Twenty-four Pages

DAILY WITNESS

Fine Weather.

VOL. XLV., No. 219. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1904. PRICE ONE CENT.

MILITIA MOBILIZING.

Japan Left With Last Line of Defence.

LOSSES BEING PARTIALLY WITHHELD, AS THE EFFECT ON THE PEOPLE IS FEARED.

London, Sept. 17.—A despatch to the [illegible] from Tokio, Sept. 10, by [illegible] Shanghai, says that the staff has [illegible] called out the militia, [illegible] Japan's reserve. The first line, [illegible] able bodied men between [illegible] forty years, is now mobilizing [illegible] will be sent to the front [illegible] end of this year's campaign. [illegible] of these troops will leave [illegible] line of militia as Japan's only [illegible] resource. This line includes [illegible] over forty years of age. The [illegible] of the militia is now in bar- [illegible] The government did not expect [illegible] them before spring, but the [illegible] in Manchuria and at Port Ar- [illegible] necessitated the replenishing [illegible] in the field without delay [illegible] keep pace with the Russian [illegible] which are pouring into [illegible]

Details of Field Marshal Oyama's great [illegible] continue to arrive. The Kamaza- [illegible] has been the greatest sufferer [illegible] campaign. It has lost all its [illegible] except one. The friends of the [illegible] will not be allowed to cele- [illegible] rites until the losses are of- [illegible] announced. The announcement [illegible] withheld, its effect upon the pub- [illegible] feared. The Kamazawa regi- [illegible] now at Port Arthur.

ANOTHER POST ATTACKS REPULSED

St. Petersburg, Sept. 16.—A despatch from Mukden says the Russian patrols, up to the present time, have repulsed all Japanese outpost attacks, and that communications with Sin min tin have not been interrupted. Practically all the Russian stragglers, according to this despatch, have arrived at Mukden.

General Samsonoff has been promoted to the rank of general of division.

It is announced that the Circum-Baikal Railway will be opened at the end of September.

CAPTURE OF A CORRESPONDENT.

London, Sept. 17.—A despatch to the Telegraph from Tien tsin says it is reported that a correspondent captured at Liao yang, who stayed at Yin kow, has been arrested. The American consul has telegraphed to Minister Griscom at Tokio in regard to the matter.

THE 'LENA.'

TO BE INTERNED.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 16.—The inspection of the 'Lena's' boilers and machinery has been completed. The Russian ship to-day was escorted to the Mare Island navy yard, by the United States cruiser 'Marblehead.'

PORT ARTHUR.

BEING REDUCED TO EXTREMITIES.

Tokio, Sept. 15.—Private accounts suggest that Port Arthur is being gradually reduced to extremities.

KUROPATKIN SAYS GARRISON MUST HOLD OUT ANOTHER MONTH.

London, Sept. 17.—The Tien tsin correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph' says that the Japanese are sending strong reinforcements to Port Arthur by way of Louisa Bay.

'Meanwhile,' the correspondent asserts, 'General Kuropatkin intimates to the Port Arthur garrison that they must hold out for a month longer.'

WHAT HAYASHI DID SAY.

London, Sept. 16.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister here, was questioned by the 'Pall Mall Gazette' regarding an alleged interview with him, telegraphed to Paris by the Tokio correspondent of the 'Matin.' Baron is reported to have wrote out the following statement for the 'Matin' correspondent [illegible] yesterday. 'I have only [illegible] Japan will fight, as she is [illegible] do, as long as Russia [illegible] and nothing else.'

BRITISH SHIPPING.

SUBJECT TO AN PECULIAR BEHAVIOR.

London, Sept. 16.—The British steamer Margit Groedel,' with a cargo from Cardiff for Sulina, was [illegible] by the Russian cruiser 'Terek' off Cape St. Vincent. The latter fired blank shots to bring the steamer to. Two Russian officers and armed men boarded the steamer and overhauled her papers. The captain of the 'Margit Groedel' refused to sign a declaration that he would put to any inconvenience or delay. He at first refused to proceed, and told that his steamer would be detained until the arrival of the admiral he complied, and was allowed to proceed. One of the officers stated that there were Russian cruisers in the vicinity.

JAPAN'S OWNED SHIP.

DYNAMITE UNDER AMERICAN FLAG.

London, Sept. 16.—A steamer which has arrived from Indo-China recently, the steamer 'San Gottardo,' flying the American flag, recently arrived at Singapore loaded with cannon and dynamite, concealed under coal, destined for the Japanese. The Indo-China press asserts that this use of the American flag is unwarranted, as the steamer is owned in Japan.

The Italian steamer 'San Gottardo' belonged to L. Brazzo, of Genoa, and was reported sold to Japan.

OFF SCOTLAND.

A MYSTERIOUS, LOW-LYING CRAFT.

Aberdeen, Scotland, Sept. 16.—A passenger who arrived to-day on board the coasting steamship 'Hogarth,' reports that two Japanese officers and nine sailors came on board the vessel from London. As soon as she arrived at Aberdeen they jumped into a small boat and proceeded at once to a mysterious, low-lying craft in the offing, evidently a torpedo boat, which, on receiving the men, steamed seaward. It is believed here that the intention of the Japanese is to lie in wait for the Baltic fleet.

PROVED NOT GUILTY.

Copenhagen, Sept. 16.—A Japanese, arrested yesterday at Skagen, North Jutland, on suspicion of having the intention of chartering a vessel for the purpose of attacking the Baltic fleet with dynamite, has been released. He was proved to be a naval attaché of the Japanese ministry at Berlin. He said he was merely taking a pleasure trip, but it is likely that he wanted to watch the Baltic fleet, as it made its way through Danish waters, on its voyage to the Far East.

CHINESE REQUEST.

TO TAKE THE FIGHTING AWAY FROM MUKDEN.

London, Sept. 17.—Under date of Sept. 14, the 'Daily Mail's' correspondent at Mukden telegraphs as follows:—

'On instructions from Pekin the Chinese governor has made representations politely requesting both armies not to fight at Mukden, owing to the danger of the demolition of sacred tombs. No response has been received.'

The 'Daily Mail's' correspondent at Shanghai reports that the Japanese scheme to raise a first national army of men from thirty-two to forty years old, the majority of whom have previously served with the colors, will prove a total strength of 120,000 men, who will be ready for service within a month.

CONTRABAND.

RUSSIANS REPLY TO BRITISH AND U. S. NOTES—CONDITIONS AND RESERVATIONS.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 16.—Russia has given her answer to the American and British Notes on the subject of contraband of war. Her answer was communicated to the British ambassador, Sir Charles Hardinge, this afternoon, verbally, by the Foreign Minister, Count Lamsdorff. Russia in principle meets the views of the British government regarding foodstuffs and coal and other fuels as being conditionally contraband of war, distinctly placing them in the category of articles susceptible of uses both in war and in peace, and as such only confiscatable when consigned to blockaded ports or destined for the military or naval forces of the enemy. Shipments in the ordinary course of trade by private persons or firms, even to an enemy's port, may be considered prima facie not contraband, but upon this point distinct reservation is made. The simple fact of consignment by private persons does not preclude the possibility that the articles are not ultimately destined for belligerent forces, and Russia insists that it be not necessarily regarded as conclusive evidence of the innocent character of the goods. In other words, irregular ships' papers or other suspicious circumstances might vitiate the assumption of innocent character, but where such suspicion is raised the burden of proof to warrant legal seizure is to rest upon the captor. Count Lamsdorff pointed out, however, that captains of merchantmen also owed a duty in such cases.

The new conditions will not involve public amendment of Russian contraband and prize regulations, but in effect it becomes an official interpretation of the original regulations made by the commission composed of representatives of the ministries of foreign affairs, marine, war and justice, which considered the subject in connection with the objections raised by Great Britain and the United States and as such will hereafter govern naval commanders and prize courts, which thus far in the war have classed all articles enumerated in article six of the Russian regulations as absolute contraband.

In this way Russia preserves her dignity by not making an open surrender, at the same time consenting to the interpretation asked for in the interest of the rights of neutral commerce. In some respects, however, there is good ground for the belief that the contention of the United States that railway material and certin kinds of machinery be classed as conditional contraband will not be accepted. To that extent Count Lamsdorff's reply to Mr. McCormick may not be satisfactory to the United States.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

THAT ALLEGED COMPACT.

London, Sept. 17.—The 'Graphic' gives prominence to an article saying it is authorized to state in the most formal and most categorical terms that there is no truth in the report of a secret agreement between Germany and Russia relating to the Far East, the war, or its ultimate settlement. It explains that the Kaiser's desire for cordiality with Russia, which is a tradition inherited from his grandfather and Prince Bismarck, has never been disguised. It has been often frankly stated, but it is wholly compatible with the faithful observance of neutrality. The article points out that the story is in no wise new and that it is completely discredited in the highest official circles in London. The 'Graphic' has good political relations and is frequently accurate when other newspapers are astray.

H.M.S. 'SHEARWATER.'

DELAY IN ARRIVAL CAUSING UNEASINESS AT ESQUIMALT.

Victoria, B.C., Sept. 16.—The long delay in the arrival of H. M. S. 'Shearwater' is causing much uneasiness at Esquimalt. The report of her mishap came to Nanaimo, Vancouver Island, through some sailing men returning from the north. The British naval authorities hope to hear definite news from United States patrol vessels, or perhaps some south-bound Alaska or Nome liners. It is known that the place where the 'Shearwater' is supposed to have gone ashore is frequently visited by American revenue cutters, which could render valuable assistance. The 'Shearwater' is a sister ship to the ill-fated 'Condor,' which foundered with all hands in collision with the collier 'Mattawan' off Cape Flattery two or three years ago. She was built in 1900, and is of the 'Nymph' class, a sloop of war of 1,000 tons, 13 knots speed, and ten-gun equipment.

G.T.P. APPOINTMENTS.

MR. DUNNE ACTING ENGINEER FOR DISTRICT 'A.'

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—Mr. Guy C. Dunn, C.E., was yesterday appointed by the National Transcontinental Railway Commission acting district engineer for district 'A,' which covers the Province of New Brunswick from Moncton to the Quebec boundary line. He will leave on Monday for New Brunswick. The engineers in charge, transit-men, levellers, rodmen, and chainmen of the ten parties he will control in New Brunswick have all been selected, and they will proceed to their different sections and commence work as soon as their supplies and outfits can be got there, which will probably be the latter part of next week. The surveys made will be preliminary lines, and the commission will thoroughly investigate the relative merits of the two routes from Grand Falls to Chipman, namely, one via the St. John River valley, and the other across country via Plaster Rock and Boise Town, in order that the best selection of a route may be made.

Mr. A. E. Doucet, district engineer for district 'B,' has been in Ottawa for some days in consultation with Mr. Lumsden, chief engineer, for the purpose of making up the personnel of all the surveying parties required for that district. This will be settled early next week, and they will be placed in the field as quickly as their supplies and outfits can be forwarded.

The parties for district 'C' will also be organized and despatched at the same time. Supplies for the different crews are being purchased in Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Halifax and elsewhere.

ESCAPES FROM CELL.

NEW YORK FORGER'S MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

New York, Sept. 17.—While he was awaiting the verdict of a jury and was supposed to be locked in the prison pen in the criminal courts building, William J. Fields, alias Gillespie, who was being tried for forgery, escaped from the place in some unexplained manner and is now at large. Court officers declare that the door of the pen in which he was held was securely locked, and there is yet no explanation of the manner in which he got away.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty of forgery in the second degree upon which the prisoner could have been sentenced to ten years in state prison.

GEOGRAPHIC CONGRESS.

ADDRESS ON NIAGARA FALLS BY PROF. GILBERT.

Niagara Falls, N.Y., Sept. 17.—The International Geographic Congress met here yesterday. Commander Robert Peary, of the United States navy, called the delegates to order and introduced the principal speaker, Prof. Grove Karl Gilbert, of Brooklyn. Prof. Gilbert spoke on the formation of Niagara Falls and the Gorge. He deprecated the use of the great water power of Niagara for utilitarian purposes and expressed the hope that the natural beauty of the great cataract would ever be saved. Prof. Gilbert's address was technical, but many things he said were of general interest. The American falls, he said, have receded much more slowly because there is no great depth of water at the base of the fall. A picture taken of the Horseshoe Falls in 1827 was shown. There has been a remarkable recession in 75 years. At the end of the Glacial Period, he said, the land was tilted as a result of the retreat of the ice. If this tilting continues Lake Erie will, in the course of time, find another outlet, and Niagara River will be dry. This change would be wrought in possibly 3,500 years.

The congress meets every five years, and the first session of the present congress was held in Washington. The scientists left for Chicago last night, where another meeting will be held. From there they will go to St. Louis, hold another sesion, and see the exhibition.

CANADIAN CABLES.

CHARGES AGAINST ELLIS HAS BEEN DISCARDED.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 16.—The charge of espionage, preferred against Ellis, of Canada, has been practically discarded, but the Brest authorities refuse to release him until he gives his address and how he makes a living.

London, Sept. 16.—King Edward, represented by the Duke of Connaught, gave a banquet at Whitehall rooms last night. The army manoeuvre guests were all present, in full uniform. Canadian reprsentatives were Colonel Hodgins and Major Maunsell.

London, Sept. 16.—The annual council of the Boys' Brigade, opened at Newport, Monmouthshire. Lord Aberdeen, accompanied by Colonel Ivor Herbert, inspected the review. The report shows a total enrollment of 2,000 companies, 7,000 officers, and 87,000 boys.

London, Sept. 16.—The 'Times' publishes a letter from a correspondent, urging the establishment of a colonial class at all English schools, on much the same lines as the army class curriculum, consisting of modern languages, mechanics, carpentery and agriculture, lectures to be given by those who have gone through the mill in the colonies.

London, Sept. 16.—Howard D. Egville, hon. secretary of the Imperial Federation Defence Committee, writes to the 'Times,' that the first momentous step toward an organized and permanently united Empire will be realized when Canadians grasp the fact that the maintenance of a powerful fleet is the greatest obligation common to every British citizen.

London, Sept. 16.—Nearly £22 have been subscribed for the purpose of returning to Canada Mrs. Vacher, who was deserted by her husband in Algiers. The British vice-consul appeals for £40.

London, Sept. 17.—'Broad Arrow,' commenting on Australia and defence, says Australia, unlike Canada, has no military tradition neither acquired by restraint or weight of character by constant friction with her powerful neighbor. What is even more disturbing to military efficiency than hasty changes in administration, is the tendency of the labor party to increase the pay and comfort of the rank and file, and starve the officers. Here, again, Canada has the advantage of Australia. She knows nothing of the tyranny of the laborer.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A BROOKLYN BOY.

New York, Sept. 17.—Charged with forgery and the embezzlement of sums amounting to $25,000, Frank O'Donnell, an 18-year-old Brooklyn boy, was arrested yesterday at the Brighton Beach race track, upon the complaint of Edward H. Floyd-Jones, a lawyer, in whose office he was employed until a few days ago.

Young O'Donnell was found by the police to be doing good business as a bookmaker, having in his employ half a dozen sheet writers and runners. He has been missing from Mr. Floyd-Jones's office since Sept. 7. He is charged with raising his salary cheque and altering figures in the books of a Long Island estate with which he had to do in the office of his employer.

NORTH GREY TRIAL.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Owen Sound, Ont., Sept. 17.—The fourth day of the North Grey election trial was full of contradictory evidence. Charge No. 22 developed a Mrs. McComb, a boarding-house keeper, who testified that a stranger called on one of her boarders, Wm. Fessey by name, and she listened to their conversation, which was on votes and New Year's gifts. He called again a few days later and something passed from the stranger to Fessey, which she afterwards learned from Fessey was money for his vote. Judgment in this count has not been given.

The next development was Henry Hughson, a resident of Owen Sound, who swore that a few days previous to election day he was offered five dollars by a stranger to stay at home on election day. The night previous to the election the same stranger called again and left five dollars in an envelope. Hughson also swore he received two other five dollar bills from different sources to influence votes. This case was left over to be finished to-day.

R. Foster and Peter Trotter, a teamster in the employ of the Davis, Smith & Malone Company, both testified how Wm. Wright, employed by the same company, had asked them to vote for Mackay, and five-dollar bills found their way to them, one being left in the manger and the other conveniently dropped on the street so that Trotter would pick it up.

Wm. J. Wright, upon being called, denied their story, but said he had jokingly asked them to vote Liberal. He also admitted that he had driven one Farrow from Walter's Falls to the polling booth and paid for the rig himself out of his own money which he earned. After a lengthy argument by counsel the judges held the agency was not sufficiently proved.

CENTRE BRUCE ELECTION.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 17.—Chief Justice Moss and Mr. Justice Street will try the Centre Bruce election petition against Mr. Hugh Clark, at Walkerton, on Tuesday, and the North Renfrew case, at Pembroke, on Sept. 27. Chancellor Boyd and Judge Teetzel will try the North York and North Norfolk cases on the same dates.

THE BUSY BURGLAR.

Brockville, Ont., Sept. 17.—The Brockville, Westport & Southern station, situated in a secluded part of the town, has again been robbed. The door of the vault was blown open and $200 taken, in addition to tickets and other valuables.

Belleville, Ont., Sept. 17.—A burglar entered Mr. A. Wallace's grocery store, corner of Victoria avenue and Ann street, last night, effecting an entrance through a window in the kitchen, and, after ransacking the cash drawer in the store, boldly entered the bedroom of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace and took a gold watch, chain and locket, valued at $150, out of a vest pocket. None of the family was awakened and the thief got away.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 17.—A citizen on his way home became convinced that he was being followed, and, having much money, he outwitted the footpads. He pulled his bills from his pocket and dropped them beside the walk. A few minutes later he was overtaken and waylaid. There was a short struggle, and the desperado went through him with slim results. A half hour later the victim went back with help and found his money intact.

STABBED BY A BOY.

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—Last evening an English Home boy, named James Davidson, who works for a farmer three miles from Carp, wounded George Cavanagh, a well-known Huntley man, very seriously with a large knife. He and Cavanagh got into an altercation, the boy being the aggressor, and in the scuffle he got got away, but returned shortly after with a knife, used for cutting bands for a threshing machine at work on the farm of Nicholas Hanlan. The boy, while sharpening the knife and threatening to use it, kept taunting Cavanagh, who again threatened to cuff his ears if he did not mind his own business. When Cavanagh ran after Davidson the boy turned and struck him with the knife in the right arm, about the wrist, half severing the arm and cutting the leading artery. The hemorrhage, which was very profuse, was temporarily checked, and Cavanagh driven to the surgery of Dr. Groves, who tied the artery and dressed the wound. The bones of the arm were exposed. No arrest has been made.

BLENHEIM HOTEL-KEEPERS.

Toronto, Sept. 17.—Three Blenheim hotel-keepers, Messrs. Shaw, Tait and Young, through Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., applied to Mr. Justice Magee today for a mandamus to compel the license commissioners to issue licenses. The town carried a local option by-law, but the Town Council, on charge of fraud, refused to give this a third reading. The hotelkeepers contend that the commissioners are prompted by prejudice in refusing licenses.

Y. M. C. A. WORKERS.

Toronto, Sept. 17.—The conference for workers in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association in Ontario and Quebec concluded its session yesterday. The day was taken up very largely with a discussion of the needs of the extension department, a most conservative estimate being that within the next few years there will be needed at least $100,000 per year, and 45 choice men to man the different cities in non-Christian lands. Even with this it would only give one man to every two and a quarter million men the world over. Messrs. Mott, Carter and Brockman gave facts and figures that were deeply impressive.

TORONTO TOPICS.

Toronto, Sept. 17.—The Ontario Live Stock Company, which made a business of dealing in young cattle, assigned to Mr. E. R. C. Clarkson to-day. The company has been in existence for three years, and is said to have liabilities of about $60,000.

Mr. Dixon, aged 60, a water vendor, who was injured in the boiler explosion at the Toronto Bolt and Forging Company's works on Wednesday, died yesterday. He leaves a grown-up family and a widow.

Messrs. C. C. James, deputy minister of agriculture, and George C. Creelman, president of the Agricultural College, Guelph, will represent the Ontario Government at the international convention of farmers' institutes at St. Louis on Oct. 18, 19 and 20.

The assistant city engineer has made an application to the works committee to be provided with an automobile instead of a horse to do his inspection work.

While there is accommodation at the Macdonald Institute, Guelph, for only 107 girls, there are already 120 applications.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Bar Harbor, Me., Sept. 17.—The Archbishop of Canterury and party arrived here to-day from North-east Haror.

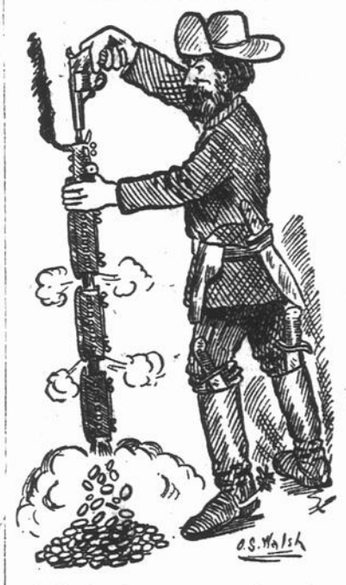
SOLD LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.

John Barry, 187 St. George street, was fined $30 and costs yesterday by Mr. Recorder Weir for selling liquor last Sunday.

OTTAWA HOSPITAL SCANDAL.

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—The hospital investigation was continued yesterday, and was given added interest by the presence of Miss Stroud, secretary of the institution, in the box. Miss Stroud said she checked the supplies when they came in, if it was convenient. As regards the dollar a pound for lamb, French peas, and fifty cents a dozen for eggs, they were ordered by her and consumed by the lady superintendent herself and the doctor; every one, in fact, but the patients.

SKIT SKETCH NO. 9.



A Foreign Import that ought to be Excluded.

SKIT SKETCHES.

While no conditions are made in regard to subject, and we will be glad to have any subject of wide interest used, we would be glad to see more purely Canadian or local skits come to the front with stronger drawing, which will make them tell better in the reproduction.

Make all drawings with jet black ink in line drawing or silhouette.

All the sketches accepted will be paid for at regular rates, and an additional prize of three dollars will be awarded for the best of the sixth series of twelve.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Japanese are reported to be advancing on Mukden from the east, south-east and south-west. Twenty miles southward there is almost constant skirmishing between outposts. Russian troops occupy all the surrounding villages, and refugees are flocking to the city.

The new Thibetan treaty is said to bind the Thibetans to grant trading facilities, to demolish all forts between Gyangtse and the Indian frontier, to repair all dangerous passes on existing routes of travel, to pay an indemnity of seven and a half million rupees, not to sell, lease or mortgage any territory without Britain's consent, and not to permit any foreign power to be concerned in the administration of the government.

