old stand on the left of the Russian army, in Manchuria. In his reply to his German admirer he paid them the brilliant compliment of saying that he was a pupil of the German tactician. The Japanese owe the Germans their masters in the art of war. Under Moltke, whatever may be now under their Imperial Lord, the Germans were the masters of military science in the last great European war, and in the days when Japan was still a disciple as she is now master. After all changes, tactics remain what they were when General Lee, of the Confederate army, set them forth in his peculiar dialect: 'Git thar fustest with the mostest men.' It is by following this rule that Kuroki drove the Russians from the Yalu to the Sha khe, and it was owing to his inability to follow the same tactics that Kuropatkin had to retire on Mukden. This is largely the contest which is just now going on before Mukden, both powers adding to their forces as fast and as largely as they can. General Kuropatkin is reported as saying that, if his government sends him good soldiers, he will perform the task of driving the Japanese out of Manchuria. As the Russian Government can only trust the regular army for service as a home garrison, the soldiers sent to the front from Europe have been largely raw levies from the peasantry. To these have been added Siberian levies equally raw, all strong, brave men, but somewhat unready. Kuropatkin has now a large force of seasoned veterans, but seasoned in a steadily retiring campaign. Kuropatkin from the first placed his assurance of success in the certainty of having an army large enough to overwhelm the Japanese and force them down to the sea by the sheer weight of a human avalanche. This would be a promising plan of campaign, though not a very brilliant one, were the Japanese not in a position to oppose it by an army equally great. That they will be in such position is shown by the announcement that before spring opens they will have five hundred thousand men ready to take the field in support of the army now facing the Russians below Mukden. In the face of these numbers, and the realization which has dawned on the Russians very slowly that a Japanese is as good as a Russian, Kuropatkin's overwhelming tactics may be nonplussed. It is claimed that the population in Russia, being about three times as great as that of Japan, it can be drawn upon to furnish armies large enough eventually to crush the islanders. Before this can be accomplished, however, the recruiting resources of Japan will have to be exhausted.

THE RIVAL ARMIES.

From articles published by war correspondents since their return from Manchuria, some interesting side-lights are cast on the composition and character of the two opposing armies, as well as the new conditions of modern warfare. Thus, one writer assures us that the Russians outclassed the Japanese in every battle, yet they were defeated because of their lower intelligence and lack of training. The Russians had better guns at the Yalu and Liao yang, but, so wretchedly did they handle them, that the Japanese drove them from their positions and actually captured whole batteries. Physically, the Russians are much bigger and stronger than the Japanese, and as inured to hardship, yet the little men, with greater activity, higher intelligence and personal initiative, waltzed around their bigger opponents, struck them where they were most vulnerable, and defeated them before they were aware of what was going on. The contrast between the officers was even more marked than that between the men. The Japanese officer is a thoroughly trained professional. He knows what to do under any circumstances, while the Russian officer is merely an amateur, whose position is an accident of social standing; he is brave but woefully incompetent when thrown upon his own resources. These differences in the personnel of the opposing armies are of immense importance when the conditions of modern warfare are considered. These are well described by Mr. Thomas F. Millard, in the current number of 'Scribner's Magazine.' Battlefields, as he saw them, had none of the features of those great European engagements with which we are familiar through pictorial representations. There is little to be seen, no moving masses of men, or charging cavalry, but the thunder of artillery is deafening, and there is no smoke. A battle continues for a week or longer, not for a day, as in former times. This is owing to the use of smokeless powder, the longer range and greater effectiveness of weapons, and the fact that, while these have widened the area of operations, the marching capacity of men remains the same as it always was. The probability of a great decisive battle is thus diminished. With armies numbering hundreds of thousands on each side, extended over a wide area, disaster at one point may remain unknown, except to the generals commanding, for several days. This explains why General Kuropatkin was able to withdraw from Liao yang without the greater part of his army knowing it was defeated. It also explains why the Japanese were unable to follow up their success. In fact, a Waterloo under conditions such as exist in Manchuria is considered no longer possible. Still, the old problems of military science remain the same as ever. Cavalry, except for scouting and as mounted infantry, is practically useless. Artillery has greatly risen in estimation, but, now as ever, decisive results depend on the infantry. Artillery prepares the way for the foot soldiers to advance. But not at the charge, as of old. That can only be made after much intervening ground has been covered, principally at night in open formation, crawling and dodging, with occasional trenching where the ground does not afford cover. These movements have to be timed in accordance with what is going on miles away. Only the generals in command know when their tactics or strategy have failed, but the extent of the operations enables them to make new dispositions and avert defeat. These explanations assist to an understanding of much that was obscure in the operations of the two armies.

THE NEW YEAR.

[For the 'Witness.'

A VISION OF THE MONTHS.

'Twas late at night: the children in their cots
Long since had slept: while sad 'forget-me-nots'
Of happier years (which oft refuse to steep
The older eyelids in oblivious sleep)
Held us in wakeful spells: clear Memory's eye
Was gazing up the Past's weird stream at joys gone by.

At length we slumbered, and toward cock-crow's hour
We felt the subjects of sleep's mystic power;
The months appeared portrayed, as dream portrays,
Each with a debt of thrice ten numbered days:
Some came in furs, and others crowned with flowers;
Some chill with sleet, and others drench'd with showers.

The first came crisp with snows: the next twain blew
From boisterous horns their blasts of icy dew:
The next, a maiden, smiling through her tears,
Who bade the traveller halt 'twixt hopes and fears:
The fifth came loosely-zoned, from Spring's bright bowers,
Lovely with leaves, and gay with golden hours.

And two came sunburnt, still more gaily gowned,
With buoyant step, as if on pleasure bound:
The next brought fruit, and waved the radiant sheaf;
Then one came soberly with yellow leaf:
And thus the months, each with a varied rhyme,
Sped swiftly down the avenue of Time.

At length, in accents stern, one seemed to say:
'Pray, what think'st thou of all this long array?
Give an account of this thy stewardship.'
To whom we made reply with trembling lip
In the great Roman's deathless, doomful phrase;
'Alas! we've lost the day and many days!'

The Sage replied: ''Tis true, alas, most true
That Conscience brings a wilderness to view;
Yet gather what remains; let naught be lost;
Thy heart shall glow in spite of Nature's frost;
I know the grief that preys upon the soul:
I'll give thee gladness ere I reach my goal.

Stay! blessed month, depart not yet so soon:
Dearer thy darksome days than suns of June!
For thou e'er bring'st the happy Christmas time,
And rings thy midnight air with angel-chime.
Thanks for thy teaching, may we wiser be,
If with Heaven's will thy face again we see.

H. T. RICHARDS.

AN AULD FARRANT NEW YEAR'S LILT.

The blink frae the ingle is bonny,
Auld frien's in their places are set;
O' sadness there ne'er suld be ony,
When frien'ship wi' frien'ship is met;
When hearts in the faces are shinin',
And thocht has its back to the wa'—
Oh! wha wad e'er think o' repinin'?—
A happy New Year to ye a'!

A happy New Year to ye a', my frien's,
A happy New Year to ye a';
O' pleasure an' care we've a' had a share,
In the year that has hirpilt awa'.

A bannock, a kebbuck, a jorum,
O' guid hamely browst for us a'!
Oh! wha wi' prim ladye Decorum,
Wad sit in the shade like a craw?
Auld Scotlan' wi' rowth o' guid plaiden
Has happit her heid frae the snaw,
Sae till nicht irtil daylicht is fadin',
A fig for the wild win's that blaw!

A fig for the wild win's that blaw, my frien's,
The rain or the rowk or the snaw!
Here's a health to ilk ane—an' wi't wealth, my frien's,
An' a happy New Year to ye a'.
And wha wad be sib unto Sorrow?
The jaud has eneuch an' to spare;
Frae the 'oors that are fleetin' we'll borrow,
A croun on Dame Frolic to ware!
Sae blythe we'll be a', an' suld even,
A towmond o' trouble befa',
Oh! ne'er without hope were the leevin'—
A happy New Year to ye a'!

A happy New Year to ye a', my frien's,
A happy New Year to ye a';
O' pleasure an' care we've a' had a share,
In the year that has hirpilt awa'.

JOHN MACFARLANE.

Montreal.

[For the 'Witness.'

1904-05.

Ephesians v., 14-21.

One thousand nine hundred and four,
We place on our writings no more:
Its dates are no longer alive:
And yet without sorrow we part
To enter with confident heart
One thousand nine hundred and five.

One thousand nine hundred and four
With prospects more bright than before
Made learning and commerce to thrive:
But now at its parting we stand
And enter at duty's command
One thousand nine hundred and five.

One thousand nine hundred and four
Left some who are weary and sore
With griefs they can scarcely survive:
But courage enlarges its scope,
And bids them to enter with hope
One thousand nine hundred and five.

One thousand nine hundred and four
Has silently bolted its door
Against all regrets that arrive:
Yet we may its teachings employ
To help us to rightly enjoy
One thousand nine hundred and five.

One thousand nine hundred and four
Has taught us His aid to implore
From whom we all blessings derive:
If He is our Teacher Supreme
We shall for true service redeem
One thousand nine hundred and five.

T. WATSON.

Dalesville, Que., 1904.

RETAIL PRICE OF BEEF.

EXTRAORDINARY INCREASE DURING PAST TEN YEARS.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 31.—Mr. Frederick C. Croxton, of the United States Bureau of Labor, in a paper before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, said:—

'The retail price of fresh beef at the present time is about 120 percent above the average for the period from 1890 to 1899. The margin between beef at wholesale and retail is usually rather close. The most difficult question encountered in a study of beef prices is that of supply. The estimate of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture show an increase from 1890 to 1904 of 15.6 percent in the number of cattle in the United States, while in the same time the population increased about 30 percent and the exports of fresh beef increased 72.9 percent. 'It is impossible that combinations of packers exist which would doubtless exert a steadying influence on declining prices, or a conformation might be strong enough to control to some extent the prices of cattle bought for slaughtering; or the supply of beef stopped, which would seriously affect the price to the consumer.'

Dr. Leon L. Walthers, speaking before the section of chemistry, said that food adulteration is on the increase. 'Labels mean nothing,' he said. 'I doubt if pure olive oil is to be found on the market. Cottonseed oil is almost universally sold under that name. Nearly all the flavoring extracts sold in New York city are composed of synthetic ethers, blended and colored with aniline dyes.'

MR. ARTHUR BEN HONORED.

On Thursday of this week, at the noon hour, about forty of the employees of the firm of F. R. Whittal, can manufacturer, assembled in the packing room and through their spokesman, Mr. Jas. Hall, presented the factory foreman, Mr. Arthur Ben, with an art mantel clock and an address setting forth the good qualities of the man who has for years directed their work. Mr. Ben, who has considerable ability in expressing himself, found difficulty in doing so when so thoroughly surprised. He however, told of his appreciation of the gift and of the spirit that promoted it, and wished the men the happiest New Year, in which he intended to co-operate, both for the interests of employer and employed.

MAISONNEUVE NOTES.

On Thursday evening the Presbyterian Sunday-school of Maisonneuve celebrated the Christmas time. A happy company of little folks gathered to enjoy a giving Christmas. They brought an offering of $12.67 for foreign missions. There was a good supper and programme of music and recitations. The church was prettily decorated.

Next week, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, meetings will be held in the church in observance of the week of prayer. Services begin at eight o'clock and last for fifty minutes.

The date of Ald. Ames's stereopticon lecture on 'Canada from ocean to ocean,' has been changed to Monday, Jan. 9. It will be given in the Town Hall, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

Advertisements.

FLOUR

FOR BREAD AND FOR PASTRY.
Whole Wheat Flour and Graham Flour for Brown Bread.
BREAKFAST CEREALS of all kinds.
BRODIE & HARVIE,
10 and 12 Bleury Street

Advertisements.

The Tea for the Masses, and
The Tea for the Classes.

LILAC TEA

in ½ lb. and 1 lb. packages, 50 cents per pound. "A very refreshing blend of carefully selected growths."

DOYEN'S FAMOUS STRASBOURG PIES

Doyen's Pate de Foies Gras in Terrines, No. 14, 70 cents per terrine.
Doyen's Pate de Foies Gras in Terrines, No. 13, 90 cents per terrine.
Doyen's Pate de Foies Gras in Terrines, No. 12, $1.10 per terrine.
Doyen's Pate de Foies Gras in Tins, No. 14 (with earthenware terrines enclosed), 60c per tin.
Doyen's Pate de Foies Gras in Tins, No. 13 .. .. 85c per tin.
Doyen's Pate de Foies Gras in Tins, No. 12 .. .. $1.25 per tin.
Doyen's Pate de Foies Gras in Tins, No. 9 .. .. $1.90 per tin.
Doyen's Pate de Foies Gras in Tins, No. 8 .. .. $2.75 per tin.
Doyen's Pate de Foies Gras in Tins, No. 7 .. .. $3.50 per tin.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.,
Italian Warehouse.
ESTABLISHED 1856.

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

Most Delicious Combinations of Dainties.

ALEXANDER CAIRNS & SONS

St. George Preserve Works, Paisley, Scotland.

Marmalades, Jams And Jellies

Patent air tight Cap 1 lb. glass jars.

Marmalades.
Pure Scotch Orange,
Tangerine Orange,
Pine Apple,
Ginger,
Green Fig and Ginger,
Ginger and Pine Apple,
Green Fig,

Finest Scotch Jams
Strawberry,
Black Currant,
Red Currant,
Gooseberry,
Greengage,
Apricot,
Raspberry and Red Currant.

Pure Scotch Orange Marmalade, 7-lb. Tins.

BRAMBLE JELLY

From the Scottish Highlands, 1-lb. Stone Jars,

The delicious flavor of the Wild Bramble is fully brought out in this Jelly by judicious addition of a small quantity of other fruit juice.

CAIRNS' BRAMBLE JELLY is a specially fine Preserve. Indeed, it is quite unique and there is sure to be a large Scotch population in Canada who will appreciate it. It is superior to Preserves made from ordinary cultivated fruit. It is manufactured from Wild Bramble. Sold by all first-class grocers.

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA:

HUDON, HEBERT & CO., Montreal

TO OUR FRIENDS.

At this season of the year it is proper to lay aside for the moment the worries and anxieties inseparable from the strenuous life, and join together in good wishes for the welfare of each other.

May your New Year be bright and happy, and your future blessed with peace and prosperity.

Very sincerely yours,
THE TOILET LAUNDRY CO., LIMITED,
Phones—Up 3480, 3481, 3482. 290 Guy Street.

LAMB'S MARKET

.....HAVE FOR THEIR.....

NEW YEAR DELICACIES

BEEF from the finest Imported Cattle.
MUTTON from Sheep that beat all-comers at St. Louis Fair.
PORK from Hogs that were bred and fed at Hillhurst Farm.
VEAL that was fed by C. N. Lyster, of Kirkdale, Ont.
TURKEYS and CHICKENS, 'Stall Fed,' from best Poultry Yards in Ontario
VEGETABLES, Foreign and Domestic; a full assortment.
Those that wish the best call or telephone your order to

LAMB'S MARKET,
University Street.

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 with Cook's Friend Baking Powder are fine, dainty and delicious.

USEFUL GIFTS FOR NEW YEAR.

PURSES,
POCKET BOOKS,
WALLETS,
PORTFOLIOS and
DESK PADS.

Large variety, moderate prices.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO.
STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MAKERS AND PRINTERS
1735 and 1737 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL

MARRIAGE LICENSES
MONEY TO LEND.
CUSHING & BARRON,
Notaries and Commissioners,
Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Building,
112 St. James Street

1904 Caricatured—'World Wide' Cartoon edition now ready. Ten cents a copy. For sale by all booksellers and newsdealers throughout the Dominion, or by remitting 10c to John Dougall and Son, Publishers, Montreal.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
Issued by
JOHN M. M. DUFF,
107 St. James St.
49 Crescent St.

NOTICE IS HEEBY GIVEN that George A. Caton is not in the employ of the London & Lancashire Life Assurance Company, and is not authorized to receive any premiums or transact business of any nature whatever for or on behalf of said Company.

B. HAL BROWN,
General Manager.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Decrease of Nearly a Million Dollars Under Corresponding Months of 1903.

NEW RULE THE CAUSE OF APPARENT FALLING OFF.

The amount of duty collected by the Montreal customs from the month of May to Dec. 31 was $7,997,030.08, as compared with $8,996,558.95 for the corresponding period last year, being a decrease of $999,528.87. This decrease in the Montreal collections is mainly due to the fact that every facility is granted to the traders by the customs, so that the duties on the immense quantities of goods that pass through the port of Montreal for all parts of the Dominion are collected at the port of destination.

Following are the collections for the years 1903-04:—

	1903.	1904.
May	$ 970,758.02	$ 968,793.67
June	1,246,533.41	1,067,380.88
July	1,305,460.87	1,033,351.26
Aug.	1,186,775.15	1,137,709.35
Sept.	1,188,201.42	926,893.75
Oct.	1,068,792.11	972,851.10
Nov.	1,040,103.34	976,749.50
Dec.	989,844.63	913,300.48
	$8,996,558.95	$7,997,030.08

Decrease for 1904, $999,528.87.

JOINT WAS A CINDER.

Detachments from no fewer than five fire stations, with fire escapes, hose carts, etc., dashed into McGill College avenue at about 5.40 last evening. The whole neighborhood was startled. The expectant crowd which gathered learned that the evening joint, cooking in the oven of a stove in Mr. Thorne's house, No. 50, had caught on fire. It was quickly seen that not all the efforts of all the firemen could make the joint presentable for dinner. The cook gazed so tearfully upon the smoking cinder that they hadn't the heart even to turn the hose upon it. There are periods when the human heart craves for solitude, and the firemen saw that the cook had arrived at one of those periods. So they tactfully withdrew, leaving her alone with her grief and the cinder.

CHINESE CELEBRATION.

The Chinese of the city have had various festivities during Christmas, but their special celebration of the season will take place on Monday evening next in the American Presbyterian Church, where a Chinese holiday entertainment will be given, commencing at 8 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Johnston will preside. The teachers and scholars of the various Chinese Sunday-schools of the city are invited to share, and friends will be cordially welcomed.

NEWSBOYS' TREAT.

'WITNESS' VENDORS TO HAVE BANQUET AND PRIZES.

Next Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, the 'Witness' newsboys will enjoy a New Year's feast and concert. It will b held in Welsh's Cafe, St. Peter street, and a lively time is promised. There will be plenty to eat and a crowd to dispose of the good things.

After the dinner there will be a programme. Some of the newsies can sing and dance and do other entertaining things. They will be called on and will do their part creditably. A few prominent citizens have been asked to address the boys briefly, and some popular songs will be saidwiched in to help keep things lively.

Last, but not least, there will be some substantial prizes awarded to the boys who have been making records selling the 'Witness.' Overcoats and suits of clothes will be given away, over and above the many bank accounts that have been opened to the credit of individual newsboys.

MR. GAULT'S BEQUEST.

The treasurer of the Montreal Protestant House of Refuge gratefully acknowledges the legacy bequeathed to the Institute, under the will of the late president, Mr. Andrew F. Gault, from the executors, through Mr. Marler, notary, of $10,000, less the government duty of $1,000.

A REAL ESTATE TRANSFER.

Messrs. Castle & Son, of 20 University street, have purchased the property, No. 2446 St. Catherine street, lot 27 x 149, at present occupied by N. G. Valiquette, and also 79-81 Drummond street, lot 28 x 118, known as Drummond Hall. The two properties contain about 7,300 square feet, and as they adjoin each other, an entrance is given on both streets. The purchase of the properties and the rights of Mr. Valiquette, who had a lease on both for twelve years, was negotiated by Messrs. John James Browne & Son for $45,612.50.

FAREWELL TO THE OLD YEAR.

At noon to-day the officers and members of the Board of Trade bade farewell to the old year by a rather unique demonstration. To the music of the bag pipes the members paraded round the 'Change hall and finally wound up by joining hands and singing 'Auld Lang Syne,' and three rousing cheers for the King

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. Edward Broome is spending a few days in Brockville with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Gill.

Mrs. Shirley Ogilvie went up to Ottawa yesterday to spend the New Year, and will return on Tuesday.

Mrs. Maxwell Lyon is visiting friends in London, Ont., and will return to the city on Wednesday.

Mr. Justice Dubuc, of Manitoba, and Mrs. Dubuc are on a visit to Montreal, and are staying with Mr. Ernest Rondeau

Mrs. Hardman has returned to Montreal after spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. MacCarthy, in Ottawa.

Mrs. Torre, of Quebec, who has been ill at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Andrew Allan, Stanley street, is much better this morning.

The marriage of Mr. J. Alphonse Ouimet to Miss Marie Blanche Geoffrion, daughter of Mr. L. E. Geoffrion, is announced to take place the second week in January.

Mrs. Shadbolt, of St. John, N.B., was in the city yesterday on her way to spend the New Year in Toronto.

Mrs. A F. Riddell and Miss Mary Lee Riddell are sailing for England in January, to visit friends.

Miss Gwyndd Weller is home from school in Boston for the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Weller, Union avenue.

Mr. Albert Birks, of Rothwell, Manitoba, is on a visit to the city, and is staying with his brother, Mr. Henry Birks. Messrs. Fred, and Arthur Birks are brothers also.

Mrs. Fitzpatrick, wife of the Minister of Justice, gave a dance at her residence on Thursday night. The spacious rooms were decorated with palms, cut flowers and Christmas greenery. Among the guests was Miss May, of Montreal.

The dance given by the officers and directors of the M. A. A. A. in the gymnasium, 149 Mansfield street, last night, went off very successfully. The hall was bright with flags, bunting and colored electric lights. The patronesses were Mrs. W. L. Maltby, Mrs. James Thom, and Mrs. W. A. Coates. Cards were played until eleven o'clock, the prize-winners being Mrs. W. A. Coates, Mrs. V. E. Traversy, Mrs. R. S. Smith, Miss Walsh, Mrs. E. H. Copland, jr., Miss Gowdey, Mrs. W. J. Benallack, Messrs. W. L. Maltby, T. J. Foster, William Bramley, J. L. Eaves, A. F. Read, H. L. Paton and Allan Cameron. Supper was served in the club room and in the main hall, the decorations being carried out in red. Ten dances followed, and at one o'clock the company joined hands and sang 'Auld Lang Syne,' this being the last formal social affair to be held in the old building.

ARCHBISHOP BOND'S RECEPTION.

The Lord Archbishop of Montreal will receive at Bishop's Court on Monday, Jan. 2, 1905, from four to six o'clock p.m.

TWO CHICAGO FIRES.

TWO FIREMEN KILLED AND MUCH PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—Two firemen were killed, two others and one spectator were injured, by the falling of a portion of the wall in the west side car shop fire early to-day. The dead are:—Captain Paul Dick, Lieut. John Pyne.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—A fire which destroyed $500,000 worth of property in West Van Buren street to-day, started on the second floor of the seven-story brick building occupied by the Cash Buyers' Union. The building was entirely destroyed.

Spreading rapidly, the fire soon assumed large proportions. Fearing that the whole district was in danger, a second alarm was sent in, closely followed by a series of extra calls for additional men and apparatus. When the fire penetrated to the adjoining building, occupied by the Zeno Manufacturing Company, a four-story structure, the firemen were ordered to the roofs of adjacent buildings to fight the flames. Within a few minutes the flames had gutted the structure and had spread to the Boston Rubber Paint Company. Then the flames, cracking the brick walls of the building, spread to 160-2 West Van Buren street, causing heavy damage to the Peninsular Stove Company, which firm occupied the seven floors. So fierce did the blaze become that burning sparks, carried by the high gale, were driven far oved the district, and buildings blocks away caught fire. With the detonation which was heard for several squares, an explosion in the basement of the Cash Buyers' Union building tore up the street and sidewalk, throwing firemen into the air and tearing live wires of the Van Buren street electric car line down. Fortunately, none of the firemen were injured. Crashing down through the frail walls of the structure adjoining, the towering walls of the Peninsular Stove Company and those of the Cash Buyers' Union, tottered and collapsed. A series of small explosions followed. A two-story dwelling building at 166-8 Van Buren street, occupied as a rooming house, was crushed like a shell by the falling walls. The inmates had been awakened earlier and escaped to the streets, but were unable to save any of their clothing. The stables occupied by Fortune Bros. Brewing Company were gutted.

1628 Notre Dame street, Montreal, Dec. 31, 1904.—Readings by the Optical & Engineers' Supply Company's Standard Barometer at noon:

Yesterday, 30.00; 11 a.m. to-day, 29.60.

Temperature.	Max.	Min.
To-day	30	12
Yesterday	12	0

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Begin Housekeeping Right.—'Swiss Food' is the best breakfast food. Those who use it know this; those who don't, should. P. McIntosh & Son, Millers, Toronto.

EATON'S January-February Sale

EVERY PART OF THE DOMINION IS REACHING OUT TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE GREAT ECONOMIES OF THIS SALE—WRITE NOW FOR CATALOGUE

THE immediate responses to our past January Sales have been most enthusiastic and spontaneous, but we expect even a larger measure of recognition for the Sale of 1905.

We have gone to greater efforts to make it a more pronounced success than any of its predecessors—eminently successful as they were. We have taken greater care in making our selections; only articles that are absolutely needful, and only articles that are of premier quality, have been chosen. We have strained every means at our command to give a larger contribution of good values than we have done in the past—and we have succeeded.

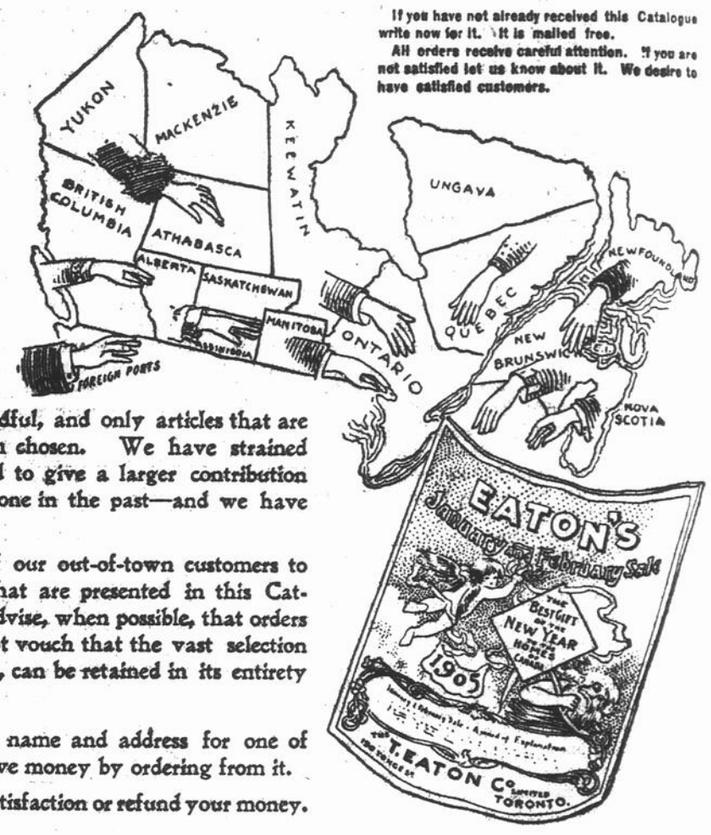
It is the special privilege of our out-of-town customers to profit by the great economies that are presented in this Catalogue. We, however, would advise, when possible, that orders be sent in early, as we cannot vouch that the vast selection that prevails at the beginning, can be retained in its entirety until the last days of the Sale.

Send a postcard with your name and address for one of these Catalogues. You will save money by ordering from it.

Remember we guarantee satisfaction or refund your money.

If you have not already received this Catalogue write now for it. It is mailed free.

All orders receive careful attention. If you are not satisfied let us know about it. We desire to have satisfied customers.



Order early and secure the best selections of these offerings

Write Now for Catalogue

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED TORONTO, CANADA

Mail Orders Filled Promptly

Advertisements.

THOMAS LIGGET'S

BIG RETIRING SALE

Of Carpets, Curtains, Rugs, Draperies, Brass and Enamelled Bedsteads is still going on.

We have just brought down from our work rooms over 100 Made Rugs. These are of best quality, and are to be sold regardless of cost. Why not have a look at them?

Of all sizes, designs and colours.

THOMAS LIGGET, EMPIRE BUILDING, 2474, 2476 ST. CATHERINE ST.

WM. CURRIE, CLOTHIER.

To Be Had On January 3rd, 1905,

AND TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

A good Scotch Tweed Suit for $10.00 And 400 Green Cash Receipts Free.

A fine Blue or Black Serge Suit for $12.50 And 500 Green Cash Receipts Free.

A Fine Evening Dress Suit for $20.00 And 800 Green Cash Receipts Free.

A good Overcoat for any desirable price And 40 Green Cash Receipts on the $1.

A Strong School Boys' Suit $2.50 and 100 Green Cash Receipts Free.

On all our immense stock of Boys' and Men's Clothing we will give, "till further notice, to the contrary" 40 Green Cash Receipts on the $1 FREE to every cash purchaser. So come early and often.

WM. CURRIE, Clothier,
1967 NOTRE DAME STREET.
Halfway between McGill and Inspector Streets.

DISTURBED WORSHIPPERS

TWO YOUNG MEN WHO PLAYED THE BAGPIPES IN A HUDSON CHURCH ARE FINED.

William Hudson and Sinley Boyne were each fined $25 yesterday by Magistrate Lafontaine for having at midnight mass, in the Roman Catholic Church, Hudson, Que., on Christmas Eve, made a disturbance. The young men during the service paraded up and down on the outside playing the bagpipes, and even ventured to enter the sacred edifice.

The cure would not prosecute, but Protestant citizens were up in arms, and determined to bring charges against the men. The pastor said if they would only apologize all would be forgiven. But they would not, hence, they were brought here and arraigned before Mr. Lafontaine.

MR. COOPER RESIGNS.

Mr. E. Cooper is no longer the secretary of the Montreal branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, as he has resigned that position to accept a more lucrative one with a large industrial concern. Mr. Cooper has been in the Montreal office of the Manufacturers' Association for four years, and he is highly thought of by the commercial and industrial interests.

WILL FIGHT EXTRADITION.

The extradition papers in the case of Sebastien Worth, held here on the charge of embezzling 4,625 francs from a benevolent institution in Locle, Switzerland, arrived in Montreal yesterday and are now in the hands of Judge Choquet. Worth was remanded for fifteen days. He intends to fight extradition.

CAPTAIN THACKER.

Victoria, Dec. 31.—Captain Thacker, Canadian attaché, accompanying the Japanese second army corps, by direction of the Department of Militia, Ottawa, will arrive here by the 'Empress of Japan' on Tuesday next. He was invalided after the battle of Liao yang, but has now quite recovered.

THE LATE MRS. WAY.

Mr. John Way, of Church ave., Verdun, has received information of the death of his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Way, widow of the late Mr. William Way, of Bigus, Newfoundland, which occurred last Wednesday, at the residence of her son, the Rev. W. T. Way, B.D., of 1611 North Carolina street, Baltimore, Md., at the age of sixty-eight years. Mrs. Way came to live with her son at Verdun about a year ago, and last spring went to reside with her other son in Baltimore. Mrs. Jas. Topp, of Mossic, Pa., and Miss E. Way, of Baltimore, daughters; Mrs. P. Bartlett, of Montreal, a sister, and Mr. John Norman, of Brigus, a brother, survive.

THE DOMINION CABINET

WESTERN MEN WANT REPRESENTATION IN IT.

Ottawa, Dec. 31.—Western interests are beginning to urge their claims to more adequate representation in the Dominion cabinet, and it is evident that when parliament opens the plea will be backed by the twenty-eight members which that part of the country now possesses in the House of Commons. At present the Hon. Clifford Sifton is the only western man administering a department. British Columbia possesses a seat at the cabinet board, but its representative, Senator Templeman, has no portfolio, and is only available for council meetings whilst parliament is in session. The North-West Territories have no minister of their own, and will certainly ask that one be named when they receive provincial status. The only name mentioned thus far in connection with cabinet preferment from the North-West is that of Mr. Walter Scott, M. P. for West Assiniboia.

MONTREAL LADY INJURED.

Miss Louise Chalmers, one of those injured in the wreck, has many friends in the city having been one of the senior teachers in Lorne School, Point St. Charles, for a number of years. Miss Chalmers was spending the Christmas vacation at her home at Granby.

MARRIED.

BROCK — CODD — At St. Luke's Church, Winnipeg, on Dec. 24, 1904, W. Stanley Brock, son of the late Rev. Thomas Brock, to Edith E. Codd.

CROW — McARTHUR — In Chesley, Ont., on Dec. 28, 1904, by the Rev. R. Atkinson, Dr. Crow, Reeve of Chesley, to Miss Helen B., eldest daughter of Mrs. A. McArthur, Chesley.

DAGLIESH — MAIN — On Dec. 28, 1904, in Grace Church, Brampton, Ont., by the Rev. R. N. Burns, Violet Isobel, daughter of J. W. Main, Brampton, to the Rev. Robert Wallace Dagliesh, of Carstairs, Alberta.

DAY — TIMMERMAN — At Odessa, Ont., on Dec. 28, 1904, Henry Edgerton Day, M.D., C.M., to Mary Eleanor Timmerman.

GRANT — FRASER — At St. Simon's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. E. C. Cayley, on Dec. 28, 1904, Jayne Chapman Fraser, of Orillia, to Dr. Alfred James Grant, of Thedford, Ont.

HAMILTON — ANDERSON — At Brunswick street, on Dec. 27, 1904, by the Rev. J. Lyall George, James B. Hamilton, of Pittsburg, Pa., to Louise A. Anderson, fifth daughter of Adam Anderson.

PARLOW — WHYTE — On Dec. 24, 1904, at Toronto, by the Rev. Mr. Heincks, C. Edwin Parlow, of Ottawa, to Eleanor F Whyte, of Toronto.

MORFORD — O'NEIL — At Ingersoll, Ont., on Dec. 28, 1904, Miss Margaret M. O'Neil to Mr. Wager G. Morford, New York City, U.S.A.

Financial.

EDWD. T. TAYLOR & SON
Insurance Agents & Brokers
ROOM 17 TRAFALGAR CHAMBERS, 40 Hospital St. Tel M.2205

WANTED, RESIDENT TEACHER FOR institution in city. Answer for three days. Address, I.X.L., 'Witness' Office.

FOR SALE — $165 CASH, BEAUTIFUL Henry F. Miller, of Boston, Upright Piano, cost new $450; handsome walnut case, 7 1-3 octaves, good as new in every respect. Apply LEACH'S, 2440 St. Catherine st., between Stanley and Drummond. Open evenings.

FOR SALE — NEW MORRIS UPRIGHT Pianos, special prices this week, payable $10 deposit and $7 monthly; assortment at LEACH'S, 2440 St. Catherine street, between Stanley and Drummond. Open every evening.

FOR SALE — $169 CASH BUYS ALMOST new $300 Upright Piano, 3 pedals and every modern improvement. Apply, LEACH'S, 2440 St. Catherine street, between Stanley and Drummond. Open evenings.

WANTED, LADIES' BENEVOLENT — A strong, clean and honest woman as kitchen help. Apply 31 Berthelet street.

TREASURER, Harrington East, Que. — No. 2 School, having diploma; 5 months' term, commencing 1st of May, 1905; salary $15.00 per month. For further particulars, apply to JAS. BENNETT, Secretary.

WATCHNIGHT SERVICES.

WATCH-NIGHT SERVICE will be held in the Mission of St. James the Apostle, 236 St. Antoine street, at 11.15 p.m., closing five minutes after 12.

MIDNIGHT SERVICE—ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, Weredale Park, Dorchester and Atwater avenue.—On New Year's Eve at 11.15, there will be a short service for the closing of the year, at which short addresses will be given by the Dean, Rev. Dr. Symonds and the Rev. C. C. Ruthers. The service will end a few minutes past midnight, when there will be a celebration of the Holy Communion.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF CHRIST (Disciples), Arcanum Hall, 2444A St. Catherine street. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor W. S. Houchins. Subject to-morrow evening: 'Is Conversion a Miracle?'

BETHLEHEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Clarke and Western avenues, Westmount—The pastor, the Rev. Wm. Munroe, will conduct both services. Morning service: Anthem, 'Chimes of Christmas Morn.' Quartette, 'God is a Spirit,' (Bennett). Solo, 'How goodly are thy tents,' (Root), by Mr. Wm. Lees. Theme of sermon, 'Past and Present.' Evening service: Anthem, 'Brightest and Best,' (Hanscom). Quartette, 'Fast fade the light,' (Root). Duet, 'Psalm of Life,' by Messrs. Brown and Leigh. Theme of sermon, 'Past and Present,' continuation of morning theme. Communion after the morning service. Strangers always cordially welcome.

WANT ADS.

FOR THE 'WITNESS,'

may be left with

T. CHAPMAN, Bookseller, 2607 St. Catherine st.
M. MAYSDALE & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, 2478 St. Catherine Street.
R. TURNER, Grocer, Point St. Charles, Wellington street, West of Subway.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant, Situation Wanted, Pupils Wanted, Rooms To Let, Articles Found, Second-hand Articles Wanted or For sale.

20 Words for 10c.

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

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

25 Words for 25c.

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

Personals, Agents Wanted.

25 Words for 50c.

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.

GIRL WANTED TO ADDRESS CIRCULARS, good pay for rapid and correct work. 142 St. Peter street.

WANTED, A BOY TO ASSIST ON a Milk round. Apply 27 Pontiac street, Montreal.

ENERGETIC WORKERS EVERYWHERE to distribute circulars, samples and advertising matter. Good pay. No canvassing. CO-OPERATIVE ADVERTISING CO., New York.

WANTED, A MAN WHO CAN TEACH Bookkeeping and Penmanship, for Bugbee Commercial College, Stanstead, Que. Apply to A.F.B., 'Witness' Office, or to the Principal, Stanstead.

AGENTS WANTED FOR 'WORLD WIDE' in every City, Town and Village. Large commissions allowed, netting Agents five dollars a day—often more. If no Agent has called on you, you may conclude your district is not being worked—and you have your opportunity. Address, at once, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

PROMINENT OLD LINE CANADIAN Life Insurance Company will have opening in the city of Montreal about January 15th for General Agent, English Department. To good man monthly guarantee (and expenses if sent away from Montreal). State age and experience. Permission to refer to present employer must accompany applications. Address R.G. 760, Witness Office.

CHEESE-MAKERS DESIRING PROFITable Fall and Winter employment, correspond immediately with C. R. PARISH, Toronto.

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

WANTED, FOR A LARGE MANUFACturing establishment out of town, a first-class man as secretary-treasurer. Apply by letter to SECRETARY-TREASURER, care P. S. Ross & Sons, Sun Life Building.

APPRENTICE PRESSMAN WANTED. Apply 672 Craig street.

CLERK WANTED

Clerk Wanted; permanent position for right one. Must come well recommended. Apply 672 Craig street.

Earn Over $10 a Day.

Agents Wanted all over the world. Experience not necessary. Ten dollars a day easily earned taking subscriptions for 'World Wide.' Write for full particulars and our hints for easy canvassing. Address the publishers of 'World Wide,' Montreal, Canada.

To Let.

TO LET — BLACKSMITH SHOP AND dwelling, near post-office and store, three miles south of large town of Hawkesbury; good stand for good tradesman. Address POSTMASTER, Stepney, Ont.

TO LET, WESTMOUNT, MODERN TWO story Cottage, all improvements; immediate possession, $27.50. FRED. R. COLE, 138a St. James street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE — FINE YORKSHIRE DOG PUP For particulars apply at No. 2101 Notre Dame street.

Pupils Wanted.

SHORTHAND, TOUCH TYPEWRITING, Bookkeeping, penmanship. Private individual instruction gives best and quickest results. Avoids discomfort and delay of crowded classrooms. W. HARRIS'S ACADEMY AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, 2749 St. Catherine street.

PUPILS WANTED.—FOR ALL MATTERS concerning Classical Course, French, English, etc. General instruction acquired daily. Write to R.B. 75, 'Witness' Office.

SHORTHAND TAUGHT IN TEN Lessons by mail or your residence, day or evening. Reasonable fee. PROF COOKE, 153 Mansfield street.

Entertainments Given.

CHARLES COOMBES, VENTRILOQUIST—Punch and Judy Shows for New Year's Parties, concerts, etc. Address HOLMES'S, or 115 Leber street.

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, A POSITION AS RESIDENT or daily governess, or to assist with lessons. Subjects, English and Music. Considerable experience. Address B., No. 38 Souvenir avenue.

WANTED, SITUATION IN AN OFFICE by a gentleman, thoroughly conversant with book-keeping, and well versed in audit work. Excellent reference. Address R. M. 750, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, WORK AS A GENERAL SERvant, or housework of any kind, by a middle-aged woman. Apply 73 St. Alexander street.

Wanted.

WANTED, TEN HORSE-POWER MOTOR, 125 volts. Address MOTOR, P.O. Box 2234.

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES—WE MAKE BOOTS and shoes for straight or deformed feet. Specialty of repairing shoes, rubbers, rubber boots, water bottles, and everything made of rubber. A. HODINA, 4 Beaver Hall Hill.

Flats to Let.

NEW FLATS

330 Wood Avenue.

7 ROOMS—RENT $20.

APPLY:

W. L. MALTBY, 309 St. James St.

Bargains.

FOR SALE — SIX USED PIANOS, BY Chickering, Karn, Heintzman, Evans Bros., Berlin and Stodart, from $50 up, payable at from $4 to $8 per month. Must be sold by Jan. 1. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street. N.B.—Open evenings until the end of the month.

FOOD SUPPLIES FOR THE WINTER at a small cost of a few dollars for yourself, your family, and your stable. We have always in stock, Flour, in barrels or bags; Cornmeal, Rolled Oats, Boiling Peas, Beans, Pot Barley, etc., etc. Hay, Oats, Bran, Shorts, Moullie, etc. Also, a large quantity of choice Labrador Herrings, in barrels and half barrels. Nothing nicer to be had in these lines. Call and see us. THE FLOUR MILLS CO., corner Little St. Antoine and St. James streets, one block west of Victoria square.

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION. Kindling, $2.00; Cut Maple, $3.06; 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 streets. Bell Telephone Main 462.

Teachers Wanted.

TEACHER WANTED FOR THE CAUGHnawaga School; salary, $25 per month. Apply to REV. DR. GRIFFITH, No. 17 St. Luke street, Montreal.

Furnished Rooms to Let

TO LET, FURNISHED ROOM, 451 ST. Denis street. No other boarder.

Property

FARM FOR SALE — THIS FARM IS situated on the north side of the Chateauguay River, 50 rods east of the village of Dewittville, and contains 97 acres, more or less, with a good dwelling house and other buildings, with water in all the stables; 80 acres in a good state of cultivation; the remainder in pasture and sugar bush, with about 1,000 trees. It is situated conveniently to railway station, school and combined butter and cheese factory. Just the place for a milk shipper. This farm is the property of G. R. L. GAMBLE. For further particulars apply to JOHN GILBERT, Dewittville, Que.

Furnished Houses to Let

TO LET, FURNISHED, THE WARM, comfortable house, No. 13 Tupper st.; has telephone; modern plumbing, hot water furnace. Apply MARK FISHER, SONS & CO., 25 Victoria square.

Horses, Carriages, etc.

HORSES WANTED — HEAVY Draught horses, not exceeding 9 years old; no objections to slight blemishes; weight between 1,200 and 1,400 lbs. Apply, giving particulars and price to W. TAYLOR, P.O. Box 50, Cote St. Paul, Montreal.

Dressmaking, &c.

SCIENTIFIC DRESS CUTTING TAUGHT at 2136 St. Catherine street, p.m. and evening.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Avis de Culte Public.

EGLISE DE LA CROIX, Presbyterienne, rue Susanne—Ecole du dimanche à 10 h. Services à 11 h. et à 7 h. R. F. Ducloz, 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. 80z Mance street.

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point St. Charles. Services le dimanche matin à 11 heures. Assemblee de 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. Elisabeth—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. Elisabeth.

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. W. L. Haipenny, pasteur.

EGLISE ST. JEAN, coin des rues Ste. Catherine 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.

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.)

GRACE CHURCH, Wellington street, Point St. Charles. Morning preacher, the Ven. Archdeacon Ker. Evening preacher, the Rev. Fred. Lewis Whitly.

BELCHER MEMORIAL CHURCH, Verdun. Morning prayer at 11 a.m. Sunday-school service, 3 p.m. Evening prayer, 7 p.m.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Pastor, the Rev. W. R. Harvey. Morning services at 11. Evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. W. R. Harvey.

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 Cromarie.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, Presbyterian. Corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Junior C.E. on Friday at 4.30 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially welcomed. Rev. E. A. Mackenzie, B.A., B.D., pastor.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Liverpool streets. The Rev. J. R. Webb, pastor. Residence, 7 Rushbrooke street. Sunday, Jan. 1 11 a.m., sermon by the pastor. 3 p.m. Sunday school and Bible-classes. 7 p.m., sermon by the pastor. Strangers welcomed. All seats free.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH.—Class meetings at 9.30 a.m. and 10 a.m. Preaching service, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Senior E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Class meeting on Thursday at 8 p.m. Junior E. L. of C. E., on Friday at 7 p.m. Young Men's Brotherhood on Friday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially invited to all of the above services. Rev. J. E. Mavety, pastor.

HOPE CHAPEL, Ryde street. — Sunday-school at 4 p.m. Adults' Bible class at the same hour. Ladies' Aid every Monday evening at 7.30.

Congregational Churches.

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BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Congregational) cor. Clarke and Western aves., Westmount. The pastor, Rev. Wm. Munroe, will conduct both services. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strangers always cordially welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational)—Guy street, above St. Antoine. Service, at 11 a.m. and 6.45 p.m. The pastor, the Rev. E. H. Tippett will preach at both services. The Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday evening at 8 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH corner of Mance and Milton streets—Rev. Horace G. Rice, B.A., B.D., pastor. Sunday, Jan. 1. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school and Prof. Lyman's Bible class at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. A cordial invitation to worship with us.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Stanley streets. Evening service, Jan. 1, 1905. Sermon—'A Prophet's Death-bed and a King's Mistake.' Preacher, Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor. Anthem, 'It came upon the midnight clear,' Sir A. Sullivan. Carol, 'All my heart this night rejoiceth,' G. C. Gow. Violin solo (during the offertory) 'Melody in F,' Rubenstein. Mr. Eugen Schneider. Bass solo, 'Just for today,' (Jean Bingham Abbott), Mr. A. L. Johnson. Everybody welcome.

Undenominational.

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.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, Jan. 1, 1905, at 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. G. G. Huxtable.

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.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL—Dominion square—Young Men's Meeting on Saturday at 8 p.m. Bible-class, Sunday, 4 p.m.

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 WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 366 Dorchester street—Union prayer meting, 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. Adjutant Kendall and wife 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. Ensign White and wife in command. Gospel services in French at No. 477 St. Lawrence street, on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday nights at 8 o'clock. Ensign Cabrit in charge.

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, Park avenue, Montreal Annex. Sermon at 11. a.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. All seats free.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, corner St. Denis and Marie Anne streets. Seats free.—The Rev. M. Day Baldwin, rector. Morning prayer at 11 a.m.; evening prayer at 7 p.m.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, Notre Dame street east. Holy Communion, 9 a.m. Morning service and Holy Communion, 11 a.m. Preacher, the Rev. F. J. Kirkpatrick. Children's service and Men's Bible-class, 3 p.m. Evening service, at 7 p.m. Preacher, Canon Renaud, rector.

ST. THOMAS MISSION, No. 309 Delorimier avenue. 3 p.m., Sunday-school. Mr. W. W. Chipman, superintendent. 7 p.m., evening service. J. Bullick, Lay Reader.

TRINITY CHURCH, corner of St. Denis and Viger square. Rev. John Macpherson Almond, rector. Holy Communion at 11 a.m. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Vinet streets. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector; the Rev. J. S. Ereaux, assistant. New Year's Day. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the rector. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Preacher, Rev. Mr. Ereaux. Special Sunday-school service in the body of the church at 3 p.m.

ANGLICAN MISSION, St. Denis Boulevard.—Rev. Herbert Symonds, Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral, incumbent; Mr. E. E. Dawson, student, assistant. Morning service at 11; Sunday-school at 3; evening service at 7. Seats free. All made welcome.

L'EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (French) Chatham street. 11 a.m., morning prayer. 4.15 p.m., Litany; short address in English. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Seats free. Strangers welcome. D. Lariviere, B.A., pastor.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH (Church of England)— 11 a.m., morning prayer. 3 p.m., children's service. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Preacher at all services, the rector. Strangers welcomed. Rev. H. Jekill, B.A. rector.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Corner of Champlain and Dorchester streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All seats free. Rector, the Rev. W. W. Craig, M.A. Sixth Sunday in Advent. Morning preacher, the rector.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH,—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 11 a.m., Holy Communion with sermon. Watchword card for 1905 at this service. 3 p.m., special service for young people. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Subject, 'Two Great Cities.' Preacher at all services, the rector. 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, M.A., D.C.L., rector, Rev. H. A. Brooke, M.A., assistant. New Year's Day services. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Choral Communion at 11 a.m. Children's service at 3 p.m. Address by the Rev. G. Abbot-Smith. Evensong at 7 p.m. Preachers: Morning, the rector; evening, the Rev. H. A. Brooke. Strangers welcome and shown to seats. Seats free after 7.05 p.m.

CHURCH OF ST JAMES THE APOSTLE'S MISSION, 236 St. Antoine street.—Morning prayer at 11 a.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Strangers made welcome. Seats free. E. T. Cocker, Lay Reader.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.— The Venerable Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal; Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., vicar of Christ Church Cathedral; the Rev. T. S. Boyle, B.D., first assistant; Rev. F. J. Sawers, M.A., 2nd assistant. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10.15 a.m., Matins. 11 a.m., Choral Communion and sermon. Preacher, the vicar. 3 p.m., special Sunday-school service in the Cathedral. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, Rev. Mr. Boyle. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, Weredale Park, Dorchester street and Atwater ave. Sunday after Christmas. Celebration of Holy Communion at 8 and 11 o'clock. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Preacher, Rev. C. Carruthers. New Year's children's service will be in the Church at 3 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher, the Very Rev. the Dean. The Very Rev. Dean Evans, D.D., D.C.L.; Rev. Principal Rexford, LL.D.; Rev. C. Carruthers.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

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

Rev. H. P. Plumptre, M.A., first assistant minister.

Rev. J. A. Elliott, B.A., second assistant minister.

Sunday after Christmas.

Holy Communion at 9.30 a.m. and after morning service.

11.05 a.m.—Morning prayer. Preacher, Rev. H. P. Plumptre.

3.15 p.m.—Children's service in the church.

7 p.m.—Evening prayer. Preacher, Bishop Carmichael.

Baptist Churches.

THE BAPTIST TABERNACLES, No. 1000 St. Catherine street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services.

NORTH BAPTIST MISSION — Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Mr. Albert E. Tuddenham will preach. Evening service at 7 o'clock.

BERRI STREET BAPTIST MISSION, 738 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.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy streets. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. J. L. Gilmour, B.D., pastor, will preach at both services. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Young People's Society C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

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. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Baptist Churches.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Western and Olivier avenues. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor, the Rev. Frank S. Weston. B.Y.P.U., Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, St. Catherine and City Councillors streets. Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D. To-morrow, New Year's Day, the pastor will preach at both services. Subject of the morning sermon: 'Time.' At the close of the service the ordinance of the Lord's Supper will be observed. At 3 p.m. the Sunday-school and Bible-classes will meet. At 7 p.m. the first of a series of seven sermons on 'The Seven Witnesses of John,' will be delivered. Everyone welcome. Sittings specially reserved for students. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Presbyterian Churches.

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OUTREMONT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —Services at 7 p.m. in the Town Hall.

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

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

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 2565 Notre Dame street. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Pastor, the Rev. J. L. George, M.A.

MELVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount Park. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. James G. Clark, M.A., the pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Week-night service on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, Presbytorian, Atwater avenue, near St. Antoine street—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting. Pastor, the Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, B.A., 309 Clarke avenue.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount, cor. Stanton street The Rev. G. F. Johnson, B.D., minister. Public worship to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Donald Tait, B.A., will preach. Strangers welcome.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Drummond and Dorchester sts. Pastor, the Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D. Divine services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 p.m.

MONTREAL ANNEX, Pres. Church.—Corner Mance street and Bernard avenue. 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.

ERSKINE CHURCH, cor. of Sherbrooke street and Ontario avenue. The 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. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

ST. MARK'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Haymarket square, corner of William and Dalhousie streets. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Pastor, the Rev. Geo. F. Kinnear. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Chinese school after evening service.

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

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles st., Point St. Charles. Rev. C. A. Doudiet, missionary, 85 Laurier Avenue, St Henri. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 6.30 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Sewing class on Friday at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services and shown to seats.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH, near the Windsor Hall. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and pastor's Bible-class at 3 p.m. Chinese school at 8.15 p.m. Christian Endeavor Society on Monday, and prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome. Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor.

CHALMERS CHURCH, corner of St. Lawrence and Prince Arthur streets. — Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service, 7 o'clock. Chinese S.S., at 9.45. English Sunday school at 3 p.m. All welcome. Strangers shown to seats. Pews or sittings assigned after either service. 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. The minister's class for men at 3 p.m. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. School for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and 8.15 p.m. Y.P.S. C.E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock 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 divie service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject of morning discourse: 'A Review and Forecast,' Ps. cxv., 12. Evening subject: 'The End of Time,' Rev. x., 5, 6. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Midweek meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

INSPECTOR STREET CHAPEL, Presbyterian — Services on Sunday, Jan. 1, 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 at 7 p.m. Morning, 11 o'clock, Communion service and Baptism. 7 p.m., the 7th sermon in the series on 'Elijah,'— 'Elijah in Prayer.' Sunday-school and pastor's 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. Strangers welcome. Seats free.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Methodist Churches.

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

DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST Rev. G. S. Schagel, pastor. 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. All cordially invited.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH, on Marlboro-igh 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 o'clock.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Fairmount avenue and Mance streets, Montreal Annex. 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 at 8 p.m. Wednesday, prayer meeting at 8 p.m. The Rev. Thos. Brown, pastor.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Terrance streets. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Class meeting Sunday morning at ten. Strangers always welcome. Rev. Melvin Taylor, pastor.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal avenue and Berri street. The 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 evening at 8 o'clock. Junior E. L. of C.E. on Wednesday at 4.30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Seats free and unappropriated.

ST. HENRI METHODIST CHURCH, cor. St. Antoine street and Metcalfe avenue. Pastor, the Rev. Burton B. Brown. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 11 a.m.—Illustrated Children's sermon—'Watch.' 7 p.m. —'A New Year's Resolve.' The S.S. choir will sing at the morning service. Sunday-school and Bible-class, 3 p.m. Y. P. Society, Monday, at 8 p.m. Junior League, Wednesday at 4.15 p.m. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all the services.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Canning and Coursol streets. Pastor, the Rev. George S. Reynolds. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Junior Endeavor, Sunday morning at 10. Intermediate Endeavor, Friday evening at 7.30. Senior, Monday, at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 8. Visitors welcome at all services.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. C. E. Manning, pastor. New Year's Day. Pastor will preach at both services. Morning subject: 'The Undone thing.' Evening subject: 'New Year resolves.' Reception service, Covenant service and Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in the evening.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street, centre, The Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A., pastor; Rev. T. A. Halpenny, assistant. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning, Rev. T. A. Halpenny. Theme: 'Memory, Hope and Effort.' Evening, Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A. Theme: 'A New Year's Choice.' A service of sacred song. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the morning service.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH. — Services in Assembly Hall of the Lansdowne School, 2013 St. Catherine street. Minister, the Rev. W. H. Stevens. Services appropriate to New Year's Day. Morning service, Covenant and Communion service. Evening theme: 'A Sad Prediction.' Sunday-school and Bible-class at 2.45 p.m. The Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. in Dionne's Hall, 1342 St. Catherine street. Strangers welcome.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner St. Charles Borromee st. Rev. E. C. Bland, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Annual Covenant service will be held in the morning, followed by the Communion of the Lord's Supper. Evening subject: 'How to reckon age.' Sunday-school and Rev Dr. Elliott's Bible-class at 3. Y. P. Society will meet at close of evening service. Wednesday, Union prayer meeting at 8 o'clock. Thursday, pastor's class at 3. Friday, Junior League at 4.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH— Divine service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. The Rev. W. Goold Henderson, pastor, will preach. 11 a.m.—'Forgive us our Debts.' 7 p.m.—'The Permanent Way.' By request the choir will in the evening repeat the Christmas music. The Sunday school and Bible class at 3 o'clock. E. L. of Christian Endeavor on Monday evening at 8. Wednesday, prayer meeting at 8. Friday, Junior Endeavor Society at 4.15 p.m.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy streets. The Rev Thos. Griffith, Ph.D., pastor, will preach to-morrow morning at 11, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. New Year's services. Communion at close of morning service. Sunday-school and Bible-classes and Bible Study Circle, will be held at 3 o'clock. Douglas Brotherhood at 3 o'clock. E. L. of C. E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Public service on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Sunday morning class Junior Brotherhood and Girls' Own at 10 o'clock.

Lutheran Churches.

THE ENGLISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH. — Services in Stanley Hall.— The Rev. M. J. Bieber, pastor. Catechetical instruction on Sunday at 10.30 a.m. Sunday-school and Bible study from 11 a.m. to 12 m. Preaching service by the pastor at 7 p.m. All are welcome.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, 129 St. Dominique street. Emil Jestinsky, pastor. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Everybody welcome.

FREAK OF NATURE IN KENTUCKY.

(From the Grayson 'Bugle-Herald.')

A peculiar freak of nature has shown up in the bluegrass. Wells that have been dry for weeks, springs that have long since ceased to flow, have burst forth, and some of the small creeks that were dry as a powder keg are now living, running streams—all this without rain.

DOUBLING EARTH'S CAPACITY.

ENGINEERING POSSIBILITIES OF IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE.

(Prof. N. S. Shaler, of Harvard College, in the 'International Quarterly.')

The conditions of the lands which are now open to the increase in population which has to be expected within two or three centuries may be taken approximately to show that, at most, there is enough to admit of something like a doubling of the present numbers; that without any considerable engineering work in lands not now available for tillage a total of about four thousand million can be supported in tolerable comfort.

The question arises as to the additional food giving capacity of the earth which may be won by means of engineering and other scientific work, as in irrigating arid fields or draining those which are excessively watered, or by improving the methods of fertilizing soils now in use.

It is impossible, with the present lack of information, to determine accurately how extensive is the field which may be won to tillage by the work of the engineer; this winning from the excessively arid lands will be done by irrigation, and from the morasses, the fresh water swamps and the marine marshes by drainage. In Europe the larger part of the land thus winnable has long been brought to use; it is not likely that an increase of ten percent in the food giving capacity of its soils can, by any known means, be realized. In the less developed continents the gain is likely to be much greater.

Thus within the limits of the United States the writer has estimated that the fields improvable by drainage in the manner already applied in Holland would add to the tillable ground of the country an area somewhat exceeding 100,000 square miles in extent, with a food giving value about four times that of the State of Illinois, wherein the soil would be far more enduring than that of any upland district. The complementary process, that of irrigation, promises to afford yet larger gains, including the area of the South and the Middle West, where the system would greatly increase the food giving value of the soil; we may reckon the possible enlargement from it would be even greater than that afforded by a complete drainage of the morasses. Taking the continent of North America as a whole, it seems probable that the existing capacity of its soils for feeding men may be doubled by the work of the engineer through his skill in watering and unwatering its deserts and morasses.

On the other continents the opportunities for winning good land from arid deserts are probably less than in North America, yet the possible gain is, such that we may reckon that when his great work is done the engineer will have recovered land enough to feed the existing population of the earth. In Africa there is the magnificent problem of the Nile, a river which wastes to the sea in its annual floods water enough to fertilize tenfold the desert that it now makes fertile. There is the valley of the Twin Rivers of Asia, where a realm once fertile has become a waste by the loss of its irrigation works. There are in all the great lands vast areas of lakes, swamps and marshes awaiting the skilful labor which has won Holland from the sea. The largest opportunity of profit is in such brave combats with the incomplete work of nature.

The problem of how we are to maintain the fertility of the soil when the earth is taxed by a population thrice as great as it now supports depends upon our ability to restrain the excessive rapidity with which tilled soils pass to the sea and our ability to restore to the land the materials which the cultivated plants remove. We shall find that both these needs are fairly to be met by the resources of modern science, the first by a proper control of the movements of water from where it falls upon the land to its station in the ocean, and the second by a resort to the ocean and the under earth for the materials to renew the fertility of the ground when it is exhausted by cropping. There is much to do in order to make the earth fit to bear the life to come, but there is every reason to believe that our science is ready for the task, and that within two centuries of peaceful endeavor we may prepare the place for it.

PASSING OF THE HAT CHECK.

By a court decision at Bloomington the hat check, by means of which conductors keep tab on their patrons, has been dealt a severe blow. It was held that a passenger was not obliged to show nor to produce upon demand the evidence the pasteboard gives that he has presented a ticket to the conductor, this is equivalent to a statement that the check cannot be used legally as receipt nor as a method of identification.

If this finding be sustained by the higher courts, the problem put to the railways will be fraught with no inconsiderable difficulties. The big transportation systems can scarcely devise examinations which shall determine beyond debate the perfection of a conductor's memory, and that will be about all the collector can rely upon if he be forced to observe the Bloomington interpretation of the law.

The litigation rose over the refusal of the Gwin brothers, of Baltimore, to honor a request for hat checks on a trip to the World's Fair; these valiant gentlemen contended that they had the right to throw the checks out of the window of the train, should they so desire. That their fare had been paid was the testimony of their sister, who claimed she had been a witness to the transfer of tickets from the snug pockets of the Brothers Gwin to the willing hand of the railway representative. When the conductor cast doubt upon the accuracy of the word of the three travellers the bother came that resulted in the suit. The sum demanded for injuries to feelings and pocket was $15,000; the verdict was for $500; but the principle involved was of far greater import than the financial side of the controversy.

Possibly Cornelius Vanderbilt, or some other rising genius whose inventive talent has been applied to solving the puzzles pertaining to the operation of the railways, will arrange a little blackboard that may be put in cars, so that pegs or chalk marks shall indicate what passengers have made good their indebtedness to the corporation. If no scheme can be arranged as substitute for the hat check (in the event that there is no reversal of the decision), then, indeed, will the conductor's lot be a trying one. The incident has served to emphasize the value of the lowly and much-scorned hat check.—Chicago 'Evening Post.'

WAYSIDE AMENITIES.

(New York 'Times.')

An observant person might have noticed a pleasing incident recently which served to show that the instincts of the gentleman are not the exclusive possession of those who wear good clothes and occupy social positions which differentiate them from 'the masses.' A truckman who was delivering rolls of paper at the pressroom of a newspaper had occasion to back his truck into a position which brought one of its wheels very close to the flagged crosswalk which makes an oblique angle across Nassau street. Having taken this position, which was necessitated by the presence of obstructions elsewhere along the front of the building, he noticed that one passing who was not careful, or whose skirts were blown by the wind might suffer injury from contact with the black axle grease exuding from the hub of his wheel, whereupon he interrupted his work long enough to wrap the hub in a piece of newspaper and secured it in place with a fragment of brick.

It was a simple act of natural courtesy and consideration for others which marks the gentleman and differentiates him from the boor by a distance as great as that separating the west from the east. No one thanked him for doing it. But that is immaterial.

BEAST AND WIRE.

NEW DIVERSIONS OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM IN EAST AFRICA.

(From the New York Sun.')

The animal kingdom in British East Africa looks upon the 2,100 miles of telegraph wire strung through that region as an innovation to be utilized. The wires arouse curiosity and stimulate experimentation. A number of genera and no end of species are trying to find the adaptation of the telegraph to their special purposes; and so the routine of the telegraph business is more or less crowded with incidents of an unusual character, some of which are mentioned in the latest official report. This speaks of monkeys as incorrigible. Many of them have been shot and thousands frightened, but they cannot get over the idea that the wires are merely a new facility for their athletic performances in mid-air. They have ceased to pay much attention to the locomotives, and even the shrieks of the whistle are not permitted to interfere much with the fun of swinging on the wire. Three wires are strung on the same line of poles for 584 miles between the Indian Ocean and Victoria Nyanza, giving an opportunity for more complicated performances. The Kilayu forest is mentioned as a place where monkeys, in their evolutions, sometimes succeed in twisting the wires together.

The gentle giraffe is also a source of annoyance. He sometimes applies enough muscular energy to the bracket on which the wire is fastened to twist it around, stretching the wire and causing it to foul with other wires. The hippopotamus is also a nuisance, because he rubs up against the poles and sometimes knocks them over.

These creatures, however, do not steal the wire. Thievery was the greatest evil with which the telegraph builders had to contend, and the evil has only recently been suppressed. When the copper wire was stretched north-east from Victoria Nyanza through the Nanga country, the natives cut out considerable lengths of it; and at one time about forty miles of wire were carried away and never recovered. Passing caravans found also that they could help themselves along the way by cutting the wire and using it in the barter trade. The temptation was great and not always resisted, for wire would buy anything the natives had to sell. A great deal of energy was expended in stamping out wire stealing and it now seems to be a thing of the past.

Fifty-nine offices are receiving and sending telegrams in British East Africa and Uganda. Wires connect the seacoast with Albert Nyanza, where Emin Pasha was so long cut off from the world by the Madhists. Telephone messages are constantly being sent between Mombasa, on the coast, and Nairobi, 328 miles inland, and the telegraph business last year amounted to 42,159 messages.

SPIRITUAL FAILURE OF DESTRUCTIVE CRITICISM.

One must have some degree of spiritual preparation and insight in order to attempt to give any Biblical book or statement its right value and interpretation. A man who had no ability whatever in music would make a very poor show in attempting to criticise some system of music teaching merely from the literary and historical standpoint. So would a man born color-blind be ridiculous if he sought to judge an oil painting. We some time ago referred in our review department to Sir Robert Anderson's 'The Bible and modern criticism,' and may here quote several selections upon the above point. One of the thoughts this noted author especially seeks to enforce is the necessity for deep spirituality in attempting to deal with even the Bible problems considered by the destructive critics. Here are some of his remarks upon this point:

'There is a definite analogy between the grounds on which the Jews rejected Christ and the grounds on which some critics reject the Bible. And the cause of the rejection is the same in both cases, the incapacity of unspiritual men to deal with spiritual things. If the Lord had not claimed to be divine they would have ranked him among the greatest of their Rabbis. And if the Bible did not claim to be divine, it would be held in the highest honor by many who now disparage it. But the Jews insisted that the Lord should be judged like any other human being, just as the critics maintain that the Bible must be treated like any human book. And the inevitable result was in the one case the crucifixion and in the other the Encyclopaedia Biblica.'

'We are dependent on Hebrew scholars to give us these (in our translation) English words. We are absolutely dependent on the Spirit of God to enable us to understand them. True exegesis consists in 'interpreting spiritual things to spiritual men.' And therefore Hebrew scholars as such cannot help us here, for they can only interpret natural things to natural men.'

'And here it may be said in passing that no one can even understand the Scriptures who is entirely a stranger to experiences like those of the men who wrote them.'

'But just as the unbelieving Jews were entirely taken up with the humanity of the Lord Jesus Christ, and he was nothing to them but "the carpenter's son," so these critics are engrossed with the human side of Scripture. Its deep spiritual significance they ignore. They study the tapestry upon the wrong side, and write ponderous tomes, replete with important and useful information of every kind, about the materials used in the making of it, and the men who made it, and the marvellous way it was put together at different periods, and how it has been preserved to our own day. But its chief defect, naturally enough, having regard to its history, is the utter want of design or pattern of any kind. We, however, who look upon the upper side, are filled with admiration at its symmetry and beauty. And as we think of the Master-mind that planned it, and mark the way in which every detail of his plan has been realized, all that those who are busy at the other side of it tell us serves only to deepen our wonder and increase our delight.'—'Union Gospel News.'

Property.

Factory Site 30c Per Foot.

A fine corner block of land, 150 feet on Logan street, and 80 feet on Harbour st., Hochelaga Ward; area, 11,900 feet. Wide lane in rear.

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BY AUCTION
At our Rooms, 205 St. James street,
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AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK A.M.

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Will be built to suit requirements, on lot 60 x 80, lane in rear.
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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
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EDMONTON Property for BIG PROFITS
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Call for pamphlet and full particulars
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WITH HEAT AND POWER IF DESIRED.
For Store, Warehouse or Factory,
About 1900 feet of floor space besides basement.
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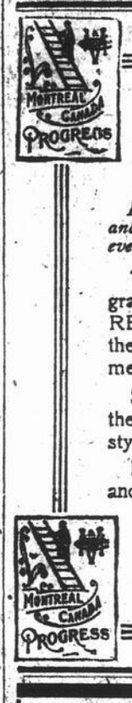

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Don't Miss This Chance.

SPECIALS FOR THIS SALE.—N.B. We have Red Stamps, International Green Stamps and Cash Receipts.

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Silk Blouses.
400 BLOUSES, assorted colors, White and Black. Worth, $5.00. Very Special $2.99
3 Wilder's Green Stamps for 1.

Manties.
100 Tailor-made CLOAKS, 3-4 length, latest style. Worth $10.00. For this Sale $4.99
3 Wilder's Green Stamps for 1.

Underskirts.
ASK TO SEE OUR COLORED SILK UNDERSKIRTS. Regular price, $8.00; sacrificed at $2.39
3 Wilder's Green Stamps for 1.

Groceries.
CHOICE CREAMERY BUTTER. SPECIAL 22c
2 Wilder's Green Stamps for 1.
TABLE RAISINS, highest quality. Special 15c
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Extra Quality Mixed CANDIES. Special 12c
2 Green Stamps for 1.
BEST QUALITY ORANGES. Special, at, per dozen 10c
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DON'T FORGET that our stock of Cider, Cream Soda, Ginger Ale, etc., is very complete.
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Toys! Toys!!
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We have also a large assortment of TOYS, including Sleighs, Dolls, Iron Toys, Drums, Sets of Dishes, Mechanical Trains, Reclining Chairs, etc. Also a Nice Lot of Fancy Baskets at very low prices.

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WE SHALL GIVE 25 PERCENT DISCOUNT OFF ALL FANCY ARTICLES.
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10 dozen FANCY COLLARS, assorted colors. Special 19c
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One Lot of LADIES' SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, 39c quality for 25c
3 Stamps for 1.
10 dozen COLORED CHEMISES, extra quality. Special $1.00
And $3.00 worth Green Stamps besides our 3 Stamps for 1.
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RAILWAY TIME ABL

N.Y.Central trains leave Windsor Station as follows:
For Malone, Utica, Albany and New York, 8.0 a.m. daily except Sunday, 7.00 p.m. daily.
For Valleyfield and intermediate points, 10.30 a.m. except Saturday and Sunday; 1.35 p.m. Saturday only and 5.10 p.m. daily except Sunday; 9.4 a.m. Sunday only
Arrive as follows
From New York, Albany, Utica and Malone, 9.3 a.m. daily, 9.30 p.m. daily except Sunday.
From Valleyfield and intermediate points, 8.25 a.m. daily except Sunday; 4.30 p.m. daily except Saturday and 8.25 p.m. Sunday only.