It is announced that the Circum-Baikal Railway will be opened at the end of this month.

An eighteen-year-old boy in Brooklyn, N.Y., has been arrested, accused of embezzling $25,000. He was found upon the Brighton Beach race track doing a big business as a bookmaker, with half a dozen others in his employ.

The 'Arctic' is to sail for the north this afternoon. Mrs. Moodie, wife of Major Moodie, the commanding officer, will be the only woman on board.

Private Chinese reports say Port Arthur is being gradually reduced to extremities. The Japanese are sending strong reinforcements by way of Louisa Bay.

Uneasiness is felt in Esquimalt over the delay in the arrival of H. M. S. 'Shearwater.' She is a sister ship of the ill-fated 'Condor,' which went down in a collision off Cape Flattery two or three years ago.

THRESHING IN MANITOBA.

Winnipeg, Sept. 17.—A despatch from Carberry says threshing is in full blast and indicates a yield of several bushels more to the acre than has heretofore been predicted. The average will be nearly twenty bushels of wheat to the acre.

CLUBBED A WOMAN TO DEATH.

Pawtucket, R.I., Sept. 17.—John Allingham, who was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having killed Mrs. Mary Crowley, at Attleboro, Mass., to-day admitted to the police that he quarrelled with the woman and assaulted her. Allingham said, in substance, that he and Mrs. Crowley, with whom he lived, had an argument at the breakfast table, and a quarrel developed in which the woman threw a cup of tea in his face and cast his food to the dogs. Then Allingham chased the woman into an adjoining room and beat her with a club. She ran out of the house.

From this point the police say Allingham made conflicting statements.

SIR HOWARD VINCENT.

Winnipeg, Sept. 16.—Sir Howard Vincent arrived in the city yesterday, on his return from St. Louis, where he attended the International Parliamentary Congress. He remains here till Monday.

SUICIDE AT ST. OURS.

Alexis Laperle, a farmer, at St. Ours, Richelieu County, poisoned himself with Paris green a couple of days ago. The coroner held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of suicide. Besides his wife, Laperle leaves a family of nine children, the eldest of whom is fifteen years old. His act is attributed to the fact that having always lived on the old homestead, he was about to go and work outside, owing to adverse financial circumstances.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

HUGHES — At 125 Arlington avenue, Westmount, on Sept. 8, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. W. R. J. Hughes, a son.

MARRIED.

CLAUSON—FLEGG. — On Sept. 14, 1904, at the residence of the bride's parents, 597 McLaren street, Ottawa, by the Rev. George S. Clendinnen, Catherine Flegg to George W. Clauson, both of Ottawa.

GALT — NOYES — At Winnetka, Ill., on Sept. 15, 1904, by the Rev. J. Stone, D.D., Hubert Galt, youngest son of the late Sir Thomas Galt, to Madeline, only daughter of Mr. John T. Noyes, Chicago.

GARNER—DEYNON.—On Sept. 14, 1904, at Trinity Methodist Church, Toronto, by the Rev. W. H. Hincks, LL.B., Alexander Z. Garner, formerly of Winnipeg, to Edith Maude, elder daughter of the late George W. Deynon, Esq., Registrar of Portage la Prairie District, Manitoba.

HASSARD — ROSE — At Essex, Ont., on Sept. 14, 1904, by the Rev. R. Hassard, Orangeville, father of the groom, George A. Hassard, M.D., of Harrow, to Miss Millie Rose, of Essex.

MacDONALD—DAFOE.—At the Residence of the bride's parents, Aultsville, Ont., on Sept. 14, 1904, by the Rev. N. Waddell, B.D., assisted by the Rev. K. MacDonald, M.D., Mr. J. W. MacDonald, of Montreal, to Miss Catherine May Dafoe, of Aultsville.

MARTIN — SHIELDS. — At St. Thomas' Church, Montreal, by the Rev. Canon Renaud, rector, the Rev. J. W. Martin, incumbent St. John's Church, Boscobel, to Miss M. M. Sheilds, daughter of the late Captain Sheilds, Liverpool, England.

MASSEY — FOWLER — At the residence of the bride's brother, Dr. R. V. Fowler, Perth, Ont., on Sept. 14, 1904, by the Rev. W. Timberlake, Miss Louisa M. Fowler to Dr. Webster Massey, of Toronto.

MAYBEE — MORROW — At the residence of the bride's mother, Ingersoll, Ont., on Sept. 14, 1904, by the Rev. E. E. Marshall, B.A., Mr. Russell B. Maybee, to Miss M. Eva Morrow, both of Ingersoll.

McFADDEN—JOHNSTON. — On Sept. 14, 1904, at the residence of the bride's father, Huntingville, P.Q., by the Rev. H. E. Warren, M.A., B.D., Jennie Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. Willard Johnston, to Hugh Irvine McFadden, of Lennoxville, P.Q.

MITCHELL — MELVILLE — On Sept, 14, 1904, at the residence of the bride's mother, 96 Charron street, by the Rev. E. A. Mackenzie, Robert Mitchell, of Bemidji, Minn., to Margaret Melville.

MORGAN — SHORTT — At the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Dovercourt, Toronto, by the Rev. Canon Muckleston, of Perth, and the Rev. G. F. Davidson, of Guelph, the Rev. V. E. F. Morgan, rector of Elora, son of the late Thomas K. Morgan, of Toronto, to Isabel Zoe Shortt, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Shortt, rector of St. John's Church, Port Hope.

NICHOL—DOUGLAS.—On Sept. 14, 1904, at Hornby, Ont., by the Rev. C. T. Tough, D.D., of Milton, Margaret Mae, daughter of Thomas Douglas, to Wm. J. Nicol, grocer, 400 King street east, Toronto.

OLMSTEAD—MacFARLANE.—On Sept. 14, 1904, at the residence of the bride's mother, Fitzroy Harbor, Ont., by the Rev. Hugh Ferguson, William Alexander Olmstead, Kinburn, Ont., to Alexandria Elizabeth, daughter of Mrs. David MacFarlane.

SARSFIELD — MURPHY — In Ottawa, at the Bell Street Methodist parsonage, at noon, on Sept. 15, 1904, by the Rev. G. I. Campbell, Margaret Gladys Murphy, daughter of James Murphy, 136 Arthur street, to Charles A. Sarsfield, son of Richard Sarsfield, of Brandon, Manitoba.

SEAGRAM—BUCHANAN. — On Sept. 14, 1904, at St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, by the Rev. Canon Bland, assisted by the Rev. T. D. Owen, Gladys May, second daughter of Mr. J. O. Buchanan, Toronto, to Norman Seagram, third son of Mr. Joseph E. Seagram, M.P., Waterloo, Ont.

STARKEY—MacCALLUM.— On Sept. 14, 1904, Mary Josephine MacCallum, daughter of Dr. D. C. MacCallum, of Dorchester street, Montreal, to Thomas Albert Starkey, Professor of Hygiene, McGill University, son of Thomas Starkey, Hertford, Cheshire, England.

STEELE — BARRELL — At the residence of the bride's father, St. Johns, London Township, by the Ven. Archdeacon Richardson, M.A., rector, Alexander Thomas Steele, M.B., of Shelburne, Ont., to Elizabeth Roland, eldest daughter of Mr. Edwin Barrell.

THOMSON — DEARDEN — On Sept. 14, 1904, at St. Andrew's Church, Windsor Mills, by the Rev. Mr. Tanner, Mr. Clarence Thomson, of Montreal, to Mary, daughter of Ambrose Dearden, Esq.

TURLEY—HARRIS. — On Sept. 14, 1904, at St. John's Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. Canon Pollard, assisted by the Rev. E. W. B. Richards, of Douglas, Edith Caroline Harris, of Ottawa, to the Rev. Robt. W. Turley, of Beachburg.

DIED.

CHAMBERS — At Kingston, New York, on Sept. 15, 1904, Dr. Jacob Chambers, eldest son of the late George Chambers, M.D., of Stone Ridge, New York, and brother-in-law of Mrs. James Ross.

CHURCH — At Merrickville, on Sept. 14, 1904, Dr. Mills K. Church, brother of the late Dr. Clarence R. Church, of Ottawa.

FISE — At his late residence, Haro street, Vancouver, B.C., J. Harold Fise, son of the late Dr. Fise, Peterborough, Ont.

JAMESON.—On Sept. 13, 1904, at his residence, Newlands, North Park, Eltham, England, Major-General James Jameson, C.B., late director-general, Army Medical Corps, and formerly of the Royal Canadian Rifles and 47th Battalion.

MACKENZIE — At Royal Bank House, Portelet, Islay, Scotland, on Aug. 28, 1904, Catherine MacDougall, widow of Duncan Mackenzie, in her 86th year.

SMITH — At 119 Woodbine avenue, Toronto, Barbara Earsman, died Sept. 15, 1904, beloved wife of Charles Smith, aged 33 years.

WEST — At her late residence, Thornhill, Ont., on Sept. 15, 1904, Mary, wife of the late R. A. West, in her 83rd year, after a brief illness.

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.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.
1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., 184 to 194 St. James St., MONTREAL.

A SHOWING OF THE LEADING STYLES IN
LADIES' AUTUMN SUITS AND COATS.

The New Autumn Suits are ready. Here they are, a splendid assortment, finished to the last correct detail, ready for you to step into—which will you select? Is it a matter of price? You can select a stylish gown for $11.00. Of course there are finer ones at the various price steps, to very elegant Costumes at $65.00.

Styles are assured at Carsley's. We have fashion's latest word on style, and whatever suit is chosen that suit is correct in style and making. Come and see them. We appeal to the refined tastes of Montreal's ladies for their approval. Show Day, Monday. You are invited.

NEW FALL COSTUMES.—A very smart costume in new Herringbone Cloth, stylish hip length, jacket and latest style skirt. Price.... $11.65

NEW FALL COSTUMES.—A handsome Fall Costume in grey mixed tweed, tight fitting jacket, hip length, trimmed grey cloth and silk braid. A very elegant costume at $18.00

HANDSOME AUTUMN COATS.

Ladies' Fine Tweed Paletot, in rich brown color, loose sleeve, buttoned to shoulder, cuffs and flat collar of burnt orange, stitched silk. Special price $27.40

THE NEW HAVELOCK COAT, a stylish three-quarter length garment, with under sleeves, black cloth facings, collar of green cloth and white applique. Special price $29.50

Great Bargain Offer MEN'S COLORED SHIRTS
On Sale MONDAY Only.
$1.00 and 75c. MONDAY..... 49c.

This is the greatest Shirt Special we have ever offered. A large maker of Men's Shirts had all the short ends of material left over after the season's trade made up into shirts, and offered them to THE BIG STORE at a low price. They are well made, perfect fitting shirts, of good material, in fancy hair stripe effects. Well worth 75c and $1.00. Monday 49c

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS.
NEWEST AND BEST—MODERATE PRICES.

We have gathered together the finest lot of new Fall Dress Gods ever seen in Canada. It was chosen with the utmost care, and only those were selected which appealed to us by reason of their beauty and qualities of excellence, besides moderate prices.

NEW FALL SUITING, stylish basket cloth, 44 inches wide, all wool, latest color tones. Price 64c

NEW MIXED CLORED FABRICS for distinguished fall suits, 44 inches wide, all wool, newest weaves. Price 71c

NEW CANVAS SUITING, a very stylish material for handsome gowns, all pure wool, 44 inches wide. Price $1.45

NEW FALL SILKS.
AT SPECIALLY LOW PRICES.

The silk for your new Fall Gown will cost you less at Carsley's than anywhere else if you supply your needs from this rich assortment of New Silks at such favorable prices.

FRENCH TAFFETA SILKS.—Pure Lyons silk, beautiful range of new colorings, excellent quality. Price.... 43c

MARCELINE SILK.—A French made silk of exquisite texture, elegant colors, newest tones. Price 69c

ALEXANDRA SILKS.—A superb silk of rare good quality, exceptional value, all colors. Price $1.00

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.
1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., 184 to 194 St. James St., MONTREAL.

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

THE TROY LAUNDRY,
8 to 12 Inspector St.,

Will attend to all your Household Washing with a promptness and efficiency that will please you.

Every article will be returned in a delightful state of cleanliness, and without any injury to the material.

RATES MODERATE. TEL. MAIN 3644.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.
60,000 Yards of Wilton, Axminster and Brussels Carpets,
—TO BE DISPOSED OF—
CURTAINS and MATERIALS,
RUGS, MATS and HALL STRIPS,
BEDS, MATTRESSES, PILLOWS and BEDDING,
ALL UNDER HEAVY DISCOUNTS.
THOMAS LIGGET, EMPIRE BUILDING, 2474 and 2476 St. Catherine St.

MONUMENTS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Set up in any part of the Country at the least possible cost and in keeping with the latest mode of designing and best possible workmanship.
The SMITH BROS. GRANITE CO., 290 BLEURY ST., just below Sherbrooke

THE BEST MILK
When ordering your milk supply remember the we deliver direct from the farm in time for breakfast. All the cows under our own care and everything connected with the dairy up-to-date.
H. & W. EVANS,
The Blue Bonnets Dairy Farm,
City Office, 52 Latour St. TEL. MAIN 905

THE JOHN MURPHY COMPANY, LIMITED.
GRAND
MILLINERY OPENING!
Sept. 20, 21. 22.

We are confident all former efforts will be eclipsed by the success of this Fall Opening, and that the grandest display of original creations in head wear ever exhibited in Montreal—the production of our Mr. Bartelle, an artist in Millinery—will be on view to what is sure to prove a delighted public of the best shoppers in the City on the aforementioned days! Ladies who avail themselves of the opportunity to visit our showrooms on this occasion, will feel assured that they have before them in the exquisite models presented, the very highest reach the Milliner's Art has attained in the concrete.

In connection with this opening, we would direct special attention to our Millinery window display in which can be seen the predominating shades for the season!

Be sure to reserve Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday of Next Week to participate in the pleasure our GRAND MILLINERY FALL OPENING will afford.

A CORDIAL WELCOME IS EXTENDED TO ALL!

THE JOHN MURPHY COMPANY, LIMITED.
2341 and 2343 ST. CATHERINE STREET,
Terms Cash. Tel. Up 2740. Cor. Metcalfe.

HARRISON'S
Milk Made
BREAD
is what we claim for it, made from pure, sweet milk. One trial loaf will convince you it is the
BEST BREAD
to eat.
Tel. Mount. 386, and our driver will call.
Office, 14 Somerville Ave., Westmount

FOUND!
THE DYE TO RESTORE YOUR GREY HAIRS TO THEIR ORIGINAL COLOR—ONLY ONE APPLICATION NEEDED—ANY SHADE—PERFECT RESULTS—QUITE HARMLESS.
We will be pleased to show you proof of the above statements if you will call and see us—this method is new and has been very successful—never used by anyone else.
PALMER'S
1745 Notre Dame St.
Phone Main 391. Cars pass the door.

Are you thinking of purchasing a Piano? See our large stock of instruments first. New Pianos from $195 to $1,500. Layton Bros., 144 Peel street.

LOOK AT OUR WINDOWS.
THAT CARPET OF YOURS IS SHABBY, ISN'T IT?
Well, if you think a moment, you will see how unhealthy a shabby carpet is—the dust filters through it, and no matter how hard you try, you can't sweep it clean. The most sanitary way of covering the floor of a room is to buy a rug just a little smaller than the size of the room, and paint or stain the margin of the floor—then the rug can be easily lifted and shaken every two or three months, and the painted portion can be wiped often with a soft cloth, which will never leave any dust to fly around again.
WE HAVE SOME FINE RUGS AT SMALL PRICES—COME IN AND LOOK AT THEM.
RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,
Phone Up 3328. Corner GUY and ST. CATHERINE STREETS.
WATCH OUR ADS.

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

TEES & CO.
Funeral Directors & Embalmers
300 ST. JAMES ST.
Main 327, Up. 1653, Up. 1501

The Daily Witness.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 17.

MAN'S SENSE OF SMELL.

(London 'Spectator.')

Even the range of vision may be outdistanced by that of smell, if it be true, for instance, that the Spice Islands of the Indian Archipelago are to be distinguished far out at sea long before they have been sighted from the lookout. According to Humboldt, the Peruvian Indians on the darkest night cannot only perceive the approach of a stranger while still far distant, but can tell whether he is a negro or an Indian or a European. The Arabs of the desert are said to smell fire thirty or forty miles away. The Indian of North America certainly uses his nose in the pursuit of game, and Major-General Baden-Powell has strongly recommended the practice to white men in his treatise on scouting.

But it is not only savages and uncivilized tribes who surpass us in the efficiency of this particular organ and in the attention which they pay to its education. With the Japanese 'incense snuffing' has now reached the dignity of a ceremonial. At a kiki-ko party your host produces on a special tray some twenty or more different kinds of incense, from which he selects five, to each one of which he gives a different name, founded on some literary allusion, each name receiving a number.

There is another reason for which it might be worth our while to pay more attention to this particular sense—for its mnemonic suggestiveness. The faculty of memory plays a rather queer part in connection with that of smelling, although around it our mental associations cluster most strongly.

The Indians in the North-West will scrape off the inner bark of the red willow, dry it in the sun and then rub it between their fingers till it resembles a coarse-cut tobacco. An American would tell you that it smells 'tired,' and if you lit a pipeful of it in an English smoking-room some one would probably complain that the carpet was on fire. But there are others for whom it will summon up pictures that are as vivid and convincing as the phantasmagoria of a haschisch-eater or the opium dreams of a De Quincy.

To them a single whiff of the pungent incense of kinni-kinick will bring back the rush of tumbling waters between steep cliffs, the throb along the keel of a canoe as it races past smooth bosses of green jade, where the flood is boiling over the treacherous boulders beneath; the quick stroke of the paddle as the bow swerves from the jagged, foam-ringed teeth of splintered rocks. Or the soft, padding tread of the moccasin in the pine forests, the moaning bellow of the cow moose and the cackle of the camp fire at night when the luminous fan of the northern lights is shimmering in the dark-blue vault above. Or the long narrow trails that wind under giant trees and dip through the gulches of the Rocky Mountains, the dingy tents of blue-chinned, black-moustached, rusty-booted prospectors and pig-tailed Chinamen, the trumpet-call of the wild swans on the Great Lakes, which cries to us that the red gods are making their medicine again and that 'on the other side the world we're overdue.'

SO-CALLED PROPHECIES.

(From the London 'Spectator.')

Any man of a lively fancy, who knows enough of human nature to realize its abiding needs, can enumerate future discoveries by the dozen with a fair chance that perhaps one in a dozen and may be realized within a century. To the same class belong the curious anticipations by native tribes, which generally take the form of news known when by no conceivable means could information have reached them by ordinary channels. The present writer believes that this phenomenon, which some have explained by telepathy, is simply a form of anticipation. The native is an inveterate guesser, and since his tongue never ceases and his imagination is active, he makes enough attempts to be fairly certain of stumbling now and then on the truth.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Principally Concerning New Fall Hats and Suits.—It is by no means an easy task to tell you about all the beautiful Hats, Costumes, Coats and Wraps contained in the Mantle and Millinery Salons at Carsley's. Most of them have just completed their journey from Paris and are full of Parisian charm and beauty. The trimmed hats are the cynosure of all feminine eyes. The superb creations that are fashionable by reason of their great beauty and qualities of excellence. They are brimful of style and character, and withal moderately priced. And the Coats and the Costumes and the Wraps there's a grace and elegance about the entire collection that defies description. Better come and see them for yourselves. You are cordially welcome. The S. Carsley Co. Limited.

The last of Garibaldi's 'Thousand,' Maj Rovighi, has just died. He was one of the little band of 1060 men who, under the command of Garibaldi, captured Marsala in 1860, and attempted to occupy Sicily. Every year the survivors of the 'Thousand' used to celebrate their exploits, after the English fashion, by a dinner, the remnant becoming smaller each year, until now the last of them has passed away. Italy has produced no braver men than these.

THE M.A.A.A. GAMES.

Annual Autumn Handicaps will be Held This Afternoon.

MONTREAL BASEBALL TEAM DEFEATED THE NEWARKS YESTERDAY.

There is a fine list of entries for the annual autumn handicap games, which are to be held off this afternoon at the M.A.A.A. A grounds, and some keen contests are expected. All the events are well filled, and among the competitors will be Desmarteau, the Olympic champion with the 56-pound weight, who will make an effort to break the record. The officers for the games will be: Referee—W. G. Ayling. Judges—W. A. Coates, T. Wall, P. Gordon, A. H. Hersey, F. C. A. McIndoe, Fred Tees, E. Sheppard. Timers—W. R. Thompson, A. W. Gifford, Louis Rubenstein, F. H. Brown. Scorers—E. S. Ostell, L. H. Boyd, Dr. A. C. Jack, T. Y. Foster. Clerks of the course—Laz. Rubenstein, R. C. Irwin, Fred. Rogers. Starter—A. E. Leithhead. Announcers—James Macdonald.

BASEBALL.

The Montreal team has been playing excellent ball this week, and they added another victory to their string yesterday afternoon, defeating Newark. Newark took the lead in the sixth: Pardee hit and went to third when McManus struck Mahling with the ball on the latter's attempt to sacrifice the latter going to second. Burke cracked out a lively two bagger, scoring Pardee and Mahling. Dillard singled to right and scored Burke. Cockman raised one to Yeager. Jones hit one that looked good, but Clancy pulled it in with his gloved hand and caught Dillard off the bag making an unassisted double. After this Adams gave only one pass, but the runner was stranded, and the game ended eight to four.

MONTREAL.

	a.b.	r.	h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Pardee, 2b	4	0	0	3	2	0
Walters, r.f.	4	1	1	2	0	0
Clancy, 1b	3	1	0	8	0	0
Yeager, s.s.	4	1	1	3	2	0
Harrman, 3b	3	2	1	0	0	1
Kelly, c.f.	3	1	2	2	0	0
Joyce, l.f.	4	1	1	3	0	0
McManus, c.	4	1	1	6	2	1
Adams, p.	3	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	32	8	7	27	8	2

NEWARK.

	a.b.	r.	h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Mahling, 2b	2	1	0	1	4	2
Gilhooley, 1b	1	0	0	6	1	0
Burke, r.f.	2	1	1	1	0	0
Dillard, c.f. & 1b.	4	0	1	4	1	0
Cockman, 3b	4	0	0	1	4	1
Jones, l.f.	3	0	1	2	0	0
Bannon, c.f.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Gaines, s.s.	3	1	1	1	2	1
Latimer, c.	3	0	0	5	0	1
Pardee, p.	3	1	1	0	4	1
Totals	29	4	5	24	16	6

Score by innings—
Montreal ..... 0 0 0 7 1 0 0 0 4—8
Newark ..... 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 0—4

Summary: Two-base hits, Walters, Burke. Home run, Gaines. Sacrifice hits, Clancy, Adams, Mahling. Stolen base, Clancy. Double play, Clancy unassisted. Base on balls off Adams, 3; off Pardee, 2. Struck out by Adams, 6; by Pardee, 4. Left on bases Newark, 1; Montreal, 2. Umpires, Rudderham and Conahan.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Buffalo	83	41	.669
Baltimore	73	45	.619
Jersey City	70	54	.565
Newark	70	55	.560
Montreal	60	59	.504
Toronto	61	67	.477
Providence	48	76	.387
Rochester	27	95	.221

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	98	34	.742
Chicago	78	52	.600
Pittsburg	76	52	.594
Cincinnati	73	57	.562
St. Louis	65	66	.496
Brooklyn	48	84	.364
Boston	46	85	.351
Philadelphia	39	93	.295

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	81	51	.614
New York	79	50	.612
Chicago	76	56	.576
Philadelphia	71	54	.568
Cleveland	69	59	.539
St. Louis	55	75	.423
Detroit	54	74	.422
Washington	32	98	.246

EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

Jersey City defeated Toronto .. .. 2 to 0
Rochester played Baltimore .. ..3 to 3
Buffalo defeated Providence .....10 to 3

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Chicago defeated Cincinnati .. ..3 to 2
New York defeated Brooklyn, first game .. ..2 to 1
New York defeated Brooklyn, second game .. ..5 to 3
Pittsburg defeated St. Louis .. ..10 to 1

AMERICAN LEAGUE GAMES.

New York defeated Boston, first game .. .. 6 to 4
Boston defeated New York, second game .. ..4 to 2
Philadelphia defeated Cleveland, first game .. ..1 to 0
Cleveland defeated Cleveland, second game .. ..3 to 2
Chicago defeated Philadelphia ..5 to 3
St. Louis defeated St. Louis .. .. ..1 to 0

Montreal will play two games with Newark. The first game will be called at 1.30 sharp. McCarthy and Pappalau will perform for Montreal, and two games are due.

LACROSSE

Mr. Potter, of the Montreal A.A.A. referee in this afternoon's match between the Shamrocks and National teams on the National grounds. The National Association representatives agreed to the change yesterday and he selected Potter. Mr. Potter has been referring in intermediate games and that he will prove a success in senior ranks. Both teams being in good playing condition, a fast game is anticipated, and as each team is out to win this particular contest, followers of the game are looking forward to seeing good exhibition. The Nationals will be short the services of Hennessy, but Harry Smith will be back again, and the remainder of the team, Martin, Hennessey and the two Brennans will be there. It is probable that Hogan will go on to replace Robinson.

Representatives of the Montreal, National and Shamrock clubs will hold an informal meeting this afternoon, for the purpose of seeing if some arrangement can be made with the C.L.A. representatives to hold their conference earlier than the date set, Friday next. The Shamrock representative, Tom O'Connell, wants to be in Montreal to have an eye on the Shamrock-Capital game, so it is likely that the meeting will be held in Toronto about Tuesday or Wednesday.

FOOTBALL.

There will be a special practice of the Montreal players after the handicap games this afternoon. There will also be practices on Tuesday and Thursday mornings.

Yesterday, an ideal day for a football practice, was let go by the Rough Riders, only two seniors, Art. Moore and Tommy Rankin, being in uniform. There were a dozen or so intermediates on hand, and they had a line-up against the Collegiate team, and put in an hour's good, hard work under the tutelage of Mr. Shillington, president, and Mr. J. A. Seybold. George Kennedy was on the field, but he is suffering from a sore leg and did not dress. The field will be flagged out this afternoon, and two teams will be put on the field for a practice match if the men get out in sufficient numbers. Such opportunities for work as that presented with the ideal weather of yesterday are rather uncertain at this season, and it was regrettable that more men did not put in an appearance. Among those in uniform yesterday were Gilmour, Ritchie, White, McLarne, Scanlon, Moore, Clark, Doyle, T. Rankin, R. Dunning, Slattery, J. Rankin, M. Neate and others.

GOLF.

Montreal clubs will be represented by several representatives at the ladies' championship contests, which begin at Toronto on Oct. 3.

The Victoria Club will send a team to Dixie to-day to play the Royal Montreal Club.

The Victoria Club's course at St. Lambert is in splendid condition, and the new greens are almost perfect.

The Tooke cup is to-day's fixture at Beaconsfield.

Local golf enthusiasts are looking to to-day's matches between Willie Anderson, open champion of America, and J. H. Oke, open champion of Canada, and Murray, of Westmount, on the Outremont links this afternoon.

Admission to the links is by complimentary ticket, and a limited number of which may be obtained by bona-fide members of golf clubs, on application to the secretary of the Outremont Golf Club, Mr. H. J. Elliott, Canada Life Building. The links can be easily reached by the Park and Island Railway around the mountain cars, which run every twenty minutes. This morning Mr. Anderson played Messrs. Percy Taylor and Gerald Lees, and in the afternoon his fellow professionals.

The following autumn fixtures have been arranged by the Victoria Golf Country Club: Sept. 17—Match with Royal Montreal Golf Club at Dixie—Sept. 24—Final. President's cup, 36 holes. Oct. 1—First round, Simard cup, match play, under handicap. Oct. 8—Match with Westmount Golf Club at St. Lambert. Oct. 15—Match with the Metropolitan Golf Club at Fletcher's Field. Oct. 22—Second round, Simard cup. Oct. 29—Third round, Simard cup. Thanksgiving Day—Scratch medal, 36 holes, medal play.

In the semi-final round of the competition for the Recorder Weir gold medal, J. E. Hulett beat H. E. Moles; W. B. Blackader beat C. N. Finnes.

Mr. Blackader and Mr. Hulett will play the final game next week for possession of the medal.

LAWN BOWLING.

As a result of his visit to Scotland, Mayor Urquhart has recommended that public lawn bowling greens be established in the city's parks. The park commissioner has been asked to report on sites and cost.

YACHTING.

Sir Thomas Lipton recently invited Mr. Herbert Crossland, a prominent member of the Windermere Royal Yacht Club, to design a challenger for the 'America's' cup. Mr. Crossland submitted a design, which Sir Thomas is now considering. In any event, the challenger will be built on the Clyde.

A number of boats will be built to take part in the trial races of the R.C.Y.C., and the best boat will be selected at challenger for the 'Canada's' cup. Mr. H. Darrell, owner of the 20-footer 'Whirl,' has signified his intention of building a candidate for the cup. Mr. Fred. Nicholls, owner of the steam yacht 'Tranquita,' will also build a 30-footer; and Eddie Wedd, a skilful amateur skipper, is to sail her. Possibly a syndicate of Royal Canadian Yacht Club members will build one or more boats. Hamilton and Kingston may also furnish contestants, and Mr. Ross Gooderham, will, it is understood, build a 30-footer if he can dispose of the 16-footer 'Kathleen.' An extensive series of trial races will determine which of the new boats will be the challenger.

OBITUARY.

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—Aurore Lusignan, aged 45, was found dead in his bed at 255 Albert street. Deceased had been in poor health for some time. He was a son of the late Alphonse Lusignan, a civil servant, who died some years ago, and had resided in Ottawa during the past eighteen years. He was born in St. Hyacinthe, Que., and educated at Ottawa College. For some time he was manager of the Beaudry estates, Montreal.

Brockville, Ont., Sept. 17.—Miss Mary Henderson, of this town, died suddenly on Thursday night at the advanced age of 90 years. She was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and came to Brockville about fifty years ago.

COTE'S NEW DUTIES.

Charles Coté, late of Chief Carpenter's staff, is now patrolling a beat in No. 6 district. He took up his duties on Thursday night under Captain Gray.

NEW COMMISSION.

Mr. J. A. E. Boileau was Thursday appointed a commissioner of the Superior Court by Mr. Justice Curran.

WILL GO TO MACAO.

DESIGNATION OF DR. ISABELLA LITTLE AND MISS AGNES I. DICKSON TO CHINESE MISSION FIELD.

An impressive service was held in the Erskine Presbyterian Church last evening, when Dr. Isabella Little and Miss Agnes I. Dickson, B.A., were designated for missionary work at Macao, in the province of Canton, China, under the Woman's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church of Canada. The Rev. Dr. A. J. Mowatt presided, and after the opening devotional exercises he called upon the Rev. Dr. Robt. Johnston, of the American Presbyterian Church to deliver an address.

Dr. Johnston expressed his thanks for the invitation to be present, which helped to remove any feeling of isolation which a Presbyterian minister might feel even where Presbyterianism was so strong as in the city of Montreal. All designation meetings must be interesting. When we sent our soldiers on active service the occasion was an impressive one, far more so when we send laborers into the foreign mission field, and yet more so the setting apart of women to teach and to help their sisters in the Far East. He had been familiar with the work of both these ladies, with one especially, whom he had had the privilege of receiving into the church of Christ. His words to her were words of congratulation for the service which she had rendered among the women's associations in the province of Ontario, and he congratulated also Dr. Little on her work in the past and her resolve for the future. Speaking of the responsibility of the church for foreign mission work, he pointed out that it was based on faithfulness to Christ and fairness to our fellowmen. Christ's commission to his disciples extended to preaching the gospel in Samaria, a place the Jews did not like. He took it that in Montreal China was much as Samaria was to the Jews, but the commission pointed to China and to the uttermost parts of the earth. But the sense of duty to be effective must be enforced by a great intensity and inspiration, such as animated the Moravian Church and led to its marvellous success, by the spirit of love as well as loyalty that was the secret of the success of the Japanese, the spirit that led the Jacobite to give his only son for Prince Charlie. Love in their heart enforced the spirit of loyalty to their king. The spirit of love animated alike Dr. Duff, the Free Church missionary of Calcutta, and those Roman Catholics, who came from France to preach to the Iroquois and other pagans of this land. Then fairness to our fellowmen demanded foreign missions, for we were ourselves the fruits of the missionary zeal which went to preach to our ancestors, the pagans of Great Britain, who on their altars offered sacrifice of their fellow men. He loved this land and he knew its claims on the church, but the church must awake to Imperialism in missions and carry the gospel to the uttermost parts of the earth.

The Rev. E. Scott gave an account of the mission at Macao. Ninety-seven years ago, Robert Morrison, the first Protestant missionary to China, landed at Macao, and began his work. That work went on and spread inland, where the conditions were more favorable, and there were now thirty or forty societies laboring in China, and three or four years ago, at this time of the Boxer rising, it was estimated that forty thousand persons in China sealed their testimony with their blood. The blood of the martyrs proved the seed of the Church, and conditions there were more favorable to missions now than they had ever been before. Even official China, which had hitherto been such a mountain in the way, had become a plain. The work had drifted past Macao, and the reason for returning to that region was that most of the Chinese in Montreal belonged to the Province of Canton, and the work carried on among them drew attention to their families in China, and those who came to know the truth wished the message carried to their friends in Canton. In the past, the work of the Presbyterian Church in Canada had been carried on in the Province of Honan, where they had a population of five millions reserved to themselves. Without abandoning that province they had turned their attention to Canton, and the Rev. W. R. Mackay was sent out to found their latest mission, Macao. For two years the Women's Missionary Society had been looking forward to the time when they would send out missionaries to the mothers and wives and sisters of the men among whom mission work was carried on in Montreal.

The Rev. Dr. R. P. Mackay, secretary of the Foreign Mission Board, Toronto, delivered the designation address. His first word was congratulation to them that they were going out as representatives of the Church, and as representatives of Jesus Christ. It was the greatest honor that could come to any man or woman to be admitted to that service. It was a great thing for ladies to go out having the backing and sympathy and prayer of a large number of women at home, and it would be a great help to those ladies to know that they were remembered by the ladies of Montreal, and the Province of Quebec. A great change had taken place since Robert Morrison, the first missionary to Macao, went out. He left his country with everyone sneering at him, and the shipping companies refused to carry him from London, so that he had to go to New York, and rail from there. At Macao he had to hide himself while he learned the language, and the Chinaman who taught him carried poison so that he might, if found out, avoid torture by taking his life. The ladies who were going out, not only left many friends behind them, but would find many friends there, both missionaries and Christian friends, among Europeans and Chinese. He concluded by giving some words of advice to the ladies as to their future work.

An interesting ceremony followed. Mrs. Grier, president of the Woman's Missionary Society, presenting on behalf of the society, two Bibles to Miss Dickson and Dr. Little, who both spoke briefly in reply.

The Rev. F. M. Dewey engaged in prayer, and the service concluded with the benediction, pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Campbell.

The President of the Woman's Missionary Society is Mrs. G. A. Grier; the vice-presidents, Mrs. R. Campbell and Mrs. J. A. McMaster. Mrs. W. Paul and Miss Muirhead are secretaries, and Miss Harvey, treasurer. The committee on foreign mission work consists of Miss Scott, convener; Mrs. Busteed and Mrs. J. C. Thompson.

In Knox Church, to-morrow evening, at 8.15 o'clock, a farewell service to the outgoing missionaries will be given. Several Chinese will be received into church membership by baptism, and there will be other attractive features in the service. The teachers and scholars of the different Chinese Sunday-schools in the city are expected to be present and all friends of the Chinese are invited to attend.

STREET CAR CHANGES.

Some temporary changes in the running of the street cars are announced, due to track renewals.

Beginning to-morrow Amherst street belt line cars will run east on Mount Royal avenue to Dufferin instead of along Rachel street as at present.

From Monday next St. Catherine street cars going east will go down St. Timothee street to Craig street, along Craig street, up Delorimier avenue, and along St. Catherine street east. This does not affect westbound cars.

On and after Monday next Amherst, Ontario and Park avenue cars going south on Bleury street will proceed west on St. Catherine street, down Beaver Hall to Craig street, returning by the usual route.

TEMPERANCE CANTEENS.

LORD DUNDONALD'S INTEREST IN THE WORK—SUCCESS AT LA-PRAIRIE ENCOURAGING.

Lord Dundonald did much during his stay in Canada to encourage W.C.T.U. work among the forces, and since leaving Canada has sent to Mrs. Starr, the Dominion superintendent, his cheque for twenty dollars, as a donation towards her work, which token of interest is deeply appreciated.

'On the March,' the official organ of the Royal Army Temperance Association, of London, Eng., has the following interesting item, signed 'J.P.S.,' in the September number:

'The kindly permission of the commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Alex. Roy, D.O.C., to conduct a refreshment tent on the military encampment field at Laprairie, Canada, enabled the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to furnish the light refreshments and cool drinks so much in demand during the warm summer days when the Volunteer instruction camp is held.

'The very successful effort of the Dominion W.C.T.U. this season has convinced many of the possibility of a canteen without intoxicating drinks.

'The appreciation of officers and men, and their kind expression of thanks to the superintendent, will doubtless result in a more extensive work on the encampment fields in the future.

'In addition to serving refreshments, literature was distributed, including copies of 'On the March,' the official paper of the R.A.T.A., which was read with interest, and we anticipate the organization of an A.T.A. in the near future. Every year we hear the complaint that lack of refreshing summer drinks causes a demand for something stronger, and hence the selling of liquor in the encampment canteen. This year the Dominion W.C.T.U., superintendent of Militia, endeavored to prevent this evil, because our forces are made up of the sons of our homes, and we would that they were the best—mentally, morally and physically. Through the continued kindness of the D.O.C. the effort was a success.'

McGILL Y.M.C.A.

STIRRING ADDRESS TO STUDENTS BY THE REV. JOHN McKAY.

Mr. Geo. Irving presided at the evening session of the McGill Y.M.C.A., held in the Dominion Square building last night. The meeting was well attended and the deepest earnestness was shown by this body of young men who are aiming for the extension of Christ's Kingdom amongst the students of the University. The chairman expressed the hope that during the season at least three hundred students would be led to adopt systematic Bible study, for deepening and strengthening religious impressions. Mr. D. S. Likely spoke concerning the field of Bible study, Mr. F. B. Gurd as to how the membership could be increased, and Mr. Billings on the methods for maintaining the membership. A general discussion followed, and towards the end of the meeting a visit was paid by the Rev. John McKay, who gave a soul-stirring address on the words, 'Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works. He vividly portrayed the force and power of example. The meeting terminated with a social hour.

Business was resumed at 9.30 o'clock this morning, with the Rev. T. A. Halpenny in the chair. Short addresses were delivered by the following gentlemen: Mr. C. S. Paterson, on 'New Student Work'; Mr. W. J. Patterson, on 'Membership,' and Professor C. K. McNaughton, on 'Religious Meetings.' Mr. F. J. Tees and Mr. George Irving also made brief remarks. Subjects of a most interesting character will occupy the attention of the members this evening, and at the three gatherings fixed for to-morrow.

SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Name.	From.	Reported at.
Cervona	Montreal	London
Montezuma	Montreal	Quebec
Dominion	Father Point.	Liverpool
Lake Champlain	Quebec	Liverpool
Gaspesien	Montreal	Lower Ports
Tunisian	Liverpool	Montreal
Parisian	Montreal	Father Point
Livonian	Montreal	Father Point
Polino	Sydney	Montreal
Montezuma	Montreal	Father Point
Turret Chief	Lake Superior	Sydney
Mystic	Montreal	Sydney
La Lorraine	Havre	New York
Baltic	New York	Havre
Moltke	New York	Hamburg
Bremen	New York	Plymouth
Hohenzollern	New York	St. Michaels

KENSINGTON SAILED TO-DAY.

The SS. Kensington, Capt. M. H. Morle, Dominion line, sailed for Liverpool this morning with the following passengers on board: Countess le Bano and child, Paris; Mr. J. T. Burrows, Birmingham; Mr. C. Beck, Vancouver; Mr. R. T. Copley, Mrs. Copley, London; Mr. W. J. Crothers, Mrs. Crothers, Kingston; Miss A. Treau de Coeli, Antwerp; Mr. G. A. Cove, London; Mr. L. Crepin, Mrs. Crepin, Montreal; Miss J. E. Doherty, Toronto; Miss Ada Raper Dalton, Montreal; Mr. H. A. Holland, New Holstein, Assa.; Mr. S. Howarth, Mrs. Howarth, Liverpool; Mr. W. Hine, Montreal; Miss Jackson, Dundas; Mrs. E. A. Jones, Liverpool; Mrs. A. Lowenfeld, Miss Helena Lowenfeld, Miss Margaret Lowenfeld, Cheltenham; Mr. H. P. Luttrell, Liverpool; Mrs. Frank Law and infant, Miss Alicia Law, Montreal; Mr. Jas. Muttall, Winnipeg; Sister Millicent, Vancouver; Mr. A. G. Mooney, Miss Mooney, Montreal; Capt. Nilson, Sydney, C.B.; Mrs. E. A. Quick, St. Paul; Miss E. Robertson, Vancouver; Rev. S. P. Rose, Mr. Herbert Rose, Ottawa; Miss Rogers, Miss — Rogers, Toronto; Mr. John Raper, Montreal; Mr. Richard R. C. Simons, Mrs. Simons, Quebec; Mrs. Tyler, Montreal; the Rev. F. M. Taylor, Bristol; Miss Margaret Thurley, Winnipeg; Mrs. H. Turvin, Miss Turvin, San Francisco; Mr. W. E. Walker, Mrs. Walker, Montreal; Mrs. J. Walker, Vancouver, B.C.; Mr. Wm. de G. Warren, London, Eng.

ST. DAVID'S WELSH SOCIETY.

St. David's Welsh Society held its semi-annual meeting at their hall on Tuesday last, Mr. D. Davies in the chair. A first class programme was rendered by the following artists: The Misses Jenkins, Gerty Harman, May Rosser, Mr. Emeriste Roberts, Mr. De Cruchy. The semi-annual report read by the secretary showed considerable increase in membership and general progress. It has been arranged to have a fall social in October, when the royal Welsh flag will be unfurled for the first time in the history of Canada. It is expected that everyone of Welsh descent will rally for the occasion.

LINEMAN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Toronto, Sept. 17.—James Tebbitt, a married man, aged thirty-one, a lineman in the employ of the Toronto Electric Light Company, had a remarkable escape from death while stringing wires in Rosedale yesterday. While on a pole thirty feet from the ground, he brushed against a live wire. Then he fell, but one of his spurs caught another wire lower down, and there he hung, head downward and unconscious. A fellow lineman went to his assistance, and, with a rope, lowered him to the ground. Though escaping the fall, he had received the full strength of the electric current of 2,200 volts. He came to before reaching the hospital, and it is said will soon recover.

THE VICE-REGAL TOUR.

Winnipeg, Sept. 16.—His Excellency the Earl of Minto arrived at Lloydminster, N.W.T., at five o'clock yesterday afternoon, accompanied by Major Maude and an escort of Royal North-West Mounted Police. His Excellency camped about a mile outside of the town, and left early in the morning for Saskatoon, taking a special train from there to Regina. A large number of citizens turned out to welcome him, and a short address was given by Mr. Lloyd, to which His Excellency replied in a neat speech.

A CRUEL DRIVER.

Z. Joory, an express driver, was yesterday prosecuted by the Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for cruelly striking a horse in the mouth, and fined $7.50, including costs. The gentleman who witnessed the act gave evidence for the society.

COLONIAL HOUSE, Phillips Square.

BLACK DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL 75c TABLE.

ON MONDAY, THE 19th INSTANT, and for the balance of the week, we will have a SPECIAL 75 CENT TABLE BLACK DRESS GOOD.

BLACK HOMESPUN, 54 inch. | BLACK VIGOGNE.
BLACK SICILIAN, 54 inch. | BLACK CHEVIOTS.
BLACK HERRINGBONE, 50 inch. | BLACK SERGES.

THE ABOVE ARE ALL NEW FALL GOODS.

A FEW HANDSOME EMBROIDERED BLACK DRESS ROBES IN VOILE DE PARIS. No two alike. To be cleared at 20 percent discount, and 5 percent extra for CASH.

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THE GOLD MEDAL NEWCOMBE PIANO

BY THE TRAIN LOAD (12 CARS)

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MATTERS MUSICAL.

Gala State Concert to Mark Farewell to Their Excellencies.

YSAYE, EUGENE D'ALBERT AND FRAULEIN FINK WILL BE HEARD HERE EARLY IN NEXT YEAR.