C.P.R. trains leave Windsor St. Station as follows:
Corrected to Nov. 9, 1904.
For Toronto, Hamilton, †9.39 a.m., 10.40 p.m. daily.
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., †8.30, †9.00 a.m., †4.10 p.m., 7.25 p.m. daily except Saturday, 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Boston, etc., †9.00 a.m., 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Sherbrooke, †9.30 a.m., †4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m. daily except Saturday.
For 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 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, 5.15 p.m. (except Saturdays and Sundays) Saturdays 1.30 p.m.
For Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, †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. 10.10 p.m. daily.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 9.40 a.m. daily.
Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:
From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 8.15 a.m. daily 8.35 a.m. (except Monday), †11.55 a.m. and †7.10 p.m., †9.15 p.m.
From Boston, 8.15 a.m. daily, and †9.15 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, 8.35 a.m. except Monday, †11.55 a.m. and †7.00 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., 8.35 a.m. daily except Monday.
From Toronto and West, 7.35 a.m. daily, and †7.10 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, †8.45 a.m., †2.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m. daily
For Joliette and St. Gabriel, †8.45 a.m., †5.00 p.m.
For Ottawa, †8.20 a.m., †5.30 p.m.
For St. Eustache, †4.15 p.m.
For St. Jerome, †9 a.m. (1.40 p.m. Sat. only) †5.20 p.m. 6.25 p.m., except Saturdays and Sundays
For St. Agathe, 9.00 a.m. Tuesday and Thursday 5.20 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations †8.20a.m., †9a.m., †4.15 p.m., †5.30 p.m., †5.35 p.m. (6.25 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday) 1.40 p.m. Sat.
Arrive at Place Viger Station:
From Quebec, Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m. daily, †2.45 p.m. and †6.45 p.m., Ottawa †12.40 p.m., †10.45 p.m., St. Jerome, †8.30 a.m., †9.50 a.m., †6.55 p.m., St. Jovite †8.30 a.m., St. Eustache, †9.20 a.m., †6.55 p.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel †8.50 a.m. and †6.55 p.m.
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G.T.R. Trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows:
Corrected to Nov. 11th, 1904.
8.05 a.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Waterloo.
7.00a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Massena Springs.
8.45 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Pt. New York via D&H
8.00 a.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke, Portland.
8.40 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.
9.20 a.m.—Brockville-Kingston, Toronto, Valleyfield.
11.10 a.m.—New York via D. & H.
1.35 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington, White River Jct.
4.10 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield.
4.15 p.m.—Brockville and Intermediate stations.
4.16 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Island Pond and Quebec.
4.20p.m.—Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Hemmingford.
4.45 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point.
5.01 p.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.
5.16 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe.
6.00 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, St. Cesaire.
6.20 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans.
7.40 p.m.—New York via D. & H.
8.00 p.m.—Brockville, Kingston, Toronto.
8.01 p.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke and Portland.
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.—Portland and Quebec.
7.01 a.m.—Toronto.
7.15 a.m.—New York via D. & H.
7.25 a.m.—New York, Boston and C.V.R.
7.30 a.m.—Chicago, Detroit and Toronto.
7.40 a.m.—Chambly, St. Cesaire.
8.35 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe.
8.40 a.m.—Rouse's Point.
8.50 a.m.—Fort Covington, Hemmingford.
9.51 a.m.—Waterloo, Farnham and C.V.R. points
11.20 a.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
11.10 a.m.—Brockville.
1.00 p.m.—Island Pond, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
1.55 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.
6.35 p.m.—Waterloo, Farnham
6.50 p.m.—Quebec, Portland
7.15 p.m.—Toronto.
7.25 p.m.—Ottawa via C.A.R.
8.10 p.m.—Boston via C.V.R.
7.35 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—8.40, 9.45, 11.15, 12.10, 1.30, Sat. only 3.45, 4.15, 5.15, 6.00, 8.00 daily, 11.25 p.m. daily.
For Lachine wharf, 6.20, 6.30, 8.01 a.m., 12.10 noon, 5.00, 6.21 p.m.
For Ste. Anne's and Vaudreuil—8.40, 9.30 a.m. daily, 12.10 (ex. Sat. & Sun.), 1.30 Sat. only, 4.10, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, 8.03, 10.33 (Vaudreuil only), 11.25 p.m. daily.
For Dorval—8.40, 9.30 daily, 12.10 noon, 1.30 Sat. only, 3.45, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, 8.03, 9.00, 11.25 p.m. daily.
For St. Paul—5.40, 6.20, 7.45 a.m., 12.15, 5.17, 6.27 p.m.
For St. Lambert—5.45, 6.55, 7.00, 8.00, 8.05, 8.45, 9.01, 11.10, 12.11, 1.35, 4.18, 4.20, 4.45, 5.01, 5.16, 6.00, 6.20, 6.30, 7.40, 8.01, 8.40, 10.31 p.m. Fri. only
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Intercolonia Trains leave Bonaventure Depot as follows:
For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis (Quebec) Montmagny, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, Rimouski intermediate stations, 7.40 a.m. daily except Sunday.
For St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, Bic, Little Metis, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Truro, Sydney and Halifax, noon daily except Saturday.
For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Quebec, Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup, Campbellton and intermediate stations, 11.45 p.m. daily except Sunday.
For St. Lambert, Beloeil, St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, St. Leonard, Nicolet and intermediate stations, 4.45 p.m. daily except Sunday.
Trai Arrive Bonaventure Depot as follows:
From Halifax, Sydney, Truro, St. John, Moncton, Campbellton, Little Metis, Bic, Cacouna, Riviere du Loup, Quebec, St. Hyacinthe, daily except Monday at 5.30 p.m.
From Campbellton, Little Metis, Bic, Cacouna, Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations at 10 p.m., daily except Sunday.
From Nicolet, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, Beloeil, St. Lambert, and intermediate stations at a.m. daily except Sunday.
J. W. BRYSON,
City Pass. Agent, 143 St. James
Telephone Main 615

The Great Northern Railway of Canada Trains leave corner Moreau and St. Catherine Sts.
For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand Mere and Quebec, 8.50 a.m.
For Joliette, St. Jerome, New Glasgow, 5.35 p.m.
For Montfort Division, close connections with C.P.R. trains leaving Montreal (Place Viger) 5.20 p.m.
Trains arrive as Follows:
From St. Jerome, New Glasgow, Joliette, etc., 9.15 a.m.
From Quebec and intermediate stations 6.00 p.m.

BUSINESS CARDS
AND
COMMERCIAL PRINTING
OF ALL KINDS NEATLY DONE
At the "Witness" Office
JOB DEPARTMENT.

Advertisements.

A foaming glass of

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

in the morning drives away the indigestion, biliousness and constipation of yesterday,—brings health, strength and energy for the days to come.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS, 25C AND 60C A BOTTLE

LOANS-MONEY-LOANS

There are 1001 Uses for Money.

We will supply it to you to pay your grocer, landlord, doctor, or for taxes, coal, clothing, stock for your business, or for any other purpose. WE WILL COMBINE YOUR BILLS so that you owe us only.

We deal with the best people in Montreal. Our PRIVATE OFFICES are specially adapted to confidential transactions. Our employees are trained to SILENCE as regards our clients. We make no inquiry of your neighbors, relatives, friends or employers. High-priced Loaning Companies ridicule our PRICES and METHODS, because we have by far the largest capital—$1,000,000—and have caused a financial upheaval by OUR INTRODUCTION of the lowest rates ever known—we have no competition on rates. We save you $1 to $10.

We loan from $10 to $10,000.

We loan on household furniture in use, pianos, horses, waggons, store fixtures, machinery or any good security, without removal, on easy weekly, semi-monthly or monthly payments on short or long time.

OUR EASY PAYMENT PLANS.

Make money easy to borrow and easy to pay.

A LOAN OF $100

Can be repaid $2.50 weekly or monthly.

A LOAN OF $50

Can be repaid $1.50 weekly or month.y.

A LOAN OF $25

Can be repaid $1.25 weekly or monthly.

A LOAN OF $10

Can be repaid 80c weekly or monthly.

The loans are drawn for, from one month to one year with the privilege of paying in full at any time, in which case you are allowed a full rebate for the time saved.

We guarantee the quickest possible service, confidential treatment, unvarying courtesy and personal attention.

We do no misleading advertising and can refer to banks, business houses and customers. Hundreds can testify to our easy, inexpensive, confidential dealings. No charge of any kind if loan is not made.

To-day we stand the ACKNOWLEDGED LEADERS in our line, and such was only accomplished by HONEST and LIBERAL METHODS. We assure the public that THE PRINCIPLE OF FAIR DEALING for which we have been known in the past will be our motto in the future.

Determining the character and financial responsibility of the company you borrow from, is as important as the borrowing of the money itself. If not convenient to call, TELEPHONE or WRITE; we will send our representative to your house to give you full information.

The Canadian Finance Co

Rooms 211 and 212, Merchants Bank Building, No. 205 St. James street, cor. St. Peter street. Telephone Main 433.

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 3381 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

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Department of Inland Revenue until February 1st, 1905, from parties desirous of entering into a three years' contract for the supply of Wood Naphtha to be used in the manufacture of Methylated Spirits.

Each tender must state the price per standard gallon of a strength not less than 67 Over Proof by Sykes' Hydrometer and of a quality to be approved by the Department.

Each tender must have marked on the envelope "Tender for Wood Naphtha" and must be addressed to the Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue.

By order,

WM. HIMSWORTH, Secretary.

Inland Revenue Department,
Ottawa, 20th December, 1904.

AGENTS FOR SALE
AT THE WITNESS' OFFICE.

Y. M. C. A. ON NEW YEAR'S.

The Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral, will address the Men's Meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association on New Year's Day, Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock. The male quartette will furnish special music. Men very heartily invited. The annual reception of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in the building, Dominion square, on Monday, Jan. 2, from two o'clock until ten o'clock p.m. An exceedingly attractive programme has been arranged by the social committee, and a very cordial invitation is extended by the board of directors to the young men of the city. At three p.m. an exhibition will be given in the gymnasium under the direction of the physical instructor, Mr. J. E. Merritt, which will consist of regular class and apparatus work, mat work, pyramids, fancy drills, etc., the whole to conclude with a game of indoor basketball between picked teams of Association players. From four to six p.m. the members of the ladies' committee will hold a reception in the parlors and lecture hall, when refreshments will be served. At 4.30 p.m. an illustrated lecture will be given in the auditorium by Mr. Charles T. Williams on the Association work in the North American continent. The annual New Year's concert will be held in the auditorium, when the Alexis Recital Company, of New York, consisting of Mr. J. F. Verne, soprano; Miss Edith Parker, reader; Miss Martha Alexander, violinist, and the Association Glee Club, will be the artists. At 8.15 p.m. in the lecture hall an illustrated lecture on 'Holland' will be given by Mr. George R. Lighthall. The building will be specially decorated for the occasion, and special features will be introduced, among which will be an exhibit of the World's Fair pictures by the Grand Trunk Railway system, a large collection of portraits of Canadian statesmen, an art exhibition by Messrs. Scott & Sons, and an exhibit of photography by the Association Camera Club, and Mr. E. J. Rowley. A committee of the board of directors, of which Mr. Robert Munro is the chairman, will receive visitors throughout the day.

Advertisements.

NOTICE—The ROBERT JONES Convalescent Hospital and Trustees thereof will apply at the next Session of the Legislature of Quebec for an Act to authorize the said Hospital and Trustees to convey upon such terms as may be agreed upon, the property standing in the name of said Hospital or of said Trustees, including the immovable known as Lot Official No. 4675 of the Cadastre of the Parish of Montreal, with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Montreal, 20th December, 1904.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN & SHARP,
Solicitors for Applicants.

Electrotyping Plant FOR SALE.

A chance to secure valuable Machinery at a great bargain. Address — "ELECTROTYPER," P.O.B. 2234, Montreal.

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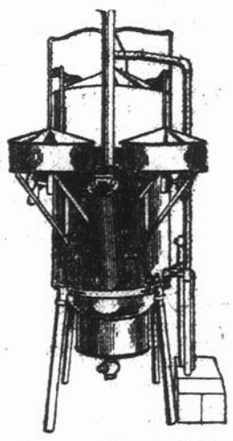
is now acknowledged to be the best artificial light known. It is manufactured from "Calcium Carbide" by the...



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which is thoroughly safe and reliable, and is so simple that a child can understand it. Phone, write or call us for further particulars.

Continental, Heat & Light Co.,

17-19 Busby Lane. Phone MAIN 2399.

Sole Agents for Shawinigan Carbide Co.

WINTER TRIPS

TO WARMER CLIMES

THE MEDITERRANEAN, BERMUDA, NASSAU, JAMAICA, CUBA, MEXICO and the WEST INDIES.

ALL LINES TO EUROPE

W. H. HENRY, Steamship Ticket Agent,
Telephone, Main 2646. 135 ST. JAMES STREET.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

ERIC, THE FISHER BOY.

(Agnes Rowland, in Bristol 'Times.')

It was a glorious summer afternoon. The sky was as blue as blue could be. The sea was quite calm, and 'The Nancy Bell' hardly stirred as she lay anchored some short distance out from the shore.

'The Nancy Bell' was a fishing smack belonging to Pete Trevennion, a Cornish fisherman. He fished off the rough coast of Cornwall, where the sea is nearly always boisterous, and the great Atlantic breakers come roaring in, and fall with a heavy thud on the shore. On very rare occasions during the hot summer months the sea is still, and the big waves seem lulled to sleep.

It was on one of these days that little Eric Trevennion, aged about twelve or thirteen years, lay basking in the sunshine on the deck of 'The Nancy Bell,' just outside the little cove of Port St. Columb. He was quite alone on the large fishing smack, and practically in charge, for his father had rowed to land to take some fish to the station. Eric had no reason to fear, however, for the boat was fast anchored, and he had nothing to do but to wait until his father's return.

Eric lay on the deck supremely happy, for this was a red-letter day in his life. He was dreaming all the time, as the sun browned his face and a gentle breeze passed over him, of the wonders the future had in store for him. To-day he was a man, at least so he thought. From to-day he would always accompany his father on his fishing excursions. He would stay all night on the vast deep, and he was going to earn his own living.

This was the day that Eric had longed for for months, even years. His one ambition was to be a fisherman like his father. He loved the ocean, and was never tired of watching the waves at play. He knew how to swim better than any boy of his size in Port St. Colomb; he could row too, well and fast, in spite of the fact that he was not quite so big and strong-looking as he might have been for his age.

On rare occasions in the summer, when the weather had been exceptionally fine, and it was holiday time, Eric had been allowed to go with his father on the smack as a great treat. He fairly well understood all about the boat and how to manage her, as well as the fishing nets and tackle, though he had never been allowed to do more than lend a hand now and again. But now schooldays were over for Eric; he believed himself a man, and many were the great deeds he promised himself to perform.

As Eric lay day-dreaming, with his cap drawn over his eyes, listening lazily to the gentle lap-lap of the water against the side of the fishing smack, a sudden shout of 'Help! help!' made him start with a bound to his feet.

He shaded his eyes with his hand, and gazed anxiously in the direction from which the sound came. From the point where the smack lay, and looking towards land, Eric could see not only the cove of Port St. Columb, but another and smaller cove just beyond a cove that Eric knew well, having often played there, and hunted for mussels among the rocks.

It was from this cove that the sound of the cry for 'Help!' repeated again and again, came, and as Eric watched with beating heart he saw two little white figures standing at one end of the cove on some rocks up which they had clambered to retreat from the waves which were finding their way quickly inland.

A glance and Eric saw what had happened. The waves had already reached the rocks at each end of the cove, and the children were caught like fishes in a net. There was a very steep path up the rocks at the back of the cove called 'The Devil's Ladder,' but it was so steep and difficult to climb that few people cared to risk their lives in the ascent. Eric had once climbed up it, much to the envy and admiration of his school companions, but his parents, hearing of the feat, had forbidden him ever to attempt it again.

The two little white-clad figures that he saw in the distance waving their hats and crying for help at any rate could not attempt it. In another ten minutes or quarter of an hour the waves would reach where they stood, and then—

Eric shuddered. However, this was not the time for thought, but action. The only thing to do was to lower the boat and to row quickly to their assistance, but—

Ah! it was a very big 'but.' Eric was only a young lad, and to lower the boat, to get into it, and to reach the little cove in ten minutes was work for a full-grown man.

How Eric longed for his father! But he lost no time. With trembling hands he unfastened the ropes, let the pulleys slide, and as the little boat dipped into the water he jumped into it, and the next second was rowing for bare life.

The two little figures had seen him, and had now stopped shouting. Eric saw them huddled close together as he shouted words of encouragement; he knew they could not possibly hear yet. Still, they might hear his voice, if not the words, and take hope.

Eric felt as if he were in a nightmare. The boat would not go fast enough. He pulled and pulled, and it seemed as if something prevented the boat from moving. The seconds seemed like minutes, and the minutes like hours, as in reality he sped over the waters to where the children waited.

Then Eric became conscious of a voice behind him. He looked, and saw his father and another man in a boat some distance behind. Joy! Now he could relax his efforts. But no, tired as he was, he must go on. The two men could never reach the cove in time. He himself must keep to the race and win. And as he buoyed himself up for one final effort he heard his father's shout again; he thought it said:

'Stick to it, lad, stick to it.'

At last! The cove was reached. Stretching out his arms, Eric took little Baby Penarth, aged four, from her sister Rose, who almost fell into the boat of her own accord. With a sigh of relief, Eric pushed off from the rock, but he could row no longer. His strength seemed suddenly to have deserted him. He threw down his oars and burst into tears.

'Eric, dear Eric,' cried Rose Penarth, 'aren't you glad you've saved us?' while baby howled in sympathy.

But just then Pete Trevennion and his mate rowed up, and his father's hearty, 'Bravo, laddie; well done!' restored Eric more than anything else could have done.

'Oh, I'm so glad you've come, father!' was all he could say.

'Ay, ay, laddie,' was the reply, 'but 'tis you we've got to thank.'

And so everybody said.

DOMINION LINE STEAMSHIPS.

PORTLAND to LIVERPOOL.
Weekly Sailings.

SS. Welshman...Jan. 7 SS. Roman.....Jan. 28
Englishman.....Jan. 14 SS. Corinthian....Feb. 4
SS. Ottoman.....Jan. 21 SS. Welshman....Feb. 11

PORTLAND TO AVONMOUTH (Bristol).
SS. Manxman.....Jan. 7 SS. Turcoman....Jan. 28

For all particulars as to freight apply to Local Agents, or to

THE DOMINION LINE,
17 St. Sacrament street, Montreal.

FOR THE WINTER GO TO **BERMUDA**

From unknown. Malaria impossible. From New York 48 hours by elegant new steamship "Bermudian." Sailings from New York every 10 days in January, and 5 days in Feb., March and April, 1905.

FOR WINTER TOURS GO TO **WEST INDIES**

30 days trip, twenty days in the tropics. Special cruises per SS. "Pretoria." From New York 4th Jan., 9th Feb. and 22nd March, 1905. Tickets for sale at all Principal Ticket Offices. For further particulars, apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents for Quebec SS. Co., 32 Broadway, New York, or J. G. BROCK & CO., 221 Commissioners st., Montreal. ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.

Rutland Railroad

Windsor Street Station
Trains Leave as Follows:

8.50 a.m.—DAY EXPRESS, arriving Burlington 11.55 a.m., Troy 4.20 p.m., Albany 4.55 p.m., New York 8.45 p.m., Boston 8 p.m., Worcester 7.32 p.m.

7.15 p.m.—NIGHT EXPRESS, arriving Burlington 10.10 p.m., Troy 2.50 a.m., New York 7.17 a.m., Boston 7.00 a.m., Worcester 6.27 a.m.

Pullman Sleeping and Parlor cars on through trains.

Secure accommodations and tickets at 141 St. James street, and Windsor Station

T. M. FALLON,
City Passenger and Ticket Agent

Winter Resorts

HOTEL BON AIR, AUGUSTA, GA.

The famous high class winter resort of the Middle South. Well kept 18-hole Golf course and completely equipped clubhouse. Hard, smooth roads for riding and driving, and every other known diversion for winter pleasure.

C. G. TRUSSELL, Mgr.

Also Mgr. Frontenac Hotel, Thousand Islands, N.Y.

Advertisements.

BURN COKE

The Cheapest Fuel.

$5.00 per ton delivered

$4.50 per ton at yard.

Hard coal will cost you $6.50 or $6.75 per ton, and Cordwood from $7.00 to $8.00 per cord.

The Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co
NEW YORK LIFE BLD.
Tel. Main 4646.

1904 Caricatured — 'World Wide' Cartoon edition now ready. Ten cents a copy. For sale by all booksellers and newsdealers throughout the Dominion, or by remitting 10c to John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal.

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.

ALEXANDER LINDSAY,
HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH,
23 and 25 St. Maurice Street,
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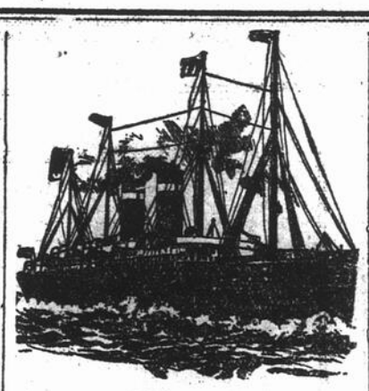
Quick Service. Good Work and Low Prices.

RE-PIANO PLAYERS.

For the best automatic piano players and most perfect perforated music paper call on C. W. Lindsay, Limited, 2366 St. Catherine street.



ALLAN LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA MOVILLE.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

From Liverpool		From St. John	From Halifax
Dec. 1	PARISIAN	Dec. 17,	Dec. 19.
Dec. 8	SICILIAN	Dec. 24,	Dec 26.
Dec. 15	IONIAN	Dec. 31.	Jan. 2.
Dec. 22	PRETORIAN	Jan. 7.	Jan. 9.
Dec. 29	CORINTHIAN	Jan. 14,	Jan. 16.

Tunisian and Bavarian are the largest and fastest steamers on the Canadian route, 10,576 tons. Twin screws. Bavarian's record 6 days, 2 hours, 12 minutes.

Midship saloons, spacious promenade decks, electric lights throughout.

FIRST CLASS, Bavarian, Tunisian, $60, Other steamers $50 and upward.

Ten per cent reductions for round trip tickets.

SECOND CLASS, Liverpool or Londonderry, Bavarian, Tunisian or Ionian, $35. Other steamers $30.00. Return tickets at reduced rates.

THIRD CLASS, Liverpool, London or Glasgow £15, Paris, $45.

NEW YORK-GLASGOW SERVICE.

MONGOLIAN.....Thurs., Dec. 22, 11 a.m.
LAURENTIAN.....Thurs., Jan. 5, 10 a.m.

Cabin, $40. Second Cabin, $27.50
Third Class, $15. Return Ticket, $32.50

Apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.

WEST ST. JOHN, N.B., AND LIVERPOOL
WINTER SAILINGS.

From Liverpool Steamer From St. John, N.B
Dec. 20.....Lake Champlain.....Jan. 1

RATES OF PASSAGE—To Liverpool, $47.50 and $50 and upward, according to steamer and accommodation. Round Trip Tickets at reduced rates.

Second Cabin to Liverpool, $30.00; to London, $32.50.

Third Class Rates to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry and Queenstown, $15. From Liverpool or Londonderry to Quebec, $15. From London, $17. To and from all other points at equally low rates.

WEST ST. JOHN, N.B., TO LONDON.
Via Halifax, N. S.

**MOUNT TEMPLE.....Jan. 19
*MONTROSE.....Jan. 19

*Carrying Second Cabin passengers only.
**Carrying Third Class passengers only.

Excellent accommodation in closed rooms.

Rates to London and other British, Scandinavian and Finnish points, same as via Liverpool service.

Apply to
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES,
Board of Trade Building, St. Sacrament street, Montreal.

Reford Agencies.

DONALDSON LINE GLASGOW
WEEKLY SERVICE.
From St. John, N.B.

SS. TRITONIA.....Dec. 31
SS. HESTIA.....Jan. 7
SS. ALCIDES.....Jan. 14
SS. CONCORDIA.....Jan. 21

THOMSON LINE LONDON
WEEKLY SERVICE.
From Portland, Me.

SS. KILDONA (cold storage and cool air). Dec. 31
SS. FREMONA.....Jan. 7
SS. CERVONA (cold storage and cool air). Jan. 14
SS. IONA (cold storage and cool air).....Jan. 21

THOMSON LINE TO LEITH.
SS. FREMONA.....Jan. 7

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited,
25 St. Sacrament street, MONTREAL.
R. O. WOOD, Western Agent,
Room 811 Board of Trade TORONTO.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO.,
(LIMITED,)
PROPOSED SAILINGS.
MANCHESTER LINERS LIMITED.
St. John, N.B., and Manchester.

From Manchester.		From St. John.
Dec. 9	Manchester Importer	Dec. 30
Dec. 14	*Manchester Commerce	
Dec. 21	*Manchester Trader	Jan. 12
Dec. 30	Manchester Merchant	Feb. 2

Some of the above steamers have first-class accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

CANADA-SOUTH AFRICA JOINT SERVICE.
St. John, N.B., to Capetown, Durban, East London and Port Elizabeth.

*Wyandotte, from St. John.....Jan. 13
*Fitted with cold storage.

For further particulars apply to
FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Ltd., Agts., Montreal

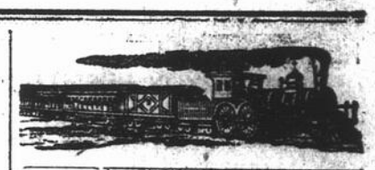
Cement, Drain Pipes, &c

DRAIN PIPES,
PORTLAND CEMENTS,
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

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

OLD NEWSPAPERS,

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



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New Year Holidays

Quebec, $4.50 — Toronto, $10.00
Sherbrooke, $3.35 — Hamilton, $10.65
Ottawa, $3.50 — London, $12.95
Detroit, $15.00 — Pt. Huron, $14.25

And all other points in Canada, also Massena Springs, N.Y., and intermediate stations, and return at

SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE

Going Dec. 31, 1904, and Jan. 1 and 2, 1905. Return limit Jan. 3, 1905, also at

FIRST-CLASS FARE AND ONE-THIRD

Going Dec. 30, 31, 1904, and Jan. 1 and 2, 1905. Return limit Jan. 4, 1905.

EPIPHANY,
JANUARY 6th, 1905.

SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE

Between all Stations in Province of Quebec, and from Stations in Province of Quebec to Ottawa and intermediate points, on the Canada Atlantic Railway.

Going Jan. 5 and 6. Return limit, Jan. 9, '05.

For tickets and full information apply to
CITY TICKET OFFICES,
137 St. James Street. Telephones Main 460 and 1461, or Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

NEW YEAR EXCURSIONS

AT ONE WAY FIRST-CLASS FARE

Dec. 31st, '04, Jan. 1st and 2nd, '05, good to return until Jan. 3rd, '05.

One Way First-class Fare and One-third

Dec. 30, 31st, '04, and Jan. 1st and 2nd, '05, good to return until Jan. 4, '05.

Special Fares to Maritime Provinces

SPECIAL TRAINS from PLACE VIGER.

Three Rivers and Joliette, Jan. 1st, at 8.50 a.m.
Calumet, " 9.30 a.m.
St. Agathe, " 2nd, 9.15 a.m.

RETURNING

Leave Three Rivers, January 2nd, 6.30 p.m.
" Calumet, " " 6.00 p.m.
" St. Agathe " " 7.00 p.m.

All the above trains will stop at intermediate stations.

Passengers from Joliette branch will return by regular trains.

Train heretofore leaving Windsor Station on Sundays at 9.00 a.m. for Boston, has been discontinued.

Trains for Boston now leave Windsor Station at 9.00 a.m. daily, except Sunday, and 7.45 p.m. daily, Sundays included.

EPIPHANY, January 6th, 1905.

Round trip tickets will be sold

AT ONE WAY FIRST-CLASS FARE

Between all stations in Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, Ottawa and East.

Good going January 5th and 6th. Good to return until January 9th, 1905.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
129 St. James St. - (Next Post Office.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS

Tickets will be issued at

ONE WAY FIRST-CLASS FARE.

FOR TEACHERS AND STUDENTS—
Good going Dec. 3rd to 31st; return until Jan. 31st, 1905.

FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC—
Good going Dec. 22nd, 1904, to Jan. 2nd, 1905; return until Jan. 4th, 1905.

EPIPHANY.

Return tickets will be issued at

ONE WAY FIRST-CLASS FARE

between stations in the Province of Quebec. Good going January 5 and 6, returning up to Jan. 9th, '05.

THE MARITIME EXPRESS

Leaves Montreal at 12 NOON, except Saturday. Passengers for

BERMUDA, THE WEST INDIES, DEMERARA

will find this the best train to reach their steamer at HALIFAX, and passengers for EUROPE will, by leaving on SUNDAY, connect with MAIL STEAMERS at Halifax on MONDAY.

All trains depart from Bonaventure station.

CITY TICKET OFFICE:
143 St. James Street and Bonaventure Station.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY OF CANADA

Depot—Cor Moreau and St. Catherine Sts
Telephone East 2141.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAY EXCURSION

AT ONE WAY FIRST-CLASS FARE.

December 24th, 25th and 26th, 1904, good to return until December 27th, 1904, and on December 31st, 1904, January 1st and 2nd, 1905, good to return until January 3rd 1905.

ONE WAY FIRST-CLASS FARE AND ONE-THIRD,

December 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th, and December 30th, 31st, 1904, and January 1st and 2nd, 1905, good to return until January 4th, 1905.

NEW MONTREAL MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Splendid Building to be Ready for Occupancy in May.

THERE WILL BE A GREAT EXPANSION OF ALL DEPARTMENTS OF WORK.

The large and fine building which is being erected at the south-west corner of St. Urbain and Prince Arthur streets, opposite St. Martin's Church, and which is nearing completion, has attracted a good deal of attention, and, as the public memory is short, the question is being frequently asked what institution it is. It is the new Montreal Maternity Hospital, which is to take the place of the existing hospital, 93 St. Urbain street, a very inadequate building in a very unsatisfactory situation. The new hospital, as will be seen from the sketch above, which has undergone slight modification, is a very fine building architecturally, and it will be fitted up in the most modern manner so that it will hold its own among the best institutions of the kind in Canada and the United States. The cost will be, roughly, $100,000, and there will be fifty-five or fifty-six beds, of which twelve or thirteen will be for private patients. The total sum required —with the exception of about $15,000— has already been contributed, mostly in large sums. One of the most generous benefactors has been Sir William Macdonald, who, in the first place gave a large amount towards the purchase of the site, and has since made a donation of $40,000 for a students' wing, his total contributions amounting to $60,000. It is thought by those in charge of the hospital that the general public have contributed less than their share to an institution which is of such general usefulness, not only for the immediate benefits it confers on individuals who receive medical and surgical attendance, but because it is a training school for both students and nurses. Some general public movement, it is thought, might be organized through the medium of the churches or otherwise, by which the public would have the opportunity of contributing in small sums.

The training of medical students will, of course, be greatly facilitated by the arrangements in the new building and the number of nurses who can be trained will be greatly increased. At present the accommodation is utterly inadequate. Only seven nurses are under training at one time and as the Maternity Hospital is the only place in Montreal where all the nurses in the General Hospital, and the Royal Victoria Hospital receive their obstetrical training, it will be seen how difficult it has been to turn out a sufficient number of fully trained nurses.

The erection of the new hospital means much more than increased accommodation and the treatment of a larger number of cases. It means the development of the institution in every department of work. The outdoor department will be greatly extended. This is for the treatment of the very poor who are unable to call in a medical man. The rule, which has always been observed, to treat only the destitute in this way, will continue in force. Those indoor patients who are able to pay do so, and will continue to do so, but, of course, there are cases when no payment can be made. An extension will be made in the private patient department, also, and altogether a new start will be made in the work of this beneficent institution. It is obvious that the annual expenses will be greatly increased, and consequently more will be expected of the generous among the public.

The hospital is built of pressed brick with stone dressings. It is eighty-four feet wide on Prince Arthur street and a hundred and thirty feet on the St. Urbain street front. There are four stories, including the basement, where the laundry and certain waiting rooms are situated. It will be fireproof and provided with an elevator and with electric light throughout. The entrance hall will be lined with polished white Italian marble and it and the corridors will be floored with tiles. The operating and sterilizing rooms are situated on the top story, and the operating room will be lined seven feet up with white opal plate glass. Mr. Robert Findlay is the architect in charge of the work.

It is expected that the building will be ready for occupation in May next.

Mrs. W. R. Miller is first directress of the institution; Mrs. R. W. Reford, second directress; Mrs. Wigmore, third directress; Mrs. J. C. Cameron, secretary, and Mrs. Frank May, treasurer.

THE NEW MATERNITY HOSPITAL, CORNER OF PRINCE ARTHUR AND ST. URBAIN STREET.

THE IRVINE CHARGES

BISHOP TALBOT SAYS HE WANTS FULL INVESTIGATION.

Bethlehem, Pa., Dec. 31.— Bishop Ethelbert Talbot, against whom the Rev. Ingram N. W. Irvine, of Philadelphia, is about to make a presentment, is now making a tour of investigation through his diocese. To the few newspaper men who have been able to find him, he has declined to discuss the same in any way. 'Wait until everything comes out,' he is quoted as saying, 'I am more anxious than any one else to have this investigation and settle for all time these false rumors and charges.'

WRECK NEAR GRANBY

SEVERAL PEOPLE INJURED.

Granby, Que., Dec. 31.—The Central Vermont Railway train which leaves here about noon, was wrecked about two miles east of here yesterday. The cause of the wreck was the breaking of one of the trucks on the last passenger coach, which resulted in the overturning of the passenger cars, which were dragged several rods, and as a result of which twenty people were hurt. There were no fatalities, but a child named Robiere is in a serious condition. About fourteen were taken to Waterloo by the engine, which was still on the rails and the rest transferred to the neighboring farms and attended by Dr. Cowley, of Granby, who was immediately summoned to the scene. The following are the names of the injured at the Granby end:

E. Robiere, Granby, severe bruises about head and face.

Mrs. E. Robiere, severe cut on head and hip.

Child Robiere, three and a half years, slight bruises.

Baby Robiere, seven months, serious injury to skull, likely to prove fatal.

Joe Wallace, Waterloo, bruised and considerably shaken up.

George Neil, Granby, cuts in knee and side.

Miss Louise Chalmers, Montreal, left ear partly off and scalp bruise.

RECIPROCITY

NEW ENGLANDERS WANT AN INVESTIGATION.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 31.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge yesterday presented to President Roosevelt, a petition asking for an investigation by the Bureau of Commerce and Labor, of trade conditions in New England, to determine what effect reciprocity with Canada and Newfoundland would have upon trade in these States.

HUNGARIAN AFFAIRS

ALL ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED FOR THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

Budapest, Dec. 31.—All arrangements for the dissolution of Parliament have now been completed and the movements of the Opposition at length realize that M. Tisza will carry out his purpose of appealing to the country. The Emperor-King will arrive on Monday, and the members of the Parliament will go to the palace on Wednesday for the final act of dissolution, the reading of the speech from the Throne by the Emperor Francis Joseph. Immediately after the government and Opposition parties will engage in what is confidently expected to be the bitterest and most violent election campaign ever seen in Hungary. The various Opposition parties have united under the leadership of Francis Kossuth, whose party is by far the strongest in the Opposition group. The anticipated fusion of the Kossuth and Apponyi groups has not yet been finally effected, but in any event the Opposition leaders claim they present a united front against the government.

TESTIMONIAL TO COL. GIROUARD.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 31.—Col. Percy Girouard has received a silver casket with a testimonial signed by 2,700 employees of the Central South African Railways, who worked under him, expressing regret at his giving up the post.

THE WHIPPING POST

A WASHINGTON JURY'S DRASTIC RECOMMENDATIONS.

Washington, D.C., Dec. 31.—The local Grand Jury yesterday recommended the establishment of the whipping post in the district. The question has been considerably agitated ever since the President in his annual message recommended corporal punishment for wife-beaters in the District of Columbia. The recommendation follows:—

'The desirability of establishing the whipping-post as a means of punishing wife beaters and petty larceny offenders, have been investigated by this body and the majority of the members are of the opinion that it would prove effective in decreasing the number of these reprehensible crimes.'

A recommendation that persons about to be married, produce evidences of freedom from certain diseases is also made.

'A recent case brought before us,' says the jury, 'emphasizes the need of having men and women about to unite in matrimony produce evidence that they are free from loathsome or infectious diseases before being granted a licence to marry.'

FIFTY YEARS A MAGISTRATE.

Windsor, Ont., Dec. 31.—Mr. Bartlett, police magistrate, is eighty-two years old to-day. He has sat on the bench as police magistrate of this town fifty years, and is the oldest magistrate in the Dominion. While of a kindly disposition, he is a terror to evildoers, and it is due to his handling of the criminal classes that Windsor is the law-abiding community that it is. He is the founder of Presbyterianism in this city.

C. P. R. DOUBLE TRACK.

Ottawa, Dec. 31.—It is announced here that Foley Bros., the well-known contractors, have been given the contract of double-tracking the Canadian Pacific Railway from Fort William to Winnipeg. The contract price is $7,000,000.