Their Excellencies have sanctioned the giving of a 'Farewell State Concert,' to be held in the Russell Theatre at Ottawa on Oct. 19, the evening prior to the departure from the Capital of the Vice-regal household. His Excellency the Governor-General and the Countess of Minto will attend in state, when it is expected the gala performance will hold quite the most brilliant gathering of distinguished dignitaries and friends of Their Excellencies, pleased indeed to make their last adieu to the Vice-regal party at suc ha time and under what promises to be such a truly memorable occasion. At Buckingham Palace King Edward has one or more state concerts every year, but such an event is quite without precedent in Canada. On this account, therefore, it should and doubtless will be worthy of the best traditions of Ottawa and its clite, and in the nature of a social farewell to Lord and Lady Minto, the last peep, as it were, at our much-respected Governor-General and his beautiful spouse, general interest will, on this account, run high. State performances call for full-dress, therefore, the scene witnessed on Oct. 19 should be a magnificent affair. The musical arrangements and direction are in the hands of Mr. Charles A. E. Harriss, whose choric idyl, entitled 'Pan,' was expressely composed by him for this state function, and bears dedication to Her Excellency; this will form one of the interesting portions of the gala night, and a good deal of expectancy will be aroused over the first production of the new composition by this Canadian composer, owing to the fact that the great publishing house, Novello & Co., of London, purchased the rights and titles to it. An Orchestral Fanntasia on Canadian airs will also be produced for the first time, and by the same author; this composition is dedicated to Lady Laurier. Handel's famous 'Coronation Anthem,' sung for the past two hundred years in Westminster Abbey at the crowning of kings and queens of Great Britain, will also be heard together with choruses fittingly appropriate to the leave-taking of Their Excellencies, and which it is expected that the audience will not fail to augment by their own voices. The chorus will be the Montreal Oratoria Society, of two hundred; an orchestra of fifty instrumentalists from New York and elsewhere, with soloists from Boston and New York. The decorations inside the theatre will be supplied by Beullac & Co., of Montreal, and will be lavish in their design and beauty of sentiment and construction. It is a matter of genuine and real regret that Their Excellencies are about to sever their official ties with the Dominion, and particularly so can it be said in Ottawa, where the open-hearted kindness and whole-souled hospitality of Lord and Lady Minto have been ever the watchword of the Government House party. Their hosts of friends desiring to take part in this farewell evening, the last night which Their Excellencies will spend in our midst, after a happy stay of six years amongst us, will prove a strong gathering, a truly sympathetic gathering, and one which will make for long recollection in the minds of all present for future years to come. It is expected that a large number of military, judicial, civic and other representative citizens from Montreal will be present. Proceeds over and above actual expenditures will be given to the Lady Minto Cottage Hospital Fund, Colonel Irwin, C.M.G., acting as hon. treasurer.

YSAYE COMING.

Ysaye, the great Belgian violinist, will reach New York on Nov. 14, and four days later will make his first public appearance on this tour in Philadelphia. On this occasion he will play one of the big concertos. The repertory of Ysaye holds all the great violin works, and he can play at short notice anything in the entire range of violin literature. During his forthcoming visit to this country he will introduce several novelties. He will appear in Montreal at the Monument National on Tuesday evening, Jan. 31, 1905.

WELL KNOWN IN MONTREAL.

Among the soloists engaged for the Gloucester Musical Festival, the first of the autumn festivals in England, are Madame Albani, Miss Muriel Foster and Mr. Plunket Greene. Mr. Brewer, organist of Gloucester Cathedral, conducts the festival. Mendelssohn's 'Elijah' and Handel's 'Messiah' are to be produced at the opening and closing of the testival, respectively.

EUGENE D'ALBERT IN MARCH.

Musical circles will be interested in the announcement that Eugene D'Albert, the famous pianist, is coming to America, and will give thirty-five concerts in the principal cities. He has repeatedly refused offers from American managers for a farewell tour owing to the fact that he is independently wealthy, but this year was induced to waive his objections. D'Albert has perhaps the most beautiful touch of any artist living and is the recognized authority on Beethoven music. He will be accompanied by his wife, Fraulein Fink, a well-known German prima donna. D'Albert will appear in Montreal early in March, 1905,, as one concert has been secured by Mr. F. A. Veitch.

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

Arrangements are well under way for this year's Symphony Orchestra concerts, the unprecedented success of last year having encouraged the management to even more elaborate efforts this year. Among other improvements already decided upon are the installation in the Academy on days on which the concerts are given of a special sounding board, the engagement of Mr. E. Taranto as concert master, and of Prof. J. B. Dubois as 'cello soloist. It is also contemplated that two soloists will appear on each programme, one instrumental and the other vocal.

MEISTER GLEE SINGERS.

The Meister Glee Singers, of London, England, have been making a splendid impression wherever they have appeared by their magnificent singing. Nothing to approach it has ever been heard in this country, as far as part songs and quartettes are concerned. The Halifax 'Chronicle' says: 'The Meister Glee Singers appeared at the Empire Theatre last night, under the auspices of the North-West Arm Rowing Club, for the first concert of their Canadian tour. The audience was large, and it is safe to say that no vocal quartette was ever heard in Halifax whose work was so finished and whose voices blended so perfectly as did those of the Meister Glee Singers, while in solo work the bass, the tenor and the baritone all gave infinite satisfaction. Every number was encored, and it was felt that it would be overworking the talented singers that second responses were not insisted upon.'

TWO JEWISH OBSERVANCES

(BY D. J. NEUGEWIRTZ.)

According to the Jewish Calendar, the New Year, which commenced on the tenth day in this month of September, is the year 5,665 since the creation of the world.

It is interesting, yet affecting, to notice the marked contrast between the spirit in which we enter upon a new year, and the feelings which they stir within us, as compared with those which move God's ancient people Israel. To us the beginning of a new year is a time of intense joyfulness, but with them of deepest sorrow and sadness. Indeed, the first ten days of the year are regarded as 'awful days.' The popular designation of New Year's day is 'Rosh Hashona' ('first of the year') but the more serious designation 'Yom Hading' truly describes it—'Day of Judgment.' Traditional teaching represents that on that day Jehovah holds His Assize. Then, declares the Talmud, three books are opened; one recording the deeds of the wicked; the second the deeds of the truly good; and the third, those of the large intermediate class. The fate of the first and second of these classes is then sealed, whilst that of the members of the intermediate class is deferred until the Day of Atonement. The scene is depicted in most graphic terms in the following words ascribed to Rabbi Amnon, of Mayence. 'God seated on His throne to judge the world (at the same time judge, pleader, expert and witness) openeth the Book of Records. It is read, every man's signature being found therein. The great trumpet is sounded; a still small voice is heard; the ministers are not pure before God. As a shepherd ministreth his flock, causing them to pass under the rod, so doth God cause every living soul to pass before Him, to fix the limit of every creature's life and to foreordain its destiny. On New Year's day the decree is written; on the Day of Atonement it is sealed who shall live and who shall die. But penitence, prayer and charity may avert the evil decree. This being so, we see at a glance that to those believing this the new year must necessarily open in sadness and sorrow, care and anxiety, in earnest pleading for the divine clemency, and in striving to perform works such as may commend the worker to God, and secure His favor and preserving grace. Then follows 'Yom Kippur' ('the Day of Atonement), closing the ten days of penitence, falling this year on Monday, Sept. 19. From what has been stated we can understand how intensely solemn 'the ten days of penitence' which usher in the Jewish new year must be to the Jew who believes that issues so momentous are involved, and that the Day of Atonement on which these are finally decided must be to him a time of deep self-abasement and humiliation before God, and of impassioned pleading for the exercise of divine mercy. The Day of Atonement is observed with extraordinary strictness, accompanied by rigid fasting, the synagogues being crowded with worshippers 'afflicting their souls.' In addition to the fourteen existing synagogues in Montreal, the Jewish people are obliged to hire available premises in the ghetto in which the poorer classes perform their services on this solemn festival; however neglectful they may have been of attending religious exercises during the rest of the year, they now will flock to their synagogues as though to plead for very life. From 6 o'clock on the previous night till sunset the next evening a strict fast is maintained, and the most pathetic scenes are witnessed in the synagogues where the 'readers' who are attired in white vestments, mourn over their sins and the sins of their people, pleading for pardon and purification, that so the Messiah may come and end all their woes. Well may this stimulate us to go to them with the glorious tidings that He has already appeared in the person of Jesus of Nazareth to put away sins by the sacrifice of Himself, and to make an atonement for us all.

A special meeting for prayer on behalf of Israel will be held (D.V.) on the Day of Atonement (Monday, Sept. 19), in the school-room of St. Martin's Church, corner of St. Urbain and Prince Arthur streets, at 4 p.m. All friends are very cordially invited to be present.

A PEACEFUL DEATH.

(From a Correspondent.)

The late Mrs. A. J. Brown, of Sombra Township, Ontario, whose maiden name was Catherine Louisa Robins, was born in the Township of Moore on April 15, 1857, being the eldest daughter of Mrs. John Robbins. On Feb. 5, 1879, she was united in marriage to Mr. Albert J. Brown, of Sombra, and to them were born a son and daughter, who are still living. Owing to the religious impressions received in the home of her childhood, and under the ministrations of the late Rev. W. H. Fife, she, along with her husband, was converted to God, and united with the Methodist Church in the summer of 1884. Since then she lived a Christian life, exemplary in conduct and faithful in practice. About two years ago the affliction which had been causing some anxiety, set in seriously, entailing on her a great deal of suffering. She was finally removed to the hospital in the early part of February, where she passed through an operation for the removal of a tumor. For a time there was a bright hope of her recovery, but it became evident that she was nearing the close of life. Although suffering intensely all through the stages of her affliction, her faith in Christ constantly buoyed her up, and she was resigned to live or die if so be the will of her Lord was done. The sentiments in her favorite hymn, 'Nearer my God to Thee,' constantly cheered her. Leaving a testimony bright and radiant to all with whom she came in contact, she peacefully passed away to the brighter experiences of 'the land fairer than day.' 'The memory of the just is blessed.'

SCOTCH SENTIMENT.

A CHARMING DESCRIPTION OF THE BLACK WATCH EFFECT.

The following little incident is described in the Toronto 'Globe':

'Ah, that's Scotch enough for you, mother,' said an old man, as he fondly turned to his wife, when the Black Watch band started to play 'Scots Wha Hae.' The only response was a smile, but the woman's eyes saw not the band. They were filled with a mist, and her mind was carried back to the heather-clad hills, where it dwelt, while she spoke never a word, until the 'Reminiscences of Scotland' had been concluded. On the railing nearby was another old man, sitting in wrapt silence, his eyes dim with the memories floating by, and one hand beating an unconscious accompaniment to the strokes of the drum. The fur-collared overcoat on a third bespoke the invalid, called, mayhap, from a bed of pain, to hear the only true music from its real interpreters. In the lull, the six pipers paraded the lawn, and soon drew hundreds of spectators. Two elderly Scotsmen, when the playing ceased, embraced one of the pipers, and, taking him to one side, demanded news of the old land. Later, an old gentleman, with whiskers of populistic dimensions, came on the scene and was greatly moved by the air of the pipes. He danced upon the green sward in real Highland style, and clapped his hands at the most unconventional moments. To a neighbor he confided that the pipers were playing the very thing that he had asked for, something composed within twenty miles of his birthplace in Invernessshire.'

TWO DAYS IN JAIL.

Xenophile Claud, St. Laurent, who when intoxicated at Ahuntsic, last Sunday, jumped into a rig belonging to Edward Goyer and drove around for several hours, was sentenced yesterday to two days in jail, and ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution.

CLAIM AGAINST STREET RAILWAY.

An action for $950 damages has been entered against the Montreal Street Railway Co. by G. B. Capel, through his attorneys, Messrs. Atwater, Duclos & Chauvreau. The plaintiff complains of injuries received by being thrown out of his sleigh in a collision with one of the company's cars, at the corner of St. Antoine and Inspector streets, in January last.

BOARDING HOUSE TAX.

ANNOYING MISTAKE MADE BY CERTAIN ASSESSORS.

Ald. D. Gallery, M.P., was at the City Hall yesterday to look into an alleged grievance complained of by a number of boarding house keepers in the west end. A peculiar interpretation of a section of by-law No. 313, concerning assessments and licenses,' a number of proprietors of boarders have been notified that they must pay a business tax of seven and one-half percent on the assessed value of their property, an equal amount to that paid in rates. This news came as an unpleasant surprise, and it was soon decided to test and investigate.

Section 5 of the by-law provides, among other things, that no person shall carry on business within the city of Montreal as agent or solicitor for stages, railway tickets, boarding-houses or places of entertainment,' etc., without having first the city treasurer the sums which may be fixed by the civic by-laws. The fees for agents or solicitors (known popularly as 'runners') for boarding-houses are prescribed above is fixed at seven dollars. But there is no mention made of a tax on boarding houses or on the house-keepers in this by-law. As to agents or 'runners.' A few proprietors of large boarding-houses, lodging-houses and temperance hotels are required to pay the business tax, but not keepers of small houses where only a few roomers or boarders are accommodated.

Mr. Archambault, one of the city attorneys, was consulted, and stated that the face of the by-law it appeared that was the 'solicitor' and not the keeper of the boarding-house who was to pay, and evidently the seven and a half per cent business tax did not apply. Mr. Gallery, the treasurer, was of the same opinion, and the mistake will be rectified in all cases in which it has been made.

McGILL MEDICAL FACULTY.

OPENING LECTURE WILL TAKE PLACE ON SEPT. 20.

The opening lecture of the session of the McGill Medical Faculty will take place on Tuesday, Sept. 20, when the speaker will be prof. A. C. Abbott, of Philadelphia. Members of the teaching staff of the faculty will meet in their rooms at 2 p.m., attired in academic robes. Students both old and new, are to be present, and it is confidently anticipated that a very attractive gathering will be collected. The forecast of the subject taken on account of its treatment is possible, as lectures are always left unreservedly to the choice, and are never divulged beforehand. It may be assumed that the rule of precedent will be adhered to and an exposition of a popular and not a technical character be given, dealing with the science of the profession. The general meeting will be held in the lecture theatre at 3 p.m.

CONSTABLE IN TROUBLE.

John Rank, a special constable in the service of the C.P.R., was before Magistrate Lafontaine yesterday on the charge of neglecting his duty. Rank admitted going to sleep for a few minutes, but denied having been intoxicated, and stated he was amply able to attend to his duties. He will be tried on Wednesday.

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SEPTEMBER ONLY

And to All Users of QUEEN'S LAUNDRY BAR.

FOR SEPTEMBER ONLY—We will give for wrappers of soap bought during September, up to 50 wrappers, premiums for double the number. Thus, on soap bought in September, 10 wrappers will count as 20, 20 as 40, 50 as 100.

A large number of new articles bought direct from the makers, in the best markets of the world, have been placed in stock and added to the large selection previously on hand.

Queen's Laundry Premiums are already famous. September wrappers will be worth their weight in silver.

Conditions The Soap must be bought in September. Only 50 wrappers will be doubled in value for any one person—if more are brought in the excess over 50 will count single.

The coupon as below, must be signed by the applicant and by the Grocer who has sold the soap.

Coupons will be Redeemed from September 5th to October 5th.

Our Advice Is to buy early in September your supply of Queen's Laundry for the month, and present your wrappers for redemption at once so as to have the best choice of premiums.

We invite an inspection of our premium depots, which are open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m —Except Saturdays.

Premium Depots:

Montreal,
168 McCord Street,
1490 St. Catherine Street

Sherbrooke,
Miss E. McWilliams,
137 Wellington,

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs., Montreal.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON—It will only appear a couple of times, and you might miss the next paper.

MONTREAL WITNESS. Coupon No. 1.

In accordance with your September offer, I hand you the .. ..wrappers to be counted as double that number in accordance with your profit sharing offer.
(number of wrappers)

Name .. ..

Weekly Calendar.

FALL EXHIBITION OF THE COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

At DeLorimier Park - Wednesday, Sept. 21st.

A splendid Prize List has been prepared for Farm Products, Animals and Horses. There will be Trotting and Running Races, open to all comers.

Admission to Grounds, 25 cents.

All entries must be made with the Secretary-Treasurer before day of Exhibition.
H. J. ROSS, Sec.-Treas., 180 St. James Street

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

Art Association

OF MONTREAL,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.

THE AUTUMN SKETCHING CLASS
(IN OILS,)
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MR. EDMOND DYONNET, R.C.A.,
will commence on THURSDAY, 15th Sept.
Instruction on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday in each week, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
For particulars apply to the Secretary.

Young Men's Christian Association,

Dominion Square.

SATURDAY, 8 P. M.
Week Night Meeting for Men. Mr. C. S. PATERSON will speak.

SUNDAY, 4 P. M.
Mr. E. T. COLTON, of the International Committee, New York City, will speak. Topic: 'Four Kinds of Men.'
All men heartily invited.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

CALVARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

Guy St., above St. Antoine St.

REV. E. W. LYMAN

Of Carleton, Minn.,
Will preach at both services.
STRANGERS WELCOME.

A Service in memory of the late Mr. Joseph Richards, will be held at the OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH,
On Sunday evening next, at 7 p.m.
Members of the St. George's Society are cordially invited to attend.

JAMES MITCHELL,
Secretary.

MEN'S OWN,

CALVARY CHURCH, GUY STREET.
SUNDAY, 18th Sept. 2 p.m.
Quarterly Distribution of Books by the President, T. B. Macaulay, Esq.
There will be good hearty singing and music by Orchestra. This being Open Day, we shall be glad to see our lady friends.

HARVEST FESTIVAL

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH,
SUNDAY, Sept. 18, 1904.
11 a.m.—Preacher, Rev. W. H. STEVENS.
7 p.m.—Preacher, Rev. J. E. MANNING.
2.45 p.m.—SPECIAL S.S. SERVICE
In Auditorium of Church.
Speakers—Mr. ROBT. IRWIN. Mr. C. E. MERRITT, Physical Director Y.M.C.A.
SPECIAL MUSIC AT ALL SERVICES.

Emmanuel Church.

Rev. HUGH PEDLEY, B.A.,
will preach at both services on
SUNDAY.
Evening Subject:
"Paradise Lost."
EVERYBODY WELCOME.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.

St. Catherine St. Centre.
SUNDAY, Sept. 18th, 1904,
Rev. J. W. GRAHAM
Will preach at both services.
Morning Theme—
The Power of Speech.
Evening Theme—
The Recognition of Latent Possibilities.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 18, 1904.
MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH.
—Preachers.—
REV. GEO. S. REYNOLDS, 11 a.m.
REV. DR. SHAW, 7 p.m.
COME.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY
Quarterly Meeting.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Society will be held in St. Andrew's Home on TUESDAY EVENING, 20th September, 1904, at 8.15 o'clock.
A large attendance of the members is requested.
W. C. McALLISTER,
Hon. Secretary.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.

STOP AND READ!

ABOUT THE

FAREWELL SOCIAL

Of the Past and Present Members of the . . .
EAST END METHODIST CHURCH
WHICH WILL BE HELD ON
FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 23.
Tea will be served at 6.30 p.m. Tickets, 25 cents.
As this will be the last public gathering in this historic church, it is hoped that all old friends will join in this rally, and help to make it a success.
Proceeds in aid of the new church.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

ARENA COMING

SATURDAY and MONDAY
October 1st and 3rd,

BLACK WATCH BAND

Sale of seats will open at the Star Branch Office Monday, Sept. 26th.
Prices—Evenings, $1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c and 25c. Matinees $1.00, 75c, 50c and 25c.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Twenty-Third Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company for the election of the Directors to take the places of the retiring Directors, and the transaction of business generally, will be held on Wednesday, the 5th day of October next, at the principal office of the Company at Montreal, at Twelve o'clock, noon.

SPECIAL MEETING

The meeting will be made special for the purpose of considering, and if approved, of authorizing an increase of the present Ordinary Capital Stock of the Company by an amount not exceeding $25,000,000 for the purposes of the Company—such increase of Stock to be issued from time to time according to the requirements of the Company and as may be determined by the Directors—and of adopting such resolution or By-law as may be deemed necessary in connection therewith in order to enable the Directors to give effect thereto.

The Common Stock transfer books will close in Montreal, New York and London at 3 p.m. on Thursday, September 1st. The Preference Stock books will also close at 3 p.m. on Thursday, 1st September.

All books will be re-opened on Thursday, 6th October.

By order of the Board,
CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.
Montreal, August 25th, 1904.

MYSTERIES OF NATURE.

How does the bulb of the common lawn lily get deeper and deeper into the ground each year? Why does the ginger root hide its blossoms when nearly all other plants flaunt theirs? Why do the roots of trees flow through the ground like 'runnels of molten metal,' often separating and uniting again, while the branches are thrust out in right lines or curves? Why is our common yellow birch more often than any other tree planted upon a rock? Why do oaks or chestnuts so often spring up where a pine or hemlock forest has been cleared away? Why does lightning so commonly strike a hemlock tree or a pine or an oak, and rarely or never a beech? Why does the bolt sometimes scatter the tree about, and at others only plough a channel down its trunk? Why does the bumble bee complain so loudly when working upon certain flowers? Why does the honey bee lose the sting when it stings a person, while the wasp, the hornet and the bumble bee do not? How does the chimney swallow get the twigs it builds its nest with? From what does the hornet make its paper?

I have never been greatly interested in spiders, but I have always wanted to know how a certain spider managed to stretch her cable squarely across the road in the woods, about my height from the ground.—John Burroughs, in 'Country Life in America.'

NEW ENGLAND MANUFACTURING.

Those people who are inclined to look upon New England industries as retrograding, and think that our manufacturing industries are going to other sections of the country, will be surprised to learn that within the last three years, without any increase of mileage whatever, the Boston and Maine Railway has shown a gross increase in business of more than $4,000,000. The 'reaction' in New England has been most unwarrantably exaggerated. There is a certain hesitancy on the part of local manufacturers to increase their outputs during a Presidential year, and the volume of merchandise transportation is affected thereby, but on the whole men engaged in the transportation business regard the condition as normal, and there seems to be no diminution in the energy of the producers. Under such conditions the railways, which are indices of general prosperity, are on the whole doing very well. —Boston 'Transcript.'

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

The 'Daily Witness' will be mailed to those removing to the country, seaside, or mountains, for 25 cents a month. Annual subscribers need only indicate change of address.

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.

L.Q. 2 N.M. 9	SEPTEMBER	F.Q. 16 F.M. 24				
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The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 17, 1904.

It is objected to Mr. Roosevelt's letter accepting the Republican nomination that it is too long and needlessly verbose, and that there is nothing in it which could not be better said in fewer words. Some passages in it have, however, furnished fruitful texts for Democratic comment, while taken as a whole it is regarded as a proclamation of that aggressive self-satisfaction which is characteristic of its author. From his point of view everything is lovely. The Republicans are a party of lofty ideals, and their methods of government perfection itself. As one critic wittily observes, Mr. Roosevelt is thoroughly convinced that the best possible man is administering the best possible government in the best possible way, and that the people will not be so unutterably stupid as to make a change. All this is quite natural and in order. The politician who would admit that he was capable of making a mistake would ruin himself. Mr. Roosevelt asserts the infallibility of his reign when he declares that, if continued in power, the Republican party will continue to carry out the policy (on trusts) it has been pursuing, and to execute laws as resolutely and fearlessly in the future as it has in the past. He declares that the constitution must be observed, positively as well as negatively, but adds that he would be derelict in his duty if he used a false construction of the constitution as a shield for weakness and timidity, or as an excuse for governmental impotency. Then he soars eloquently, as a President should when addressing the nation on the grand subject of his own merits, and claims the confidence of the people for his adherence to lofty ideals and proved governmental capacity. No other administration in the history of the republic, no other government in the world, he proudly says, has more consistently stood for the broadest spirit of brotherhood in our common humanity, or has held a more resolute attitude of protest against every wrong that outraged the civilization of the age, at home or abroad. If all this is true, as Mr. Roosevelt doubtless expects everybody to believe, the people of the United States are to be congratulated on having the best government on earth. Yet, as we see by the Democratic papers, there is a large section of the public which does not believe a word of it, and gives many reasons why it does not by citing breaches of the constitution and pointing to the fact that the trusts and other beneficiaries of Republican rule have contributed ten million dollars to the Roosevelt campaign fund in order to persuade the people that the President and his party are all he says they are.

THE NEW MILITIA.

The composition of the Militia Council at Ottawa has now been practically decided upon, and the Canadian government is fortunate in having secured the services of so capable an officer as Col. Percy Henry Noel Lake, C.B., of the Imperial Army, to assist in the new organization, which in future will direct and control military affairs in the Dominion. Colonel Lake has seen considerable service on the Headquarters Staff, in London, he is a graduate of the Staff College, and has been Assistant Quartermaster-General for mobilization since 1899. Among his other recommendations, he saw hard fighting in the Afghan campaign of 1878-9, and the Soudan campaign of 1885, and he was Quartermaster-General of the Canadian militia from 1893 until 1898. Colonel Lake does not care to remain long in Canada this time, as he is slated for advancement at a very early date to general rank, and so he will return to England so soon as the council is once organized and under way. The Chief of Staff in Canada will be the channel through which the decisions of the council will be carried into effect. His position will be therefore one of the most responsible of those under the new plan of departmental management. It will carry with it the rank of Major-General in the Canadian militia. It has been practically settled that the post of Inspector-General will be assigned to Col. Lord Aylmer, who has acted as commanding officer of the Canadian militia on various occasions, and who has been administering the duties of that post since the departure of General Lord Dundonald. The Inspector-General will not have a seat on the council, but will keep in personal touch with the requirements of the service in the various parts of the country. He will be, as his title infers, an inspecting officer, and will report to the council.

Lord Aylmer's career points him out for his new position. He entered the military profession forty years ago, as a lieutenant in Her Majesty's 7th Royal Fusiliers, and served with that regiment in England, Malta, and Canada. In this corps he saw active service at the time of the first Fenian Raid on the Eastern Townships frontier. In 1870 he retired from the Imperial Army and became attached to the Canadian militia, serving in the 54th Regiment as paymaster and brigade major of the Montreal District. In 1881 he went to London as brigade major, and remained in that office until he was appointed deputy adjutant general, at headquarters, in 1893. Three years later he was advanced to the adjutaney general, which he has retained during the eight years that have followed. Lord Aylmer was second in command of the colonial forces that assisted at the Diamond Jubilee celebration in London, and since then he has had a course in the Old Country to keep him abreast of the latest development in military science. On the death of his father, in 1902, he succeeded to the title of Lord Aylmer and Baron of Balrath. In his new position of inspector-general he will hold the rank of major-general in the Canadian forces. Lord Aylmer will be succeeded as adjutant-general by Colonel B. H. Vidal, who has been of late years deputy adjutant-general at headquarters. He is a son of a British vice-admiral, and has followed a military career since 1860, and went through the Abyssinian campaign.

The Deputy Minister of Militia, Col. L. F. Pinault, will sit on the council, as will the Accountant of the Militia Department, Mr. J. W. Borden, who is a brother of the leader of the Opposition. The other member of the council will be Colonel D. A. Macdonald, with the title probably of chief of ordnance. At present he is head of the Ordnance Corps of Canada, but it is understood that an exchange will take place between him and Colonel Cotton, the present quartermaster-general, by which Colonel Macdonald's services will become available for the council. Colonel Macdonald has been administering the stores branch of the Department since 1897, and previous to that had a long experience in the departmental employ, and in the 59th Regiment, Glengarry. He saw active service in the Fenian Raid of 1866, the Red River Expedition of 1870, and the North-West Rebellion of 1885. He wears the General Service Medal, with two clasps, and belongs also to the Imperial Service Order, a decoration conferred upon him for his long and honorable career in the public service of Canada. It will therefore be seen that the men chosen for the splendid and responsible task of reorganizing the Canadian militia are men who have won their spurs in the service and not in politics. The work at the present moment in the world's history is one that has no use for initiative pedantry, but rather calls for transcendent creative genius. Colonel Lake is coming out to Canada at once, and it is expected that the council will be organized within the next month.

THE YELLOW PERIL.

Japanese success in the war with Russia and the astonishing aptitude the Far Eastern islanders have shown in adopting western ideas and adapting themselves to modern methods in government, industry and war, have given rise to much speculation as to what will be the effect of the establishment of a first class Asiatic power on the Pacific. The 'yellow peril,' made so much of in Russia and Germany, has not perceptibly affected the British or American mind. The idea of Asiatic hordes swarming over Europe, as the barbarians of the north swooped down upon the decaying Roman empire, may seem terrible to those powers, but is dismissed by the Anglo-Saxon as a distempered dream. The only peril now recognized is an industrial one. When China wakes up, as she certainly will some time, and, perhaps, sooner than is now expected, the world will have to reckon with economic forces that will laugh at the protectionist barriers the western nations have set up. Possessing natural resources as great in every respect as those of North America, and a population of four hundred million of the most intensely frugal, industrious, docile and mechanically expert people in the world, China would become a manufacturing empire with which Europe and America, depending on white labor at white man's wages, could not possibly compete. That Japan will take an active leading part in this awakening of China is altogether likely. Japanese colleges, crowded with Chinese students, most of them sons of mandarins, show how Japanese influence is extending among the people of the mainland. The Russian plan of harnessing and repressing China has been checkmated. Before it can be resumed the whole situation will have changed, and Russia will in all probability have to face a simply unconquerable Japanese and Chinese alliance.

The Chinese have seen the flower of the Russian army defeated, routed, pursued by the victorious Japanese. The probability seems to be that the terrible struggle at Liao yang will be renewed at Thie ling. If the Japanese success continues the Russians will then retire on Harbin. Should the Russians attempt, as they say they will, to reconquer Manchuria in the spring, they will have to contest every foot against an army of equal or greater strength, comfortably quartered in a productive and friendly country. They would, moreover, probably find well-trained Chinese troops in possession of all the strongholds not to be displaced without making war on China. We are told that the Chinese army is preparing to occupy the conquered parts of Manchuria. We do not see why they should not. The Russians, chagrined at finding themselves thus checkmated, denounce this as a breach of neutrality. But on what ground it is hard to see, as both Russians and Japanese have always solemnly declared that territory to be Chinese, and it certainly is Chinese. Why the Russians should find themselves fighting for it they no doubt sometimes ask themselves. The claim to it which lies at the bottom of their consciousness is that they represent Christianity against heathenism. This is the one plea made by the Russian Government to the Russian people. All the lying effrontery and sneaking duplicity with which they had worked their way into Manchuria and were beginning to work their way into Corea was to them righteous because it was extending the Kingdom of Jesus Christ.

If the yellow men doubt the superior merits of the Christian religion it cannot be said that Christendom has not given them cause. The Japanese, who are of remarkably open mind with regard to religion, say reasonably that Christianity as understood and exemplified by the Russians is not a religion that an intelligent, educated and free people could accept. They say that Russian methods in this war are barbarous and inhuman compared with the moderation and genuine humanity of the Japanese. Indeed, the religious lesson of the present war is that the nations of Christendom will have to become far more Christian than they are before claims to precedence on that score are going to be recognized. At present, such a claim on the part of so-called Christian nations is largely based on the profession of a religion which they do not possess, understand or obey. It is probable, in view of those facts, that the Chinese, taking their neighbors as their models and teachers, and, behind them, admiring the British and Americans rather than the Continental Europeans, will follow in the lines of rapid development which have changed Japan in the last forty years from what it was to what it is. It will be for other nations to fall in with [illegible] velopment and profit by [illegible] struct and oppose it to [illegible] and discomfiture. The yel[illegible] not going to overrun Euro[illegible] not pay them to do so. [illegible] not be altogether bad for so[illegible] despotisms, three in partic[illegible] some modern lessons [illegible] source.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

The Inter-Parliamentary [illegible] session at St. Louis this w[illegible] mere assembly of dilettante [illegible] trinaires. Organized in th[illegible] it included in its member[illegible] tative parliamentarians of [illegible] with the object of advancing [illegible] peace. Its influence has no[illegible] beneficent. At its annual me[illegible] in different national capitals [illegible] were adopted urging important reforms in matters of international intercourse At Berne in 1892 the scope of its activities was defined. Among other things it was agreed that the members should urge upon their respective governments the need for organizing an international conference to secure the recognition of the rights of private property in time of war, and to endeavor to obtain a general recognition of the principle that disputes between nations ought to be submitted for final settlement to courts of arbitration. It is believed that the discussions of this Congress had something to do with the calling of the Hague peace conference by the Czar. The head of an empire that has no parliament was able to do by his own initiative what nations having parliaments could not see their way to do. Unfortunately, the three nations which had expressed through their representatives the strongest desire for peace by arbitration were one after the other, involved in war, the United States with Spain, Great Britain with the Boers, and Russia with Japan. At the Congress in St. Louis it has been held that all these conflicts could have been avoided had the governments concerned accepted the principle of arbitration and honestly adhered to it. It was held that, on the contrary, they had accepted the Bismarckian principle of maintaining peace by being prepared for war with war as the certain result when they felt, or thought, themselves powerful enough to enforce their claims by arms. Yet in no instance was any of the nations that went to war really prepared for war, and much of the failure and humiliation in each case was owing to the fact that a nation, to be really prepared for war on the gigantic scale of modern armaments, would have to do little else than arm, drill and accumulate vast quantities of ships, guns and warlike stores. The speeches at St. Louis were able, earnest and eloquent, but it is hardly likely that President Roosevelt will act upon the request of the Congress and offer his good offices as peace mediator between Russia and Japan after both powers have announced that they will not listen to such a proposition. Nor is he likely to make to the nations any proposal for general submission to arbitration in the name of a nation that, after demanding and obtaining arbitration, refused like arbitration to the same power when demanded.

A PREMIUM ON ABSTINENCE.

The liquor traffic, once considered a commercial asset, is now very generally regarded as inimical to the material prosperity and safety of the common weal. Mr. Carroll D. Wright has stated that more than seventy-five percent of the employers of skilled labor in the United States and fifty percent of the employers of unskilled labor require total abstinence of their employees, and among 'captains of industry' there is a practically unanimous preference—other things being equal—for the man who neither drinks nor smokes. An illustrative instance is that of the Shelby Tube Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, which recently discharged fifty employees for intoxication, and addressed to its great staff of workers a circular stating that liquor drinking will hereafter be [illegible] The 'New Voice' recently inquired of a number of railway and steamboat companies regarding their attitude [illegible] the use of intoxicants by their employees. The replies are voiced with no uncertain sound. To take a few instances: The Northern Navigation Company rules that 'the use of intoxicating liquors by officers or men or the keeping of liquor on board for sale, other than as medicine, is strictly prohibited.' The Northern Pacific Railway Company [illegible] the year with the rigid enforcement of temperance by-laws, and it is said that one drink is now sufficient to cause the immediate discharge of an employee in their service. The International Great Northern Railway requires every applicant for a position to sign a declaration to the effect that if the application is accepted he agrees 'to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors, not

...places of low resort or ...doors are sold.' The Maine ... both drinking and smoking, and (except that smoking on smoking cars) prohibits smoking and drinking on the premises of the company. The line also gives preference in promotion and employment to total abstainers. Mr. J. B. Watkins built the Watkins and Gulf Railway, and all the town sites along ... He protects his employees by inserting in the deed of sale of ... clause which forbids the purchasers or assigns, manufacturing or selling intoxicating liquor upon the premises except for medicinal, mechanical or scientific purposes upon the penalty of forfeiture of the property. The American Railway Association, which covers 160,000 miles of the 200,000 miles of railroad in the United States, are also strong total abstinence advocates, as is seen by some of their standard rules, which reads as follows: 'The use of intoxicating liquors by employees while on duty is prohibited. Their habitual use or frequenting of places where they are sold is sufficient cause for dismissal.'

In Canada the Grand Trunk Railway system informs all its employees that intemperance or the use of intoxicating liquors will be sufficient cause for dismissal, and also 'that persons frequenting gambling houses or places where liquor is sold will not be retained in the service.' The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway threatens any of its servants found frequenting saloons, gambling houses or disreputable resorts with 'immediate discharge,' and forbids the use of intoxicating liquors 'under any circumstances and at all times.' The Intercolonial Railway will only employ persons of sober habits, forbids the frequenting of taverns, and holds persons in authority as responsible for the character of their subordinates. The extreme importance that those upon whom devolves the care of life and property shall be men whose senses are unimpaired by liquor is also recognized by government. Section 295 of the Dominion Railway Act, adopted by parliament last year, makes intoxication of engineer or conductor while on duty an indictable offence and punishable by ten years' imprisonment, and renders any one selling liquor to a servant of any company while on duty to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, to imprisonment not exceeding one month, or both. It will also be remembered that employers of labor, when examined before the Canadian Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic evinced a marked preference for abstainers, and many expressed their opinion that prohibition would be of infinite advantage to the manufacturer, to his employee and to the country at large. The falling off in numbers of some temperance organizations and the almost entire cessation of the old fashioned appeals to sentiment in temperance reform are sometimes regarded by the enemies of the movement as evidence that it is losing its strength. When, however, we consider that the American Railway Association alone has almost 1,200,000 employees under rigid temperance regulations, when we remember that millions of other railway and steamboat employees are under similar or stricter rules, when we find employers in increasing numbers requiring their employees to abstain, and when we see government itself embodying the idea in legislation, we must recognize the fact that the principle of prohibition is endorsed by most 'practical' elements in our civilization, and that its general adoption can only be a matter of time.

THE SCOTTISH CHURCHES.

The following brief historical statement may make more intelligible and interesting to the general reader the frequent references to the Scottish Church

...established) Church of Scotland (Kirk) is the survival of the Church of the Reformation in ... and was from the beginning Calvinistic and Presbyterian. ... this church was the abuse ... that is, the imposition by ... of ministers of their choice ... parishes. This led to ...ruption, under the Rev. Ebe... who in 1733, with four ...ts, formed what was called ... Church, which prospered, ... to be a really important ... church was afterwards ... Burgher and Antiburgher ...1820), and these again subsequently all reunited in ... secession under Erskine ... other evils continued and ... Established Church, till ... in another disruption ... the Relief Church, founded ... right of congregations to ... ministers. This church ... till by 1847 it had 113 ... In that year it united ...ssion Church, which had ... thus forming what ... United Presbyterian ... P. Church), which was ... and practice voluntary, ... independent of the state, ... of support and government, ... the evils of patron... in the Established Church, ... intolerable that in 1843 they ... was called the Disruption, when 474 ministers and a very large number of elders and members left the Established Church and formed what was called the Free Church, which by 1892 had 1,142 ministers, with 1,043 pastoral charges and 338,978 members, the Established Church at the same date having 1,500 ministers with 1,333 pastoral charges, and 593,393 members, and the U. P. Church 606 ministers, with 571 pastoral charges, and 185,298 members.

The Free Church at the Disruption was careful to claim that it was the duty of the government to provide for the support of the ordinances of religion, thus holding to the principle of establishment, and so refusing at that time to join with either of the voluntary churches, though holding with them the entire independence of the church in its own administration. But the voluntary spirit grew in the Free Church till in 1900 it united with the U. P. Church to form what is called the United Free Church, agreeing to leave the question of establishment an open one. For this it has been deprived of all its property, and a small dissenting and protesting minority of 24 ministers, with a few elders and about 5,000 members, declared to be the Free Church. So now we have in Scotland practically but three Presbyterian churches—the Church of Scotland (Old Kirk), with about 1,500 ministers; the United Free Church, with about 1,700, and the Free Church ('the wee Free'), with 24.

UNITED FREE CHURCH DENIAL.

The United Free Church advisory committee has issued the following statement in denial of the allegations of harsh and oppressive treatment of the Free Church minority by the United Free Church, which have been so often referred to as justifying the appeal by the minority opposed to the union, to the law courts, which has been decided in their favor.

1. Each minister who did not enter the United Free Church was left in undisturbed possession of his manse.

2. The congregations of these ministers were left in undisturbed possession of their churches.

3. Vacant congregations which did not enter the union were left in undisturbed possession of their church property.

4. In congregations where the ministers entered the United Free Church, but in which a minority or majority of the members and adherents did not, the church committee on Dec. 14, 1900, informed the ministers of all such parishes that the church wished them to meet, as far as possible, the convenience of their former members and adherents, who did not see their way to enter the United Free Church, by giving them facilities for holding services in churches, halls and mission houses.

5. No retired minister or agent of the church who did not enter the union was deprived of his retiring allowance.

[For the 'Witness.'

THE LAND OF THE MAPLE.

Comes there a whisper across the broad sea
'Land of the Maple, awake!'
Put on the robes of the Nation to be,
Child of the forest and lake!
Sweeping in train of the Northern Star,
Round where the tents of the Sunset are,
Camped in the shade of the mountains afar—
Stand! For your country's sake!

Comes there a shout from the gathering West,
'We of the Sunset are here!
Ever to honor the Land we love best,
And echo your patriot cheer!
Westward the Star of Empire goes,
As the sun leads on, and the river flows,
Where Freedom woos in each wind that blows,—
We of the West give cheer!'

Eastward and Westward, the watchword runs,
'Ho! Land of the Maple, awake!'
She lives in the life of her stalwart sons,
By mountain, and forest, and lake.
Our gift to our country is duty well done,—
Looking back to the past in the way we have run,
And forth to the goal that is still to be won—
Even for her sweet sake!

WILLIAM WYE SMITH.

St. Catharines, Ont.

PORT ARTHUR'S NAME.

The connection that exists between Port Arthur and a peaceful village in Devonshire is little known. Half a century ago the rector at Atherington was the Rev. James Arthur, the father of Lieut. W. Arthur, R.N., the great uncle of the present rector, the Rev. W. W. Arthur; and Lieut. Arthur was, somewhere about 1859, sent in command of the gunboat 'Algerine' into Chinese waters. The 'Algerine' was attached to a surveying expedition prior to the landing made by the English and French in 1860; and when the flagship 'Acteon' was disabled, Lieut. Arthur towed her into the then unnamed harbor, which was thenceforth known as Port Arthur. Lieut. Arthur afterwards attained the rank of rear-admiral. —'Westminster Gazette.'

FRANCE'S MILLIONNAIRES.

According to M. Neymarck, the noted French statistician, the number of French citizens possessing estates exceeding £2,000,000 is under thirty, while those possessing estates over £500,000 but under £2,000,000 in value is about one hundred. Between 500 and 600 persons possess fortunes averaging from £200,000 to £400,000. Some 4,000 persons in France possess fortunes of between £100,000 and under £200,000. About 13,000 French citizens are 'millionnaires' in the French sense of the word—namely, possessing over £40,000 and up to £99,000. Going lower down the scale, it is estimated that 262,000 Frenchmen possess a capital of between £2,000 and £4,000, and 1,518,000 hold between £400 and £1,000 each.—'St. James's Gazette.'

Advertisements.

"TORONTO EXHIBITION PIANOS!"

A NUMBER OF

MASON AND RISCH PIANOS AND MORRIS PIANOS

Exhibited at the Recent Toronto Fair,

NOW ON VIEW AT

LEACH'S PIANO ROOMS

2440 St. Catherine St.,

and should be seen by intending purchasers.

Prices Reasonable.

TERMS CASH or EASY PAYMENTS.

Exchanges made.

NEW LIGHT PEERLESS—SOLAR

Giving 300 candle power light of perfect clearness, white and steady, consuming 90 percent of air and 10 per cent of gas. Patented February, 1904. Beware of imitations. See that the name "Solar" is on each burner.

Also a complete assortment of Gasoliers, Electroliers and Globes. Installation at exceedingly low prices.

The Peerless Gas Light Co. of Montreal, Ltd.

82 St. Lawrence st., Montreal.

Phones—Bell, Main 1356; Merchants, 296.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

'HONOR THE KING.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I was pleased to see a letter signed 'N. Ohman' in the 'Witness' of Saturday, Sept. 10, in which he refers to the name and portrait of our King. He says they are to be found in advertisements of whiskey blends. As a loyal and respectful subject, I think this is decidedly disloyal and disrespectful. Why should our gracious sovereign's name be so degraded? It is all very well to push business, but the methods adopted ought to be consistent with propriety. From a business point of view it is a mistake, for I think such an advertisement is not 'a drawing card.' 'Honor to whom honor is due,' so let our good King's name and portrait be kept out of whiskey blend advertisements. When writing, I may say also that it is in bad taste to use the Union Jack as a flag at the door of an auction sale room. In the Old Country a plain red flag is used for this purpose.

A LOYAL CITIZEN.

A STRUGGLING CHURCH'S NEED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I am here twenty-two years, and during all that time we never have had any regular meeting place for Presbyterians. About eighteen months ago a branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway passed through here. Two towns were commenced at about nine miles distance. The Rev. H. McKay and myself determined to erect a small church in each town. I wrote a letter to Lord Strathcona, and his reply was $100 and wishing us success. We then began operations, taking the burden of getting money on our own shoulders. There are plenty of people now, but among them many foreigners, with little means, and we are trying to make provision for all. We will be short $600, and I have thought if you would kindly insert this short notice in the 'Witness,' which finds its way to many Presbyterians, and if we got a little help, sent to Mr. H. McKay, Round Lake, Whitewood, or myself, we would be much encouraged in our work.