BEER GOES UP.

Toronto, Dec. 31.—A despatch from Hamilton announces that beer has been raised in price from $6 to $7 a barrel, and says the advance is the result of a meeting of the Ontario Brewers' Association in Toronto last Wednesday.

LOST WILL FOUND.

Toronto, Dec. 31.—The late Major-Gen. Aeneas Shaw and his son, Captain Alex. Shaw, have played a conspicuous part in the military history of the British Empire. One branch of the family settled in Long Island and acquired extensive property there, but at the time of the revolution their large possessions were confiscated. The Crown, however, granted them 500 acres, part of which is now included in Toronto. They also obtained considerable lands in the townships of Whitby and Clarke, west of Lamboro, north of Dorchester, Pickering, and also a considerable tract of land near Fredericton, N.B. The title to a considerable portion of these lands has been long in dispute, but the difficulties are solved by the long lost will recently found. The sole heir and devisee is Lieut.-Col. George Alexander Shaw, a well-known U. E. Loyalist.

DISPUTE OVER RIVER BED.

Toronto, Dec. 31.—The Hon. G. W. Ross heard the arguments yesterday of the parties interested in the application of the town of Rat Portage for part of the bed of the Winnipeg river, in connection with a proposal to develop water power under legislation granted last session. The town's application is opposed by the Hudson's Bay Company, and the Keewatin Power Company, both of which claim water rights to the middle of the river, and who question the rights of the Crown in the matter. No decision was reached.

FRENCH-CANADIAN NEW YEAR.

With French-Canadians New Year's Day is very much what Christmas is to the English, and the mutual interchange of gifts and good wishes is general. This explains the fact that though Christmas is over no relief has yet been experienced by the post-office staff, which has been working overtime for some weeks past. The mail coming in from the Eastern States, where there are many French-Canadians, is exceptionally heavy.

MR. BRODRICK AS EDITOR

HOW HE DOUBLED A NEWSPAPER'S CIRCULATION.

Speaking recently at an institute of journalists' dinner, Mr. St. John Brodrick said that, while he could not claim to be a member of the journalistic profession, he could not say he had never written an article. He wrote his first article at the age of nineteen, for a Surrey paper.

It was upon the appropriate subject—upon which a discussion was raging in the London press—of the degree of castigation which should be administered to those who were enjoying tutelary instruction in public schools. (Laughter.) There was one unfortunate misprint,' 'masters' being represented by the word 'wasters.' (Laughter.) He thought the article had a great deal to do with settling the controversy. (Laughter.)

Shortly afterwards he became editor of a paper, and he doubled the circulation. (Laughter.) He appealed to records to substantiate this. In order to do it, however, he had to lower the tone a little. (More laughter.) The increase was achieved, however, and the paper was still going.

On one occasion one of his articles was rejected. Having been invited by the editor of the most Tory journal in the metropolis to write an opinion of the closure, he ventured to write on the assumption that it had come to stay. The editor refused to take it and wrote him rather a violent letter for having so far diverted from the politics of the paper. (Laughter.)

Grub street was a thing of the past. The man who influenced a great organ of public opinion was certain of the heartiest welcome in whatever society he chose to enter. He had the best arm-chair in the club and the best seat at the banquet.

Nichol Dunn, the editor of the 'Morning Post,' said he thoroughly disagreed with the remark lately made by the Lord Chief Justice, that journalists had a different code of honor from other men. Such a statement was amazing, especially coming from Lord Alverstone. It should be modified, or, what would be better still, it should be withdrawn, for it was altogether unwarrantable.

HOW MARINERS

RECOGNIZE THE DIFFERENT LIGHTHOUSES.

The writer recently had the good fortune, periwinkles, mussels and cockles officer, whose work is closely connected with the lights and fog-signals along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States, and in the course of conversation the question was propounded as to how mariners were able to distinguish the hundreds of lighthouses and lightships which they must necessarily pass in the course of a year's voyages.

This is a very easy matter, the American explained, for every lighthouse is known by the fixed light, the duration of flash, the length of the eclipse, or the number of flashes shown in groups. In the case of two lighthouses comparatively near to one another, there is always some distinguishing feature which will at once convey to a mariner a right sense of his bearings.

One of the simplest lights on the coast is that on Mount Desert Rock, which flashes a white light every fifteen seconds, never varying, while the lighthouse on Egg Rock flashes a red light every five seconds. Crabtree Ledge Lighthouse on Frenchman's Bay is a fixed white light varied by a white flash every two minutes, while the fixed light on Baker Island sends out a flash every ninety seconds.

The lighthouse on Gay Head, the most western point of Martha's Vineyard Island, flashes both a red and a white light, the fourth flash only being red, with an interval of ten seconds between each flash. The Cape Poge lighthouse, somewhat similar to that on Gay Head; also flashes white and red beams, the only difference being that every third flash is red and the interval between the flashes is five seconds instead of ten. The Sakonnet lighthouse on Rhode Island is a fixed white light of thirty seconds' duration followed by three flashes, the interval between the flashes being ten seconds.

The Beavertail lighthouse, at the entrance to Narragansett Bay, sends out a group of eight white flashes, the time between the flashes being less than two seconds. After the eighth flash there is an eclipse of fifteen seconds. The fog-signal connected with this lighthouse, by the way, consists of a second-class compressed-air siren which sends out a blast four seconds in duration, with alternate silent intervals of twenty and fifty seconds.

At the entrance to New York Bay there are two lighthouses. Both can show a white flash every five seconds, the duration of the flash being lesss than one-tenth of a second. The Point Isabel lighthouse, on the Gulf coast of Texas, also has a somewhat curious signal, the fixed white light being varied by a white flash. There are six intervals between the flashes each one minute in duration, every seventh interval being double that period of time.

In every instance you will note that the flashes are either red or white, no other light having such penetrating powers. I do not know of any lighthouse along our coasts which has a green flash, though the Newburyport Upper Harbor Inner Beacon has a fixed green light—the only one, I believe, on the coast. The lighthouses and lightships along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States number nearly thirteen hundred; and, though it would be impossible to give each one a distinctive and unique characteristic, it is something to be able to say that no two lighthouses within a radius of a hundred miles are similar either in the duration or number of their flashes.—London 'Tit-Bits.'

REINDEER IN ALASKA.

(From 'Outing.')

That scheme for importing reindeer into Alaska from Siberia, which met with criticism, and even with ridicule, when first suggested a few years ago by Sheldon Jackson, is now proving the salvation of the Alaskan Esquimaux. While the original thought was only to repair the rapidly lessening food supply of the natives, yet it has developed into a veritable reindeer industry. So successfully has the plan worked, in fact, that not only does it furnish the natives with food, clothing and means of transportation, but holds out the prospect of putting Alaska in a few years in the position of supplying deer meat to an outside market. Reindeer does are prolific, and an excellent cheese is made of their milk. As carriers they have already supplanted dogs for the United States mail, and may be ridden, or will carry easily a pack of 151 pounds. In fact, the reindeer industry is already a very important one, with widening significance.

MRS. W. D. ARMSTRONG INJURED.

Mrs. W. D. Armstrong, of Victoria street, met with a painful accident at the corner of St. Antoine and Windsor streets yesterday afternoon. She was stepping from a car when she slipped and fell to the ground, fracturing her knee cap.

A YEAR'S WORK

MR. ROBERT KERR ON THE RESULTS OF PASSENGER BUSINESS OF C. P. R. DURING PAST TWELVE MONTHS.

The expansion of the busines of a great corporation like the C. P. R. tells the story of the general prosperity of the country, and therefore the statement which Mr. Robert Kerr, general passenger traffic manager, makes, as under, at the suggestion of a 'Witness' representative, possesses a general interest. Mr Kerr said that in taking a retrospective view of the year 19.. much satisfaction must be felt by the business community of Canada on the progress made, which has been substantial and encouraging, and the great carriers of the country have, with all other sections of the business community, shared in the general prosperity.

The Canadian Pacific has kept step in the march of improvement, and at the close of the year offers facilities to its patrons on a level and in line with the full demand of trade.

In reviewing the year's business, we find a large influx of desirable immigrants from Great Britain and Europe and a steady stream of settlers from the United States to our productive lands in the Canadian west. A bountiful harvest has been vouchsafed to us, and the farmers in the North-West have gathered in a rich reward for their labors. The value of the grain crops in Manitoba and the North-West is figured at $70,000,000, to which must be added the value of live stock, both farm and range cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, amounting to probably over $50,000,000, are to-day ranging over the plains and on the farms of Manitoba and the Territories.

Then, going further to the west. In the Province of British Columbia we find new life injected into the mining business, the mineral products of British Columbia covering gold, silver, lead, copper, coal, have been developed enormously, and the lumber and fruit-growing industries have largely expanded, proving what a rich inheritance we have in the west and what a rich field is opened out to the industrious, energetic men who cast their fortunes there.

Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces have all likewise shared in the general prosperity.

When people are prosperous they develop a strong desire to travel and see their country, visit with their neighbors in different sections of the land, exchange views, investigate conditions, in order that they may have an intelligent full knowledge of the country which is theirs, and not only do we encourage our own people to circulate freely through the land, but we hold open the door and invite our neighbors of the United States to come in and visit us and to take an interest in the many profitable business propositions we have to offer. The door also stands wide open to all good people in Great Britain and Europe to come and view a prosperous land and to stay with us if they desire to share in the good things we have to offer. To this end the Canadian Pacific have extended their great system across the Atlantic, across the Pacific to the Orient, and south to Australia. The motive power and car equipment of the road have been largely increased during the year, and plans are made for further additions during the coming year. First-class sleeping cars, luxuriously fitted and equipped; tourist sleeping cars that head the list in modern improvements; dining cars that provide the traveller with every luxury in food and service; parlor cars that make a pleasure of day travel; coaches abounding in comfort, have been built at the company's shops and ordered elsewhere. On the great lakes, on the rivers and smaller lakes of the west, along the romantic coast of British Columbia, on the Pacific, and on the Atlantic are found fleets of steamers and steamships floating the six square red and white flag of the Canadian Pacific Company. On the Pacific especially there was a noted increase of traffic, this being owing to the natural growth of business. The war, if anything, had a favorable effect upon the company's business.

In addition to this, the company owns and operates a system of hotels extending from Quebec in the east to Vancouver in the west. There are at present fifteen in all, with two more under construction, namely, one at Winnipeg and one at Victoria, B.C. These hotels offer to the traveller rest, comfort and luxury. Through the ranges of the Rockies and Selkirk Mountains the traveller will find at every beauty spot hotels, imposing and of beautiful architectural design, placed amidst scenic grandeur, and in which will be found that comfort and luxury that enables the traveller to enjoy to the utmost the beauties of the scenery with which he is surrounded. Each succeeding year has brought increased numbers of guests to the mountain hotels, this year about 20 to 25 percent greater than 1903—necessitating additions and enlargements which have been freely provided from time to time as the needs arise. At Banff, the playground of the Rockies, the traveller finds every facility provided for his enjoyment. At Lake Louise, Field, Emerald Lake, the Great Glacier of the Selkirks, Sicamous and Vancouver, stand commodious and tastefully designed structures providing facilities that tend to make the traveller happy.

The volume of travel during 1904 has been very large. The double daily transcontinental train service inaugurated for the first time, has been highly appreciated, and tended largely to attract greater number of transcontinental travellers than heretofore, again proving the wisdom of anticipating the needs of the travelling public.

We have much to be thankful for, both the public and the carriers alike, and much as an incentive to go forward with confidence in entering upon the New Year, looking to rich reward for intelligent and earnest work.

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

Pages 13 to 22

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1904.

THE DEAD SEA.

HOW IT WAS EXPLORED AND SURVEYED IN 1848 BY A UNITED STATES NAVAL OFFICER.

A correspondent of the New York 'Sun' in a recent issue of that paper, says: 'The other day you had an interesting reference to that anomalous feature of the globe known as the Dead Sea. It is most remarkable in its origin, its location, continuance and special characteristics. In view of all this the lecturer you quote asks why it has never been properly explored and its peculiarities fully investigated.

'Such explorations and investigations, however, have been thoroughly and scientifically made and officially reported upon, and the report is now on file. They were made, too, for the first and only time, under the authorization of our own government and by one of our own countrymen.

'Certain ineffectual attempts to explore that mysterious sea had been made by persons in their private capacity—notably by Costigan and Molyneux, Englishmen of scientific attainments; but both of them, at an early stage of their exploration, perished from the effects of that mephitic sea.

'In 1847, W. F. Lynch, lieutenant commander in our navy, being at that time otherwise unemployed, applied for permission to make a thorough and systematic exploration of the Dead Sea. His request was granted by the Navy Department, and he was ordered to the command of the United States storeship 'Supply,' detailed for that service, for which he was directed to make suitable preparations and appropriate outfit.

'This being done, his officers and crew specially selected, the expedition sailed from New York in November, 1847. Captain Lynch proceeded to Constantinople; there, through the United States minister, he obtained the Sultan's firman of authorization to pursue his way and to prosecute the undertaking, with authority to call on local officials for all needful supplies and protection. On the 8th of the following April (1848) Captain Lynch reported by despatch to the Navy Department his arrival at the Sea of Galilee, all well, and his two river boats launched ready for the voyage down the tortuous and turbulent Jordan to its debouchement. On April 19 their boats, one of copper, the other of galvanized iron, were launched on the sombre, glaring surface of that sea of death and desolation. The work was arduous, but they persevered for nearly a month, through burning heat and blinding storm, and under the scorching, stifling sirocco. At times the heat would rise to 110 degrees in the shade of their tents, the temperature of the water at twelve inches below the surface being ninety degrees, and within those waters not even their microscope could detect the faintest trace of living thing. Their clothes and skin were coated with a greasy salt, eyes and nostrils were painfully irritated by saline matter in the air, and the air itself was burdened with a sickening, sulphurous odor.

'Despite these fearful hindrances, the Dead Sea was explored through all its length and breadth, from the debouchement of the Jordan to the awful chasm of the Ghor at its southern extremity. They made soundings by triangulation of the whole, ranging from three feet to 1,308 feet, its greatest depth. Daily investigations, thermometric, barometric and hygrometric, were made and carefully noted. By barometric measurements they found the surface of the Dead Sea to be a little over thirteen hundred feet below the surface of the neighboring Mediterranean. They determined the volcanic nature of the surrounding rocks; gathered slabs of bitumen along the shores; scaled the cliffs of Usdom on the Arabian shore; reached the towering city and citadel of Usdom, and overlooked that sea and scene of irrigated desolation.

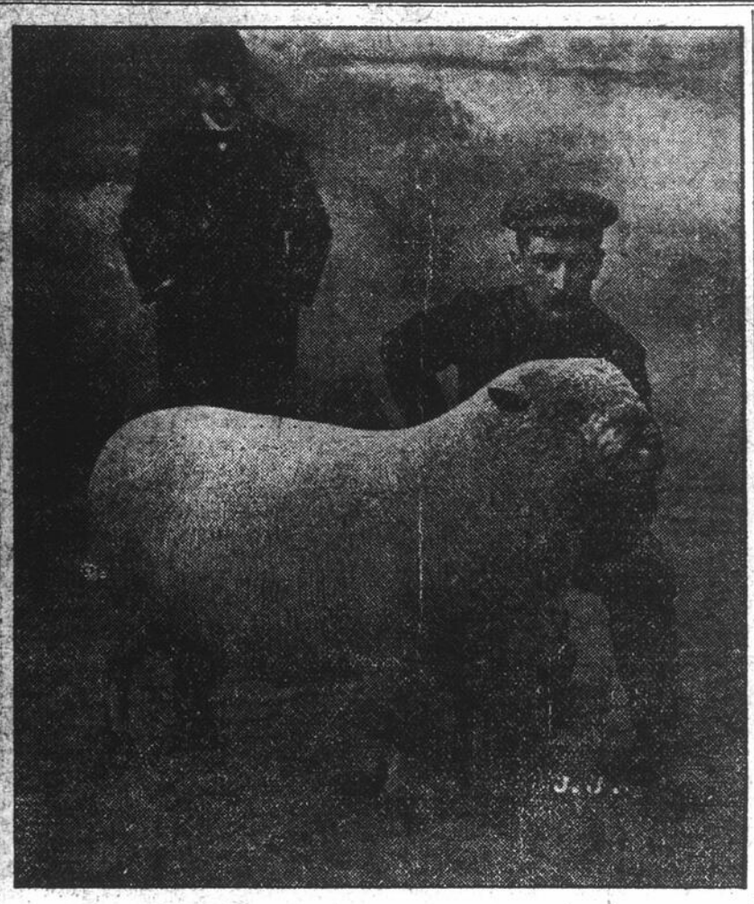
'Much more was done as they skirted from shore to shore, relating to the geology, the flora and fauna, the special topography of the adjacent coasts—all of which were carefully noted and recorded. Finally, in May, 1848, Captain Lynch declared the exploration of the Dead Sea complete.

'Then, with swollen bodies, lips cracked and eyes inflamed, that heroic leader and his equally heroic crew took up the homeward route by way of Jerusalem and Jaffa. After visiting Damascus and other places of interest they embarked for home, where they arrived in November, 1848, with only one man missing. This man died and was buried in Palestine.

'Directly on his return to the United States Captain Lynch filed his statistical report with the Secretary of the Navy. He was also allowed permission by the Navy Department to publish a book as a narrative of the expedition. This was done in 1849, and it furnishes a most attractive and instructive volume, from which these notes of surveys are made to correct the erroneous statement heretofore alluded to.

AN ONTARIO GRAND CHAMPION SHROPSHIRE RAM.

At St. Louis his total winnings amounted to $510; he won the sweepstakes silver medal at Toronto and was reserve champion at Chicago. Owned by Mr. John Campbell, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.



FIRST PRIZE TWO YEAR OLD SHROPSHIRE RAM.

At Toronto and St. Louis, and was head of the flock which won first prizes at both those exhibitions, in the eighteen months and over class. Owned by Mr. John Campbell, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

ORPHANS IN AUSTRALIA.

(Chicago 'News.')

Australia is a continent without an orphanage. Each waif is taken to a receiving house, where it is cared for till a city home is found. The local volunteer societies canvass their neighborhoods and send to the children's committee names of any families they have in which children may be placed. The children's committee selects the home which it judges is best adapted to the development of the child in question. The child is placed in a family so poor that the child might suffer. The foster-parent receives a sum averaging $1.25 per week for the care of the child and for its clothing.

When of school age the child must be sent to school. The local volunteer committee looks after its care and culture and zealous neighbors often assist in watching the growth and education of these happy children. When the child is fourteen years old he begins to work. His earnings are placed in the postal savings bank, and at the age of seventeen or eighteen he goes out into the world independent.

Thus the state at an expense of about sixty dollars a year has raised a man or woman to contribute to its wealth and prevented the manufacture of a criminal and the expense of courts, prisons and reformatories.

MEN WHO HAD ANIMAL EYES.

PAINTERS FOUND SOME OF THEM USEFUL AS MODELS.

(From 'Stray Stories.')

Some men possess 'animal eyes,' which defy disguise and which are always liable to prejudice their owner's chances throughout life. That this, however, is by no means invariably the case is evidenced by a solicitor in the north of England, who ascribes much of his prosperity to a look of profound wisdom which has gained for him many clients, but which is lent to what would otherwise be a somewhat commonplace countenance by a pair of 'owl eyes.'

At least three men who have come under the writer's notice (and there are possibly many more like them) earn a precarious livelihood by sitting to animal painters. All three have come down in the world, and one is unknown to the other two. The first mentioned belonged once to a good Cheshire family, but went wrong and emigrated years ago to Canada, where he found his level on the waterside at Montreal.

According to his own story, he was on the verge of starvation, when, one evening, he was accosted by a French-Canadian artist, who asked him whether he cared to earn a dollar by coming to his studio and sitting to him for half an hour. Only when the painting, a very large one, was completed, did the unfortunate model discover that the picture was a study in farmyard life and that the hateful and all too familiar expression in his own eyes had been transferred faithfully to the optics of a pig on the canvas.

The two other men with peculiar eyes who earn a living by sitting to animal painters are also expatriated Englishmen. The writer met both in Paris in the winter of 1897. One of them had 'dog eyes,' while the other wore the expression of a cat. Both are well-known to bohemian dwellers in the Latin quarter. In Florence, one Boutempi, got his living by posing to Matarazzo, the well-known animal painter. Dogs were his specialty. He had their expression, that doglike fidelity of eye which one admires so much in the pictures by Landseer.

In 1895 there was employed as hall porter at Oporto a middle-aged individual who claimed to have been a Roman Catholic priest in the early days of his life. He was in the habit of sitting on occasions, to Senor Joaquine da Costa, a painter of wild animals, of rather more than local repute.

THE COST OF IMPATIENCE.

In the impatient mood we are apt to spend far more than is required in the doing of our work, and this excess is lost. We cannot estimate the value of the power thus misplaced. When the impatient mood becomes the habit of a lifetime you can understand that failure, and perhaps loss of health and energy, are inevitable.—Emily S. Bouton, in 'Magazine of Mysteries.'

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRES.

Mr. John Campbell, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont., writes: 'Fairview Shropshire flock won in pure-bred open classes, at the International Live Stock Show in Chicago, this month, nine first prizes and four seconds, in the thirteen sections. The firsts included two championships and all the first offered to flocks, thus repeating the St. Louis winnings. There the grand championship for ram and all first premiums for best flocks, including the $200 one for that bred by exhibitor, were again won by my flock. Another coincidence was, that at the Chicago Columbian my sweepstakes ram won $480 and a $30 silver cup, a total of $510, while at St. Louis our Grand Champion ram won a total of $510. My flock's total winnings at St. Louis were $1,656, which was $176 more than that won by any three flocks in the class.

'As the Canadian Government duplicates the winnings the resulting $3,312 will make an average of $80 per head for the forty-one animals in our lot, probably the largest individual winnings in the sheep department. The contest, which in its results, afforded me the greatest satisfaction, was the winning of the premier championships, offered to the breeder that bred the sheep, winning the largest amount of the money offered in the sections and when to that was added the premier championship for winning the largest amount in the same sections, my very highest ambitions were fully satisfied. The premiums awarded to my flock were: One grand championship for ram, two grand championships for wethers, five championships, three first prizes for flocks—all offered, sixteen first prizes in sections, seventeen second prizes in sections, one third prize in sections, two fourth prizes in sections, six fifth prizes in sections, premier championship to breeder, premier championship to exhibitor. This is allowed to be the greatest Shropshire winnings on record.'

HOW NEW YORKERS TALK.

(Richard Holbrook, in the 'Metropolitan.')

No unaffected New Yorker ever has a broad a in words like grass, half, master, nor have several dialects in North England. New Yorkers say 'dooty' for duty, 'toon' for tune, 'noo' for new, 'Loocy' for Lucy; so do some Englishmen, as everybody knows who has read Dickens and Thackeray. In England, however, this pronunciation is not that of most gentlemen. And any New Yorker will hear duty, suit, new, etc., rightly—or shall we say differently?—pronounced if he go south of Mason and Dixon's line. New Yorkers turn two separate vowels into one. Thus real becomes 'reel' and duel is almost if not quite 'dool.' The visiting American girl who says 'reel pretty' is one of the stock characters of English fiction. . . . Unlike the Scotchman, and unlike the people of the region just mentioned, the New Yorker never trills or burrs his r's. In New York the letter r has scarcely a perceptible roll, so 'here' becomes almost 'heah' unless immediately followed by a vowel, as in 'here is,' also 'formerly' and 'formally' have precisely the same sound; yet, queerly enough, your genuine New Yorker will say 'I sawr a man.' This phenomenon, however, seems to occur only after aw and a. Like some New Englanders, and like some Southern Englishmen, New Yorkers of the old stock say w'at, w'ich, w'en, w'ile, w'arf and w'ale for what, which, when, while, wharf and whale; but the schools are apparently driving this pronunciation out. Well-bred New Yorkers pronounce pretty distinctly their participles in ing, but the common people turn such words as going, doing, seeing and falling into 'go-un,' 'do-un,' 'see-un' and 'fallin.'

AN INCIDENT AT LIAO YANG.

I tell the story as it was told to me by an officer of General Kuroki's staff. On a bare hilltop, strewn with the debris of war, lay fourteen wounded soldiers, through the long, hot day they had fought, and now the tide of battle had swept past, leaving them like wreckage cast up by an angry sea. Eight were bearded men, and six were smooth-faced Japanese. The golden mist that glowed among the giant millet was tinged with crimson. Night was about to add her terrors to the stricken field. As the shadows stole up the mountain a strange fear crept into the hearts of these men. Their eyes grew wide with dread at the lights and sounds amid which they might sleep the sleep that knows no waking. Darkness could not hide the horrors that had burned into their brains. To each grim detail the waning light gave new and awful realism. A great fear fell upon the survivors and drew them together. It was a slow and painful muster. Shot through the legs, Sato crawled to Tanaka, whose foot had been shattered by a shell. With one arm hanging limp, Yamada tore a sleeve from his shirt and pressed it against a hole in his side. Nakamura had a bullet in his brain and lay on his back sobbing out his life through frothing lips. A shot had entered Matsumoto's right shoulder, passed through the muscles of his back, came out at the waist, and lodged in his cartridge pouch. His foot slipped in a pool of blood, and he fell upon a Russian kneeling, with rifle clasped in his arms. The figure rolled over. Kimura was mopping the blood from his brow, and had ripped up his trousers to dress a wound in his thigh.

At last the muster was complete, and the little group of Japanese began to attend to one another's injuries. The Russians were less seriously hurt, and assembled more quickly. Sato had taken off his puttees and was binding them round his leg, when he saw the eight bearded men. Instinctively he looked round for a rifle, but Tanaka laid a hand on his arm. 'Don't you see that they, too, are wounded?' Sato went on winding his puttees, and took no more heed of the enemy. Having dressed their wounds, the men began to look about them, and presently the eyes of the two groups met. Long and earnestly they gazed, each striving to learn the other's thoughts. Many stories they had heard of atrocities—of murder and mutilation and horrors of which men speak in whispers. The Russians were eight and the Japanese only five, for Nakamura did not count, being as a dead man. Would they fight? Would they wait until the night and steal upon them unawares? Did they see how sorely stricken were their enemies? Would they avenge the slaughter of their brothers? To these inward questions they sought answer in the faces turned towards them. 'They look very fierce with their great beards, but their eyes are gentle.' It was Tanaka who spoke—he who had checked the impulse of his comrade. 'They are brave men,' added Kimura, who had bound his leg and was whisking the flies from the mouth of Nakamura. 'Yesterday, when we stormed the hill, the Russians made a counter attack. They were led by a young officer, who fought like a lion with his whelps. He fell, pierced by many wounds, and was about to hand his sword to Lieut. Katsura, but our officer motioned to him to put back the weapon, and said: "No, I cannot take from a samuarai soul."' The Russian understood. He was of the samurai. 'Let us beckon to them to come over,' suggested Tanaka. 'They will then know that we have no evil design.'

The signal was given, and the eight bearded men came without hesitation. Gravely saluting, they seated themselves on the ground by the side of their friends—the enemy. Of one another's language they understood not a word. But speech is a habit, and it is not to be suppressed merely because it is useless. The men talked, and their voices grew louder and louder, as voices are apt to do when they produce no impression. When your words are simple and clear, it is hard to distinguish between ignorance and deafness. After a time the visitors fell back upon signs, but to the Japanese signs are as unintelligible as Sanscrit. Then they began to examine one another's wounds, and shook their heads over the prostrate body of Nakamura, whose breath came in short gasps through bubbles of foam. Kimura put his hand into the pocket of his tunic, and drew forth a book. It was a manual of conversation in Russian and Japanese—a collection of formal phrases and stilted sentences, such as no sane lips would ever frame. Yet they served, for presently Kimura and one of the Russians were busily turning over the pages and putting their fingers on words. Before night came, these men were comrades, sharing their black bread and rice. Sympathy gave them understanding, and, though they spoke in unknown tongues, it was established beyond doubt how many had left wives and children to pray for them in distant homes. Tanaka, with much labor and many searches through the manual, asked one of them if he was not glad to be wounded, seeing that he might return to his family and escape the perils of war. But Sato reproached him for suggesting that their Russian comrade was wanting in patriotism and would shelter himself behind a wound.

Thus the hours wore on, and night spread her veil over the ghastly forms that lay scattered over the hilltop and in the trenches. Very soon the wounds began to grow stiff and painful, and fever ran like fire through their veins. Kakamura's sobbing had ceased and his face was rigid in death. Kimura rambled in his talk and cried for water to quench the fires within. Sato lay back, and would have groaned in his agony but for the presence of his comrades—the Russians. They understood, for one of them rose, and, taking three wooden bottles, pointed to the valley. He would fetch water for his comrades — the wounded Japanese. Now, every man in that little group knew the risk of such an enterprise, for he was aware that the hill was in dispute, and that Russians and Japanese were watching for any sign that might betray the presence of the enemy. The Russian soldier walked to the brow of the hill and looked cautiously about him. Nothing was to be seen save the forms of dead men and the blackness of the valley. Though he stepped warily, his feet often slipped in pools of blood, and stumbled into holes dug by high explosive shells. His comrades watched him disappear over the crest and waited. The minutes passed with painful slowness. Not a sound broke the stillness. He must have reached the foot of the hill. Even now he might be filling the water-bottles from the shallow stream below. Perhaps he was returning, and this terrible thirst would end. They strained their ears to catch the first sound of a footfall. What was that? A shot rang out and pierced the darkness like an arrow that quivered in their hearts. Then all was silence again. The wounded men held their breath and listened. No sound came from hill or valley, and they feared greatly for the brave man who had risked his life. Long they watched and waited, none daring to give voice to his fears. He would never return, for in the valley he lay close to the stream with a bullet through his heart.

Kimura's ravings had lapsed into unconsciousness, and Sato moaned aloud. From the little group rose another figure, stalwart and bearded. Without a word or a sign, he departed. His comrades seemed unconscious of his movement, yet they felt that he had taken upon himself the agony of their thirst. He passed from the hill and vanished in the darkness, following the steps of his comrade. Again that terrible note—sharp and clear—the note of a Russian rifle. He, too, would never return. The bullet of a comrade had dyed the stream with his blood, and the half-filled water-bottles floated by. The survivors on the hill watched no more, and night hid their suffering and their sorrow. At dawn some Japanese scouts moved cautiously up the slope, and from the brow of the hill saw six Russian soldiers. Two shots whistled over their heads—three, four! The Japanese knew the sound, and shouted to their comrades. The firing ceased, and the story was told. Two nameless Russian soldiers rest in one grave, and on a wooden cross is written in Japanese: 'Comrades at last!'—London 'Standard' Liao yang Correspondence.

Prizes Easily Earned.

The result of the tenth week's competition is announced in this issue. It would appear that the boys and girls do not realize what an opportunity is open to them to secure $200.00 in gold.

The first one to start in any town or village has of course the best chance. The best lists so far are coming from villages.

The lists sent in are wofully small as yet. This is bad for us, but it makes it all the more easy for you to win the prizes.

Why don't you try? Even if you live in a small village you could easily beat the **largest** list yet.

The prize of $200 to be awarded next spring to the one sending the largest amount of subscription money (except Sunday School clubs for 'Northern Messenger') before that date promises to be easily earned and should be an inducement to effort.

Try your neighbors. They will appreciate our publications as much as you do.

The following are the successful competitors in the gold competition for the week ending December 24.

Last Week's Prize Winners.

First Prize—$10.00 to D. E. McDonald, Province of Quebec, who, besides the prize, earns $42.25 as commission, making $52.25 profit on his week's work.

Second Prize—$5.00 to S. H. Rankin, Province of Quebec, who, besides the prize, earns $14.00 as commission, making $19.00 profit on his week's work.

Full particulars of the gold competition will be sent on application.

LITERARY REVIEW.

DOCTOR LUKE OF THE LABRADOR

In 'Doctor Luke of the Labrador.' (F. H. Revell Co.) Mr. Norman Duncan, who has always made his mark as a writer of short stories, gives a picture of the Labrador coast, vivid, pathetic, humorous, and at times gruesome. A doctor saved from a wreck decides to stay in the bleak country for a time, healing and helping the people, in order to make some amends for a youth spent in dissipation. Here he has many odd experiences among the ignorant people of the place, and undergoes many dangers. On a very rough night, for instance, he is asked to take a long sail to treat a case of blood-poisoning, a common ill among those whose business is splitting fish.

'You see, zur,' said the skipper, gently, 'he've wonderful pain, and he've broke everything breakable that we got an' we've got un locked in the fo'c'sle, an'—

The doctor opened the kitchen door and stepped out. There was no doubt about the weather. A dirty gale was blowing. Wind and rain drove in from the black night, and under all the near and petty noises sounded the great, deep roar of breakers.

'Hear that?' he asked, excitedly, closing the door against the wind.

'Ay,' the skipper admitted, 'as I was tellin' the young feller, it isn't so very civil.'

'Civil!' cried the doctor.

'No, not so civil that it mightn't be a bit civiler; but now—'

'And twelve miles of open sea!'

'No, sir, no; not accordin' to my judgment. Eleven an' a half, zur, would cover it.'

The doctor went on that trip, and later on a still more stormy one, when no one expected him to return. The worst man on that part of the coast had sent word that he was dying, for he hoped to 'prove the doctor a coward or drown him.'

It blew up bitter cold—the wind rising; the sea turned white with froth. 'Twas a solemn day—like a sad Sunday, when a man lies dead in the harbor. No work was done—no voice was lifted boisterously—no child was out of doors, but all clung peevishly to their mother's skirts. The men on the wharf, speculating in low, anxious tones, with darkened eyes, watched the tattered sky; the rushing, sombre cloud still in a panic, fleeing the wilderness. They said the sloop would not outlive the gale. They said 'twas a glorious death that the doctor and Skipper Thomas Lovejoy had died; thus to depart in the high endeavor to succor an enemy—but shed no tears, for it is not the way of our folk to do it. Rain turned to sleet—sleet to black fog. The smell of winter was in the air. There was a feeling of snow abroad. Then came the snow—warning flakes driving strangely through the mist, where no snow should have been. Our folk cowered, not knowing what they feared, but by instinct perceiving a sudden change of season for which they were not ready, and were disquieted.

Though the doctor returns in peace and finds among the people he has chosen to serve, a home, a brother and a wife, the most notable figure in the story is Skipper Tommy Lovejoy. This kindest of old sailors has thoughts of his own, and justifies the dealings of Providence on every occasion in quaint, original phrases.

TWO ENGLISH NOVELS.

'The Adventurers' is a tale of hidden treasure and night attacks, by hired Greeks, on a castle in Wales; a tale such as boys love, with something of the fascination of style which Stevenson introduced into stories of this type. There are no women in the story, and none are needed to enliven it. The characters of the different men and their attitude toward each other as one proves brave, or another treacherous, furnishes a sufficient play of human feeling. Indeed, there is much interest and some humor in the frequent recurrence of the question how far one or another of the meaner conspirators should be 'treated as a gentleman.' The study of manners involved will entertain even those readers who are not attracted by the impossibilities of the plot.

The quarrels of the fathers and the love affairs of the children have been the subject of a thousand books, yet the same theme presents a fresh interest in 'The Farm of the Dagger,' by Eden Philpotts. The scene is laid in a village on the plain of Dartmoor, in the early part of the last century. John Newcombe, hair-lipped, shin-fractured, the owner of Dagger Farm, has had some of his sheep killed, and believing that a neighboring farmer's dog is the culprit, sues the farmer, whose name is Honeywood, for the loss of the sheep; but loses his case through the perjured evidence of Shepherd Pote, whom Honeywood has suborned. Newcombe's pretty daughter, Eve, meets old Honeywood's nephew, Quinton, and the two fall in love. Newcombe forbids the match, and by a stratagem of old Honeywood, Quinton is decoyed on board H.M.S. 'Waterwitch,' and eventually goes through some exciting experiences in the American war of 1813. Each of the lovers hears that the other is dead, and, for a while, the shadows of sorrow hang heavily upon them; but their fidelity is not to be shaken and at length, the clouds of trouble disperse. The simple courageous character of both young people and the gentle naive phrases in which their sentiments are expressed, form a well-planned contrast to the other types of Devonshire a hundred years ago, bumpkins, yeomen, farmers, and Yankee prisoners. Perhaps the element most remote from modern life is the spirit of black revenge that governs the conduct of both the fathers and brings them both to a terrible end. In our day if a man plots patiently for years to do an evil deed, the object is more likely to be gain for himself than merely harm to another. The effective descriptions of Devonshire scenery characterizing Mr. Philpotts's earlier stories are not wanting in this one.