WM. COSGRAVE.

Sumner, Assiniboia.

The list of the Czar's relatives includes a brother, an uncle, four cousins of the first degree, ten of the second, thirteen of the third, and a great-uncle. All of these except the thirteen of the third degree must be addressed as 'imperial highnesses.' These thirty-three male relatives of the Czar are a great financial burden to the empire, as each of them receives an annual income of $460,000. They, moreover, own in the aggregate 5,000 square miles of land and 325 palaces, employing an army of 20,000 servants.

The 'Daily Witness' will be mailed to those removing to the country, seaside, or mountains, for 25 cents a month. Annual subscribers need only indicate change of address.

Advertisements.

Y. W. C. A.

SCHOOL OF COOKERY,

896 Dorchester Street.

Will open September 26th. Pupils wishing to enter the classes are requested to make application at once to the Principal, MISS DOW, between the hours of 2 and 4 and 7 and 8 p.m.

Young Women's Christian Association

896 DORCHESTER STREET.

EDUCATIONAL CLASSES

Open MONDAY, October 3rd, 1904.

Dressmaking,	Plain Sewing,
Millinery,	Art Needlework,
French,	Shorthand,
Bookkeeping,	Arithmetic,
Home Nursing,	Physical Training,
English,	Singing,
Elocution,	Travel Club,
Reading Circle,	Girls' Clubs,
	Bible Study.

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

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Issued by

JOHN M. M. DUFF,

107 St. James St.

49 Crescent St

TO AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Clearing Sale of Photo and Scenery Albums, in various sizes and styles of binding.

OFFERED AT HALF THE REGULAR PRICE.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO

STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MAKERS AND PRINTERS

1735 and 1737 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL

IN THE MATTER OF

WILLIAM TAYLOR BAILEY,

INSOLVENT.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until Wednesday, 21st September, instant, at noon, for the purchase of the entire Stock in trade, Fixtures, Furniture, etc., of the above named Insolvent, as follows:

1—The Stock in Trade, consisting of Upholstery and Drapery Goods, Upholstery Trimmings, Smallwares, Curtains, Curtain loops, etc., etc., amounting as per inventory to.... $8406 62

2—Fixtures, Sewing Machines, Scales, Safe, Typewriter, Desks, Tables, etc., etc., amounting as per inventory to.... 1076 00

3—Stock of Upholstery and Drapery piece goods and Silk Bullion Fringe, amounting as per inventory to.... 1663 43

4—Stock of Upholstery Coverings, amounting as per inventory to.... 817 45

Tenders to state a separate price for each lot.

Terms of sale—CASH.

The Curator does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Stock may be examined at the premises, No. 1715 St. James street, St. Henry, daily between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock and 2.30 and 5 o'clock. GEORGE HYDE, Curator.

Office of Macintosh & Hyde,
157 St. James street.

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

TOWN OF OUTREMONT.

Public notice is hereby given by the undersigned Secretary-Treasurer of the Town of Outremont that he has prepared a Voters' List in conformity with the Quebec Election Act of 1903. Said list is open for inspection at the Town Hall during office hours to all interested parties or their representatives for fifteen days from the date of this notice.

All complaints, if any, must be made in writing, and will be heard on Wednesday, the 5th day of October next, at 8 o'clock, when the council will meet to revise and adopt the said list.

Given at Outremont this fifteenth day of September, 1904.

JULIUS KRUSE Secretary-Treasurer.

Auction Sales.

Marcotte Bros.

Notice of Sale

We are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in three separate lots, EN BLOC, on the premises, 1640 Notre Dame street, at twelve o'clock noon sharp,

On TUESDAY, 20th September inst.

the whole stock, fixtures, rent and goodwill of the store, known as HEARN & HARRISON'S, established in 1857.

Stock and goodwill, about $20,000
Fixtures, about - - - 1,000
Rent of Store - - - - ...

Stock comprises: Engineers' and Draughtsmen's Tools, Levels, Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Marine Glasses, Compasses, Thermometers, Barometers, Kodaks, Hydrometers, Surveyors' Instruments, and Chains, Electric Batteries and Lanterns, Architects' Tools, Drawing Boards, Chamois Skins, and many other articles.

ON VIEW, 17th and 19th.

NO RESERVE.

MARCOTTE FRERES,
Auctioneers.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Breakfast is Better than Medicine.—Quit taking nostrums; go to bed early, rise early and breakfast on Swiss Food.

Advertisements.

SCRIMGEOUR'S SCOTCH OAT CAKES

Made of the best Forfarshire Oatmeal.

In 2-pound cans, - 75 cents per can.

STEMLER'S ORIGINAL DIGESTIVE RUSKS

(Friedrichsdorfer Zwieback)

The Genuine Imported German Rusk—in tins of three sizes—Shipped by Ferdinand Stemler, Friedrichsdorff, Tanus, Germany.

ORIGINAL DIGESTIVE RUSKS.

ZWIEBACK—In tins containing about 50 Rusks, 85 cents per tin.
ZWIEBACK—In tins containing about 100 Rusks, $1.25 each.
ZWIEBACK—In tins containing about 240 Rusks, $2.25 each.

A SHIPMENT JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER.

FINE TABLE RAISINS,

Table and Stewing Prunes and Shelled Almonds, the Very Finest Fruits and Nuts—Imported Specially for our Highest Trade.

TABLE RAISINS—Finest Extra Quality—TABLE RAISINS

IMPERIAL CABINET, 3 Crown, Table Raisins, only 15 cents per pound, only 75 cents per single layer, only $2.50 per box of 4 layers (22 pounds).

DEHESA BUNCHES, 4 Crown Table Raisins, only 20 cents per pound, only 90 cents per layer, only $3.00 per box of 4 layers (22 pounds).

ANGELES IMPERIAL CLUSTERS 5 Crown, Table Raisins, only 25 cents per pound, only $1.25 per layer, only $2.30 per box of 4 layers (22 pounds).

FOUR CROWN TABLE RAISINS, in quarter boxes (single layer), $1.00 per box.

TABLE AND STEWING PRUNES (finest extra quality)
TABLE AND STEWING PRUNES.

FINEST FRENCH STEWING PRUNES—'Belle Rame'—2 pounds for 25 cents.
FINEST FRENCH TABLE PRUNES—'Imperiales'—only 30 cents per pound (choice selected large fruit).

TABLE PRUNES in glass jars and tins.

FINEST FRENCH TABLE PRUNES—'Imperial Superfines' — in 2-lb. glass jars, $1.10 each.
FINEST FRENCH TABLE PRUNES—'Imperial Fleur'—in 2-lb. glass jars, $1.20 each.
FINEST FRENCH TABLE PRUNES—'Imperial Superfines'—In 4-lb. glass jars, $2.10 each.
FINEST FRENCH TABLE PRUNES—'Imperial Superfines' — in 7-lb. glass jars, $3.50 each.
FINEST FRENCH TABLE PRUNES—'Imperiales'—in 5-lb. tins, $1.50 each.

SHELLED ALMONDS ("Sweet and Bitter")
SHELLED ALMONDS.

Finest Valencia Shelled Almonds, only 50 cents per pound.
Finest Jordan Shelled Almonds, only 75 cents per pound.
Fines 'Bitter' Shelled Almonds, only 35 cents per pound.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Sole Agents for the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland.

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,
ESTABLISHED 1856.
211 St. James Street,
Montreal.

House for Sale—No. 24 Park Avenue.

Three stories and basement. Can be easily converted into tenements. Reasonable price, and easy terms to prompt purchaser. Possession can be arranged for any time, or present proprietor will lease until first May next. For full particulars apply to

MR. FRASER, 211 St. James Street.

MEATS, GAME, VEGETABLES,

NOW IN SEASON AT

LAMB'S MARKET

Venison Outlets, Venison Saddles,
Venison Haunches, Venison Croquets,
Black Duck, Young Turkey, Young Geese.

Saddles Lamb, Sweet-Breads, Lamb-Fries, Calves' Brains, and other delicacies too numerous to mention, at

LAMB'S MARKET, University Street.

IT IS PATHETIC to see a Housekeeper, nowadays, have her washing done in the house when by sending it to the

TOILET LAUNDRY

She will save money, time and much petty annoyance. Try it next week.

290 GUY STREET.

Phones Up, 3480, 3481, 3482.

EYE TESTING!

Hours 9 to 1, 2 to 5.

Appointments Tel. Up 1382.

PROF. GRANT,

Prof. Physiological Optics,
Optical Institute of Canada

2172 St. Catherine Street.

(Near Phillips Square).

CAKE KEEPS FRESH WHEN MADE WITH

Cook's Friend Baking Powder.

Purity, Strength, Perfection.

Sold Everywhere.

OGILVIE BROS.

Sanitary and Heating Engineers

249 BLEURY STREET.

TELEPHONES—Up 2461 1161.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
MONEY TO LEND.

CUSHING & BARRON,

Notaries and Commissioners,

Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Building,

112 St. James Street.

Advertisements

FURNITURE BARGAINS.

SNAPS **BANKRUPT STOCK** SNAPS

A TRAIN LOAD FROM OTTAWA CITY FOR SALE AT OUR THREE BIG STORES—DON'T MISS IT.

This stock was purchased at a very low price on the dollar, and we can sell at a surprisingly LOW PRICE. Every article is **HIGH GRADE.**

Our Own Manufactured Stock.

MONDAY'S and TUESDAY'S Prices.

50 LADIES' WRITING DESKS, Polished Quartered Oak, Brass Handles, beautifully carved. Regular $12.00 ..... **$10.00**

15 only DESKS and BOOK-CASES, Quartered Oak, nicely carved. Regular price $22.50 ..... **$18.00**

18 HALL RACKS, an ornament for any hall. Regular price $15.00 ..... **$12.50**

We have opened up the biggest assortment of Carpets ever offered—AXMINSTERS, WILTONS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, in all new Patterns, Shades and figures.

GREEN CASH RECEIPTS.

258 St. James St. 2415 St. Catherine **H. A. WILDER & CO.** 1837 Notre Dame St. 2080 Notre Dame St.

All the Boys are Now Smiling.

GOOD DURABLE FITTING STYLISH
GOOD DURABLE FITTING STYLISH
GOOD DURABLE FITTING STYLISH

Add to the above Reasonable Low Prices, quality considered, and you have the reputation of

Boys Wear Allan's Suits and Look Happy.

allan's Boys' Clothing.

And the Boys get an Ingersoll "Yankee" Watch absolutely **FREE** with every Five-Dollar purchase of Boys' Clothing.

To our customers a word of explanation is necessary for our above action. We know that Fathers and Mothers only want the value of their money when they buy clothing, and we hereby desire to most sincerely assure them that we have not added one cent to our prices to cover the above FREE GIFT, as our clothing was all in stock and marked at our regular low prices in plain figures before we decided on the above. We may frankly confess that on account of other dealers making this offer (and notwithstanding the fact that they may have made allowances for same by an additional charge) we realized the strong temptation for the little fellows to own a Watch, and the very strong pressure they would bring to bear on their fathers and mothers to buy where they could get one, even to shedding tears, as has been told us. We therefore decided to give one. But the cost must come out of our profits and be charged to advertising account. It is only a week since we made the offer, and we feel perfectly satisfied that the increase in our business will, by the larger turn over, repay us for our liberal and Free offer.

We know that we have the Largest Variety, the most nobly neat and stylish and High Class Boys' Suits made in Canada or America.

And we wish every parent to come and inspect our lines before buying their BOYS' CLOTHING. Every style that is shown on Broadway, New York, in the most select Boys' Clothing establishments will be found in our stock, and at much more reasonable prices.

BOYS' TWO-PIECE SUITS, made in the following styles: Fancy Pleated Suits, ordinary Norfolk, Military Norfolk, Double Breasted Norfolk, Russian Blouse and Buster Brown Suits; also Sailors made in Serges, Worsteds and Tweeds, from **$2.50** to **$7.50**.

BOYS' THREE-PIECE SUITS, in single and double breasted style, made in Fancy Worsteds, Serges, Cheviots and Tweeds, at **$4.00**, **$4.50**, **$5.00**, **$5.50**, **$6.00**, **$7.00** and **$8.00**.

Boys' Overcoats

In Frieze, Cheviot, Fancy Tweeds, Montenacs, etc., with Velvet or Storm Collar, single or double breasted, from **$3.75** to **$10.00**.

A large range of BOYS' FANCY OVERCOATS, to fit boys from 4 to 7 years, from **$4.00** to **$7.50**.

BOYS' REEFER JACKETS, in Navy Blue Nap, Serge and Beaver; also Cheviot with Velvet or Storm Collar, from **$2.25** to **$6.50**.

ODD KNEE PANTS OR KNICKERS, made from short ends of High Class Tweeds, etc., well made, good linings, with durability and satisfaction in view; not how cheap, but how good, is our motto for BOYS' CLOTHING.

Come and see us.
Two Stores
Open till 9 and 11 p.m.
Saturdays.

Allans

Cor. Craig and Bleury sts., and 2299 St. Catherine street, Montreal.

THE POSTAL STATION.

A definite step has been taken towards providing the new postal station for Montreal, a site having been purchased by the Dominion Government. It is situated between the Grand Trunk Railway station and Cathedral street, in the middle of the block which has St. James Hotel at one end, on St. James street, and the London House at the other on Chaboillez square. The property bought includes the Kavanagh property, belonging to Mrs. McCrory, which has a frontage of 130 feet and a depth of 75 feet, and an area of 9,769 square feet, and part of the property belonging to Mrs. James Main. Altogether the property will have a frontage on Cathedral street of over two hundred feet. The price paid for the whole is understood to be nearer $35,000 than $30,000.

The intention is to use the new office as a sort of postal station for the sorting and distribution of railway mails, the general post-office being relieved of that class of work. It will be connected with the general post-office by pneumatic tubes.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Dean Bovey and Mr. Frank Redpath left for the St. Louis Fair this morning.

Mrs. James D. Dougall was in the city yesterday on her way to Little Metis.

Mr. Wm. Francis, formerly of the Ottawa 'Journal,' is in town for a few days.

Mr. H. O. Jaquays returned to the city yesterday after spending a week or so at Sutton.

Mrs. Geo. A. Moore, 209 Prince Arthur street, will be at home on Thursday and Friday, Sept. 22 and 23.

The Rev. S. P. Rose, D.D., of Ottawa, and his son, Mr. Herbert Rose, a Rhodes scholar, will sail from Montreal to-day for Liverpool.

Mr. J. J. Stewart, president of the People's Bank of Halifax, and Mr. D. R. Clarke, general manager, are registered at the Windsor.

Mrs. W. J. O'Hara, formerly Miss Annie H. Glennie, will hold her reception on Wednesday afternoon and evening, Sept. 21, at her residence, 429 Sanguinet street.

Mrs. Hume Blake and her family were the guests of Mrs. Fleet, Ontario avenue, this week. Mrs. Blake was on her way home to Kingston, after spending the summer at Little Metis.

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Williams arrived from the St. Louis Fair yesterday morning, and proceeded last night to Little Metis, where they will spend a few days.

Mrs. James G. Gray (formerly Miss Mena Allan) will receive at her residence, 259 Elgin avenue, Westmount, on Tuesday and Wednesday next, afternoons and evenings.

Mrs. H. A. Christmas, 508 Lansdowne avenue, will hold her post-nuptial reception on Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 21 and 22, and after that date will receive on the first and third Wednesdays.

Dr. C. H. West, inspector of the North-West Mounted Police Force, in charge of the Lesser Slave District, has just arrived in the city to meet his wife and family and visit for the first time Mrs. West's father, Captain C. E. A. Patterson. Dr. West sails for England next week.

Dr. J. Kinloch, formerly of this city, and who has been for some years a resident of Chicago, where he has an extensive practice, is on a visit to Montreal. He was one of the young doctors who went out in the North-West expedition of 1885, and was present at Batoche, and was mentioned in despatches, for removing the dead and wounded off the field.

The Montreal Hunt Club formally opened the season this morning, and there was a large attendance of members and their guests at the first breakfast. Dr. Charles McEachran, M.F.H., presided, and among those present were: Major George R. Hooper, W. R. Miller, Sir Montagu Allan, Robert A. Allan, Archibald Allan, Robert Archer, T. D. Archibald Allan, Robert Archer, T. D. Dr. Birkett, Captain R. A. Brock, Charles Cassils, Dr. W. G. M. Byers, George Caverhill, Colin Campbell, George F. Cains, Major Cantlie, Andrew Dawes, T. Charles Davidson, W. H. Evans, G. A. Farmer, L. Galarneau, Leslie Gault, George Gillespie, Hamilton Gault, G. A. Greene, Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, Angus Hooper, Claude Hickson, William Hanson Harold Hampson, C. S. Hoare, F. L. Hutchins, C. M. Holt, Major Ibbotson, J. King, T. C. Kidd, W. H. Learmont, E. H. Lemay, Robert Lindsay, Capt. J. J. Riley, Captain Andrew Reford, A. E. Ogilvie, Major Meighen, Dr. H. B. Yates and L. McI. Spackman. After breakfast the members had a run, headed by the master.

DIED FAR FROM HOME.

HUNGARIAN ENGINEER STRICKEN SUDDENLY AT COTEAU LANDING.

Mr. Ernest Izsaky, a Hungarian civil engineer, from Bulapest, died suddenly from acute indigestion at the residence of Dr. Bourbonnais, M.P., at Coteau Landing. Mr. Sauve, the superintendent of the Soulanges canal, took Mr. Izsaky for a trip in his yacht from Cascade Point to Coteau Landing. At the latter place the party put up at the Victoria Hotel. In the afternoon the engineer intended to take the train to Peterborough, but became suddenly ill on the way to the station. He was taken to the residence of Dr. Bourbonnais, where he died a few minutes after his arrival.

Coroner McMahon held an investigation at Coteau Landing yesterday evening. After hearing the evidence of Mr. Aumais, the proprietor of the Victoria Hotel, and of Dr. Bourbonnais, the coroner disposed of the case without calling a jury. The body of the deceased engineer arrived at the morgue last night. The remains will be embalmed and sent to Austria.

Mr. Izsaky was sent by the Austrian Government to this continent for the purpose of obtaining information on the construction of canals. He had completed a tour of the United States, and was intending to inspect the Canadian waterways before returning to his native country.

COMMUNION AT STANLEY STREET CHURCH.

The quarterly communion service at Stanley Street Presbyterian Church will be held to-morrow evening at seven o'clock.

BOY SHOT WHILE DUCK-HUNTING

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 17.—Yesterday afternoon two lads were in a boat at Collins's Lake, on a duck-hunting expedition. One drew a gun towards him, it went off and a bullet pierced the body of William Marsh, the other boy, through the groin. He is in hospital here in a dangerous state. His father was killed by an explosion of a big gun at Fort Henry some years ago.

Advertisements.

THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA

"Do not trust to chance or luck."

SYSTEMATIC SAVING

will form the nucleus of a fortune for you.

$1.00 OPENS AN ACCOUNT IN OUR SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Interest Paid on Deposits.

West End Branch Open Saturday Evenings, 7-9.

Cor. St. James & St. Peter Sts. Cor. Guy & St. Catherine Sts.

WANTED, GOOD PLAIN COOK AND House-Tablemaid, for small family. Apply 44 Shuter street.

WANTED, A FIRST CLASS STEAMFITter. DENMAN & BETHUNE, 25 Bleury street.

DRESSES AND SKIRTS, MADE IN first class style; Tailor-made suits at popular prices. MRS. WALSHE, 758 St. Denis street. Cars stop at door.

Financial.

EDWD. T. TAYLOR & SON

Insurance Agents & Brokers

ROOM 17 TRAFALGAR CHAMBERS, 40 Hospital St. Tel. M 2205

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. C. E. Manning, pastor. Sunday, Sept. 18, 11 a.m., the pastor; 7 p.m., Rev. W. H. Stevens.

BIRTHS.

DADSON — To Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Dadson, at 265 Elgin avenue, Westmount, on Sept. 15, 1904, a son.

MARRIED.

McLAREN — DILLABOUGH — At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1904, by the Rev. Hall Pergan, B.A., Robert McLaren to Agnes May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Dillabough, both of Bromley Rofrew County, Ont.

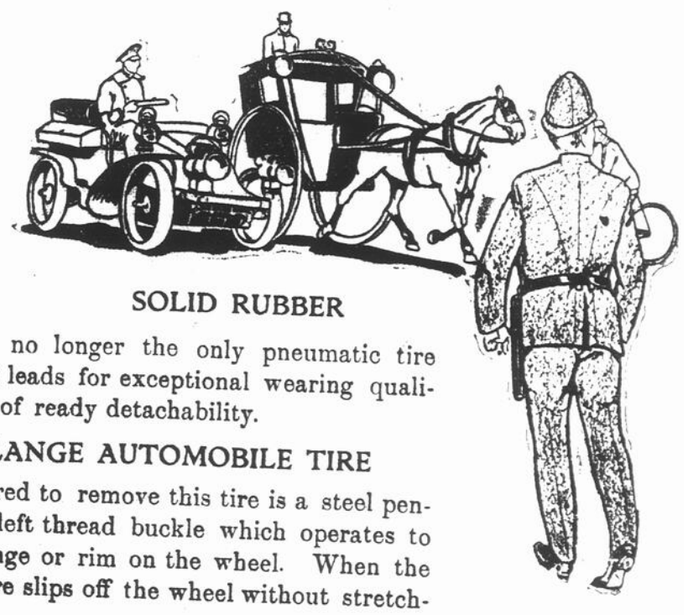
MRS. DESLAURIERS DEAD,

LAST OF THE VICTIMS OF PRINCE STREET ACCIDENT.

Mrs. Jules Deslauriers, the last of the three victims of the Prince street gallery accident, which occurred on Monday last, died at the Notre Dame Hospital last evening.

The other two victims were Mrs. James Power and her son. James Power. The fatalities were the result of the breaking of the gallery railing.

New Dunlop Tires



PNEUMATIC SOLID RUBBER

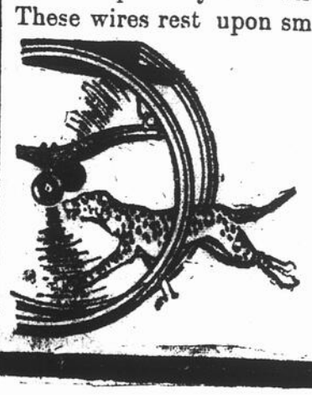
THE DUNLOP is no longer the only pneumatic tire made, but it still leads for exceptional wearing qualities and features of ready detachability.