PIERRE RADISSON.

The deepest impression received by a reader of Miss Agnes C. Laut's book, 'Pathfinders of the West,' (William Briggs, Toronto), must be the extraordinary luck continually attending the footsteps of Radisson, the new hero of exploration on this continent, upon whose brow the author lightly places the laurel wreath of fame, snatched from the heads of Père Marquette, Jolliet, and La Salle, for she makes it appear that Radisson the Dauntless, the bearer of a charmed life, the possible (if we may suggest it) Munchausen of his own career, penetrated the hitherto unknown country twelve years before any other explorer set foot therein.

Radisson, according to his own memoirs, for he wrote copiously as well as travelled, was a native of Jacques Cartier's town of St. Malo, and came out to Canada, with other members of his family, when about sixteen years of age. He began his career as pathfinder about a year after his arrival, when with two young companions he left the fort at Three Rivers one morning to have a shot at the wild duck and other game to be found in myriads along the shores of the St. Lawrence. Not long before the Jesuit missionary Jogues had been put to death with unspeakable tortures by the Iroquois, who, even at that moment, were encamped about the fort, watching with jealous eyes from their coverts every movement of the hated French intruders. Still, from their shelter the light-hearted boys departed with hopes of a great bag in store for them. Their expectations were crowned with success—for a time—but before night fell two of the lads were lying dead in the forest, and Pierre Radisson, a prisoner, stripped of his clothing and tied to a stake driven into the ground, was looking upon the gory scalps of his companions being waved before his eyes with savage triumph. The same evening, for some unexplained reason, the young warriors of the band 'dressed and combed the Frenchman's hair after the manner of braves,' returned his clothes and daubed his face with war-paint, thus, no doubt, outwardly transforming him into one of themselves. Is this the traditional way of making braves? or do we not recall accounts of the cruel tortures to which an Indian youth was invariably subjected at such a time? Suffice it to say that after being received at the tribal encampment some days after with friendship, and adopted in the place of a lost son by a member of the clan and his wife, he settled down apparently contentedly, though later he made his escape with some Indian captives, was retaken after considerable fighting, and though tortured to a certain extent, reinstated in his adopted family and treated by all with honor. How he again ran away, this time successfully, and returned to Three Rivers, is graphically told and completes Radisson's first journey.

From that time our hero became an indefatigable globe-trotter. His second journey began some two years after his return to Canada, when he joined a Major Dupuis and fifty Frenchmen, accompanied by Jesuit priests, who departed with a number of Iroquois and their Huron captives to found a colony at Onondaga. In the fort at this place, the would-be colonists spent a terrible winter, surrounded on all sides by watchful enemies, and after abandoning hope of success in their venture, made their escape in early spring down the river (the Oswego or Genesee?) to Lake Ontario, always more or less guided by Radisson, who seems to have been nothing less than a genius at baffling the combined efforts of wily savages. The third trip took place in 1658, this one being despatched with every honor from Quebec, when Radisson and his brother-in-law Groseillers, went up the already explored Ottawa river accompanied by sixty canoes, in search of the priceless stores of beaver pelts to be found in that direction. They wandered up the stream to Lake Nipissing and the greater lakes beyond, the then farthest limit of white men's research, picking up information from wandering tribes of the vast country to the west, north and south, bounded by three great seas, and an unquenchable ambition was kindled in Radisson's heart to fulfil his boyish dream 'to discover many wild nations.' Having rendered some service to the Indians of the 'pays d'en haut,' they were everywhere kindly received and conducted farther and farther west and south-west by their new-found allies. In the spring of 1659 they had crossed what is now, in Miss Laut's opinion, Wisconsin, to the waters of the Upper Mississippi, and were on the verge of the immeasurable west. Did Radisson realize what his discovery meant?—this it is invidious, under the circumstances, to inquire—but here are a few of his own words at this point;—'The country was so pleasant, so beautiful, and so fruitful, that it grieved me to see, that the world could not discover such enticing countries to live in. . . . . What a conquest would this be, at little or no cost? What pleasure should people have . . . . instead of misery and poverty! . . . . . It is true, I confess, that access here is difficult . . . . . but nothing is to be gained without labor and pains.' The next voyage was taken in the same direction, but farther north, and the exploration of our great North-West Territories begun. Then the allegiance of the hardy pair of brothers-in-law changed to the English at Hudson's Bay.

The author has a good literary style, and displays great spirit in her narrative, but the title of her book cannot be altogether commended, as it will inevitably be confounded with the 'Pathfinders' of Fennimore Cooper. She is, perhaps, unnecessarily pugnacious in defending her theory concerning Radisson.

'THE HOUND FROM THE NORTH.'

A quite sensational novel of western life is 'The Hound from the North,' by Ridgwell Cullum (The Copp-Clark Co., Toronto). The action begins at the outset on a mountain-trail in or near the Yukon, in the depths of winter, where in rapid succession two gold robberies occur, under peculiarly heartless circumstances, and one murder. The scene then drifts down to the south of Manitoba, where the rest of the tale is played out on a farm of goodly proportions, and about the hills, dales and forests surrounding the Lake of the Woods. The Manitoba people on the whole are represented as honest, cheerful and very successful, but the chief villain—who is one of them—becomes worse and worse, as villains are apt to do, and meets with a quite satisfying destiny (to the reader) in the end. A mystery concerning a manly rancher, George Iredale by name, who impresses all favorably throughout, turns out to be nothing less than the smuggling of Chinese and opium. This individual is responsible as well for a widespread forest fire, but though his deeds have been shady, his reward is honor and happiness. The Hound, a large Huskie from the Yukon, plays an important part in the plot, and in the end achieves its long-smouldering vengeance.

A STORY OF OLD NEW YORK.

'Beyond the City Gates,' by Augusta Campbell Watson (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York), is a prettily told romance of New York in the early period of English possession. It is a love story in which familiar Dutch names, such as De Witte, Van Courtlandt and Van Dycke are conspicuous. The gently-flowing tale of country life, within sight of the then small colonial town, later develops a tragic interest, in which the charming but somewhat wilful Dutch maiden Freida is arrested for murder, and painful indeed is the effect upon herself and her worthy family. A side issue, more or less mixed up with the plot, is connected with the consternation of the population over the many and bold piracies occurring at the time along the American coast, and of the danger, from which apparently few escaped, of all vessels sailing from the various ports, the horrors of murder and scuttling on the high seas being largely added to the situation. It is no doubt an historical fact, as the author says, that the position of affairs was very grave, and that numerous citizens, apparently above reproach, were in complicity with the miscreants and sharing the plunder at sea. The well-known figure of Captain Kidd is introduced, and it is said that as a prominent ship's captain sailing from New York he had been entrusted by the English Government with the mission of ridding the seas of the fearsome marauders, instead of which he himself developed into a most successful pirate, whose name became a word of execration, and who met a just reward for his misdeeds by being hanged some time afterwards.

'The Canadian Almanac for 1905'—the fifty-eighth of the series—has just been published by the Copp-Clark Company, Limited, Toronto. It is larger than ever, for with the rapid growth of the Dominion it has to cover a wider scope every year. On every conceivable subject with which such a work of reference should deal it gives complete and up-to-date information. In no other volume can so much information about Canada be found in so small a space. Many of the lists are not to be found even in isolated form in any other publication. The 'Almanac' is indispensable to every Canadian engaged in professional or business life. In fact, it occupies a place in the Dominion analogous to that occupied by 'Whitaker's Almanac' in the United Kingdom. Among the many things which it contains may be mentioned complete lists of government officials and their salaries, titled Canadians, clergy of all denominations, county and township officers, educational institutions, miscellaneous societies, post-offices, banks, with branches, newspapers, with their politics, life assurance companies, etc. Then there are census returns, astronomical information, legal and judicial information, a synopsis of Canadian history, a map of Ontario, and other things similarly useful for reference.

LITERARY NOTES.

Mr. Wright, says the New York 'Times,' with commendable industry, has managed to accumulate more than a thousand letters for his book 'The Correspondence of William Cowper,' extending over a period of forty-six years, with occasional gaps in the correspondence due to his attacks of mental derangement. One hundred and five of the letters have not been published before, and one hundred and thirty-two have been published only in part. Mr. Wright frankly admits that other letters exist in inaccessible retreats, but he is modestly confident that he has done well.

Without external excitements, with singular and admirable restraint in dwelling upon the morbid manifestations of his mental turmoil; with but a limited interest in the impersonal world of books; with few friends and fewer occupations the poet took himself so simply, and wrote with so much fervor of the minor incidents of his quiet existence, that we know him as we know hardly any other Englishman. We have the minute record of his habits, we know when his bird is taking a bath and splashing his paper, when his dog eats and drinks, how his eyes are effected by the weather, what medicines he uses and how he is affected by them, what time of day is most favorable for his writing, and the fact that he drinks tea for breakfast but chocolate at noon. We know that his buttons are costly and beautiful, that he likes his hats to be of fashionable shape, that he cannot eat partridges, and that in the evening he reads aloud. 'I never aim,' he says, 'above the pitch of every day's scribble, when I write to those I love.' But in his scribbling unconsciously he reveals how good were his thoughts and how gentle and lovable his spirit was.

In spite of the frequent mention of melancholy days and dreadful nights, of dreams, premonitions, and warning voices the general impression given by the letters, now chronologically arranged and printed without excision, is of a not uncheerful life, slipping away among small but wholesome interests, and filled with the pleasant minor cares entailed by personal affections and responsibilities. The secret of this impression he himself reveals in a letter to the son of his devoted Mrs. Unwin: 'Sometimes I pour out my thoughts in a mournful strain,' he writes, 'but these sable effusions your mother will not suffer me to send you, being resolved that nobody shall share with me the burden of my melancholy but herself.' Read in this light Cowper's sallies or modest humor are more touching than amusing, and the respect one inevitably must feel for a character strong enough to make war against a mind diseased is far more poignant than perfunctory.

To his cousin, Lady Hesketh, with whom he carried on a continuous and lively exchange of opinions, he writes of Burns, whose poems at that time (1789) were in their second edition, and who had just bought his Ellisland farm: His criticism will be received with mingled feelings by the increasing number of Burns societies:—

'I have Burns's poems by the gift of my lately acquired friend, Mr. Rose, who knows those who know the author. It is true that he was a ploughman when he composed them, but being a ploughman in Scotland, where the lowest of the people have yet some benefits of education, makes the wonderment on that account the less. His poetical talent has, however, done that for him which such a talent has done for few—it has mended his circumstances, and of a ploughman has made him a farmer. I think him an extraordinary genius, and the facility with which he rhymes and versifies in a kind of measure not in itself very easy to executé, appears to me remarkable. But at the same time both his measures and his language are so terribly barbarous that, though he has some humor and more good sense, he is not a pleasing poet to an English reader, nor do I think him worth your purchasing. Some time or other, surely, we shall see you at Weston, and then you will have an opportunity to taste for yourself gratis. They came into my hands at a time when I was perfectly idle, and, being so, had an opportunity to study his language, of which, by help of glossary at the book's tail, I made myself master. But he whose hands are not as vacant as mine were at that moment must have more resolution than I naturally possess, or he will never account it worth his while to study a dialect so disgusting.'

Mr. Weyman's deft hand, writes the 'Literary Digest,' is seen almost at its best in this his latest work. With Mr. Haggard he was the first to revive the old novel of adventure, and he always feels at home upon French soil. But of late he has aimed at something more than mere adventure. Instead of the clash of swords, he tries to picture the clash of temperaments, and is often re

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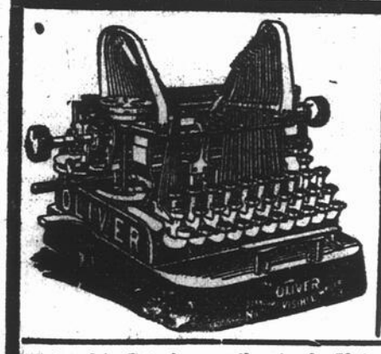

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...rkably successful. In the present ...me, for instance, the final struggle ...tills between the Abbess of Vlaye ... the man she trapped into becoming ... husband is admirably portrayed. So, ... M. des Ageaux, the hero, shows a ... discrimination of means to an end ... treatment of the old count and his ...dren.

...e story tells how M. des Ageaux was ...ered by Henry IV. to regain posses... of Vlaye under penalty of losing ... tenancy of Penigorve, and a time ... was given for the task. Thanks ...large measure to the intrigue of the ...ess of Vlaye, he succeeds in his task ... undergoing all sorts of adventures ... the way. The interposition of a ...ly friend, the Duke of Joyeuse, is ... time and again to get him out of ...ulty; but Joyeuse himself is an at...tive, striking character, mixing up the consolations of religion with the joys of fighting. The scene in which, after having killed the Count Vlaye, he orders the retainer out of the room and then sinks, in an ecstasy of religious devotion, beside the corpse of the man he had killed, is more than usually impressive. Altogether, it is a notable achievement, which will only help to confirm the impression that in Mr. Weyman we have the nearest reproduction in English to old Father Dumas. If he only only possessed the Frenchman's humor!

In 'Dames and Daughters of the French Court' Miss Brooks has taken ten of the French women who have made careers for themselves and have become known to the whole world as types of the Gallic feminine character, and made pleasant résumés of their lives. They will prove interesting mainly to those not already familiar with the sweetly vivacious and witty Marquise de Sévigné; the intellectual and sensitive Mme. de la Fayette, the devoted friend of de la Rochefoucauld; the practical and strong Mme. Geoffrion, a plebeian with an aristocratic salon, which she governed like an empress; the sad-fated, passionately loving Julie de Lespinasse, whom Mrs. Humphrey Ward has turned into a novel, 'Lady Rose's Daughter'; the heroic and classic figure of Mme. Roland; the blithe, gifted portraitist, Mme. Le Brun; the stately and imperious Mme. de Stael; the loveliest woman since Helen, as gracious as she was fair, Mme. Récamier; the less well-known singer, Mme. Valmore; and the literary 'mondaine,' who has chronicled Napoleon the First's court, at which she was lady-in-waiting to the Empress Josephine, Mme. de Rémusat. Portraits accompany each of the sketches.

Dean Briggs delightfully continues in the little volume 'Routine and Ideals,' the searching studies of student problems that gave importance to 'School, College, and Character.' Singularly in touch with youth, through his association with many classes at Harvard, he combines ripe judgment with young sympathies, revivifying platitudes and commending himself by his advice in a way that few advisers can.

In his first sentence Dean Briggs says: 'The older I grow, the more strongly I feel that the best thing in man or woman is being "there."' In a later paper he says:—'Men and women may be divided roughly into two classes—those who are "there," and those who are "not there." The "not there" people may be clever, may be what is called "good company," may have, even after you know them pretty well, a good deal of personal charm; but once know them through and through, and you have no use for them. The "there" people may be unpolished, unmagnetic, without social charm; but once understood that they are "there," and you get help and comfort from the mere knowledge that there are such people in the world.'

This classification is the meat of the author's position. 'Be there!' he says to young men, and 'be there!' to young women. Nor is the category vague; he defines it by many cumulative suggestions. One can be 'there,' he tells us, as the result of three things—'intelligence, constant practice, and something hard to define but not too fancifully called an ideal.' The student must be honest and truthful; otherwise he will never be 'there.'

These ideas are, of course, not new, but Dean Briggs has the happy facility to make them seem new. To be able so to freshen old truths that they recommend themselves to the mind is a rare gift.

'The Prisoner of Mademoiselle,' by Charles G. D. Roberts, is a nice, cheerful little love story about a gallant English gentleman and a saucy French girl. The English gentleman, it is true, went to Canada for no good purpose, since war was in the land, and he fell into the hands of the French girl, niece of the Governor himself, who, fortunately for him, was not a hard jailer. She was, in fact, a very pleasing and gentle one, who permitted her prisoner to keep his own sword, and who even went to such lengths to make him comfortable as to jeopardize her own and many other lives for his sake. And so cleverly did she manage her own and the prisoner's affairs, and so loyal were her nearest and best friends—to wit, a benign priest, a devoted maid, a faithful guide—that the English prisoner not only got away himself, but was able to carry Mademoiselle with him as company.

Mr. Roberts tells all this—and, of course, a great deal more—in a pleasing and spirited way.

The cold storage of fruit has grown to large proportions, nearly three million barrels of apples having been stored in the United States during the last winter as a result of investigations during the past year. It is found that the condition in which the fruit is grown and the manner of handling it determine to a lare extent its keeping quality and ultimate value.

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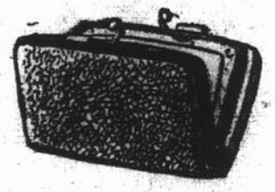

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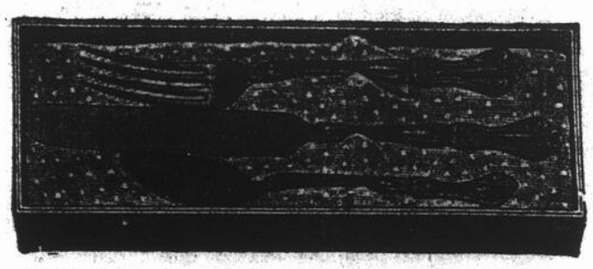

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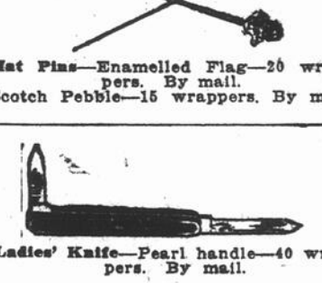

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Scotch Pebble—15 wrappers. By mail.

Ladies' Knife—Pearl handle—40 wrappers. By mail.

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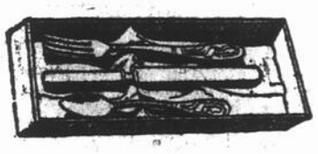

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GARDEN TALKS

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.'

'And here comes the last day of the year,
And the grey beard,
Like Denmark's spectre king, with motion slow
Beckons the young year.'

It is a solemn thing to stand on the threshold of an unknown year, and look back over the twelve months past. What mistakes we have made; what sins committed; what words said and heard that we would fain blot out. Few there are, having to battle with the world, who can look back without some regrets. Sorrow, too, has come to most of us in some form or other, and let us hope that joy too, has had a place in our lives.

New Year's resolutions are not very reliable, as we probably all know; better far to live up to the best of our day and opportunity all the months of the year instead of waiting for a date on the calendar.

There is a fascination about January the first, and the pen hesitates to change the figure from a 4 to a 5, for it gives us each time a little pang, as if something that has gone out of our lives, for we 'shall not pass this way again.'

When friends reach out to grasp our hand, with the phrase of the season on their lips, we find ourselves turning to the young year with a thrill of anticipation that is not all foreboding. And so, with thanks for the past, and hopes for the future, we wish to every reader, a Happy New Year.

'Pass, and depart, Old Year, old sorrow;
Welcome the morning air of health and strength,
O glad New Year, bring us new hope tomorrow,
With blossom, leaf, and fruitage ours at length.'

THE CELLAR FOR STORAGE.

Wm. R. S. writes of the cellar, and wants to know if the woman folk should store all sorts of plants there, and what varieties are likely to survive, as he has never seen anything written about it.

In answer it may be safe to observe that no part of the house is more important than the cellar. It would be well in planning a house if more attention was paid to its sanitary arrangements, ventilation and light.

For a cellar can be too warm, or too cold, too damp, or too dry, according to conditions, and it is a very ambiguous term to say, 'put the plants in the cellar,' without knowing the temperature of that cellar.

If mould is apt to congregate in its dark depths it should be fumigated in autumn before anything is stored. See that all windows and doors are tightly closed, and place part of a stick of sulphur on red-hot coals, and set the pan on the floor, taking care that it is safe from igniting any wood near by. If fine sulphur is used, a teaspoonful is enough. Leave the place closed for five or six hours, so that the fumes will have time to penetrate every corner where mould loves to grow. Fumigation is harmless to fruit, potatoes and bulbs, but destructive to the foliage of plants, even if remote from them, but is a safeguard against mould and decay.

There should be a thermometer in the cellar, and if the temperature falls below forty it is not safe for cannas or tender bulbs to be stored, or for any plant when below thirty-eight.

The Dahlias and Gladiolas require about the same temperature as the potato.

In extreme weather, if the contents of the cellar are likely to freeze, a bucket of water will draw the frost, and a lamp placed near them, can give considerable heat.

As for the women folks storing their plants in such a place, if it will keep potatoes and other vegetables, why not bulbs or plants?

If, as the old saying goes, 'There's as much in saving as making,' then the plants that are safely wintered over will not have to be bought another season.

'Women folk,' as a rule, are economical, and the cellar is part of their province. From it come many toothsome delicacies that they have made and stored away, and that part of the home should be cared for, and made as convenient and healthful as possible, for the life of all the family is influenced by the cellar.

BEGONIA LEAF.

'A.M.'—Your begonia leaf is certainly in a bad condition. It has been attacked by fungus consequent upon being in a draught, or watering with very cold water on the leaves, in strong sunlight.

Begonias do not droop easily if a little disturbed, and it might be as well to scoop out the earth around the root, bake it, and mix with a little fresh sand, then replace in the pot. Do not over water, for the fair Begonia is not a Baptist, and resents over-watering.

CURLED UP FOLIAGE.

'Rosie.'—It is not easy to tell from the leaves you enclosed just what is the matter with your rose. Sometimes it is due to red spider, sometimes to aphis, and often to exposure to cold draughts.

It is a common complaint with the amateur to have trouble with leaf curl from one or other of these causes. If red spider is found, heat water to 120 degrees and give the plant a quick dip into it. If a draught, remove to another position. If there are aphides at your rose leaves, wash it well in soapsuds. Some of these remedies should keep it growing better, though it will doubtless improve as the days lengthen.

TREATMENT OF GERANIUM.

Ellen.—So many things are said about the treatment of the geranium that there does not seem anything left to tell. Yet it is the easiest plant to grow, and will thrive in ordinary garden soil in a sunny window, and will exist if neglected, and in the shade, provided it is kept from frost and has ventilation.

Large plants are the best bloomers, and can be trained on a frame, left in the same box or pot for years. Give water, but do not try to make a Baptist of the plant. The couplet—

'In gloom, no bloom,
Little space, bloom apace,'

describes the needs of this flower.

INSECT PESTS.

'A Reader' asks for more precise directions as to the method of preparing kerosene emulsion, and of other remedies for insect pests. A convenient formula for a small quantity is to take a tablespoonful of kerosene mixed with half a cup of milk, and add to two gallons of water. Spray the plants, and then fifteen minutes after using it wash the foliage off with clear water to prevent injury to the leaves. Scale and mealy bug are best fought with strong soap suds rubbed well along the stems.

To make it, shave a quarter bar of strong soap into a little water and dissolve it on the stove. Add to this a pail full of water, and it is ready for use.

Scale is the worst insect to fight, and must be attended to faithfully or it will get too numerous to be overcome by the ordinary remedies. Every bit of leaf and stem and branch, and both sides of the leaves must be washed, while a piece of stick is required to clean out the axils of the branches. Repeat after two or three days, and the enemy will not find lodgment.

The emulsion is always effective for black fly or any aphis, but the simple method of washing the plants in hot water would save a great deal of trouble and injury—being a preventive, which is always better than cure.

ROSE CUTTINGS IN SPRING.

'E.' asks if rose cuttings can be rooted in spring. Many varieties can be successfully rooted from cuttings made of green wood grown under glass, at any season of the year, but as a rule only from young wood grown out of doors from June to October. There is a difference in these cuttings, as to their propagation, many of them being difficult to root. Rose cuttings in spring are often too full of sap to make good plants or throw out strong roots. The very best time to take them is just when the bloom buds are ready to open, nip off the bud and the leaves, all but the three nearest the top.

STARTING CLEMATIS FROM SEED.

Alice.—Your seed of clematis paniculata should have been sown as soon as ripe, that is, when it had turned brown and hardened. But as that was not done you can try now to sow in pots of light soil and keep in a cool damp place all winter, even a light frost will only aid germination. Towards spring take to the light and warmth; keep the soil moist and place a bit of glass over the pot. It is really easy to start clematis from cuttings of young wood placed in gentle heat, or by layering in early autumn, unless your object is to experiment for new varieties.

WINTER PROTECTION FOR A ROSE.

E.L.B.—It is quite likely the snow in your garden will be all the protection needed at present, but if a thaw comes to leave the ground bare, cover it with a barrel with one stave out on the shady side, and if they can be obtained pack in some evergreen branches around it.

The best method is to turn the long green stems over before hard frost comes, and cover with earth. But it is too late now to attempt this plan, and the above is the best to do, if necessity requires it.

SEDUMS.

Emily.—The plants you describe are named as above and they are very pretty, easily grown and do not require special care.

The small growing varieties are favorites with those who see beauty in neatness of form and tints that are delightful. They root on the surface rapidly and very small pieces soon form a mat of green. They may be grown from seed, from leaf cuttings, or from cuttings of the stems. The position where the sedum is most useful is for rockeries and out of door vases where there is little root room.

INCREASING TRAVEL WITH LONG CARS.

It is not often possible to state specifically the effect of improvements in rolling stock on the general increase in travel. A case came to our notice the other day in the outskirts of a large western city where the effect of such a change could apparently be definitely determined. On a certain line which was previously operated with single-truck cars, and where the majority of passengers were long-distance riders, a change was made to long double-truck cars. The maximum speed was between twenty-five and thirty miles per hour. Single-truck cars at this speed were somewhat given to galloping, and as they were equipped with stoves and longitudinal seats, were altogether a contract to the new double-truck cars put on the line, which were heated with hot water and equipped with cross seats. The placing of the smooth riding, double-track cars on the line resulted in an immediate increase of about ten percent in travel. This occurred, too, in a district where business was not over brisk at the time when the change was made.—'Street Railway Journal.'

A GUID NEW YEAR TAE ANE AN' A'.

Thanking those who bestowed such liberal patronage on us during the year 1904, which enabled us to surpass all our previous records,

And soliciting a continuance of same during the coming year, which we will do our utmost to merit,

Open to-night till 11 p.m. to supply you with anything you require in our line.

DRESSING GOWNS, SMOKING JACKETS & TOILET CASES all at greatly reduced prices.

FREE to all our customers to night, **Our Calendar, a nice Wall Hanger,** or **Leather Car Ticket Case.**

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The Boys' Page.

MORE SNAP-SHOTS.

YOUR'S NOT HERE?

Watch for it in a Later Paper.

SUNSHINE AND CURLS.

Entered for Senior Competition by Percy Bott, Montreal.

Dyspeptic Reflectious.

(Ethelwyn Wetherald.)

I shouldn't have eaten that pumpkin pie!
I shouldn't have tasted the mince!
I shouldn't have noticed the pickled eggs,
Nor looked at the candied quince!
I ate too much in holiday time,
And I've suffered ever since.

I should never have heard of roasted goose,
Nor dreamed of oysters fried!
The nuts and dates in that awful cake
Make me want to go and hide.
For effects of them, as editors say,
Are 'featured large inside.'

I'm sorry I took three helps of cheese,
And revelled in ginger jam!
'Another spoonful of stuffing, please,
And more of the devilled ham.'
How could I utter words like these,
Dyspeptic as I am!

I'm sorry that I feel so sad,
And that the pain's intense.
I wish that good things were not bad
With badness so immense.
I wish—oh, how I wish I had
A grain of common sense!

A Dog and His Master.

(By Norman Duncan, in the 'Tribune Sunday Magazine.')

Billy Dudgel, of Ruddy Cove, on the Newfoundland East Coast, left his dog at

CAUGHT ON THE CORNER.

Entered for Senior Competition by E. P. Forbes, Westmount.

home when he set out for Fortune Harbor in his father's punt. He thought it better for the dog. He liked company, well enough, did Billy; but he loved his dog. Why expose the lazy, fat, old fellow, with his shaky legs and broken teeth, to an attack in force by the pack of a strange harbor?

The old dog's fighting days were over. He had been a mighty, masterful beast in his prime; and he had scarred too many generations of the Ruddy Cove pack to be molested now as he waddled about the roads and coves where his strength and courage had been proved. But the dogs of Fortune Harbor knew nothing of the deeds he had done, and an air of dignity, a snarl and a show of yellow teeth would not be sufficient to discourage the yelping onset.

'They'd kill him,' thought the master.

So the lad determined to leave his dog at home, and it was well for him that he did.

'Go back, Bruce!' he cried, as he pushed out from his father's wharf-head.

But Bruce slipped into the water from the rocks, and swam after the boat, a beseeching look in the eyes which age had glazed and shot with blood. He was not used to being left at home when Billy pushed out in the punt.

'Go home, b'y!' cried Billy, lifting an oar.

The threatening gesture was too much for Bruce. He raised himself in the water and whined, then wheeled about and paddled for shore.

'Good dog!' Billy called after him.

In response, the water in the wake of the dog was violently agitated. He was wagging his tail. Thus he signified a cheerful acquiescence.

'He'll be wonderin' why he've been sent back,' thought Billy. 'Tis too bad we can't tell dogs things like that.'

Billy had a message for Sammy Tompkins. It was about the great run of cod at Good Luck Tickles, the news of which had reached Ruddy Cove that morning, But old Sammy was on the Black Fly fishing grounds when the lad got to Fortune Harbor. It was growing dark when he got in for the night. So Billy chanced to be late starting home.

The wind had fallen away to a breathless calm, the sky was thickly overcast, and a thin mist lay between the gloomy clouds and the sea's long, black ground-swell. Billy had not pulled through four of the six miles before sea and sky and rocky coast were melted into one vast, deep shadow, except where, near at hand, the bolder headlands were to be distinguished by one who knew them well.

'I wonder,' Billy thought, 'if I'll get home before mornin'. 'Tis hard t' say. I might' have t' lie out here all night. Sure, I hope it gets no thicker.'

He rowed on toward Ruddy Cove, taking new bearings from time to time as the deeper shadows of the headlands loomed out of the dark of the night. Thus, he followed the coast, making with great caution for the narrow entrance to the inner harbor, which invariably was hard to find at night or in the fog.

The sea was breaking against the rocks. The noise was loud in Billy's ears, and served to guide him at such times as the headlands were indistinguishable from the clouds. His progress was slow and cautious, for he knew the dangers of the way he must take.

There was a line of submerged rocks—The Wrecker, Old Moll and Deep Down—lying out from Iron Head, directly in his path. That neighborhood was a neighborhood of danger. When the lad caught sight of the strange outline of Iron Head, he swerved the bow of the boat to sea and paddled out. He wanted to make sure of rounding Deep Down, the outermost rock—of giving it a wide berth.

But the night and the noise of the breakers confused him. He could not tell whether or not he had gone far enough. At length he decided that he must be safely beyond the rock. But where was Deep Down? Often he paused to turn and look ahead. Every glance he cast was more anxious than the one before. He was getting nervous.

'Tis hard t' tell if the sea is breakin' on Deep Down,' he said to himself. 'Sure, it must be, though.' It was important to know that. Sometimes only the larger swells curl and break as they roll over Deep Down. Billy knew that just such a sea was running then. Had it been daylight, the green color and the slight lifting of the water would have warned him of the whereabouts of that dangerous reef. But it was night; the spray, as the wave was broken and flung into the air, and the swish and the patter, as the water fell back, were the signs he was on the lookout for.

If, then, the waves broke only at long intervals, the punt might at any moment be lifted and overturned. It might even then be floating over the rock. Billy's heart beat faster when the greater swells slipped under the boat. Would they break beneath him? Would they break near at hand? He paddled slowly. It was better to be cautious, he thought, until he had Deep Down located. So he listened and looked as he paddled on.

At last he heard the significant swish and patter. He flashed about to look ahead. But he was too late. The spray had fallen and disappeared.

''Tis somewhieres near,'' he thought. 'and 'tis breakin'. But whether t' port or starboard, I don't know.'

Again—and apparently from another quarter—he heard the noise of a breaking wave. He turned in time to catch sight of gleams of phosphorescence off the port bow.

'If that's Deep Down,' he thought. 'I am safe. But if 'tis Old Moll or The Wrecker, I'm somewheres over Deep Down. I wisht I knowed which it was.'

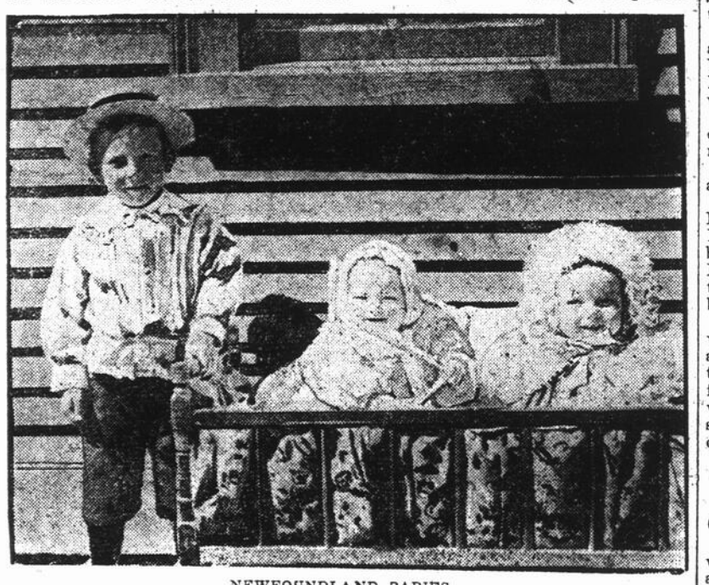
What was it? The Wrecker, Old Moll or Deep Down? Which one of the three rocks lay in a line off Iron Head?

'I wisht I knowed,' Billy muttered, as he bent anew to the oars.

In the meantime, old Sol Sludge, of Becky Sharpe's Cove, which lies beyond Iron Head, had started for Ruddy Cove by the boat paths to tell Skipper John Matthews that he would take a berth in the schooner 'Old Girl' when she got back from the Labrador.

He had a candle-lantern to light the way. When he had crossed the Head and was bound down the valley to meet the Ruddy Cove road, he heard a cry for help. It came from the sea, with a soft south-west wind which had sprung up—a sharp 'Help! Help!' ringing out of the darkness again and again.

(To be Continued.)



NEWFOUNDLAND BABIES.

Entered for Senior Competition—E. M. Williams.

'JUST GETTING UP.'

Entered for Senior Competition — Mrs. Gould, Montreal.

'TWO'S COMPANY.'

Entered for the Senior Competition— E. M. Williams

WHAT A BOY SHOULD KNOW.

(From the 'Young People's Magazine.')

A very successful man, in speaking of what a young man should know to begin a business life in the right way, summarized the qualifications about as follows:

He should be able to write a good, legible hand.

To spell all the words that he knows how to use.

To write an ordinary receipt.

To speak and write good English.

To write a good social or business letter.

To add a column of figures rapidly.

To make out an ordinary account.

To deduct 16½ percent from the face of the account.

To receipt an account when it is paid.

To write an advertisement for the newspaper.

To write an ordinary promissory note.

To reckon the interest or the discount on the note for years, months or days.

To draw up an ordinary bank cheque.

To take it to the right place in the bank to get the money.

To make neat and correct entries in day-book or cash-book.

To tell the number of yards of carpet required for the parlor.

To tell something about the great authors, statesmen and financiers of the present time.

If, says the successful business man, a boy can do all this it is probable that he has enough education to make his way in the world.

IN SCHOOL ALL DAY, RUNS CAR ALL NIGHT.

[What do you think of this, boys? Are there any of you working your way through school?—Ed. Boys' Page.]

'On the bleakest nights this winter,' says the New York 'World,' 'with the thermometer down around 20 degrees, and the wind blowing a gale, belated travellers on a Brooklyn trolley line have been noticing an active young conductor hustling in and out of the car, collecting fares, punching transfers and humming a cheery air to himself. No matter how cold he never wears an overcoat. Standing on the back platform, with his blue sack coat collar turned up, he often has to dance a jig to keep his blood in circulation.

'I'm glad this is Friday night,' he said to a lone passenger at 1.30 a.m. yesterday, 'because to-morrow is Saturday, and I can sleep as long as I please.'

Conductor No. 3,652 has come to be known among the other trolley men as 'Cheerful Jack.' His name is John Scully. He is an Irish-American lad.

Scully goes to school from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., and he runs a trolley car all night. He doesn't have much time left for sleep, but he says he must have an education. When he was twelve and a half years old he had to go to work, and he has been hard at work ever since. After several years he saved enough to pay for his tuition this winter as a day scholar. He is in the elementary department, learning grammar, rhetoric, arithmetic and the solid rudiments.

PUZZLES.

DIAMOND.

1. A consonant in 'sure.' 2. Devoured. 3. A bird. 4. To mistake. 5. A consonant in 'shrink.'

BROTHERS.

Entered for Senior Competition — Mrs. Stalker, Kingsbury, Que.

'IN MY SWING.'

Entered for Senior Competition— R. Campbell, Montreal.

Indoor and Outdoor.

A MUNCHAUSEN TALE.

ORCHID WITH HOSE ATTACHED.

(New York 'Times.')

Mr. Suverkrop, a naturalist who has made many journeys in South America to enrich the Kew Gardens, near London, with new plants, reports the discovery of a remarkable plant belonging to the orchid family.

The plant has a peculiarity which seems to distinguish it from any other. When it is thirsty it lowers to the water a tube from its station on the tree of which it is a parasite. When it has imbibed the needed amount of water the tube rolls up into a neat coil and takes its place again in the centre of the plant.

The naturalist tells this story of his discovery:

'I was sitting one hot afternoon on the shore of a large lagoon in the neighborhood of the Rio de la Plata. I observed a number of leafles trees whose life had evidently been nearly absorbed by the growth of parasitic plants that hung upon their trunks.

'My attention was soon directed to a flat plant with a number of large leaves, in form like spear heads, which were arranged like a sunburst around the common centre. It was a plant I had never seen before.

'It was nearly as flat as a platter, except that there was a growth from the centre, a sort of hollow tube of small circumference which extended several feet to the water below, the end of the tube being about four inches beneath the surface. I investigated the tube more closely and found to my surprise that it was sucking up water! I could distinctly feel the inflow as I put my finger over the mouth of the tube.

'But my astonishment was unbounded a minute later when I saw the tube begin to roll, up, the process continuing until the coil thus formed had reached the middle of the plant, where it came to rest. Casual inspection would give the impression that it was a part of the growth raised a little above the general surface.

'I found a few other plants of the same kind and watched their process of quenching thirst. Every few days the tube would unroll slowly until it reached the water, and when it coiled up again the plant would be saturated and sponge to the touch. It is a remarkable provision of nature which seems to require almost the intelligence of an animal for its operation.'

CARRIED PET MARMOSET IN MUFF.

(Philadelphia 'Record.')

A new fad among women which will appeal to the class who went in for pet chameleons several years ago is the carrying of pet marmosets in the big muffs that are still the correct thing in furs. The marmoset is a small, squirrel-like monkey hailing from South America.

A woman who appeared on Chestnut street with one of the little animals in her possession created something of a sensation. She was equipped with a huge muff, trimmed with animal heads, and several pedestrians who took a peep at the muff saw two heads on one side and only one on the other. A second later there was only one animal head on each end of the muff.

A couple of men remarked that perhaps the muff bearer had dropped one of the heads, but when the third head again popped into view the expression on their faces indicated that they were wondering if they required sanatorium treatment. They kept the muff in view until the extra head disappeared again and reappeared on the opposite side of the fur. This time they got a better view and saw that the active head belonged to a marmoset.

QUEER LITTLE SEA MOUSE.

('Pall Mall Gazette.')

A few days ago, when they brought me a fine specimen, about four inches long of that strange creature, the sea mouse, dredged from the sandy bottom of Loch Ryan, I began to speculate darkly upon the significance of the generic name 'Aphrodita,' bestowed upon this lowly invertebrate by Lamarck. For it is no mouse, but a worm, belonging to the class 'Annelida,' animals which, being still in a primitive stage of development, enjoy the enviable privilege of being able to replace any organ, even a head, of which they may be bereft by accident or assault.

POSING FOR SISTER.

Entered for Junior Competition—Helen Gordon, Montreal.

At first sight no living creature is less suggestive of the Goddess of Love, its general outline being that of a gigantic wood louse and its structure but an oblong mass of integument and viscera. Yet, on second thought, it appears not inappropriately termed 'Aphrodita,' born of the sea foam —'amphros'—and, if beauty of form be denied to it, compensation is made by an extraordinary loveliness of color. The breathing apparatus, consisting of external branchiae like silky bristles arranged all along the sides of the animal, shine with a lustre as delicate as and more brilliant than a pigeon's neck.

'MY DOLLY AND I.'

Entered for the Senior Competition—R. W. Stevens, Westmount.

DEBORAH.

A TALE OF THE TIMES OF JUDAS MACCABAEUS.

By James M. Ludlow, author of 'The Captain of the Janizaries.')

(Published by special arrangement. All rights reserved.)

SYNOPSIS OF STORY.

The story opens in the brilliant, but corrupt court of Antiochus IV., King of Syria, whose life object was the uprooting of the Jewish faith. The king's scribe, Menelaus; Dion, a Greek soldier; Elkiah, the high chief of the Jewish rabbis; his renegade son, Glaucon; his other son, the little blind Caleb; his daugnter, Deborah, the beautiful and good; Apollonius, the cruel and libertine governor—such are some of the leading characters. The persecution of Elkiah, and the championship of Dion. Caleb disappears, and Deborah goes to seek him. The feast of Apollonius, where little blind Caleb is introduced as the 'Jewish Cupid.' Dion takes Caleb home. The injured Glaucon. Deborah decoyed away by the soldiers, subdues Apollonius and wins her liberty. Deborah becomes the avenger of the wrongs of Israel. The carnival of blood. Elkiah gives himself as a sacrifice to his god.

CHAPTER IX.—Continued.

The blind boy stood in an attitude of listening. Then he cried excitedly, 'Aye, he comes. I hear Captain Dion's voice in the street. He has turned the corner—now he is at the door.'

Dion stood before them.

For a little he was speechless, as if the words he would speak were too cruel to utter. He did not even lift his eyes to the young woman's face.

'Do not speak, sir!' said Deborah. 'I know it all. My father has been slain by your people.'

'Nay, not slain,' replied the Greek. 'Your father's God has taken him. As Zeus lives—as Jehovah lives—Elkiah died as only the greatest and best of men can die: no hand struck the blow. On the steps of the altar of his God he himself gave up his life. The gods take the breath of such men with a kiss.'

Deborah bowed herself upon the pavement.

'Aye, he was a sacrifice. Oh, my father!' Then she rose. Her eyes seemed to see the ascended spirit as she said slowly:

'Now I swear by thy white locks—by the altar of thy broken heart! I, too, will be a sacrifice!'

The Greek was paralyzed by the sense of his helplessness to say or do anything to mitigate the woman's woe. Though he knew not what it meant, he knew that there was a tragedy in her heart as real as the one that had just occurred at the Temple.

Dion lingered to offer—what? Comfort? Help? Perhaps he acted simply from the instinct by which noble natures wait to give themselves to others for whatever may be needed. One thing he could do.

'Your father shall have honorable interment. I have secured from Apollonius the order that he be buried in the sepulchre of his fathers. With your brother's sickness and the hazard to your life and that of Caleb, I ask your permission that I may be his mourner.'

'My thanks, good sir. And my father's God will bless you.'

Still Dion lingered, until Deborah herself said:

'Captain Dion, you must go away. This house is no place for a Greek.'

'Nay, it is the place for such a Greek as I. Let me help you. Tell me your desire, and it shall be done.'

Deborah did not look at her companion. Advancing to the centre of the court where the sun gleamed fairly upon her, she raised her hand. It was not now the attitude of defence from danger such as Dion had seen before. It was not that of daring which had cowed the bearded Apollonius. It was that of supreme spiritual exaltation. It seemed to enlarge her physical form and to transfigure her countenance with the strong glow of inner light. Dion had seen the priestesses of almost every shrine among his own and foreign people, but nothing so solemn as this self-ordination of the Jewish maiden to her mysterious service, as she said in suppressed tones:

'Now, O God of my father, I will fulfil my vow! Lead thou whither thou wilt. Guide me as thou hast all true sons and daughters of Israel. Amen!'

Then her eyes rested a moment upon Dion's. A faint smile, or rather the faintest yielding of the rigidness of her master features, denoted a not unkind recognition. If her voice was softened, it lost no tone of determination as she pointed:

'You must go away. I shall need no further help.'

'You know not what you say,' replied Dion eagerly. 'You are utterly helpless alone. Your brother's name will not save you one moment from the danger which I know will follow you. You must flee. Let me conceal yourself for a little while. I will return with the dress of a Greek woman, and in that disguise I will take you to a place of safety.'

'Nay, go you and bury my father,' said she.

'Promise me that you will not pass into the street.'

'I will not go—into the street.'

'The gods be praised!' cried Dion. He took her hand, and before she could withdraw it had pressed it to his lips. Then he hastened away.

Caleb had been a silent auditor of all this. Now he ran to his sister's side.

'Not with the Greek, Deborah, with him! You said, only, "Not into the street."'

'Yes. I will go with you, child. And may your blind eyes see the way of the Lord!'

She passed into the chamber where Benjamin lay. The leech had pronounced his healing sure, though he was not yet recovered from his stupor. Deborah softly imprinted a kiss upon her brother's forehead. She glanced at the familiar objects in the apartment, most of which were sacred with memories. At length her eyes rested upon a little ivory shrine of the Greek Aphrodite, a token of the new religion her brother had embraced. Then she fled from the desecrated chamber.

X.

JUDAS MACCABAEUS.

Jerusalem crowns a massive ridge of rock. To the eye of the inhabitant this was a projecting portion of the very foundation of the earth; to his faith it was the symbol of the eternity of the Jewish religion. The rock is not, however, as solid as it seems. For ages it has served as the quarry from which the builders of walls and fortresses, pavements and palaces, have taken their material, leaving little more than the shell of the dome which first attracted the worshipful gaze of Abraham as he journeyed up from the south country. The rock of Moriah may then be taken as a symbol of the hollow formality into which the religion of Israel has at times degenerated. In the time of our story there were, beneath the streets and houses of the city, long labyrinthine passages that were unlighted except by the occasional lantern of an explorer or prowler, and vast chambers where no sound, save of some cautious footstep, had echoed since the click of the hammer of the Phoenician stone-cutter in the days of Hiram, the royal friend of Solomon, whose Tyrian artisans built the Temple.

In the flight of Deborah and Caleb, the lad led the way first to the upper cellar of the house of Elkiah. The floor of this was laid in well-squared blocks of white marble, cornered with smaller blocks in black, making an artistic pattern which could be discerned in the dim light that now fell upon it. In ancient times this cellar floor had been the pavement of an upper court, and opened to the full daylight; for Jerusalem had been again and again destroyed and rebuilt upon its own ruins.

Passing through this cellar the fugitives struck a series of winding stone steps which brought them to a sub-cellar. Here the darkness was dense. Caleb stood a moment with his hands extended, as if possessing eyes in his finger-tips.

'I have it. The air comes this way. I can feel it as it oozes up from the cracks about the loose trap-door, as easily as you, Deborah, could see the light around window shutters. Here is the trap. The stone tilts. It is hung on an iron bar. The big end of the stone rests on a rim, and is enough heavier to prevent the other end from sinking when one steps on it, but not heavier than you and I can lift. Uriah and I have often opened it, and he is no stronger than I am. Your fingers here, Deborah.'

As the stone was tilted there came up a stream of damp, chilly air, which, Caleb said, was 'the breath of the thousand toads and bats that live in the crannies below.'

The blind boy leaped unhesitatingly into the black depths.

'It's smooth here, sister. The old Phoenicians swept up all their stone chips before they went home. I could run barefoot here without stubbing my toe.'

Deborah let herself cautiously down into the darkness.

'Ah,' said she, as she felt the solid level beneath her feet, 'if we could only trust God as easily as I can trust my child!'

'But why shouldn't we, dear heart?' replied the boy. 'God says, "I will guide thee with mine eye." Hasn't he done so with me?'

He took his sister's hand and led on boldly for a few paces.

'Wait. Yes, we turn this way, for the air comes from this direction. Stoop, sister! Uriah once bumped his head here. Now we are past it. Uriah said the roof here was twenty cubits high, and was held up by big pillars of the rock which hadn't been cut away. One day he lit a lamp in here, and the bats flew about like black shooting-stars. Listen! That's the water that comes from Solomon's Pools, down by Bethlehem; the same that spouts up in our fountain. And that drip, drip, drip—Uriah said it was the dying heart-beats of our nation. God make him mistaken for once! It's nothing but leaks. And——'

Caleb did not finish his sentence. Even Deborah exclaimed in alarm. A sharp cry rang through the cavernous passage. At the next instant Caleb was thrown from his feet. Something large, yet soft, brushed him. He heard the quick snapping of teeth, then a rustling beyond them, which suddenly ceased.

'It's only a fox. Uriah said that one day he chased one into the big crack in the north wall. Lots of them must live in here, or else foxes haven't got the wit they are thought to have.'

(To be Continued.)

DAILY TEXT.

December 31.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. Amen.—Rev. xxii., 21.

'Standing at the portal of another year to-day,
Will you take a simple motto, as your guide along the way—
"Faithful in a very little." This your motto for the year;
Let it make you truly earnest in the Master's service here.'

'Opportunities will meet you, kindly things to do and say,
Take them promptly, use them wisely, for they quickly pass away.
Do not lose them idly wishing you had greater work to do.
Take the work the Master chooses, go where he has need of you.'

Truth

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BIBLE TRUTH.

SATURDAY, DEC. 31.
THE LAST DAY.

The last day of 1904 has come. Each one of its 365 days was the last to some man. Each day of the coming year will be the last one to some who are now hearty and well. In the midst of life we are surrounded by death. In the morning man is growing, in the evening he is cut down. One day we meet a man on the street, the next day he is dead (Ps. xc.; Job xxiv., 22). What is life? A mist (James iv., 14). (1) Here is a certainty. The living know that they shall die (Eccles. ix., 5). (2) Death is not the end of existence. What is that existence to be? What lies beyond the gates of death? (Job xxxviii., 17; Ps. lxviii., 20; Prov. xiv., 32; Isa. xxv., 8; Hos. xiii., 14; John viii., 51). (3) Is the life beyond one of blessedness or misery? The unseen world has its two-fold state just as earth has. As are the earthly here, such they will continue to be. Heaven would be a hell to them (1, Cor. xv., 48, 49; Luke xvi., 23-31). (4) What should be the question of every man to-day—for to-morrow may be too late? Am I prepared for the spirit-world? If a Christian, I am; otherwise I am not. There is a heaven-prepared home for every believer (John xiv.). There is a place of suffering, and this always comes from sin, prepared not for sinful men, but for the devil and his angels (Matt. xxv., 41). Those who choose his service here must share his suffering there. (5) Some day the message will come to each reader, 'This day is thy last.' Dear soul, be prepared, by receiving Jesus as your Saviour to-day.

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READABLE PARAGRAPHS

HOW HE APOLOGIZED.

Pleasing editorial candor is discovered in the following extract from a Nebraska weekly newspaper. It also indicates an advance in political sincerity and regard for pledges: 'We wish to retract the charge made last week in the 'Armored Cruiser' that Major Starkwright was never known to keep a promise. The statement reminded the gentleman that in a speech during the last campaign he promised to kick us downstairs, and coming up to our office, he redeemed his promise. In fact, he not only kicked us downstairs, but hoisted us up half-way back as well, and we verily believe, had he not run out of breath, that he would have kicked us over the roof. We regret having done Major S. an injustice, and cheerfully print this acknowledgment. The major is a man of his word, polished, and scholarly, and can kick like a brindled ox.'

Mr. Wise—'I'm going to start you off with a bank account for a Christmas present.'

Mrs. Wise—'But, Charlie, dear, you forget that Christmas is a legal holiday and the banks will be closed. I won't be able to draw the money out until the next day!'—Detroit 'Free Press.'

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Mamma—'What is Willie crying about?'

Jane—'Sure, ma'am, he wanted to go across the street to Tommy Brown's.'

Mamma—'Well, why don't you let him go?'

Jane—'He says they're havin' charades, ma'am, an' I wasn't sure as he had had 'em yet.'—Washington 'Life.'

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FOGGED.

Cabman, who thinks he has been passing a line of linkmen—'Is this right for Paddington?'

Linkman—'Course it is! First to the right and straight on. 'Aven't I told ye that three times already? Why, you've been drivin' round this square for the last 'arf hour!'—'Punch.'

'Did my diamonds call forth any comment?' asked Mrs. Cumrox.

'Yes, indeed,' answered Miss Cayenne. 'I heard several people refer to you as the human chandelier.'—Washington 'Star.'

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Psalm for the New Year.

O New Year, teach us faith!
The road of life is hard;
When our feet bleed and scourging winds us scathe,
Point thou to Him whose visage was more marred
Than any man's; who saith,
'Make straight paths for our feet,' and to the oppressed,
'Come ye to me, and I will give you rest.'

Yet hang some lamp-like hope
Above this unknown way,
Kind year, to give our spirits freer scope,
And our hands strength to work while it is day;
But if that way must slope
Tombward, O bring before our fading eyes
The lamp of life, the hope that never dies.

Comfort our souls with love—
Love of all human kind;
Love special, close, in which, like sheltered dove,
Each weary heart its own safe nest may find;
And love that turns above
Adoringly; contented to resign
All loves, if need be, for the love divine.

Friend, come thou like a friend,
And whether bright thy face,
Or dim with clouds we cannot comprehend,
We'll hold our patient hands, each in his place,
And trust thee to the end,
Knowing thou leadest onward to those spheres
Where there are neither days, nor months, nor years.
—Dinah Mulock-Craik.

Sarah Cooper's New Year's Call.

(By Annie Hamilton Donnell.)

Little Sarah Cooper finished her morning's work as speedily as possible, and exchanged her clean, white apron for a clean white lawn one. She took pains to select her very best one, with the knitted trimming four inches deep. Four-inch knitted trimming on one's white apron was luxury enough for the big house across the street.

'I wonder if Cynthia Broadstreet will put on hers to "receive" in,' she thought, whimsically. Sarah Cooper was a humor-loving little person, and enjoyed her own little witticisms when there was no one else to enjoy them. The notion of stately Mrs. J. Henry Broadstreet receiving New Year's calls in a white apron, no matter how 'deep' its knitted edging, was worth smiling over.

'Still, Cynthia used to be simple-minded enough, even after she married J. Henry Broadstreet—John Henry he was then, plain John Henry. But I guess it turned both o'their heads getting so well off. I guess it's liable to. Probably it would turn mine and Pliny's. I guess I'll tell Pliny it would not be safe for us to get rich!'

She looked around the bare little room, involuntarily noting all the patched places in the carpet and the crafty make-shifts of poverty. Perhaps, after all, it would not be necessary to mention it to Pliny.

Then she drew up the corners of her pleasant mouth again, and went back to her appointed task of watching for Cynthia Broadstreet's callers. They would be coming along any time now; by and by there would be a little stream of them—inflowing and outflowing. And some would come in carriages—old Dr. Truro, and young Horace Dalrymple, and the man that hired Pliny.

'He might call here,' laughed the little woman, gently. 'It would only be showing proper respect to Pliny's wife!—and I have my best apron all on! Hi, hum! I wonder how it would feel to "receive" a New Year's call? I'm going to shut my eyes and make believe.'

Sarah Cooper—when she had been little Sally Munn, and from 'there on'—had been addicted to making believe. Pliny said it was her besetting sin, but he didn't mean it. In Pliny Cooper's eyes, Sally had no sins.

She had made believe her dolls were alive, and her bits of broken china were gold-rimmed plates and cups. She had made believe she had been to college, and could read and speak eleven languages. She had made believe Pliny was handsome, and learned, and rich. She had always made believe, like a little child, and enjoyed herself doing it. The sweetest, the most sacred thing she had ever made believe was a little white-spread cradle, and a little head denting the pillow.

Now she leaned back, and began to rock gently—that was part of it. Her eyes were closed.

'I'm just putting on my best bombazine'; she smiled, dreamily. 'Cynthia's been over—Mrs. J. Henry Broadstreet, I mean, and asked me to come across and receive with her. "I need you," she says, "you're just the one I want." Now, I'm all ready; I'm crossing the street. Now I'm there. Now I'm receiving! Now I'm shaking hands with the man that hires Pliny. "A happy New Year, madam!" he says, and "The same to you!" I says. There's a lot more coming in the door; we're right in the middle of it now. We're having a beautiful time! Cynthia whispers how nice I look—and I do. My bombazine has turned into satin! I have on a thread-lace collar.

'Now young Horace Dalrymple is coming toward me, smiling and holding his hand out. "Why, Mrs. Cooper, if it ain't you!" he says. "And if it ain't good for sore eyes to see you! How's Pliny?" And then he has to let go of me, so as to make room for somebody else.

'The room is getting pretty crowded. Why, here comes Pliny, in a swallow-tail coat, to call on me!'

That woke the dreamer up. Her eyes flew open, and she began to laugh softly to herself.

'I can't make believe that!' she cried. 'I guess that's a good place to stop at.' And she went back to her watching at the window. Several men were going into the great front door of the big house; probably she had missed some while she day-dreamed, and 'serve her right!' But she settled down now to the watching, determined to miss no more.

'I'm glad the curtains aren't drawn close together, and I'm glad I'm good and far-sighted,' she mused, aloud. 'I can see Cynthia once in a while, when she drifts this way. That's just the word—drifts. Cynthia makes a fine looking receiver. I guess it's just as well I'm not over there with her—to take the edge off.' The little person laughed again enjoyingly. It was a good thing to laugh at yourself sometimes—when you were getting to feel a little 'downheartedly,' and to wish Pliny was rich.

Pliny Cooper was poor. There was no making believe that could alter that fact. He hadn't 'faculty,' people said—poor Pliny! But he wasn't in debt. Sometimes his little wife counted up the 'pros' in favor of Pliny on her fingers, and that always came first. He wasn't in debt; he had a little whitewashed, cool-in-summer, warm-in-winter home; there was a spare room in it—there were roses in the front yard of it, and always a row of pies on the pantry shelf. And the little wife was contented. It was only on New Year's day that she had her little wistful longings to be rich, and that was because she lived across the street from Cynthia Broadstreet's big house, and was so far-sighted! She might have pulled down her shades, of course, but she didn't do it; she pulled them up.

'Well, they're having a beautiful time over there,' she sighed, gently, 'and you're having a beautiful time over here, Sarah Cooper.' She added: 'Do you mean to look me in the eye and deny it? You know your best white apron is a beauty, and the edging on it is the handsomest stitch in this town! You know Pliny's going to be home all the afternoon, and there's roast chicken for dinner. Go and baste it my dear, this minute, and be thankful for all your mercies!'

It was while she was gone away from the window that her New Year's caller came. It was a shrunken, cowering, little figure, and it came hurrying up the walk with anxious back glances over its shoulders. It did not stop to knock.

Sarah Cooper looked up from her basting, and started at the sight that met her eyes. A drop of melted butter spilled over her hand and burned her.

'Maria Thacher!' she ejaculated, sharply.

'Yes, it's me, Sally. Hide me, hide me, quick!'

'For—the—goodness'—sake! I guess you're crazy, Maria!'

'No, but I'm on the verge—I'm on the totterin' verge!' groaned the New Year's caller. 'If you don't—let me have a place to hide in before they come, I shall topple clear over the edge, Sally.'

'They? Who come?'

'The selectmen. They're coming to carry me to the poorhouse. They've been a-threatenin', an' a-threatenin'. Then they came; I saw them through the front window. I had just time to run out o' the back door over here. Sally Cooper, you get up off'n your knees and look at me! When we was little together, you uster be makin' believe the whole time; now you make believe you was me, and they were comin' to take you to the poorhouse. Make believe your heart was broke. Make believe you'd rather lay down an' fold your hands an' die, an' you would 've, only there wasn't any money left to bury you with—'

The shrill, excited voice came to a sudden stop, but the low-ceiled little kitchen seemed to ring with it still. It rang in Sarah Cooper's ears. She had not closed her eyes, or swayed dreamily in a rocking-chair, but she had made believe it all. There had been time, standing there facing the little weird, wild figure of her New Year's caller.

'Maria Thacher,'—she caught the shrunken shoulders with her strong, gentle hands, and pushed the little figure before her into the other room—'you lay down there on that sofy and rest you! Don't think about selectmen and poor-houses again, and don't you worry. I'll see to everything.'

'But they'll find me here! I wisht you'd hide me, Sally,' shrilled the broken voice.

'I'm not going to hide you, Maria,' calmly; 'you're going to lay right there in plain sight. I guess you've got as good a right to stay out in the open as anybody. Now you drop off—a little mite of sleep will do you a sight o' good. I tell you I'll see to everything.' She was gone instantly, before the excited voice could wail again. And she had closed the door behind her.

Half-way across the kitchen floor she encountered two men. They stood awkwardly, hat in hand, and smiled apologetically at her.

'Good morning, Mrs. Cooper.'

'Good mornin', Sally.' The older man had trotted her on his knees. 'We come right in after we'd knocked a couple o' time. We calculated you didn't hear.'

'Why, Mr. Vose! Why, Uncle Silas! Walk right in!' The little fun wrinkles were in Sarah Cooper's gray eyes. 'I wish both o' you a happy New Year! It was real neighborly in you to call on me, but you made a mistake in the door. I don't receive New Year's calls in the kitchen—'

'Er—er—wait, Mrs. Cooper,' interposed the younger man, nervously. 'An—er—explanation is needful. We are out this morning in our of-fivial capacity—er, capacities—to perform a painful duty.'

'Oh, does it hurt?' smiled the little hostess, wickedly. 'I never made a New Year's call myself, but I didn't suppose it hur—'

'Sally,' laughed Uncle Silas, 'you 'jest quit your foolin'! We're in solemn 'arnest. It ain't alays a pleasin' duty to take a poor innercent soul to the town house!'

'Then don't take me,' promptly. 'Besides, Uncle Silas, no knowin' but Pliny would object!'

'You piece o' mischief! You ain't growed up much since I trotted ye on my knees an' ye tied yer blue ha'r ribbon into my whiskers an' let me go to meetin' with it thar! But serious, Sally, we're looking for poor Maria Thacher. She's got to the last end of her rope, an' has been starvin' herself on nothin' this nobody knows how long.'

'Poor Maria!' Sally was serious enough now.

'Yes, yes, poor soul! It'll come hard to a Thacher to go thar, but she'll be took care of an' have a warm room an' victuals—somethin' she ain't had lately. The town's got to interfere. Pleasant or not pleasant, it's a matter of duty.'

'Yes, duty, Mrs. Cooper,' echoed the younger selectman, with important stress on the little word. 'We failed to find—er—Miss Thacher at her place, and so came over here to inquire for her.'

'Yes, she's here. She's laying on my sofy, and I hope to goodness she's dropped off and can't hear us talking. Her heart is broken, Uncle Silas, Mr. Vose.'

'Poor little soul!'

'And she'd have taken her time for dying out o' the Lord's hands if there'd been any money left to be buried with. Wicked? Yes, but we don't any of us know what it's like to be a Thacher and come on the town. May we'd all be wicked. Now, what I want to say is, Maria Thacher ain't coming on the town while I've a spare room and pies on my pantry shelf! She's coming on me. I haven't seen Pliny yet, but I know Pliny. Now I have to baste my chicken again.'

When Pliny Cooper came home at noon, the whole little house he stepped into was savory with good, warm smells, and a smiling wife in a white apron with edging four inches deep met him at the door.

'Happy New Year, Pliny!' You came home just on the minute; the chicken's done to a turn. But wait, Pliny. Pliny, we've had a New Year's caller.'

'Sho!—no?'

'Yes, and I've given her the spare room and the seat nearest the stove at the table to set in as long as she lives. I've got her knife and fork on. It's going to be a happy New Year to Maria Thacher, Pliny.'

'Maria Thacher!' He sat down on one of the wooden chairs, a little bewildered by the suddenness of it all. Sarah Cooper sat down, too—on the same chair.

'Pliny, you're a good man,' she said, softly, touching his rough cheek with her small loving fingers. Set right here as long as you're a mind to, and get used to it. I want you to go into the sitting room and look at Maria Thacher's face. I've told her, Pliny. This morning I made believe I received New Year's calls. Cynthia Broadstreet received with me. I didn't know I was going to have one!'

It did not take Pliny Cooper long to become used to anything Sally proposed. He rose presently and tiptoed clumsily into the outer room. He was gone some time. When he came back he kissed Sally first.

'She's smilin' in her sleep,' he whispered. 'She looks all wore out, but as if she'd got to a restin' place at last. I never saw a peacefuller smile than that.'

Then Pliny Cooper, rough, plain, and lacking 'faculty,' made as beautiful a speech as was ever made.

'Sally,' he said, 'the Lord "received" with you.'—'Woman's Journal.'

Home Thoughts.

WHAT IS BEFORE ME.

What is before me in the coming year? God has hidden it from me because I could not bear its sorrows. There are failures as wretched as any in the past, griefs as bitter, longings unsatisfied, ideals unattained. Or, if in any way I may grow stronger and happier, a year's improvement will be almost unnoticed. And there are old sorrows that time will not soften, because it has not. I see them lying dark along the way before me, reaching into the black cloud, where they meet who knows what coming dangers and changes and pains? God promises me no better years that he has given me. Indeed, what am I that I should ask for better years? God is greater than my prayers have ever been. God is more eager than my complaints. If nothing else in the universe were sure this would be, that God has given me all the good I could bear. Uplifts from many a failure prove it, fierce griefs assuaged, desires crowned with fulfilment, and years led through crooked paths of self-will, yet ever, by God's grace to a wider life. Forgive my weak forebodings, loving Father! Truly I know that thou hast hidden the coming year from me, not because its sorrows are so great, but because I am not strong enough for its joys. What wonderful things await me back of the sweetly mysterious cloud? There must be deeper knowledge, for thou wilt continue to teach me; and fuller love, for the years bloom ever the richer with it; and wider friendships, for my old friends continually bring me new ones; blessed changes that mean no loss or sorrow, but only the keenest of joy. I will go forth into the year with thee, O thou who never withholdest!—Nashville 'Christian Advocate.'

THE BLESSING OF THOUGHTFUL PEOPLE.

What a pleasure it is in our journeyings to come across thoughtful people! Not long ago, while travelling in a railway coach, a young and rather uncouth boy, sat opposite me. A man sitting near, in taking out his purse, dropped a small piece of paper, such as is placed between visiting cards, from his purse.

Instantly the young man, eager to be of service, leaned over, picked up the paper and handed it to the man, who graciously accepted it, as though it were something he really wished to preserve. The fine sensibilities of this man illustrated by this small act of thoughtfulness, were indelibly stamped upon my mind.

How natural it would have been to have responded to the little act of service by remarking, 'Oh, it is of no consequence,' thus humiliating the boy and discouraging further thoughts of gallantry that might occur to him.

When we realize that these small acts of consideration give one a clear insight into our real selves, how worth while it seems for us to make an effort to be thoughtful of other's feelings. We never can estimate how far-reaching the influence of our actions may be. Just one act of thoughtfulness may help to mould a young life.—Elizabeth Lee, in 'Union Gospel News.'

With the Children.

THE BENEFIT OF FAIRY TALES.

(Howard Pyle, in 'Book News.')

It is very reasonable to argue that no creation of human fancy could last as fairy tales have lasted, through no one knows how many hundreds and thousands of years unless it was very good. For that which is not good, and not sound, must surely die, and only that which is good and sound shall last through the grinding of the ages.

So I believe that parents should fill their children's imaginations full of fairy tales if they would make those imaginations strong and healthy. As for that man or woman who has not these bright and joycus things flying like golden bees through the dim recesses of his memory, I can only say that I think his or her parents must have been neglectful of the earlier training of their child, and that I am sorry for that poor soul who has lost so much pleasure out of its life.

THE MASTERY.

('Sunday-school Times.')

To lose self-control is to lose the key to any situation. No man who cannot hold himself in hand can expect to hold others. It has been well said that, in any discussion or disagreement with another, if you are in the wrong, you cannot afford to lose your temper, and if you are in the right, there is no occasion to. Or, as a lawyer, has wittily put it, 'possession is nine points of the law; self-possession is ten.'

KEEP YOUR PROMISE.

Many a woman who would not think lightly of breaking a promise made to a grown up person is utterly careless about keeping her word with her children. She promises whatever is convenient at the moment, and apparently thinks that the breaking or keeping of those promises is a matter in which she can please herself, and that her children have no right to consider themselves aggrieved if she does not do so.—'Woman's Life.'

EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS.

A new game has a particular charm, an expression which, perhaps, applies both to the game of Spider's Web and to that of Burlesqued Poems. For the former, invitations are sent out to a 'spider party,' and hints may be given to the guests that it will be wiser not to wear very delicate-colored gowns, for reasons which I will proceed to explain. The web is woven in the morning, and if it is to be in the drawing-room, all valuable china and dainty bric-a-brac should first be removed. Take as many balls of string as there are to be players, and let each ball contain forty yards. Supposing the players to number twenty, one end from each of the twenty balls should be fastened to the floor at the end of the room by running a carpet-pin through a strong knot into the board beneath. The weaving is accomplished by passing the string round the legs of chairs, over gas brackets, through curtain loops, and even in and out the banister-rails of the staircase, doing a little with each ball in turn, and finally making a web in the centre of the room, leaving a long end to each ball, with which each player starts. It seems so easy to begin with, but as the unweaving proceeds it becomes more and more complicated, and the winner of the prize who has been the first to complete the unravelling of her tangled skein has well earned the reward. Of course, as in other progressive games, there is a booby prize as well. This is not a game to be recommended to stout and lazy people, or to peppery old colonels.

Burlesqued poems are a kind of up-to-date edition of dumb crambo, and can be thought out and prepared beforehand by a set of actors, or can be illustrated on the spur of the moment with such accessories as may be available. Someone with a fine sense of the ridiculous, and a complete command of his risible faculties, stands up and reads a poem with solemnity and expression. Behind him the actors illustrate it in dumb show. The poem which I have seen burlesqued—and I hope to laugh to myself even now when I recall it—was 'Lord Ullin's Daughter.' It will be remembered that Lord Ullin's daughter eloped with a Highland chieftain, and, having perforce to cross 'the stormy water' in a small, open boat, both lover and lady were drowned. Lord Ullin, on the bank, sees the catastrophe. On this occasion the garments of Lord Ullin's daughter and the Highland chief were of the most cosmopolitan description. The boat was a round sponge bath, in which they both stood, or, or to be more realistic, wobbled about. The 'stormy water' was represented by a long piece of green art muslin, energetically agitated at both ends. Lord Ullin, arrived on the 'opposite bank' in modern evening dress, with an opera hat and an eyeglass. His retainers were draped with shawls, as the nearest approach possible to Scotch kilts, wearing dish-covers for helmets and entree-dishes for armor.

'"Come back! Come back!" he cried in grief,
Across the stormy water,
"And I'll forgive your Highland chief,
My daughter, oh! my daughter!"'

So read the gentleman in front. Lord Ullin illustrated the remarks with many twirlings of his fierce moustache, adjusting o feyeglass, and shrugging of shoulders.

This is just one example, but many others will occur to the intelligent reader. 'The Minstrel Boy,' 'Young Lochinvar,' 'Oft in the Stilly Night,' 'Lady Clara Vere de Vere,' and 'The Lady of Shalott' would all make excellent subjects, and a very amusing evening would result from selecting some at haphazard from a bag, in which the titles were written on slips of paper, and trusting to the inspiration of the moment on the part of the dramatic company, ten minutes only being allowed for the preparation of each burlesque.—'The Lady.'

PASSING AND GLASSING.

All things that pass
Are woman's looking-glass;
They show her how her bloom must fade,
And she herself be laid
With withered roses in the shade;
With withered roses and the fallen peach
Unlovely, out of reach
Of summer joy that was

All things that pass
Are woman's tiring-glass;
The faded lavender is sweet,
Sweet the dead violet
Culled and laid by and cared for yet;
The dried-up violets and dried lavender
Still sweet, may comfort her
Nor need she cry Alas!