REMOVABLE FLANGE AUTOMOBILE TIRE

The only tool required to remove this tire is a steel pencil to turn a right and left thread buckle which operates to bind the removable flange or rim on the wheel. When the flange is taken off the tire slips off the wheel without stretching.

SOLID RUBBER SIDE WIRE CARRIAGE TIRE

Held in place by two wires passing over the rubber, close to the rim of the wheel. These wires rest upon small metal shoulders vulcanized into the rubber clear of its wearing surface. A desirable tire for the wheels of heavy vehicles.



The Dunlop Tire Co.,

LIMITED,

TORONTO.

TRADE MARK.

WANT ADS.

FOR THE 'WITNESS,'

may be left with

A. T. CHAPMAN, Bookseller, 2407 St. Catherine st.
WM. DRYSDALE & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, 2274 St. Catherine Street.
Or with R. TURNER, Grocer, Point St. Charles and Wellington street, West of Subway.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH TARIFF.

Situations Vacant, Situation Wanted, Pupils Wanted, Rooms To Let, Articles Found, Secondhand 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.

CASH GIRL WANTED; SMALL BOY, one ... to make change. 218 St. James street.

WANTED, GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL ... where another maid is kept; ... or ironing. Apply, 1135 Dor... street.

WANTED, A GOOD COOK; GOOD Wages. ... St. Catherine street.

WANTED, GOOD PLAIN COOK; referen... required. Apply at 311 Stanley street.

WANTED, RELIABLE MAN OR BOY for ... horse and cow and make himself ... in the house. 205 Mansfield street.

BOY WANTED, TO HELP IN BAKE ... and make himself useful. Apply ... Dresden Lane.

GIRLS WANTED, EXPERIENCED ON ... Box Covering Machines; also, ... Apply to THE MILLER BROS. ... LIMITED.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD ... for constant employment. Ap... JOSEPH THIBEAULT, 410 St. ... street.

WANTED, RESIDENT NURSERY GOV... French preferred, for two chil... and 6 years. Apply S. 15, 'Wit... Down Branch, 2407 St. Catherine ... west.

WANTED, FIRST-CLASS BLACKSMITH ... forging work. Apply at the ... ROLLING MILLS, St. Cune...

WANTED, HOUSE AND TABLEMAID, at ... way street; references required.

WANTED, COMPETENT RELIABLE GIRL ... general housework; must know how ... small family; good wages; refer... required. Apply 1144 Sherbrooke ... west.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT FOR ... of three; references required. ... between one and two, or half... to eight p.m., 93 Shuter street.

WANTED BY A WHOLESALE DRY ... an office boy; must have ... experience, and good writer. Ad... A. 20, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT OR ..., a Housemaid. Apply to ... HUSHING, 40 Overdale avenue cor... Sunday street, below Dorchester st.

WANTED, A GOOD BOY, ABOUT 14 years ... opportunity to learn a busi... Apply LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel ... street.

WANTED, MEN, WITH SMALL FAMI... wanted for general work around ... at Trenton, Ontario. Good ... cottages for rent on the mill ... Apply to THE MILLER BROS. ... LIMITED, 38 Dowd street, Montreal.

WANTED, GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, ... references, 45 Chesterfield avenue, ... Westmount.

AGENTS WANTED. — UNSURPASSED ... Views of St. Louis World's ... subjects of unlimited varie... ordering in two hundred ... Don't sell trash. Write ... best proposition. C. R. PAR... Toronto.

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

WANTED, GOOD HARNESS FITTERS ..., steady employment to suit... JAMES JOLLEY & SONS, ... Hamilton, Ont., Canada.

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED, A PROTESTANT TEACHER ... Elementary School at Riviere du ..., $200. Apply to FRANK ..., Riviere du Loup Station, ... Que.

Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ED... Murphy, of the City of Montreal, ... District of Quebec, Traveller, will ... to the Parliament of Canada at the ... Session thereof for a Bill of Divorce ... his wife, Susan Margaret Murphy, ... said place, on the ground of adul... committed at Merrickville, Ontario, this ... fourth day of March, A.D., 1904. ... MACMASTER, Solicitor for Applicant.

Horses, Carriages, etc.

FOR SALE, HARNESS AND TRAP ... (rubber wheels); pony is well bred, ... sound and gentle. One ... outfits in the city; value, ... for $350. Address from 9 ... 504 New York Life Build... Main 2398, or from 6 to 8 p.m. ... Sherbrooke street. Tel. East 916.

Property.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES—MONTREAL West, lots 50 ft. by 90. Price, $250 to $500. Terms easy. Money advanced to assist building your own home. City advantages, school, churches, good streets, sidewalks, drains, pure water, electric light, telephones. Rapid transit to and from Montreal by C.P.R., G.T.R. and Montreal Park and Island Railway. Also lots at Lachine, 50 by 120, $200. Easy terms. Acreage property for factory sites. ARMSTRONG & COOK, No. 4 Richmond street East, Toronto, Owners.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE, NEW COTTAGE, in Windsor avenue, Westmount; five bedrooms, extension kitchen, all modern improvements; ready Sept. 1st. Apply, CAMPBELL & GILDAY, 309 St. James street.

LARGE MODERN RESIDENCE, FOR Sale, near the corner of Sherbrooke and St. Denis street, on the brow of the hill; 22,000 feet of land. House contains 17 rooms. A rare chance to acquire a homestead. A fine, comfortable property, with 22,000 feet of land. House is well built, almost new, and bright, has a good view over the city, and facing St. Denis street; contains drawing-room, library, dining-room and ten bedrooms; conservatory, with fine garden sloping toward south-west, and three spare building lots to the east of the property, which would be sold separately at $2,000 each. The house is heated by Daisy furnace, and has modern, open plumbing, cement basement, is well appointed, convenient, and may be acquired on easy terms. Only $11,000 for fine house and garden without side lots. Luxurious place for a small outlay. JAMES WALLACE, Agent, 67½ Craig street.

FOR SALE, WESTMOUNT, SEMI-DETACHED residence of ten rooms, modern in all its appurtenances, such as electricity, furnaces, gas, bath, etc.; splendid locality; immediate possession if wanted; price $6,500; mortgage of $4,000 at 5 percent can remain on property for a number of years if wanted. PARENT BROS., 92 St. James street. Tel. Main 3140.

FOR SALE, BLOCK OF 9 FLATS. WE have a conscientiously built block of nine modern flats, finished with all modern appurtenances and in perfect order, bringing an income of $2,400 per year; would sell to pay 10 percent. A mortgage of $15,000 can remain for a number of years at 5 percent if wanted. We recommend this as a first-class investment. PARENT BROS., 92 St. James street. Tel. Main 3140.

FOR SALE, CITY, ST. LAWRENCE street. A block of four stores and dwellings above in the most central part of this business thoroughfare; can be bought for $27,000, paying ten percent on the amount asked. We invite you to investigate this investment. With half an eye to business, you will purchase this. PARENT BROS., 92 St. James street. Tel. Main 3140.

FOR SALE, ST. CATHERINE STREET. A good business corner, all built up, 29 x 100, and bringing $1,004 per year; price $10,000; only one-fourth required down, and the balance on long time. This property is bound to increase 50 percent in the next five years. PARENT BROS., 92 St. James street. Tel. Main 3140.

FOR SALE, ELGIN STREET, 4-STORY solid brick building, containing an upper and lower tenement, with modern appurtenances; rented $360 per year; price $3,600; easy terms of payments. Quite a bargain. PARENT BROS., 92 St. James street. Tel. Main 3140.

FOR SALE, HUTCHISON STREET, TWO superb swell stone front houses, containing three modern flats each; thoroughly perfect in their appointments; open plumbing, electricity, etc.; rental, $1,800; price $18,000. A first-class ten percent investment. You buy this. PARENT BROS., 92 St. James street. Tel. Main 3140.

FOR SALE, ST. ANTOINE STREET (Westmount), two blocks of well-built stone front houses, containing 18 modern flats, all rented at a price that can be increased easily 25 percent, and now paying 10 percent on price asked; can be bought for $25,000, with a payment of $4,000 down and balance at 4½ percent. Your investment would pay you over 25 percent net. Call for particulars. PARENT BROS., 92 St. James street. Tel. Main 3140.

FOR SALE — ST. CATHERINE STREET. Desirable business corner, solid stone, 78 feet frontage, bringing an annual rental of $2,000; would sell for $20,000, payabe $4,000 cash, and balance in sixteen years, with interest at 5 percent. St. Catherine street property can be bought with your eyes shut at the values of the different centres, and you will be sure to make money. This is your chance of a lifetime. PARENT BROS., 92 St. James street. Tel. Main 3140.

FOR SALE — ST. CATHERINE STREET, west of St. Lawrence. Business corner of 60 feet frontage, well built, and bringing an income of over $1,800 per year. Would sell on very easy terms to pay 8½ p.c. interest. Great chance of increasing value. Good investment. PARENT BROS., 92 St. James street. Tel. Main 3140.

FOR SALE—ST. LAWRENCE STREET. Desirable small property, well built block of stone front flats, six in number, bringing an income of $700 per year; price, $7,000, on favorable terms of payment. A nice, clean investment. PARENT BROS., 92 St. James street. Tel. Main 3140.

FOR SALE —ANNUAL RENTAL, $3,542. A most substantial block of 15 upper and lower tenements, modern in every particular, in perfect order, rented to first-class paying tenants, $25,000; can remain on mortgage at 4 percent for a number of years; might take a few desirable buildings in part payment. A first class investment. PARENT BROS., 92 St. James street. Tel. Main 3140.

FOR SALF—CHERRIER STREET, Semi-detached residence, modern in its minutest details; extension kitchen, cemented cellar; in thoroughly perfect order; size of house, 30x40, with extension, 20x34; lot, 55x120; corner lot; could be built upon and not damage residence. Price, $10,500; worth $15,000 at least. PARENT BROS., 92 St. James street. Tel. Main 3140.

FOR SALE — SHUTER STREET, Solid stone upper and lower tenements, modern conveniences, modern improvements; rented at $800 per year; price, $6,000 half cash, balance at 5 percent per annum. PARENT BROS., 92 St. James street. Tel. Main 3140.

FOR SALE — CRAIG STREET, 3-Story stone front store, near St. Denis street; rented for $600 per year; price, $6,000. Good investment. PARENT BROS., Real Estate and Loans, 92 St. James street. Montreal. Tel. Main 3140.

Property.

FOR SALE, MOST ATTRACTIVE AND artistic residence, 19 Essex avenue, overlooking Western square, built by an architect for his own occupation; beautifully finished inside, and in good order; three stories and basement, containing 10 rooms, kitchen and offices. Would be sold with or without furniture, much of which is old oak. A low price to an immediate purchaser. For permits to view and particulars apply Mr. TAYLOR, architect, 80 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, WORK BY HANDY MAN, either in factory or gentleman's house, by week or month; understands driving and looking after horses. Address, 'JIM,' 40 Papineau square.

WANTED, WASHING, IRONING, OR Offices to clean. Address 99 St. Alexander street.

Bargains.

FOR SALE, SUNLIGHT OIL, 25c PER gallon; also American gasoline, delivered to any part of the city. W. PROWSE, 284 Liverpool street. Telephone Main 2015.

GENUINE BARGAIN—6 OCTAVE ORgan; must go by Thursday at a sacrifice; in perfect order and tone; 11 stops, coupler and sub bass. 49a Berthelet street.

FOR SALE UXBRIDGE PIANO, MEDIUM size, 7 1-3 octaves, full iron plate, full swing front music desk, 3 pedals, walnut finish case; cost, $300; our price only $165; payable, $10 cash and $6 per month. This piano was new a few years ago, Guaranteed. Write or call. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street. N.B.—Open Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock.

FOR SALE, CHOICE LOT OF HEAVY Draft Harness, Saddle and Express Horses on hand. Will receive fresh load Monday. Come and see them. AMERICAN HORSE REPOSITORY, GEO. CLIMIE, Proprietor.

CHILDREN'S WHITE IMITATION FUR Coats and Colored Cloth Coats, for 2 to 4 years; Navy Serge Suits and Costumes, for 4 to 8 years; Ladies' Golf Jerseys, Boys' Sweaters; prices low. CLARK'S, Room One, 210 St. James street.

INFANTS' HOODS IN WOOL, WOOL AND Silk; White Imitation Fur Jackets, Bootees, Infantees, Garters, Bibs, etc; big value. CLARK'S, Room One, 210 St. James street.

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

Furnished Rooms to Let

TO RENT, A LARGE FRONT BEDROOM on bathroom flat. Apply 42 Mackay st.

TO LET, TWO COMFORTABLY FURnished rooms, with or without board; hot and cold water. 112 Canning street.

TO LET, WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, Suite, hot water, Auer light. 101 Mance street.

LARGE, AIRY, SINGLE AND DOUBLE Rooms to let, in the most central part of the city; newly painted and papered throughout and handsomely furnished; new plumbing, bath, and everything modern. MRS. BROWN, No. 6 Phillips square.

TO LET, WELL FURNISHED FRONT parlor room, Auer light, and bathroom on the same floor; also a well lighted back room; gentlemen preferred. 568 St. Lawrence street.

Wanted.

WANTED TO RENT, FLOUR AND Grist Mill. Address, with full particulars, steam or water, etc., B., 827, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, PRIVATE Coach; must be in good order. Address COACH, 70, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, YOURS AND everybody else's Cast-off Household Furniture, Clothing, Fur Coats, Capes, Diamonds, Old Gold and Silver; best cash prices for good goods. Promptly called for by MAX. FRANK, 493 Craig street. Tel. East 3067.

THE OLD BREWERY MISSION WORKers are greatly in need of clothing for men, women, children: also, infants. Phone M. 2911, will bring a messenger.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

LOST, ON THE EVENING OF THE 13th instant, either in the Annex car or on St. Louis street, in the Annex, a Gold Watch with 'A.W.L.' initials on face. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to KITTSON, REDDY & REDDY, 107 St. James street.

Pupils Wanted.

PUPILS WANTED — MRS. ROBIN'S School of Scientific Dress-Cutting will open Sept. 12th, where she will teach Cutting, without alteration, and the principles of Dressmaking, Copying, etc. Lessons, P.M. and Evening. No. 2136 St. Catherine st. MISS KIRK, Teacher.

Flat Wanted.

WANTED, TOP FLAT OR 3 OR 4 UNfurnished rooms. Address FLAT, 18, 'Witness' Office.

Flats to Let.

TO LET,
FLATS,
WOOD AVENUE—All modern conveniences. Rent **$20.00** and **$25.00.**
Apply **W. L. MALTBY,**
309 St. James Street

CHURCH NOTICES.

Methodist Churches.

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

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

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. C. E. Manning, pastor. Sunday services: Morning at 11 o'clock; evening at 7 o'clock. The pastor will prach at both services. Strangers welcome.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Canning and Coursol streets.—Morning service, the Rev. F. J. Bridgette will occupy the pulpit. The pastor will preach in the evening. Subject 'Go.'

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

DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Geo. S. Schagel, pastor. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Wednesday prayer meeting at 8 p.m. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

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

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH—Divine service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Rev. Goold Henderson, pastor. S.S., 3 p.m. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, on Monday evening at 8. Wednesday, prayer meeting at 8. Friday, Junior Endeavor Society at 4.15 p.m.

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.

ST. HENRI METHODIST CHURCH, cor. St. Antoine street and Metcalfe avenue. Pastor, the Rev. Burton B. Brown. Services: Morning at 11; evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Y. P.'s Society on Monday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Wednesday at 4.15 p.m. A cordial invitation to all the services.

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

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy streets. The Rev. Thos. Griffith, Ph.D., pastor. The Rev. Professor W. Jackson, D.D., will preach to-morrow morning at 11 a.m., and the Rev. T. G. Williams, D.D., in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday-school, Bible classes and Bible Study Circle at 3 o'clock. Class meeting and Junior Brotherhood at 10 o'clock. E.L. of C.E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Public service on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Lagauchetiere and Plessis streets. Sunday, Sept. 18, 1904. Minister, Rev. W. H. Stevens. Harvest Festival Sunday. Morning service at 11 a.m.; preacher, the Rev. W. H. Stevens. The Sunday school will assemble in the church proper at 2.45 p.m. Special Harvest programme. Speakers, Mr. Robert Irwin and Mr. J. E. Merritt, physical director Y.M.C.A. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. C. E. Manning. Special music at all services. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street, centre. The Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A., pastor; Rev. T. A. Hallpenny, assistant pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A., will preach at both services. Morning theme: 'The Power of Speech.' Evening theme: 'The Recognition of Latent Responsibilities.' Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Epworth League on Sunday evening after pulpit service. Society classes on Sunda yat 10 a.m. Ladies' class on Monday at 3 p.m.

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 pastor will preach. Subject in the morning:—'Church Life in Corinth: Leadership.' Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. The Rev. G. G. Huxtable wil laddress the Bible class on Temperance Reform and the License Laws in Quebec Province. On Monday, E. L. of C. E. at 8 p.m. Wednesday, prayer meeting at 8 p.m. Thursday, pastor's class at 3 p.m. Friday, Junior League at 4 p.m.

Congregational Churches.

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EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Stanley streets. The Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor, will preach at both services. Evening theme: 'Paradise Lost.' Everybody welcome.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Congregational) cor. Clarke and Western aves., Westmount. In the absence of the pastor both services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. E. Munson Hill, Principal of the Congregational College. Strangers always welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational)—Guy street, above St. Antoine. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor, the Rev. E. H. Tippett. The Rev. E. W. Lyman, of Carleton, Minn., 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.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH — corner of Mance and Milton streets—Rev. Horace G. Rice, B.A., B.D., pastor. Sunday, Sept. 18, 1904. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Morning theme: 'Prepared for Service.' Evening theme: 'Marvellous, but True.' Sunday school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. We extend a cordial invitation to worship with us.

CHURCH NOTICES.

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.

BERRI STREET BAPTIST MISSION, 793 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.

NORTH BAPTIST MISSION — Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Prayer and praise service on Thursday at 8 p.m. Friends and strangers welcome.

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.

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., pastor. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday-school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m., morning sessions being discontinued. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Seats free. 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.

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

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, Sept. 18th, at 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A.

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 3 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. 896 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.

Point St. Charles Churches.

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

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Pastor, the Rev. W. R. Harvey. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7. Preacher at both services, the Rev. W. H. Warriner, D.D.

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

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

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Liverpool streets. The Rev. J. R. Webb, pastor. Residence, 7 Rushbrooke street. Sunday, Sept. 18. 11 a.m., sermon by the pastor. 3 p.m., Sunday-shool 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.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Church of England.

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CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fairmount school, Fairmount ave.—Morning prayer at 11; preacher, the rector; evening prayer at 7 p.m.; preacher, G. Rodgers.

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

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, corner St. Denis and Marie Anne streets. Seats free.—The Rev. M. Day Baldwin, rector. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the rector. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock.

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. Morning preacher, the rector; evening preacher, the rector.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, Notre Dame street east. Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity. Morning service at 11 a.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Evening service and Holy Communion at 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. 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.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Vinet streets. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector; the Rev. J. S. Ereaux, assistant. Morning service at 11 o'clock; preacher, the rector. Evening service at 7 o'clock; preacher, the Rev. Mr. Ereaux. Sunday school and Bible classes 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.

TRINITY CHURCH, corner of St. Denis and Viger square. Rev. John Macpherson Almond, M.A., rector. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m.; Sunday school, Confirmation and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services and shown to seats.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Preacher at both services the rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, Weredale Park, Dorchester street and Atwater ave. Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity. Sept. 18, 1904. Holy Communion at 8 o'clock and also at 10 o'clock a.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Morning prayer at 11 a.m.; Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Preacher at both services the Dean. Very Rev. Dean Evans; Rev. E. I. Rexford; Rev. C. Caeruthers.

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. Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; Choral Communion at 11 a.m.; Sunday school at 3 p.m.; Evensong at 7 p.m. Preachers:—Morning, the rector; evening, the Rev. H. A. Brooke. Strangers welcome at all services and shown to seats. Seats free at 7.05 p.m.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE'S MISSION, 236 St. Antoine street.—Sunday school at 9.20 o'clock; Bible class at 3.15 p.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; Reg. Herbert Symonds, D.D., vicar of Christ Church Cathedral; the Rev. T. S. Boyle, B.D., curate. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service; preacher, Mr. Boyle; 7 p.m., Cathedral service; preacher, Mr. Boyle. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.

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.
Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Holy Communion after morning service.
11.05 a.m.—Morning prayer. Preacher, Rev. H. P. Plumptre.
3 p.m.—Sunday school.
7.05—Evening prayer. Preacher, the Rev. J. A. Elliott.

THE LONDON SOCIETY for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews. Mr. P. J. Neugewirtz, missionary in charge. Public service for Jews and Christians every Sunday at the Mission house, 374 Lagauchetiere street, from 7 to 9.15 p.m. Meeting for Jews every Saturday at 4 p.m. Bible-class for Jews every evening at 8 o'clock. The reading room is open for Jews every evening from 6 to 9 o'clock. A prayer-meeting on behalf of Israel will be held every Tuesday from 4 to 5 p.m. All are heartily invited.

Presbyterian Churches.

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

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.

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

MELVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount Park. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. James G. Clark, of Anworth, Scotland, will conduct both services. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 2365 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.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH, near the Windsor Hall. Seats free. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Chinese school at 8.15. Christian Endeavor on Monday 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.

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

ST. MARK'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Haymarket square, corner of William and Dalhousie streets. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher Rev. Mr. Walker, of Westmount. 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 service 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 services.

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

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Drummond and Dorchester sts. Pastor, the Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D. pastor. 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. The pastor will preach at both services to-morrow.

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

INSPECTOR STREET CHAPEL, Presbyterian — Services on Sunday, Sept. 18, 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.

KNOX CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets—Rev. Jas. Fleck, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 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.

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau avenue and Logan street. Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach morning and evening. Morning: Children's service and Baptism. Subject of discourse: 'Ships.' Evening: 'A Soul, and the World in the Balance.' 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.

CHALMERS CHURCH, corner of St. Lawrence and Prince Arthur streets. Divine service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. The pastor will preach to-morrow at both services. 11 a.m., memorial services for two aged members of the congregation lately deceased. 7 p.m., 'God's command to all to repent.' Chinese S.S. at 9.45 a.m. 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.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH, Presbyterian—St. Catherine street—Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., the pastor, will conduct divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Communion service at 11 a.m. Subject of evening discourse: 'First Love,' Rev. ii., 4. The offering is on behalf of French missions. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Bible class at 3.15 p.m. Midweek meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

Lutheran Churches.