All things that pass
Are wisdom's looking-glass;
Being full of hope and fear and still
Brimful of good or ill
According to our work and will;
For there is nothing new beneath the sun;
Our doings have been done;
And that which shall be was.
—Christina G. Rossetti.

For the Housekeeper.

ADVANTAGES OF EARLY SHOPPING.

'I often think if others would profit by my experience they would save themselves any amount of time and annoyance by doing their shopping early in the day,' said a well-known woman the other morning as she started on her homeward walk well up the avenue.

'Years ago,' she continued, 'I used to get downtown sometimes between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning, would do my marketing and then go to the other shops, with the result that I always found the counters crowded and it was difficult for me to get waited on.

'One morning I came downtown with my husband, did my marketing and was in the shopping districts about 9 o'clock. The counters were not lined with impatient customers clamoring for attention. The saleswomen were not busy and the result was that my list was filled and I was homeward bound at about the time I usually started downtown.

'I took the hint and whenever I see a young housekeeper starting out as I am on my homeward way I feel like advising her to take a page out of my book of experience. This early shopping has given me so much extra time, and now I enjoy what used to be something of a burden. You try it once and you will never go back to the old way.'

'I believe I will,' said the young matron to whom the conversation was addressed. 'It certainly sounds sensible and any plan that enables one to save time in these busy days is worth adopting.'

'There is another side to the question,' replied the first speaker, 'and that is the relief to the salespeople. The early shopper gets more attention and spreading over the work for more hours means less rush at the rush time and consequently less weariness at the close of the day. I attribute lots of bargains I have secured in the past more to my habit of early shopping than to any other cause. There is time to show me such bargains and so I have a chance to see the goods for these special sales and take advantage of them.'

'In short, you are repeating the old proverb, 'It's the early bird that gets the worm,'' aren't you?' said the young matron, nodding a goodby.—Buffalo 'Express.'

Selected Recipes.

Orange Custard—Take the juice of six large sweet oranges; strain and sweeten to taste, stirring over the fire until the sugar is dissolved, skim carefully; remove from the fire and when nearly cold add the well-beaten yolks of six eggs and a pint of cold boiled milk. Return to fire and stir and cook until it thickens, then turn into glasses and when cold heap the beaten whites, sweetened with powdered sugar, over the top of each.

Orange Pie.—Beat the yolks of three eggs light with a cup of granulated sugar and a tablespoonful of butter. Add the pulp and juice of two oranges and the grated rind of half of one. Then add a cup of cold milk. Mix well and turn into a deep pie dish lined with pastry well baked. Put in a moderately hot oven and bake until custard is firm or set in the middle. Cool and cover with a meringue made of the beaten whites and three large tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Brown slightly in oven and serve cold.

White Mountain Cake.—Take two cups sugar, one-half cup butter, three cups flour, one cup milk, two eggs, two teaspoonfuls baking powder. After the sugar and butter have been creamed, add the rest and stir all together well. Bake in three layers and put together with icing or jelly.

Fruit Layer Cake.—Sift together two cupfuls of sugar, one-third cupful of butter, one cupful of sweet milk, three cupfuls of sifted flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder. When mixed divide into two parts and to one portion add beaten whites of five eggs and to the second part the beaten yolks. This batter may be baked in layers and then either put together in alternate layers of white and yellow with any fancied filling, or made into two separate layer cakes with different filling and icing, or it may be made into a loaf cake, adding to the yellow part one tablespoonful molasses, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful cloves, one-half of allspice, one-quarter pound citron sliced thin, one cupful chopped raisins and cupful of flour. Put the batter in the pan in alternate spoonfuls so that it will have a marbled appearance when done. Bake in moderately hot oven about forty-five minutes.

Chocolate Cookies.—Take a cupful of light brown sugar, one-half cupful melted butter, one whole egg and the yolk of another, one-half cupful sweet milk, two tablespoonfuls melted chocolate, one cupful raisins finely chopped, and one and one-half cupful flour, with two teaspoonfuls baking powder sifted through it. Mix well together and drop from a spoon on a greased tin, far enough apart so they will not touch as they spread. Bake a rich brown and brush over with melted chocolate sweetened.

Cream Cookies.—Two cupfuls sugar, one cupful butter, one cupful sour cream, two eggs, one teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful lemon, mix soft as you can roll.

Ginger Cookies.—One cupful molasses, one-half cupful shortening, three and one quarter cupfuls flour, one-half teaspoonful soda, one tablespoonful ginger, one and one-half teaspoonful salt. Heat molasses to boiling point and pour over shortening. Add dry ingredients mixed and sifted. Chill thoroughly. Toss one-fourth mixture on a floured board and roll as thinly as possible; shape with a small round cutter, first dipped in flour. Place near together on a buttered sheet and bake in a moderate oven. Gather up the trimmings and roll with another portion of dough. During rolling the bowl containing mixture should be kept in a cool place, or it will be necessary to add more flour to dough, which makes cookies hard rather than crisp and short.

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THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Danish physicians have formed a total ... society, and have caused a ... to be posted at all the railway ... in Denmark declaring alcohol ... stupefying poison,' and pointing ... every seventh man in Denmark ... drink.

The Universal Week of Prayer, for ... the Council of the Evangelical Al... are again arranging, will be from ... to 7. Already there are indica... that the week will be more exten... observed at home and abroad than ... previous year

Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis lauds the ... who are doing home missionary work ... the west in these nigh terms :—'Talk ... heroism! These home mission... are the true heroes. They are ... against the saloon and the gamb... and the overthrow of Sunday. ... are standing for the home, they ... strengthening the schools. They are ... formation work. They are toiling ... poverty, in homesickness, and some ... them in pain and in heartbreak. One ... years from now they will be ... upon as the pilgrim fathers of the ... west.'

Mr. Dowe Merriam, M.D., a native Li... of the Grebo tribe, is accepted ... missionary by the board of manag... of the Methodist Missionary Society. ... Merriam was born in the vicinity of ... Palmas, Liberia; was converted in ... childhood, received his preliminary train... in the Methodist Seminary at Cape ... Palmas, and in 1896 came to the United ... to complete his education. Last ... soon after receiving the degree of ... of medicine from Walden Univer..., he sailed for Liberia, returning to ... among his countrymen as a Chris... physician.

The King's Norton Guardians have ... the Christmas dinner beer for ... first time, because an inmate met ... an accident through the beer given ... years ago, and has been in the in... ever since. A few Boards of ... Guardians—notably those at Hudders... and Stockport—have decided to pro... beer for the workhouse inmates at ... Christmas. Inquiries just made show ... the leading English workhouses have ... for many years past substituted fruit, ... non-alcoholic beverages, etc., for beer, ... the Christmas dinner, and that the ... practice of providing beer is practically ... unknown in Ireland, Scotland or Wales.

After the evening service at Westmin... Chapel, London, England, on Sun... Dr. Campbell Morgan 'ordained' ... ladies as Sisters to work in the ... neighborhood. The Sisters, who wore ... picturesque uniforms, receive a salary ... only just sufficient for physical needs. ... The congregations on Sunday, especially ... in the evening, crowded the building, ... and over eight hundred remained for the ... ordination service, which was not con... concluded until half-past nine. The at... tendance at the Friday evening Bible ... School again shows a striking increase. ... Various activities have been started, and ... Westminster Chapel is now full of vigor ... and life.

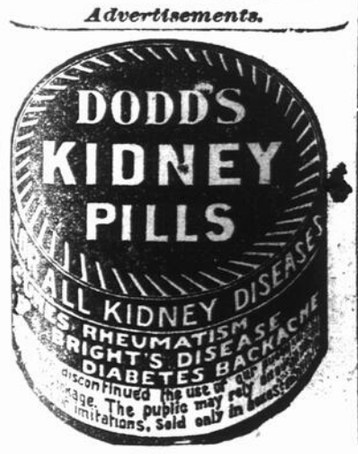
A Y. M. C. A. tent for work among ... the Japanese soldiers has been opened ... at Antoken, near the mouth of the Yalu ... river, permission having been obtained ... from the Minister of War. The tent, ... which is in charge of three workers, con... tains facilities for writing, a circulating ... library, a phonograph, games, simple me... dicines and bandages, toilet requisites, ... Tea will be constantly served. For ... the religious work, consisting of Gospel ... meetings, Bible classes and prayer meet... ings, personal work and tract distribu... tion, there are hymn-books, Bibles and ... Testaments, with tracts provided by the ... London Tract Society and Scripture por... tions furnished by the American Bible ... Society.

The (London) 'Christian World' says : ... The Rev. W. J. Dawson reached Eng... land on Monday after his preaching and ... lecturing tour in America. Mr. Daw... son looks well in spite of his severe pro... gramme in the United States, and de... clares that the voyage home has taken ... off the 'tiredness.' He returns with ... the keenest recollections of his tour. ... Everywhere he preached and lectured he ... met with hearty welcomes and overflow... ing audiences. The week's evangelistic ... services at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, ... were the culmination of a most delightful ... experience. Since the Des Moines meet... ing of the Triennial Congregational Coun... cil, where Mr. Dawson spoke on evangel... istic work, seventy requests for missions ... have been sent to Dr. Hillis. Mr. Daw... son will have stayed in America con... ducting missions in all the great cities ... for the next two years. The statement ... that he has received, or is likely to re... ceive an invitation to Clinton Avenue ... Church, Brooklyn, is inaccurate. Mr. ... Dawson has had no communication with ... that church. Nor has he received a doc... tor's degree, though the newspapers and ... some ministers persisted in calling ... him Dr. Dawson.

NOTABLE PERSONALITY.

George Trumbull Ladd has re... signed the chair of moral philosophy and metaphysics in Yale University, the resignation to take effect at the close of the academic year 1904-05, and he will avail himself of the pension privilege accorded by the vote of the Yale Corporation in 1897. He is president of the American Philosophical Society. Prof. Ladd was born at Painesville, Ohio, in 1842, and was graduated from the Western Reserve College in 1861, and Andover Theological Seminary in 1869. In 1890, upon the invitation of the Tokio and Bombay Universities, he lectured in Japan and India. In Tokio he was granted a personal interview with the Mikado, an unheard of honor to an American teacher, and also an interview with Marquis Ito, the Japanese Premier. From Japan he journeyed to Ceylon, and thence to India. In India, he was the first foreigner to be invited to address the students of the University of Bombay.—'Ram's Horn.'

Advertisements.



A PENTECOSTAL WAVE.

Great Revival in Wales.

The little country of Wales is now the scene of a most remarkable revival. It broke out apparently spontaneously and is affecting all denominations and all classes of people. So intense is the interest that throngs of people everywhere attend services held almost continuously from morning until past midnight, and thousands of miners go to their work in the coal mines early in order that they may hold religious services before beginning their day's toil.

For several years past there have been in Wales, as elsewhere throughout the Christian world, publicly and privately, frequent expressions made of longing for a revival. These have been answered in a wonderful manner.

At Blaenannerch, a young miner, named Evan Roberts, felt the call and compulsion of the Holy Spirit. He had already left the mine, and was at the Emlyn Grammar School, preparatory to his entering a theological school, when he received what he considers his baptism of fire, suddenly and authoritatively. He went home to the banks of the Llwchwr, on the confines of the two counties named above, and waited a week in quietness and expectancy. Then he began to bear testimony, speaking in simple phrase, of voices he had heard and visions he had seen. He started his work at home; the people became interested, moved and grew into overflowing crowds. Young people and others began to bear testimony in hymn and prayer and joyful surrender. An ordinary prayer meeting, became a service of conversion, and was prolonged night after night, sometimes without a break long past midnight. The young evangelist received invitations from all directions; he could accept only a small fraction of them. Wherever he has gone the large mining villages have been so roused that everything else is overshadowed. The converts already number thousands; and in this case there is no illusion, says a writer in the 'British Weekly,' the converts becoming directly associated with churches.'

The Rev. F. B. Meyer writes of this remarkable movement: 'It is impossible to account for this wonderful movement on any human or natural grounds. Judging it by its fruits in amended and saved lives, it is evidently, as Pentecost was, "from heaven," and I can only wish that it may spread, not only through the principality, but throughout the entire kingdom. It is the only method by which the irreligion, drunkenness, and impurity of our time can be successfully combated and arrested. Although I have been familiar with mission and revival services ever since I entered the ministry, I have never witnessed scenes such as are taking place in Wales. The Spirit of God is at work; and it would be wise, temporarily, to lay aside ornate services and elaborate sermons so that there might be no hindrance to the Spirit's working. How remarkable it is that when God begins to work he passes by our Gothic cathedrals and those who occupy prominent positions, and chooses unknown villages and unknown men! How good it is that foolish and weak and despised things—nay, things that are not—may at any moment become the chariot in which he rides forth for the salvation of the world. God speed my young brothers Evan Roberts and Sydney Evans.'

'What's the use,' says the Rev. John McNeill, 'of praying and praying for years, as we have been doing, and saying in our prayers, in so many words, "Lord, send us whomsoever thou wilt send, and in whatever way thou pleasest, but only send us times of awakening and revival," and then, when the Lord takes us at our word, getting nervous, and timid, and alarmed? By all means, let the "Church in Wales" be sober and scriptural, and try the spirits whether they be of God. But let her not be afraid if the Spirit of the Lord should, for a time, break up utterly that which we value far too much—viz., this deadly, dull, respectable formality that passes for Christian worship and Christian work. I read of shoutings, and raptures, and strong cryings and tears. Well, well; all that is in the Psalm Book; and surely the Psalm Book is an orthodox directory for worship. Oh, the weary years we have had of the mechanical and formal! There were "extravagances" in '59, and things we would rather have done without; but we can all see now that the Christians who got frightened or angered (McCheyne was told that he was destroying religion in Dundee) were all wrong. If public-houses are being forsaken and men and women are flocking to God's house and to God's word, and forsaking sin, and seeking salvation and finding it, then even the soberest-minded Presbyterians may put up with a little. "Can a devil open the eyes of the blind?"'

All the Welsh counties are under the revival spell, and all classes and denominations. The breaking down of the barriers of sect is one of the features of the situation. The incidents of the work are as abundant as they are wonderful. One man, who was a confirmed spendthrift, and was deeply in debt, insisted on paying his creditors every halfpenny he owed. He could not reconcile religious freedom with tell-tale ledgers staring him in the face. The revenues of the drink-shops are decreasing. 'Four pounds a week takings instead of £40,' said the proprietor of a popular hostelry. Travelling theatrical companies are in despair. One came to a town by one train and departed by the next. Dancing classes are losing their hold on the young people, and, as for drunkenness, the Rhondda Valley and Aberdare Valley Police Courts are standing evidences of a sobered population Principal Prys, Trevecca, a great Welsh evangelical orator, was affected to tears at one service. He is the controlling genius of the Welsh Calvinistic College.

At Cilfynydd the Welsh Congregational minister says that a complete change has come over the village. There has been a great spiritual awakening, with the noticeable facts that swearing is not now heard among the colliers, and the wives of the men are benefiting by their husbands shunning the public-houses. At Pontycymmer a bookmaker offered two sums of £50 each to a church, renounced betting, and went into the pit to work. At Treorky every chapel has been packed two or three times daily—those unable to get inside holding meetings in the street.

A TYPICAL SERVICE.

A description of one meeting is practically a description of well-nigh all the meetings. The service is introduced in the ordinary way, and then one becomes conscious of some remarkable 'influence.' It sways the whole congregation, and without any apparent cause all rise to their feet. Then follows a scene which cannot be described except as 'indescribable.' Some leap, others walk about holding up their arms, some shout Welsh words of praise and prayer. At one meeting in the valley, women swooned away, and others nursed them in the fashion of a mother nursing her child. A young collier stood up to pray. Two or three of his friends clung to him, weeping and shouting. Some stood on the seats, others clapped their hands.

When Miss Annie Davies, who has done so much to help the revival work by means of her magnificent voice, sang the Welsh hymn 'None but Jesus,' she was so overcome when she reached the line, 'Yes, all, my Saviour, all for me,' that she broke down. There was a strange and abrupt silence in the service, and tears quietly streamed down the face of Mr. Roberts.

'I shall not want this any more; I am giving myself to Christ,' said a penitent to the pastor of a church at Ton, Rhondda, and he handed straightway his ticket of membership for a drinking club.

The same stirring features are noted everywhere. Hosts of letters have been received by Mr. Roberts from all parts of the country, and the deep interest taken in the work is shown by the attendance. One man has actually walked every step from London in order to hear and see what is done in Wales. Bridgend court, which deals with all the police work of the three coal valleys, has been virtually empty. The revival has given the magistrates a holiday.

A colliery official relates that he had, quietly and unseen, watched a haulier, while walking towards the pit bottom, turn aside more than once, and when at last he came up to him, found him praying fervently for forgiveness of the sins of his life—and he had been a somewhat notorious young fellow.

Mr. D. A. Thomas, M.P., states that the manager of a colliery in which he is interested tells him that the revival had made the colliers better colliers, and another indication of the effects of the revival is greater regularity in attendance of the men at work.

SOLEMN SERVICE IN AN ABERDARE PIT.

A visitor writes: 'I went down to the prayer-meeting at the Nantmelyn Colliery, 450 feet below the surface, with the manager, Mr. Edward Pugh, a staunch Methodist, for my guide. The workmen on the night shift had gone down half an hour earlier than the usual time so as not to interfere with the operations of the pit. Seventy yards from the bottom of the shaft, in the stables, we came to the prayer-meeting. One of the workmen was reading the sixth chapter of St. Matthew to about eighty comrades. He stood erect amongst the group, reading in a dim, fantastic light that danced with the swinging lamps and vanished softly into surrounding darkness. A number of lamps were attached to a heavy post, closely wedged to support the roof, and around the impressive figure the colliers grouped themselves. Some were in the characteristic stooping posture, others half-reclined against the side of the road, with their lamps fastened to their pockets; others, again, stood in the middle of the passage. Earnest men, all of them, faces that bore the scars of the underground toiler; downcast eyes that seemed to be "the homes of silent prayer"; strong frames that quivered with a new emotion. Hymns were sung and fervent prayer offered up. Such was the simple service of rugged men; honest, earnest, plain. It was kept up until the moment came for commencing the night's work.'

GREAT MEETINGS AT BLAENCWM.

Mr. Evan Roberts, at the close of his memorable mission at Treorky, proceeded to Blaencwm, and there two chapels were crowded to overflowing. Mr. Roberts addressed a congregation of at least fifteen hundred people. This service was commenced in a rather singular way, an appeal for Scriptural texts resulting in a chorus of voices reciting verses. Then came prayers from aged folk, followed by spirited renderings of old hymn tunes. For an hour Mr. Roberts delivered a practical address, emphasizing the need of the churches to awake, and imploring his congregation to more carefully study the Word of God. It was not sufficient to open the Bible on Sundays—they should always feel a thirst for its truths, and have them imprinted on their minds. Stirring incidents accompanied his appeal for public confession. From all parts of the building came responses in portions of Scripture, hymns and prayer. 'The devil trembles,' the missioner exclaimed, amid renewed outbursts.

The religious awakening is daily becoming more marked in Pontypridd. An unusual sight was witnessed in the streets on a recent afternoon, the students at the Collegiate School holding meetings on the Tumble, in Taff street, and by the Fountain, singing hymns as they marched through the streets. A meeting was afterwards held at Penuel Chapel, and several conversions took place.

THE FIRE STILL SPREADING.

One of the most striking features of the revival in Wales is that it has overleaped all barriers, not only between the various Nonconformist bodies, but even between Nonconformity and the Established Church. During the past week a powerful spiritual influence has been working in Anglican congregations, especially in the Rhymney Valley, where Canon Williams has taken a leading part in conducting mission services. Preaching on Sunday, the Warden of St. Michael's College, Aberdare, said that respectable members of Anglican congregations were prone to think that revivals were all very well for the Salvation Army and people of that kind, but that they themselves needed no conversion. In his opinion the more respectable people were, the more they required conversion. The Bishop of Llandaff, noting with satisfaction the evidence of changed lives in those who have come under the influence of the revival, has given the movement a cautious episcopal sanction. On Tuesday, under the presidency of the Archdeacon of Llandaff, more than sixty clergymen met at Pontypridd to consider how they might take part in the revival. Already in many of their churches prayer-meetings are being held, and it was decided to hold missions and in other ways seek to use for good the present wave of religious enthusiasm. Mr. Evan Roberts returned to the Rhondda Valley from Caerphilly at the close of last week, and after spending several days at Ferndale, was at Mardy on Sunday and Tylorstown on Monday and Tuesday. At the latter place, even during the day, his crowded congregations were largely composed of working miners. The conspicuous mark of the meetings continues to be spontaneous outbursts of singing and prayer, and the joyous fervor which characterizes them is unabated. In several places a determined attack in the form of services has been made on the public-houses, and the publicans are resenting their loss of custom. Mr. Roberts has been urged to visit Cardiff and Swansea, but has not yet decided to go. General Booth naturally is eager that the Salvation Army shall share in the revival work, and on Tuesday on his way from Manchester he addressed meetings at Rhos and Wrexham. Mr. and Mrs. Bramwell Booth have gone to South Wales to direct operations there.

The Rev. C. Silvester Horne, who was in Wales last week with Mr. Lloyd George, M.P., contributes to 'London Opinion' an extremely interesting estimate of the revival. He believes in its genuineness, and defends some of its eccentricities. 'We Free Churchmen,' he says, 'are only too familiar with desperate efforts to fan lukewarm embers of religious life into a vigorous flame by the engagement of a missioner and the holding of organized mission services. The effects are sometimes good and permanent, but they are usually very restricted. . . . So far as I can learn, there has been a minimum of organization in Wales. No one personality has been necessary to stimulate the languid interest of moribund churches. Chapels have filled as if by a common unpremeditated impulse. The spirit of faith and expectancy has been abroad. Men and women have looked less to an individual and mechanical method than to the living Spirit of power and love.'—'The Christian World.'

AN UNEXPECTED RESULT OF THE WELSH REVIVAL.

An unexpected result of the spread of the revival movement is noticeable at Bethesda. This struggling industrial village was the chief centre of disturbance during the celebrated Penrhyn quarry trouble a few years ago. Not the least disastrous results of that great conflict were its effects upon the religious life of the community. Things were bad enough when the men were all on one side and the officials on the other. But when internal dissensions split the men into two hostile camps, and one section, driven by the sufferings of loved ones, sought re-employment at the quarries against the wishes of their fellows, then, indeed, were the Scriptures literally fulfilled, for in scores of families a man's foes were they of his own household. Never, indeed, except in civil war, could such family dissensions have been so universal throughout a normally peaceful community. That which divided individual families divided even more every Christian community in the place. Lifelong Nonconformists were driven to seek refuge in the Establishment; churchmen by tradition and connection sought peace and solace in the chapels. A Sunday-school teacher, who had reared generations of Bible scholars in his chapel, saw his whole class rise from their seats and quit the schoolroom when he first put in an appearance after having sought re-engagement at the quarry. Church communicants refused to accept the sacrament at the hands of deacons whom they had been wont to venerate; and so the tale ran on through practically every place of worship in the whole village.

'Having regard to all the circumstances,' says the 'Christian World,' 'those best qualified to judge had long since come to the conclusion that the wounds—domestic and connexional—caused by these unhappy dissensions could never be healed until at least the present generation had passed away. And yet now comes the news that a week's revival services have already done much to heal the breach.. Men have come back to their old chapels, though they had declared that they would never more cross their threshold. Whilom lifelong friends, sworn to be lifelong enemies, refusing to recognize each other in the street, all but literally fell on each other's necks in the chapel. Deacons who, if they engaged in prayer two years ago, would have driven three-fourths of the congregation out of the chapel now take part in the services with those who literally stoned them a short while since. The women-folk of Bethesda played a no less prominent part than the men in the great industrial struggle—they are playing a no less prominent part now in the re-establishment of the reign of the Prince of Peace. Women who summoned each other at the police court during the heat of the fight now cordially co-operate in organizing the women's daily prayer-meeting at Bethesda, which has become as important an institution as Mr. Hugh Hughes's preaching services. Five hundred women gather together every afternoon at Bethesda to hold a service of prayer, and it is no uncommon sight to see women who have not spoken to each other for two years past mingling their tears, and publicly accompanying each other in supplication at these gatherings.'

SINGING HYMNS AT A SALOON DOOR.

The Young People's Society of the fashionable Lincoln Park Baptist Church, Cincinnati, U.S., has started to sing and pray a saloon out of business. The saloon under ban is situated near the church, and is annoying the young people of the sanctuary. The inmates of the saloon were frightened when the Rev. R. G. Robbins and about forty of his flock knelt in front of the building and commenced singing Gospel hymns. At the first strains of 'Onward, Christian soldiers' those in the saloon, with visions of Carrie Nation, fled pell-mell from the house. Several other hymns were sung and prayer offered, and by the time they arrived at 'Washed in the blood' there was a crowd of several hundred people. The police then dispersed the singers, but they say they will sing down the saloon sooner or later.—'Christian Herald.'

A NEW BISHOP FOR CHINA.

The Rev. Logan Herbert Roots, who was recently consecrated missionary-bishop of Hankow, China, in Trinity Church, Boston, is a young man of unusual promise who inherits the best traditions of the Episcopal Church in the South. He came in early life under the influence of Phillips Brooks, and, when a student at Harvard, exerted a large influence. Whether giving his simple testimony in the devotional meeting, or attending to the routine work of the secretarial office; conferring with college preachers, or laboring with a student in his room; speaking at a missionary rally in a local church, or pleading with a group of sailors gathered on the deck of a vessel in South Boston, his earnest, sincere message always rang true. It is not merely a coincidence that out of his own class of 1891 twenty-six men entered the ministry, that several of his personal friends became Student Volunteers, and that the Harvard Y. M. C. A. became committed to that movement. His dream of a home at Harvard for all the religious societies has been realized in Phillips Brooks House.—Boston 'Congregationalist.'

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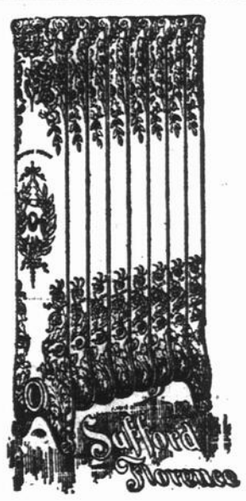

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LETTERS FROM READERS.

PROHIBITION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I must again transgress upon your space, as some explanation is evidently necessary. In your editorial comment on my letter on 'Moral reform,' and touching on the question of prohibition policy, you say, 'I unwisely denounce the whole past course of the Alliance without any foundation for such remarks.' I was astonished and read and re-read my letter again, looking for words that might contain any suggestion of denunciation, and I utterly fail to find one word on which that construction might be placed. Why, the letter was written in a complimentary mood. I was pleased to think that the Alliance showed signs of moving with the times. Any organization might change its policy, any one might recommend a change of policy, but surely that does not lay him open to the charge of denouncing all its past course of action. The Japanese have not yet captured Port Arthur, and may have to adopt a thorough change of tactics before gaining their desired end, but if they did, surely no one would be so foolish as to say all their past efforts were fruitless. I fully recognize the good work the Alliance has done in the way of making abstainers, and in raising and organizing public opinion against the liquor traffic, and if they have only stemmed the tide of evil and barred the progress of this terrible juggernaut which so ruthlessly rides down all it touches, they have done much.

What I tried to point out was that the Alliance, on its own showing, according to the manifesto issued some weeks since, 'they now recognized the uselessness of depending on either political party, and declared that they had forfeited all claim to the support of the electors who put temperance principles above political partisanship, and urging all temperance people to elect men independent of party who will work for temperance legislation.' Previous to the elections they issued an appeal to the electors in which they state :—'It is matter for regret that for twenty-five years past the government, either Conservative or Liberal, has done little or nothing to promote the cause of temperance.' Now, we all, individuals as well as organizations, have to learn in the hard school of experience, and the Alliance, in coming to these conclusions, are only in the position of the temperance party the world over, who are recognizing that prohibition will only be attained through a party organized and elected with that as their main object. Recognizing this as the great reform which includes all other reforms, they naturally and logically put it as the first reform. In England we have the National Prohibition party, instituted some years since, for that specific purpose, In Scotland, three years ago, the more advanced members of the I. O. G. T., instituted the Scottish Prohibition party, which, according to latest accounts I have had, is making remarkable progress and gaining a large measure of public support. In America in June last, the 'New Voice' says : 'The prohibition party has been furnishing the backbone of the temperance reform in America for a quarter of a century. The leaders of the Good Templars are largely party prohibitionists. In New Zealand we find the prohibition party agitating for absolute prohibition while the saloon-keepers are crying for local option.

There is nothing to be gained by the Alliance, or any branch of the temperance party, hypnotizing themselves into the belief that they are making progress towards prohibition. The records all tell against that. In spite of an ever-increasing army of abstainers there is also an ever-increasing army of drunkards. The reports published a fortnight ago showing alarmingly large increases of arrests for drunkenness, even in prohibition (local) provinces, simply demonstrate that no scheme of regulating the traffic will be a success, the evil is national and calls for a national remedy, and the only way to mend the traffic is to end it, by national prohibition. Now, if I could without my motives being misconstrued, I should like to shortly and impartially review the record of the Alliance, always bearing in mind that the Alliance, like all other bodies, has had to qualify in the school of experience, and profit by the lessons of the past. The Alliance has certainly gone a long way in the direction of compromise, in fact, its every effort has been more or less a compromise. As stated in its constitution, its objects are 'to call forth and direct an enlightened public opinion, to procure the total and immediate suppression of the traffic'; yet never once so far as I can learn, have they, recognizing the righteousness of their demand, rose up and demanded from those who legalize the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, that they shall totally and immediately suppress the traffic.

Now, sir, I claim that Canada would only be keeping pace with the other nations in this important matter, and, further, that the Alliance as representing the concensus of temperance opinion, would only be honoring itself, in carrying out its fundamental principles, and demanding now the total and immediate suppression of the traffic. Independent candidates can never have a chance against against organized parties, and the Alliance in organizing a prohibition party, have all the necessary machinery ready to hand, and I have no doubt would command a very large measure of support throughout the Dominion. It may take years of demanding before we attain our objections, but the sooner we make our demand, backed up by persistent and consistent effort, then the sooner will an enlightened public conscience be prepared to appreciate and give effect to our worthy and unselfish desire to eliminate and for ever blot out that which, more than all else curses and blights humanity.

'New occasions teach new duties,
Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still, and onward
Who would keep abreast of Truth.'

W. D. M.

DR. OSLER—'DON'T BELIEVE ANYTHING AGAINST A DOCTOR.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of Thursday you give an account of an address by Dr. Osler to a large assemblage of physicians at Toronto. In it he is reported to have said, in urging a more fraternal spirit in the ranks of the profession: 'Never believe what you hear against your brother practitioner, not even if you know it to be true.'

We have always supposed that the profession was clannish to a degree, and that by their etiquette the patient was a subordinate object compared with a brother practitioner; but this advice, if taken literally, goes much farther. If you are not to believe what you know to be true, can a doctor interfere or act on a knowledge which he ought to disregard? If he is told, and knows, that a patient is being seriously maltreated, say poisoned by a brother practitioner, is professional etiquette to shut his mouth, and hold his hand, and prevent him from interfering? There have been cases, as far as my memory goes, in the annals of the criminal courts in England, where it appeared that doctors knew of wrong being done by a brother practitioner to his patient, and took no action, did not interfere. I cannot believe that Dr. Osler intended to advise such a course to his audience, but his words are open to serious misconstruction, like those of Bishop Archambault to an independent French Canada.

Taken in any sense, they seem, at all events, to tend to placing doctors on a pedestal apart from ordinary mortals, and to forming the profession into a mutual admiration society. As Dr. Osler has given this advice to the doctors, allow me to give an advice to patients and the public at large. It is this: In cases where doctors who follow Dr. Osler's advice are concerned, never believe what they may say in favor of or in exculpation of another doctor, unless you yourself know it to be true.

PATIENT.

Montreal, Dec. 30, 1904.

HARBOR REORGANIZATION.

PROPOSED PERSONNEL OF THE FINANCE AND WORKS COMMITTEES.

The reorganization of the entire harbor management is now attracting the attention and study of the members of the Trust.

The Commissioners, on motion of Mr. W. E. Doran, introduced at a recent meeting, unanimously decided to have only two committees to replace those now in existence. These will be known as 'finance' and 'works,' and the members will share in the administration.

Messrs. Alex. McFee and W. E. Doran have been named to arrange the matter of reorganization and possibly to recommend the personnel of the new committees.

It was learned yesterday that it is proposed to have five members form the Finance Committee, namely, the Hon. Senator Mackay, Messrs. Robert Bickerdike, M.P.; E. L. Geoffrion, James Crathern and E. H. Lemay; while the Works Committee would have as its members the Hon. Senator Mackay, Messrs. Robert Bickerdike, M.P., W. E. Doran, Alex. McFee, Robert Retord, A. Racine, and Mayor Laporte.

Other matters of interest to the future management and control of the harbor are also under discussion, and it is expected that a report will be made to the Board immediately after the new year, recommending the adoption of the above recommendations

SPECIAL CAR SERVICE.

FIVE-CENT AND TICKET FARES ACCEPTED AFTER MIDNIGHT.

The Montreal Street Railway management have arranged to give the public a special car service to-day, to-morrow and Monday next, in order to meet the expected rush of city and suburban New Year traffic.

On Saturday night, after midnight, the usual five-cent and ticket fares will be accepted on all lines operated by this company within the city limits.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

At the New Year's Day reception held by the Y. M. C. A., Montreal, thousands of people will avail themselves of paying a visit to that attractive institution. One of the interesting features will be a dozen of the large photographic views of the Grand Trunk Railway System that were on exhibition at the World's Fair, St. Louis, and which were awarded the gold medal. These will comprise scenes of some of the favorite summer resort districts along the line of the Grand Trunk Railway System, and the pictures are considered by experts to be among the finest photographic productions that are made.

BISHOP HARTZELL IN OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 30.—Bishop Hartzell, of the Methodist Episcopal Church in South Africa, reached Ottawa this morning to confer with Earl Grey respecting church affairs in his diocese. The distinguished clergyman was brought in contact with Earl Grey when the latter was administrator of Rhodesia, and received valuable support from His Lordship at that time.

A TRADER ASSIGNS.

Mrs. E. Bookstein, carrying on business as trader, under the name of E. Bookstein, has consented to assign at the demand of Max Novick.

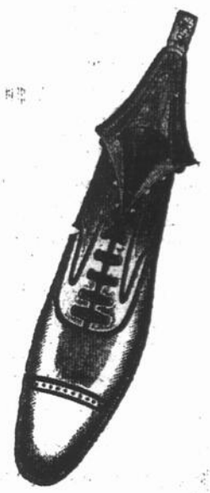
SECOND-HAND PIANOS WANTED

We will buy and pay cash for at least ten good second-hand upright pianos. Wanted immediately. C. W. Lindsay, Limited, 2366 St. Catherine street.

Advertisements.

Stewart's Annual SHOE SALE

10 and 20 p.c. Discount off all Regular Lines.



SPECIAL BARGAIN TABLES

3 STORES:

2295 St. Catherine St.
237 St. James St.
1541 St. Catherine St.

BOSTON TUNNEL.

OPENED YESTERDAY FOR TRAFFIC.

Boston, Dec. 30.—The submarine tunnel connecting Boston and East Boston was opened for public travel this morning.

The tunnel is one of the longest subwater tunnels in the world. Its total length is a mile and a quarter, although only about 2,700 feet is under water. It was constructed at a cost of $3,000,000 by the city of Boston, which has leased it for a term of twenty-five years, dating from 1897, to the Boston Elevated Railway Company, which will use the tunnel exclusively for the passage of its electric cars between Boston and East Boston. About four and a half years have been consumed in its construction. The tunnel is built entirely of concrete. It has a maximum width of twenyt-three feet 8 inches, and an average height under the harbor of twenty-feet six inches. The lowest point of the tunnel is about ninety feet below mean high water. The tube is declared by experts to be absolutely fireproof and practically safe against leakage. The system of ventilation, which is said to be excellent, includes the employment of a duct running through the upper part of the tunnel with an air exhaust by the use of electric fans.

ESTATE MUST PAY.

Mr. Justice Dunlop rendered judgment yesterday, in the case of J. M. Mitchell vs. W. J. Simpson, et al. This was a claim against the James Cooper estate on one of a series of notes in favor of Mrs. J. A. Wright, the whole aggregating some $30,000. The principal plea to the action was want of consideration, and the point was also raised that Mrs. Wright was indebted to deceased. The court maintained the action and rendered judgment in favor of plaintiff for $14,000.

THE DIGNARD FAILURE.

Cleophas Dignard, biscuit manufacturer, who consented to assign a few days ago, has now filed his statement showing liabilities of about $70,000. The principal creditors interested are the Hochelaga Bank, $15,000; the Alliance Nationale, $16,447; J. D. Boileau, $10,000; O. Champagne, $10,000; J. Benoit, Crysler, Ont., $8,000. Among the assets are the stock in trade and real estate.

A SAD MISSION.

Kingston, Ont., Dec. 30.—The Rev. Rural Dean, Taylor, of Aylmer, Que., also of the Montreal Diocese, is in the city at the bedside of his dying father.

PRESENTATION AT HAWKESBURY.

The members of the Union Christian Endeavor Society at Hawkesbury gathered at St. Paul's Manse on Wednesday evening, and presented Mrs. Miller, the pastor's wife, with a massive upholstered easy chair as a small token of their esteem and regard. The president of the Society, Mr. J. D. Stewart, made the presentation, and Mr. Millar suitably responded.

SPEAKERSHIP AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Dec. 30.—The Hon. N. A. Belcourt said to-day that he had heard nothing of the report published in Toronto that he was to remain Speaker of the House of Commons for one more session, and that the Hon. Lawrence Power was to continue as Speaker of the Senate during the session of 1905. The Premier refused to discuss the matter, and other ministers say the question of the Speakerships has not yet been dealt with.

DENVER BALLOT BOX FRAUDS.

Denver, Dec. 30.—Chief Justice Gabbert to-day announced the decision of the Supreme Court to grant the petition of Governor-elect Alva Adams for the opening of all the ballot boxes used in Denver at the late election, and a full investigation of all frauds. Mr. Adams's object in filing the petition was to secure a legal determination of the question whether he or Mr. James H. Peabody is entitled to fill the office of governor for the next two years.

MR. HORSEY BEREAVED.

Kingston, Ont., Dec. 30.—The Rev. H. E. Horsey, B.D., of Abbotsford, Que., has been bereaved by the death of his mother. Mrs. R. M. Horsey was aged sixty-nine years. She had been ill for ten weeks. Two sons and four daughters survive.

DEATH OF MRS. McCROSSIE.

Kingston, Dec. 30.—Mrs. William McCrossie died last night, aged sixty-three. She was vice-president and treasurer of the Montreal Conference branch of the Women's Missionary Society. Heart failure was the cause. The Rev. Allan McCrossie, New York, is a son.

CAPTAIN THACKER.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 30.—The Militia Department has been notified that Captain Thacker was expected to sail for Canada by the SS. 'Empress of Japan' on Dec. 23. He went to hospital on Nov. 15 for an operation. Whilst in hospital he was favored with attention at the hands of the Imperial Family.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

LEGAL.

QUEBEC.

TESTAMENTARY.

Enquirer.—A made his will when residing in Province of Ontario, writing it himself, and signing before two witnesses. He is now residing in the Province of Quebec, and wishes to add a codicil. Can this be done in same way, or must it be done by a notary? Ans.—It can be done in the same way.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

A.M.—If I rent a house to a party for a term of one or more years, should I sell the property during that term, does that break the lease? If so, can the tenant be compelled to move? Ans.—A lease exceeding one year cannot be invoked against a subsequent purchaser unless it has been registered.

ONTARIO.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS DUTIES —DOMESTIC RELATIONS.

H.H.H., Ont.—1. I intend moving to the United States. Will duty be collected on household furniture; also horse and cow intended for personal use? 2. Husband and wife are parted. Which can claim child, a girl six years' old? At what age can father claim her? 3. If father took child to the United States could mother come from Canada and take her away? 4. Husband goes to the United States. Can wife compel support, she still living in Canada? If the wife came and lived in the United States could she compel support there? Ans.—1. There would probably be some duty charged and a small fee to the United States consul with whom you would arrange the matter. 2 and 3. It is the true interest and welfare of the child that would be consulted by the court in case of any contest over the infant's custody, and not the interest of either parent, although, other things being equal, the father has the stronger legal claim. 4. It would depend upon circumstances as to which we are not sufficiently informed to enable us to answer the questions.

LOSS BY HOTEL FIRE.

Enquirer, Ont.—A young man, boarding at a hotel in Ontario, loses a considerable portion of his clothing and other things in a fire which destroyed the building. Has the young man a legal claim against the proprietor for damages to the extent of the loss? Ans.—It is probable that he has up to $40. If his loss exceeded that sum he being able to legally maintain his claim in respect of the excess would depend upon various circumstances as to which full and accurate information would be necessary in order to an opinion being given.

A CASE FOR SETTLEMENT.

Subscriber.—I owed B an account which he asked me to sign a note for when we had a settlement. 1. Can B insist on me pay the note whether I owe him or not? I do not think I owe him as much as he says I do. We have not had a settlement for four or five years. 2. Can I compel him to give me an itemized bill before he can sue me? He says he will not. Ans.—1. It is probable that the note can be collected. 2. No, but you would do well to see a solicitor and employ him to straighten the matter out for you.

MAKING UP LOST TIME.

J.A.P., Ont.—1. A man hires for six months; he loses some days; in making up time can he count the Sabbath as working day? 2. If he proposes working on a holiday, can he take another day? Ans.—1. No. 2. He can, with his employer's consent, but not otherwise.

GOVERNMENT BOOK ON WEEDS.

The Department of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec has just issued a very interesting illustrated pamphlet on the weeds to be found in the province and the means to destroy them. The book also contains a list of native medicinal plants and their special properties.

Advertisements.

THERE ARE NO SWEATERS "JUST AS GOOD" AS

Knit-to-fit REGISTERED & PATENTED SWEATERS.

These goods are to be had in all Colors and Combinatcons of Colors. They are worn by the Members of the most prominent athletic clubs in the City, and are noted for the entire satisfaction which they give.

WITH STANDING COLLARS, $1.75 to $4.25. WESCUTS, $3 50 to $4.50

(Our Illustrated Catalogue free on request.)

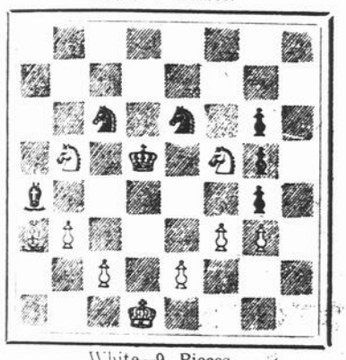
THE KNIT-TO-FIT MFG. CO.,

Phone Up 2788, *2469 St. Catherine Street.*

This store closes at 6 p.m. Saturdays at 9.30 p.m.

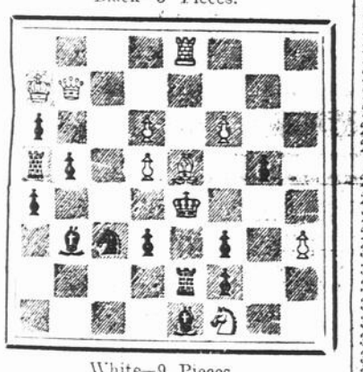
CHESS

Saturday, Dec. 31, 1904.
PROBLEM NO. 914.
Black—7 Pieces.



White—9 Pieces.
White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM NO. 928.
Black—3 Pieces.



White—9 Pieces.
White to play and mate in three moves.

CORRECTIONS.

The two problems diagrammed above were incorrectly printed in last week's set, a White P being omitted from No. 914, and the White rook being wrongly placed in No. 928 problem 931 should read 'Black K at K 4,' not Kt at K 4. All others were correctly given.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Lasker has accepted Marshall's challenge. The match will probably take place in October next.

Latest score in Sawyer-Jacob's match: Jacobs, 5; Sawyer, 3; no draws.

GAME NO. 951.

Seventh game of the Sawyer-Jacobs match.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Jacobs. White.	Sawyer. 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—B 4	4 B—Q 3
5 B—Kt 3	5 B x B (a)
6 R P x B	6 P—Q Kt 3
7 P—K 2	7 B—Kt 2
8 Kt—K B 3	8 Q Kt—Q 2
9 P x Q P	9 P x P
10 B Q 3	10 Kt—K 5 (b)
11 B x Kt	11 P x B
12 Kt—Q 2	12 Kt—B 3
13 B—Q B 1	13 Q—K 2
14 Q—B 2	14 P—Q B 4 (c)
15 Q—R 4 ch	15 K—B 1 (d)
16 P x P	16 Q x P
17 Q—D (e)	17 Q—K R 5
18 P—Kt 4 ch	18 K—Kt 1
19 Kt x P (f)	19 Kt—Kt 5 (g)
20 P—K B 3	20 R—K 1 (h)
21 B 7 ! (i)	21 B x Kt (j)
22 P x B	22 P—B 4
23 Q 5 ch	23 K—B 1
24 Q 7 (k)	24 Q—Kt 3
25 R 4	25 Q—B 3
26 B x B P	26 Kt—K 4
27 P ch	27 Q x Q
28 Q	28 Kt—B 2
29 Kt ch	29 K x R
30 Q 6 ch	30 K—K 3
31 R	31 R x Kt
32 1	32 R—Q B 1
33 2	33 P—Q R 4
34 1	34 P—R 3
35 K 2	35 K—K 4
36 B 4 ch	36 K—K 5
37 Kt 4	Resigns.

NOTES BY C. S. J.

(a) Marshall prefers Black's position after this. Practice is oft a different matter.

(b) Doubtful. Black gets a weak pawn along.

(c) Black should castle here.

(d) If Q or Kt interposes then 16 P x P comes out a point behind.

(e) There is much to decide on here. The move in the text move is the Q—R 5 threat. But White preferred the chance.

(f) Q or P—B 3 are both good. But the text move is probably best as it wins a pawn for the time at least.

(g) B x Kt and then Kt—Kt 5 probably more pressing. The variations hereabouts are very interesting.

(h) P—B 4 has considerable in it. White continues 21 Q—t—Kt 5, P—K R 3; 22 Kt—R 3, P—R 3; 23 Kt—R 3, with still the best of it.

(i) Decisive. Q Kt—Kt 5 is not so good now.

(j) If P—B 4; 22 Q—Q 4, etc.

(k) This puts an end to the game practically. From here on it is all fair sailing.

GAME NO. 952.

Brilliancy prize at Cambridge Springs.
(Queen's Gambit Declined.)

White, C. Schlechter.	Black. Dr. E. Lasker.
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 P—Kt 5	4 B—K 2
5 P—K 3	5 Castles.
6 Kt—B 3	6 P—Q Kt 3
7 B—Q 3	7 B—Kt 2 (a)
8 P x P	8 P x P
9 Kt—K 5	9 P—B 4
10 Q R—B sq	10 Kt—B 3
11 Castles.	11 Kt x Kt (b)
12 P x Kt	12 Kt—K sq.
13 B—K B 4	13 P—B 4
14 Q—B 2	14 P—K Kt 4 (c)
15 B—Kt 3	15 P—K B 5
16 B x P ch	16 K—R sq
17 Q—Kt 6 (d)	17 Kt—B 3
18 P x Kt	18 R x P
19 Q—R 5	19 K—Kt 2
20 Q x P ch (e)	20 K x B
21 B x P	21 R—Kt 3
22 Q—R 5 ch	22 K—Kt 2
23 K R—Q sq (f)	23 P—Q 5
24 B—Kt 3	24 R—Kt 4
25 B—K 5 ch	25 K—Kt sq
26 Q—R 8 ch	26 K—B 2
27 Q—R 7 ch	27 K—K3
28 B—Kt 3	28 P x Kt (g)
29 R x Q	29 P x P
30 R (Q 3)—Q sq!	30 P x R (Q)
31 R x Q	31 R—Q sq
32 P—B 4	32 R (Kt4)—Q 4
33 P—K 4	33 R—Q 8 ch
34 R x R	34 R x R ch
35 K—B 2	35 R—Q 5
36 P—B 5 ch	36 K—Q 2
37 P—K 5	37 Resigns (h)

Notes by Van Vliet.

(a) It will be noted that Dr. Lasker's development is rather out of the ordinary, and that, evidently, he was not afraid of 8 B x Kt, B x B; 9 P x P, P x P; 10 P—K R 4, followed by Kt—K Kt 5, or, if allowed, 11 B x P ch, K x B; 12 Kt—K Kt 5 ch, etc.

(b) The exchange of pieces does not commend itself to our provincial simplicity, for it seems to give White an immediate attack. Presumably, Black hoped to gain, ultimately by having an open diagonal for his queen's bishop. In this, however, as well as in later stages of the encounter, the champion's judgment was at fault.

(c) Rather a wild enterprise, in such a position, and not at all in accordance with Dr. Lasker's usual methods.

(d) Threatening to win offhand by 18 Q—R 5 if Black ventures, 17..P x B. White is, of course, forced to play thus, in self-defence, as he cannot save his B on K—Kt 3.

(e) Again forced, as if 20 P x P, R—R 3 wins the K B.

(f) Highly important, in view of the fact that Black threatens P—Q 5.

(g) Desperation: Black had, however, really nothing to lose, the game having gone before.

(h) Further resistance would have been futile. Herr Schlechter is to be congratulated, although this is distinctly a case where, in our opinion, the loser should have been awarded one half of the 'brilliance' prize for his very able assistance.

GAME NO. 953.

Correspondence match in Austro-Hungary.

(King's Bishop's Opening.)

White. M. Beau.	Black. G. Mayer.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 B—B 4	2 Kt—K B 3
3 Kt—K B 3 (a)	3 Kt x P
4 P—Q 3 (b)	4 Kt—K B 3
5 Kt x P	5 P—Q 4 (c)
6 B—Kt 3	6 B—Q 3
7 P—Q 4	7 Castles
8 Castles	8 P—Q B 4
9 P—Q B 3	9 Kt—B 3
10 Kt x Kt	10 P x Kt
11 P x P	11 B xP
12 B—Kt 5	12 Q—Q 3
13 B x Kt	13 Q x B
14 B—B 2 (d)	14 K R—K 1 (e)
15 Q—Q 3	15 BKt 5 (f)
16 B—Q 1 (g)	16 R—K 8 (h)
17 B—B 3 (i)	17 B x B
18 R x R (j)	18 B x P ch
19 K—B 1	19 B x P ch
20 K x B	20 B x R
21 Q—K 3	21 B—R 5
22 Kt—R 3	22 Q—K 2
23 Q x Q	23 B x Q
24 Kt—B 2	24 B—B 4
Resigns (k)	

NOTES BY MARCO AND MAROCZY.

(a) More to be recommended is 3 P—Q 3, or 3 Kt—Q B 3.

(b) The predilection used to be for 4 Kt—Q B 3, with the continuation 4 Kt x Kt, 5 Q P x Kt, P—K B 3, etc.

(c) White must retreat. It is now obvious that the opening is not in White's favor.

(d) There is no better defence against the threatened B—Q R 3.

(e) Better than 14 B—Q R 3.

(f) This move is the initiation of a beautiful and well-calculated combination. White has no adequate defence. The game is one of theoretical interest.

(g) 16 Q x P ch is not good. For example: I. 16 Q x P ch, K—B 1; B—Q 2—(Black is threatening Q x B P ch, etc.)—K—K 2; (Black threatens K R—K R 1)—18 B—B 2 (to make room for the queen)—K R—K R 1; 19 Q—Q 3, R x R P; 20 Q—Kt 3, B—Q 3; and Black wins. II. 16 Q x P ch, K—B 1; 17 Q—R 8 ch, K—K 2; 18 R—K 1 ch, K—Q 2; and Black wins.

Insufficient also is 16 Kt—Q 2. For example—16 Kt—Q 2, B—K 7; 17 Q x P ch, K—B 1; 18 Q R—K 1, P—K Kt 3; 19 Kt—B 3, B x R; 20 Q—R 6 ch, K—Kt 1; 21 R x B, R—K 7; and Black wins easily. (M.)

(h) A masterly move, with a fascinatingly beautiful combination to follow it.

(i) If, instead, 17 Kt—Q 2, the following surprise would have followed: 17 Q x B P ch; 18 K—R 1, Q—Kt 8 ch; 19 R x Q, R x R mate.

(j) If, instead, 18 Q x B, Black would have won as follows. 18 Q x Q; 19 P x Q, Q R—K 1; 20 Kt—R 3, R x Q R; 21 R x R, R—K 7, etc.

(k) Black with his free Pawns has an easy win.

THE REV. DR. F. E. CLARK.

THE COMMITTEE OF '93 TO ENTERTAIN HIM TO LUNCHEON ON JAN. 23.

The Young People's societies are requested to send items for this column to the care of Miss Hall, 1776 Notre Dame street, not later than Wednesday morning of each week.

THE PRESIDENT'S GREETINGS.

The executive committee of the Montreal Christian Endeavor Union has much pleasure in extending hearty greetings and good wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year to all the officers and members of all young people's societies in the city.

Our best wish for you as a society is, that you may make the coming year 'the best yet.'

Your officers should be more alert than ever in carrying out your duties. Do not lag about the work, it is too important. Set the members of your society a good example. They will follow your example, whatever it is.

In the election of officers there are two dangers to be guarded against, first, a disposition to shirk the duties and responsibilities which the offices and committees impose; and, secondly, a disposition to feel aggrieved if one is not chosen to office. Any such spirit is manifestly unworthy of a member of the Society of Christian Endeavor; but unsanctified human nature crops out even in the best of Christians occasionally, and it is well to guard against possible dangers.

Let the committee work be brought more to the front this coming year. The reports of your committees record the work done by the society. Insist upon written reports rendered monthly at the regular business meetings.

Dr. Clark says: 'No committee is of more importance than the Lookout Committee.' I have found it to be true. I have seen my own society's membership opportunities for work, and much good accomplished, all because of a live look-out committee. Have you got such a committee in your society now? If not, turn it out and get one. You will need one if you are to keep pace with the societies about you; 1905 is to be Montreal's banner year. A large number of our societies are doing fine work, and deserve great credit. Some societies, however, have not yet awakened to the fact that there is something doing in Christian Endeavor circles. True, they are rubbing their eyes, some of them, and there is some hope of an early rising. We trust the advent of the New Year, and all that the New Year brings with it, will cause them to bestir themselves. If they would only wake up before Dr. Clark gets here on Jan. 23, what a wonderful reception we would give him.

Work and pray for a great blessing on Dr. Clark and our city next month.

Yours sincerely,
W. R. LEROUX,
President, Montreal C. E. Union.

DR. CLARK'S VISIT TO MONTREAL

The committee in charge of the necessary arrangements for Dr. Clark's reception met on Wednesday evening this week, and drafted out the programme for the day, which is somewhat as follows:

The morning session will be devoted to the discussion of junior work, and will be in charge of the Junior Union. This session will be particularly helpful to the superintendents of the junior societies in the city. Two short papers dealing with the work in Montreal will be read, and will be followed by an open conference conducted by Dr. Clark.

It is proposed to gather together 'The committee of '93' on that day, and entertain Dr. Clark at luncheon.

The afternoon session will be devoted to the discussion of Christian Endeavor in Montreal and Quebec Province. Addresses will be given by local Endeavorers on different phases of the work, and each one will be followed by a conference on the subject conducted by Dr. Clark. Every worker should make an effort to spend the afternoon with Dr. Clark. Each society in the city should see to it that they are largely represented at this meeting, and receive a report of it.

The executive committee of the Montreal C. E. Union and the Quebec Provincial C. E. Union will entertain Dr. Clark to tea.

At the close of the afternoon session, Dr. Clark will be free to meet all the Endeavorers of the city at the reception to be tendered him between 5.00 and 7.30 p.m. Tea will be served by the reception and social committees.

There will be a great mass meeting in the evening, which will be addressed by our founder. No effort is being spared to make the meeting very interesting.

A handsome souvenir of the visit is being prepared by the programme committee. Every Endeavorer in the city should get one.

PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE.

The executive committee of the Provincial Christian Endeavor Union met on Thursday evening this week.

Arrangements have been made to notify the societies throughout the province of the visit to Montreal of Dr. Francis E. Clark. Invitations have been extended to these societies to send delegates to the city, who will be entertained by the provincial executive. It is hoped that a large number will avail themselves of the opportunity of meeting Dr. Clark.

MATTERS MUSICAL.

ORATORIO SOCIETY.

'Elijah' is an oratorio that always draws immense audiences in England, and the prospects are that the Oratorio Society's performances on Jan. 18 and 19 will fill the Windsor Hall on both occasions. During the last few days it has become known that the second cycle of festival concerts organized by Mr. Charles Harriss, has been postponed for this season so that the only choral concerts will be those of the Oratorio Society. Names are being added to the patrons' list daily, those during the last week being the Hon. J. K. Ward, Geo. E. Drummond, T. J. Drummond, Jas. Crathern, J. B. Learmont, Hugh A. Allan, Sir Montagu Allan, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Lady Galt, Principal Peterson, S. O. Shorey, H. Stikeman, Dean Moyse, Ald. Ames, M.P., R. B. Angus, P. G. Ross, E. Dowsley, James Baillie, Ed. Sandreuter, Thos. M. Todd, Mrs. A. McDougald, Randolph Hersey, Wm. Percival, W. Godbee Brown, W. B. Smith, R. A. Becket, W. McNab, Walter Grose, L. R. Baridon, Wm. Hanson, W. Cauldwell, J. H. Hanson, E. J. Coyle, J. Morgan, John G. Savage, N. Cauchon, J. Edward Brown, H. H. Lang, H. L. Jordon, R. H. Bryson, W. W. Craig, G. A. Greene, D. Williamson, R. R. Stevenson, J. T. Edward, R. Shuttleworth, John Torrance, W. H. Nolan, Charles A. E. Harriss, the Misses Darling, Mrs. Clark Murray, Mrs. W. S. Peterson, John Nicholls, W. A. McKay.

EUGEN D'ALBERT COMING.

The second great pianist, Eugen D'Albert, who will appear in Montreal this season will be of an entirely different stamp from Josef Hofmann. To the general public he should prove yfuite as interesting as the young pupil of Rubenstein, and to the musical student probably more so. He is by no means a new player, though his work in Germany just before he left was described as the best he has ever done; and his interpretation is marked by a profound depth and great technical ability. He is pre-eminently a Beethoven exponent, one of the few who do not wrap up that composed in the swaddling clothes of their own 'temperament.'

Advertisements.

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SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

The programme of the Symphony Orchestra at the Academy of Music next Friday afternoon, Jan. 6, will include the following numbers: Overture to the drama, 'Charlotte Corday,' Schubert's 'Unfinished' Symphony (two movements) and Mosgkowsky's 'Spanish Tanze,' op. 12, No. 2 and op. 12 No. 5 (Bolero). Miss Jeanie Rankin, Montreal's favorite contralto, will be the soloist.

MISS JEANIE RANKIN.

YSAYE ON JAN. 31.

The Ysaye concert on Jan. 31 will have another good effect besides enabling Montreal to hear the greatest living violinist. It will introduce to some sixteen hundred musical people, among whom will be a considerable proportion of English-speaking residents, the merits of a concert-hall that has been left altogether too much to the use of French Canadian musical societies. Those who have attended recent French concerts there know that the Monument National is one of the best halls for hearing purposes in the city, but unfortunately few west end people are among that number. It has but a single gallery, at a good height above the floor, so that no seat of the whole sixteen hundred in the house is overshadowed by a low ceiling. Designed on modern theatre lines, it brings the audience as close as possible to the stage while placing every seat directly facing it. Its entrances have been greatly improved of late months, and a capacity crowd can now be handled with entire ease and comfort. Ysave in any other hall in town would have been a luxury for the rich alone. In the Monument National it is possible to make him a popular attraction. Subscription list is now open.

LADIES' MORNING MUSICAL CLUB

The second of the series of concerts at the Art Gallery under the auspices of the Ladies' Morning Musical Club, will take place on Jan. 16, when Mr. Francis Rogers, baritone, of New York, will give a song recital. Mr. Rogers gave much pleasure to Montreal music lovers last season when he took the solo parts in Mr. Joseph Gould's concert, and it is anticipated that he will be heard to much greater advantage in recital.

BAVARIAN MOTHERS SIX INFANTS A YEAR.

(London 'Standard.')

The Munich 'Neueste Nachrichten' announces that Frau Hilgen, of Trostberg, in Bavaria, has borne no less than six children in one year. She was delivered of triplets last January, and bore triplets again this December. The case is attracting much attention from the medical profession.

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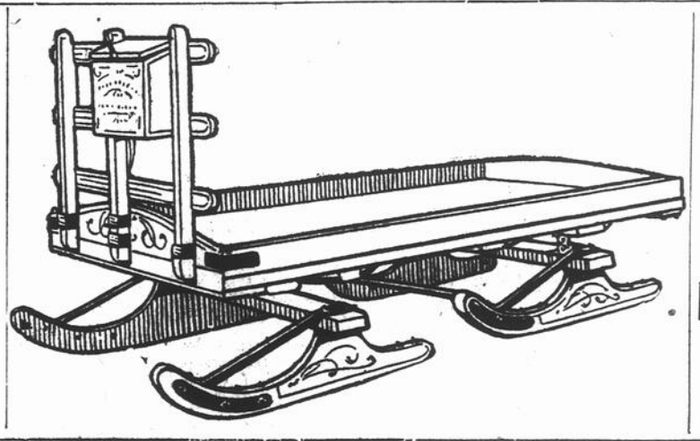

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SOME NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS.

WOLVES CHASE STAGE PASSENGERS.

(Two Harbors correspondence of St. Paul 'Dispatch.')

With a hungry pack of wolves jumping into the vehicle in an endeavor to secure a deer carcass, snapping at the horses' necks and threatening the occupants in broad daylight, the driver and passengers on the stage experienced a thrilling adventure when driving from Grand Marais to the village in one of its trips last week. Early on the trip a pack of wolves was seen, and soon began following the stage. They kept up their chase for four hours the first day, until a house was reached, where the passengers put up for the night. The carcass of the deer was being conveyed in the stage from Grand Marais, and the wolves, attracted by the scent of fresh blood, gathered in a pack about four o'clock in the afternoon and kept close to the stage until eight o'clock in the evening, when the stopping place was reached. From time to time the wolves would attempt to spring upon the waggon after the carcass, but were repelled with revolvers, the free use of which kept the pests at bay. Several times the animals attempted to spring upon the horses, but they were beaten off without injury to the team.

PRIZE WINNERS

Among 'Witness' Agents and Newsboys.

The list of those who have got bank accounts started for increase of sales to date are as follows:—

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WALTER BURGESS,
39 Congregational street, recommended by Miss Wallace, newsdealer at 36 Favard street, for whom he delivers papers.
MISS JENNIE WILSON,
588 Wellington street, recommended by T. E. Wilson, newsdealer, at same address.
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JANE HOGGON,
On recommendation of Mrs. Rooney, newsdealer, at 796 Dorchester street.

CONDITIONS OF CONTEST.

The conditions of this contest are as follows: For each four cents paid for half a dozen 'Daily Witnesses' bought at one time, will be given a check; and one of these checks will be given for each dozen coupons cut from the 'Daily Witness,' providing such coupons be brought in during the week of publication; also blanks may be had for securing new customers, and for each new subscriber agreeing to take the paper for one month, or longer four of these checks will be given to the agent or newsboy agreeing to deliver the papers. Any boy or girl under eighteen years old presenting six of these checks at the 'Witness' office, corner Craig and St. Peter streets, by 9 o'clock next Saturday morning will be allowed to enter this contest, and will be given a receipt for the number of checks presented, and their names will be entered for a savings bank account, to be started or added to by us, provided they present 250 of these checks by New Year's Day. On New Year's we expect to give one of the greatest banquets ever given in Montreal, and the ticket of admission to it will be a pass-book from some savings bank to a boy or girl under eighteen years old, on which a credit has been made with these money prizes we are giving.

By this plan some of our newsboys and agents can secure a prize each week, and this will add $9.00 or more in cash prizes to their savings bank account before this banquet, while it may take others several weeks to get their account started; but every boy or girl may have one before that time if he or she wishes it and will devote a little effort and energy to extending the sale of the 'Daily Witness.' All coupons and checks must be presented at the office each Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, for the six dates preceding, and a receipt secured for them; and each week a list will be published of those securing the prizes for the preceding week, and those who do not will have them placed to their credit for the next or ensuing week.

If any person desiring further information about this contest will write an inquiry of not over twenty words addressed to Circulation Manager, 'Daily Witness,' signing his or her name and address, it will be answered in this column, and this and such answers will be the conditions of the contest.

THE NEWEST MODELS FOR MATINEES.

Among the newest models of coffee jackets and matinees are several quite original examples that are especially attractive. One of the prettiest is shown by sketch 2 of the accompanying illustration. It is made of pink louisine lined with India silk of the same shade, and is cut loose and full. There is a short, square yoke to which the full fronts and back are gathered, that insures the proper set of the matinee, and which is entirely concealed by a band collar of the silk. The bottom of the jacket as well as the collar and lower edge of the flowing, pointed sleeves are cut in scallops and hand-embroidered with English eyelet work, and underneath the scallops is sewed a full ruffle of repousse lace.

Another new model is made with dolman sleeves cut in one, with the back of the jacket, which is tight fitting, but open in front, so that the arms have perfect freedom. This jacket reaches to below the hips, and is trimmed with bands of Valenciennes lace. Some of the new matinees are very long, reaching nearly to the knees, and while they are perhaps the smartest variety because they are the least usual, they are not as popular as the short, jaunty ones that are so essentially feminine that they appeal to the fancy of every woman. One charming model of this style, however, is worthy of note. It is of light blue crepe de Chine made with a plaited back and curved fronts that are draped across the bust and open over an accordion-plaited front of blue chiffon. The sleeves are long and loose, and the neck is finished by a wide collar elaborately trimmed with Valenciennes lace. An extremely dainty short matinee is illustrated by sketch No. 1. It is made with a square tucked bolero of white crepe de Chine, edged with wide point de Venice insertion, to which is gathered a deep flounce of applique lace arranged in a jabot in front. The elbow sleeves are also of the tucked crepe inset, with the insertion and finished with full ruffles of applique lace. Under this is worn a full blouse of white chiffon, with a crush girdle of soft mauve satin ribbon.

AMERICAN WORSHIP OF ANCESTORS.

('American Lady' in London 'Telegraph.')

Ancestors who have played a warrior's part are naturally the American woman's first aim. If the strain stretches across the water and she can connect herself with great European families, so much the better. If not, and she can still find an ancestor among the first settlers, she is satisfied. If she can find one among the early colonists she is delighted.

In any event, American women have all determined to have ancestors of some kind of their very own. That the world may acknowledge their success along this line they organize innumerable societies based on the possession of similar ancestral qualifications by the members, and having no other object than the perpetuation of the names and deeds of their forebears. It is needless to say that the more all-embracing these organizations are the more popular they are, and whereas the Daughters of the Cincinnati and the Daughters of the Revolution, which admit only the descendants in the direct line of the officers of the Revolutionary war, are small and not very flourishing organizations, the Daughters of the American Revolution, which admits the descendants of the privates as well as the officers, is a very large and very popular society, not that it counts itself any less select than the Danes or the Cincinnati Daughters—not a bit of it.

All these societies have branches all over the United States, and may be said to embrace practically all of the Americans whose blood has been unmixed with that of foreigners for several generations. There are ancestral societies which take in almost every one whose family lived in the United States fifty years ago.

But the American woman yearns for reality. She wants ancestors, and she wants them more abundantly, but she wants them to have had more than names and crests. She longs for them to have had old silver and old lace and old mahogany and old portraits. It isn't only that these articles furnish so nicely, but they make one's grandparents seem so awfully real. Consequently the women of the United States aren't merely engaged in their ancestral labors in digging in old tomes and musty documents. They are also very busily collecting from all the out-of-the-way little towns and farmhouses where colonial and revolutionary relics are in hiding the rare old things which in some instances were their grandfather's and in others could have been their grandfather's, if that gentleman had thought to acquire them. The American drawing-room is full of these ancestral relics which give such satisfying solidity to ancestral claims.

MR. BALFOUR AS AN ORATOR.

Mr. Henry W. Lucy, in discussing Mr. Balfour's characteristics in 'London,' has something to say of the Prime Minister as an orator:

'It is strange, at this date to be reminded that there was a time when Mr. Balfour was not a good speaker. The fact is, when he first addressed the House he was wholly unaccustomed to public speaking, save such opportunity as he had enjoyed at the University Debating Society. Always fastidious, he doggedly sought for the precise word he wanted, and as in those days it did not come along trippingly, he contracted a halting manner embarrassing to himself and lacking in attraction to his audience.'

The forecast adventured that he would presently become a successful parliamentary debater is abundantly justified.

There is, in Mr. Lucy's opinion, no readier or more effective speaker in the House of Commons than its leader:

'Mr. Balfour's range is exceptionally wide. He can, and frequently does, make the House roar with laughter, and upon meet occasion is capable of simply touching the chord of pathos. He has the gift, valuable to a leader of the House of Commons, of being able to speak on almost any subject without laboured preparation. The great majority of his speeches are delivered without notes. To tell the truth, those sketched out in advance in manuscript are the least successful among his oratorical efforts.'

Mr. Balfour, Mr. Lucy further states, is 'not nearly so cherubically sweet-tempered as may be gathered by the unwary, watching him as he sits on the Treasury Bench, or as he stands at the table replying to an annoying question from the benches opposite':

'He has, moreover, certain personal animosities which in private conversation find free expression. Once at a dinner-table reference was made to a Scottish member, an honest man, but prone to be pragmatical and a little priggish in manner. Someone remarked that the general formation of his head curiously resembled that of a horse. "Well," said Mr. Balfour, 'he may look like a horse, but he's only an ass."'

Those privily acquainted with the Premier's personal animosities in the House of Commons watch with interest, we are told, his bearing towards the object when he addresses or alludes to them in debate. 'There is a certain acerbity of tone, a hardening of the expressive countenance. But, conscious of his tendency, he is even more than usually punctilious in his courtesy.'

RIVERS DO NOT DRAW MAPS

The Supreme Court has decided that a river cannot draw a map. The action arose from a question whether the state of low upper Missouri, by changing its bed, could transfer a number of citizens from Nebraska to Missouri. It cannot. The boundary follows the old channel.

This question does not matter so much with states in the same Union—though a man hardly likes to go to sleep in one state and wake up with his farm in another. But along the Rio Grande, between Mexico and the United States, the shifting of the river channel might make trouble. Recently the stream got on the northern side of several thousand Texans, who would have objected to being made Mexicans thereby. But the United States and Mexico always maintain the old boundary, whatever the river may do. If rivers could make maps there might be trouble almost any time between Argentina and Paraguay, or between Bavaria and Austria, not to mention other cases.—Troy (N. Y.) Daily Press.'

QUEEN DRAGA'S MARGINAL NOTES.

(London 'Chronicle.')

It is said that just before she was murdered Queen Draga had been reading a book of Stendhal's 'De l'Amour.' One of the assassins, not well acquainted with French literature, picked up the volume and said to a comrade: 'Just the sort of thing a shameless woman would read.'

The other worthy had some literary taste, and, examining the book, was very much struck by the notes in the Queen's hand on the margin of many a page. According to a German paper, he wrote to a friend this interesting confession: 'What moved me most deeply was not my share of that horrible drama, not the sight of the mutilated corpses, not the ferocity of that bloody night, but the revelation in this little book of a certain nobility in the soul of this ambitious queen, whom hatred and fanaticism had caused me to mis-judge.'

WHAT A HAND MAY MEAN.

(From Helen Keller's 'A Chat About the Hand,' in the January 'Century.')

In all my experiences and thoughts I am conscious of a hand. Whatever touches me, whatever thrills me, is a hand that touches me in the dark, and that touch is my reality. You might well say that a sight which makes me glad, or a blow which brings the stinging tears to your eyes, is unreal. I say that those impressions are real which I have accumulated by means of touch. The delicate tremble of a butterfly's wings in my hand, the soft petals of violets curling in the cool dew of their leaves or lifting sweetly in the meadow grass, the clear, firm line of face and limb, the smooth coat of a horse's neck and the velvet touch of his nose—all these, and a thousand resultant combinations, which take form in my mind, constitute my world.

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