GERMAN LUTHERAN, ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, 129 St. Dominique street. Service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Sunday-school at 10 a.m. E. Jeslinsky, pastor.

Avis de Culte Public.

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

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

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point St. Charles. Services le dimanche matin à 11 heures. Assemblee 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. Elizabeth—Le dimanche à 11 h. et à 7 h.; le mercredi, à 8 h. Ecole du dimanche, 10 h. Rev. Ed. de Gruchy, pasteur, 1 rue Ste. Elizabeth.

EGLISE METHODISTE FRANCAISE, rue Delisle (pres du coin de l'Avenue Atwater). Service le dimanche, à 11 heures at à 7 heures. Ecole du dimanche à 10 heures. Reunion de prieres le mercredi à 8 heures. Rev. W. L. Halpenny, 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.

CENTS FOR SALE
AT THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.

Property.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

Own Real Estate in Edmonton.

The Coming Manufacturing Centre of the Great Middle West.

Edmonton is the Commercial Centre of the Mackenzie River Basin—a vast and extraordinarily rich agricultural area two thousand miles in length and eight hundred miles across, possessing abundance of timber and water, and enormous deposits of coal.

Already in this section Edmonton has a market population of one hundred thousand. The wheat, oats, barley, flax grown by the people, the cattle raised, the coal mined and the timber manufactured must be sold in or at least must pass through Edmonton and be shipped there.

Edmonton is a live western town, with a population of seven thousand, and a floating population of fifteen hundred. It has a daily passenger and daily fast freight service with the main line of the C. P. R. at Calgary, two hundred miles away. As an indication of the amount of business done in Edmonton $25,000 were paid in freight rates in a single week. Edmonton has its own waterworks system, its own electric light system, a street car system, which will be in full operation next year. Branches of the Bank of Montreal, Bank of Commerce, Merchants Bank, Imperial Bank, Bank of Nova Scotia and Union Bank. The Bank of Hochelaga will open a branch in Edmonton. A Gas and Oil Company have commenced active operations in Edmonton. Edmonton is also the Western Basis of operation of the Grand Trunk Pacific. Last year, or 1903 Edmonton built 563 new buildings. Nearly $2,000,000 worth of building contracts have been let up to date this year.

THE LOTS WE HAVE FOR SALE

Are situated within a mile of the business centre of the town, in what is known as the fashionable 'West End' of Edmonton. They are beautifully located, some lying along the heights of the Saskatchewan River, which river is navigable for five hundred miles, and others near Ross Park, making ideal residential locations. Next year there will be an excellent street car service to the heart of the city.

WE WILL SEND YOU A FREE MAP of Edmonton, showing the exact location of these lots, their individual numbers and the numbers of the sub-divisions in which they are. We will also send you free complete price list and any other information you may require as to the resources of the country surrounding Edmonton and Edmonton itself.

THE INVESTMENT IS SAFE.

The great problem that confronts every investor, large or small, is to obtain the greatest profit consistent with absolute security. A town lot in Edmonton is an absolutely safe investment, because the present business being done in Edmonton would guarantee that the present prices would not retrogress, whilst the constantly increasing outside market that Edmonton commands positively guarantees that values will rapidly become greater. Already lots that were bought from us have been resold at an increase of from 50 percent to 250 percent on the price paid for them. Another sure indication that these lots are valuable is the fact that the people of Edmonton themselves are buying them up. The President of the Board of Trade, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, the Principal of the High School, the Chairman of the Board of Works and the City Auditor have all invested in one or more of these lots, and will build next spring. Mr. Groat himself has bought several lots and has erected himself a very fine $12,000 residence.

YOU SHOULD WRITE TO-DAY.

The investment is absolutely safe and bound to pay you handsome profits. Study the matter very carefully, and once your decision has been made act quickly. Write at once.

Address,

R. P. INGLIS & CO.,
Suite 110 Temple Building,
Suite 113 Temple Building,
Montreal.

BUILDERS, TAKE NOTICE.

FOR SALE, BUILDING LOTS

In all parts of the City and Suburbs at the Lowest Price,

SPECIAL—Boulevard St. Paul, 60 x 150, only $350, worth $700.
on Beaulieu and Hamilton Streets, high and dry land, beautiful view. Our office on the ground.

Also in Rosemount, on 3rd and 4th Ave., near Masson Street, at $150, only $10 cash. Our office on the ground.

HOUSES FOR SALE that paid 10, 12 and 14 percent.

COMMERCIAL HOUSES OF ALL KINDS.

CHARRUAU & DAOUST,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
47 ST. VINCENT. Tel. Main 2471.

GROUND FLOOR AND SHOW WINDOWS,
WITH HEAT AND POWER IF DESIRED.
For Store, Warehouse or Factory,
About 1900 feet of floor space besides basement.
Craig, near Corner of St. Peter.
For particulars, address FACTORY MANAGER, P.O. Box. 2234.

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This is the place to buy
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Residence & Grounds For Sale

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

A fully equipped modern detached residence in fine order throughout; beautifully situated above Sherbrooke street, and ready for immediate occupation. Excellent stable and coach-house.

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON CO.
205 St. James Street.

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

Fine Residence Dorchester Street For Sale.

The handsome residence of the late Rev. Dr. Mackay, near Guy street, is offered for sale. House has special features; is handsomely decorated. Three bathrooms. Modern plumbing, etc. Price, $10,250.

H. L. Putnam,
1st Floor, Temple Building

FOR SALE, CHEAP

That centrally situated property, 776 and 778 Craig street, at present occupied by the Timmis Noble Co.
Size of lot, 60 x 90 ft., with lane in rear and entrance on St. James street. Apply to
The TIMMIS NOBLE CO

Advertisements.

Mechanics, Farmers, Sportsmen!
To heal and soften the skin and remove grease, oil and rust stains, paint and earth, etc. use The "Master Mechanic's" Tar Soap. Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.

STREETS AND SQUARES.

IMPROVEMENTS MADE OR SUGGESTED IN THE CITY.

An observant correspondent has handed in the following comments on conditions in certain streets and suggested improvements:

Richmond square looks charming just now, except that the C. P. R. embankment would be greatly improved if it were smoothed down. Their landscape artist, he believes, will not delay the desirable work once his attention is drawn to the conditions.

Between Atwater avenue and Union square may be seen twelve different kinds of sidewalk or pavement, including stone, wood, concrete, asphaltum and other material, laid lengthwise, crosswise and otherwise. He suggests the desirability of greater uniformity in the interest of the good appearance of streets and comfort in walking.

'I do not consider it in the public interest that street railway and other vehicular traffic should be totally paralyzed on account of all sorts of street processions. I would suggest that, unless it be a solemn religious procession or a Sunday ceremony, an opening might be made between sections of the parade at any crossing where six or more cars or carriages are waiting, and as many persons express their anxiety to pass. As for the street railway traffic, I think "dummy" cars could be run from either side of the procession to the nearest cross track in the opposite direction, and back, and sometimes on both tracks, with profit to the company and great convenience to the public. As is now often the case, a person cannot catch a train or keep an important engagement even by a roundabout way, while a large procession is on the streets. And this is avoidable.'

TRANSCONTINENTAL MAILS.

The mails for Great Britain, Europe, etc., for the ensuing week close at the Montreal post-office as follows:—

Monday, 9.30 a.m., 'Kronprinz Wilhelm,' North German Lloyd Line.

*Monday, 6.15 p.m., 'Kronprinz Wilhelm,' supplementary, North German Lloyd line.

*Tuesday, 6.15 p.m., 'Oceanic,' White Star Line.

Friday, 9.30 a.m., 'Lucania,' Cunard Line.

*Friday, 6.15 p.m., 'Tunisian,' Allan Line.

The mail for France, Germany, Italy, etc., per General Transatlantic Company SS. 'La Lorraine,' closes on Wednesday at 6.15 p.m.

*Letters should be posted before 6 p.m. All other matter before 5 p.m. Registered letters not later than 5.45 p.m.

TRADES AND LABOR.

COUNCIL WILL PETITION THE GOVERNMENT TO PROHIBIT THE SALE OF LIQUOR ON LABOR DAY.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council, held on Thursday night, the following programme was announced for the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, which meets here next week:

Monday, Sept. 19, official opening at 9 a.m.; sessions, morning and afternoon; Tuesday, sessions; Wednesday, morning session; afternoon, trolley ride around the city and trip down the Lachine rapids by courtesy of the city; evening, public meeting at Cabinet Hall; Thursday, session and social functions; Friday, session and theatre parties; Saturday, conclusion. Headquarters for delegates will be at the St. Lawrence Hall.

A vote of thanks was received from the St. Johns, Quebec, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, for the reception tendered them in Montreal on Labor Day.

The regular meeting of the Montreal Engineers' Brotherhood will be held at 505 Craig street on Saturday next at 8 p.m., to discuss special questions.

Mr. John Flett, of Hamilton, president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, reviewing the labor situation, urged some united action on the part of the unions of Canada to ensure a more fair consideration of labor legislation in parliament than had been accorded in the past.

A notice of the continuance of the strike of the harness-makers in Hamilton was received. A committee was appointed to receive the delegates from trades and labor unions of Paris, who will arrive next week to attend the Congress. Announcement was also made that the decision of the judges in the banner competition on Labor Day would be given in a few days.

A resolution was passed unanimously that a petition be forwarded to the Government asking for the prohibition of the sale of liquor throughout Canada on Labor Day.

The list of delegates to the Congress next week are as follows: James Wilson, John Tweed and D. W. Kennedy, representing the District Labor Council; J. H. Barnett and H. Annable, Iron Moulders; W. Glockling and Robert Glockling, the Bookbinders' Union; James Simpson and John Chinn, Typographical Union, No. 91; Charles March, Gliders' Union; John McFayden and J. Stewart, Boot and Shoe Workers; W. B. Todd, Don. Henderson, and R. Haberstock, Cigarmakers' Union; J. H. Pickles, James Macdonald, Magnus Sinclair, W. T. Thompson and [illegible] Green, Street Railway Employees; [illegible] H. Huddleston, Stereotypers; [illegible] H. Kennedy, Sheet Metal Workers; [illegible] Sangster, Tailors' Union; [illegible] ery, Machinists' Union; [illegible] Tobacco Workers; John [illegible] Organ Workers' Union; Wm. [illegible] working Machinists; David [illegible] Protective Association, and [illegible] Bartenders' Union.

WILL NOT LEAVE QUEBEC.

At a meeting of the members of St. Mary's Liberal Club, held Tuesday evening, Dr. G. Lacombe, M.P.P. for Pontiac division, denied the rumor that he intended to run for the Federal House. It was decided to hold a convention at an early date for the choice of a candidate for parliamentary honors.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

The service in memory of the late Mr. Joseph Richards, announced for last Sunday evening, will be held this evening in the Olivet Baptist Church.

Advertisements.

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Rifles, Ammunition, Etc.
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TELEPHONE MAIN 285

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A chance to secure valuable Machinery at a great bargain.
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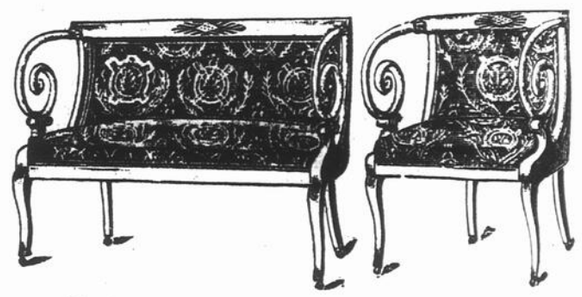
THE GREATEST HOUSE BARGAIN IN MONTREAL.

To any one requiring a large and handsomely finished house, I can offer, at a sacrifice price, a house in the upper part of the city, in perfect order, having the most modern appointments. Cost, $22,000. Price $10,000.

H. L. Putnam,
1st Floor, Temple Building

Advertisements.

FALL TRADE OPENING.



We have revised our prices so as to enable us to offer Bargains in every line.

Ask to see the articles below mentioned, and you will be convinced that it means saving by buying from us.

A Few Articles Among Great Many Others:

No. 507	A SPLENDID MORRIS CHAIR, Golden Oak finish, with velvet loose cushions, ONLY	$5.00
No. 506	MORRIS CHAIR, SPECIAL PATTERN, Golden Oak finish, with velvet loose cushion, ONLY	$7.50
No. 502	MORRIS CHAIR, in Golden Oak, Colonial style, very comfortable and elegant, with velvet loose cushions, ONLY	$9.00
No. 5026	5 PIECES PARLOR SUITE, very elegant mahogany finish, well upholstered, covered with Silk finished Tapestry, ONLY	$33.00
No. 5030	5 PIECES PARLOR SUITE, more massive frame than the preceding one, mahogany finish, covered with Sateen Tapestry, assorted colors, ONLY	$37.50
No. 5033	5 PIECE PARLOR SUITE, new design, mahogany finish, choice covering; no such value in the market for	$29.90
No. 5015	THIS FIVE-PIECE SUITE is of the newest, fine frame, with cross-banded veneer, 1904 finish (natural color), Silk covering, assorted colors, ONLY	$40.00

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You will find GREAT BARGAINS. Our assortment of JAPANESE SQUARES is very extensive. We specially offer the following sizes:

6 feet x 9 feet .. OUR PRICE .. $3 50
9 feet x 12 feet .. OUR PRICE .. $6 50
12 feet x 15 feet .. OUR PRICE .. $10 00

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S. BLAUSTEIN & CO.,
Fashionable Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers.

The most important factor at the present day in social progress is CORRECT DRESS.

We respectfully invite those Ladies in search of sartorial appearance to visit our establishment and examine some of our own creations, thereby convincing themselves of the futility of going abroad to be perfectly fitted.

We do Tailoring and Dressmaking, aiming at highest standard at the most reasonable prices.

We guarantee the best grade workmanship, give the most recent ideas in the art to each garment, thus assuring originality of fashion.

Those seeking social attention are cordially invited to permit us to dress them and enjoy thereby completest satisfaction.

Phone 1114. 2460 ST. CATHERINE, near Drummond.

PANAMA AND COLOMBIA.

GENERAL HOLGUIN FURIOUS.

Paris, Sept. 16.—A violent interview with General Holguin, one of the commanders of the Colombian troops [illegible] on Barranquilla when [illegible] plotted an attempt to [illegible] is printed here. In it [illegible] answering the letter of [illegible], former Minister of [illegible] United States, published [illegible] maintaining the correctness of [illegible] American course throughout the [illegible] transaction and declares that President Roosevelt, in protecting [illegible] against Colombia, 'performed a burden duty, his whole [illegible] going beyond his duty, as [illegible] Bunau-Varilla and the [illegible] adopted an irregular [illegible] declares that Colombia has [illegible] her intention of securing [illegible]

STOLEN BILLS RECOVERED.

Toronto, Sept. 16.—A. F. Burgar, the Hamilton superintendent of the Noble Detective Agency, has succeeded in recovering most of the Imperial Bank bills [illegible] from the corner stone of the new [illegible] Bixley & Dingle, St. Catharines. The bills, two sets, old and new, Imperial Bank issues with face values of $375, were stolen on July 1, the corner stone having been laid the previous day. Burgar was given the case on Saturday only, but caused the arrest at Thorold of Bert Disher, a young hostler aged nineteen, who was caretaker of the college at the time of the robbery. Two hundred and seventy dollars of the money was found on his person. Lou Webber or Schuster, a laborer, employed in the construction work of the Ontario Power Company, at Niagara Falls, was also arrested. The word 'paid' was perforated on the bills, but not so distinctly as to be at once noticeable. Webber, it appears, passed a twenty-dollar and a fifty-dollar bill at Walker & Holmes's hotel, Niagara Falls, NY., on Sept. 3. The fifty-dollar bill was used by them to pay a brewery bill and is still held by the brewing company. Holmes, a former Toronto man, came over here for a trip, and brought the Canadian twenty-dollar bill with him. When he offered it here the perforation was noticed and on communication with the bank he learned its story. With Holmes held, Burgar found Webber.

BRIDGE CAUGHT FIRE.

Stillwater, Minn., Sept. 16.—The bridge across Lake St. Croix, which is half a mile long, extending to the Wisconsin shore, caught fire late this afternoon. The fire created some commotion and the fire apparatus, in responding to the alarm, was followed by the usual crowd of persons. The fire had so weakened one of the spans of the rather ancient structure that when the fire apparatus and the crowd attempted to cross it fell into the water, twenty feet below. About twenty persons were precipitated with the wreckage into the water. Adolph Boo, aged 22, and Geo. Morris, aged 16, were killed, and five others were seriously injured. The financial loss was small.

ECHOES OF THE EARTHQUAKE.

Alexandria, Ont., Sept. 16.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt at 8.50 p.m. on Wednesday night. The tremor lasted 8 seconds. It seemed to approach from the north-west.

Smith's Falls, Sept. 16.—A somewhat severe shock of earthquake was felt here on Wednesday evening, shortly before 9 o'clock. Dishes rattled on the pantry shelves and women and children in some cases received quite a fright, both the vibration and the rumbling noise being distinctly noticeable. The alarm in many instances would have been greater had the people realized at the time what it was. The duration of the disturbance is variously estimated at from thirty seconds to a minute.

GARTUNG ACQUITTED.

Brockville, Ont., Sept. 16.—The climax [illegible] against Ernest Gartung was reached yesterday when the prisoner was liberated. Gartung was arraigned before Judge Hardy, charged with [illegible] for his own purpose $1,- [illegible] funds of the Canadian Order of Foresters. County Crown Attorney [illegible] stated he had no evidence to [illegible] Gartung had made restitution [illegible] the C. O. F. authorities. [illegible], acting for the prisoner, [illegible] Gartung had suffered much through notoriety. Gartung [illegible] guilty. The judge dismiss-

HAAS TO RETURN.

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—Officials of the Corn [illegible] Bank, from which Herman E. [illegible] charged with embezzling twenty [illegible] dollars, have arranged to have [illegible] to this city from Panama, [illegible] surrender to the American au- [illegible] have been asked for by Mr. Barrett, United States minister, as an [illegible] of international comity. Haas is [illegible] indictment, the grand jury [illegible] a true bill against him [illegible] been arrested, but released [illegible] parties in Mexico.

WAS THREE TO ONE.

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—The Minister of [illegible] received a message this [illegible] Mr. Fred. Congdon, com- [illegible] Yukon, in which that [illegible] the plebiscite to deter- [illegible] the city charter of Daw- [illegible] revoked and the commis- [illegible] charge of city affairs car- [illegible] vote by over three to [illegible] adds that the public [illegible] strong endorsation of [illegible] action.

PRAYED FOR ARMENIA.

Rome, Sept. 16.—A mission appointed [illegible] the patriarch of the Ar- [illegible] to visit the chief representatives of the great powers and appeal to them to compel the Sultan of Turkey to establish and preserve order and tranquillity in Armenia, will sail for New York to present to President Roosevelt a letter from the supreme patriarch of the Armenian Church in behalf of the Armenians.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT HIMSELF.

Estevan, N.W.T., Sept. 16.—George Bishop, postmaster at Colfield Mine, nine miles from here, accidentally shot himself while out shooting yesterday afternoon. The shot entered his thigh and he died while being taken to the village. How the accident happened is not known as Bishop was some distance from his companions at the time. He leaves a widow and family.

STRUCK BY TRAIN.

Binghamton, N.Y., Sept. 16.—A Lackawanna train, on the Utica division, yesterday afternoon struck a carriage containing Mrs. John Welsh and Miss Mary Kimuray, near Paris, N.Y. Their horse was killed, and Mrs. Welsh died soon afterward from her injuries. Miss Kimuray was badly injured.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC PARTY.

Mr. Hays, general manager of the Grand Trunk, and party are expected back from the west next Tuesday. Either Mr. Hays or Mr. Morse will proceed to the Lower Provinces to see to the eastern end of the new transcontinental line.

SHEEP BUTCHERS IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Sept. 16.—Because of alleged discrimination against sheep butchers employed at the Union Stock Yards, the sheep butchers' workmen have decided to remain on strike. All of the packing companies, excepting Armour & Co., are alleged to be discriminating.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Niagara, Falls, Sept. 16.—The Earl and Countess of Dartmouth, and the Earl of Litchfield and party, who arrived here yesterday in the private car 'Chantilly,' over the Grand Trunk, have been enjoying themselves visiting the different points of interest around the Falls. The party left this morning for Winnipeg, via Toronto and North Bay.

THOUGHT SHE WAS A BURGLAR.

Rochester, N.Y., Sept. 16.—John Basintis, an Italian, shot his wife by mistake at an early hour yesterday. She was moving about their bedroom, and he thought she was a burglar. She died several hours late. The husband became insane through grief over his fatal error, and is under guard at the Homeopathic Hospital.

FIVE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

Columbia, Ky., Sept. 16.—Five children were burned to death, and their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Sapp, fatally injured, at Rolly, Adair county, Kentucky, in a fire which partly destroyed the Sapp home. As Sapp and his wife were not able to talk the cause of the fire cannot be learned.

INDIANA FUSION POPULISTS.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 16.—A state ticket headed by Leroy Templeton for governor was nominated by the Fusion Populists here to-day.

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS.

Trenton, N.J., Sept. 16.—Charles C. Black has been unanimously nominated for governor by the New Jersey Democratic state convention.

MONTANA DEMOCRATS.

Helena, Mont., Sept. 16.—The Democratic State Convention adjourned early to-day after nominating a ticket headed by J. K. Toole, for Governor, and Edwin Norris for Lieutenant-Governor.

BAPTIST CONFERENCE.

Cornwall, Sept. 17.—The pastors' and workers' conference of the southern section of the Ottawa Baptist Association will meet in the Cornwall Baptist Church on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

GIVES UP THE WORLD.

Mr. Romuald Laurier, son of Mr. Charlemagne Laurier, M. P. for L'Assomption, and nephew of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, for the last two years a medical student of Laval University, Thursday bade farewell to all his companions and left for St. Hyacinthe, where he will enter as a novice in the Dominican order. Mr. Laurier, who is 24 years old, was a great favorite among the students and in social circles, where his rich baritone voice and gentlemanly manner had won for him a large number of admirers.

NO ONE HOSTILE TO QUEBEC.

Referring to the race cry frequently raised in discussing political issues, Mr. Tarte says in the 'Patrie' that it is not in the interest of the French-Canadians to stir up race questions, and he adds: 'As far as we are concerned, we feel happy to state openly that at the present moment we do not know of any political group or even any political men in the ranks of either party having any hostile intentions towards our province and our race.'

SHEFFORD COUNTY FAIR.

Waterloo, Sept. 16.—The annual fair, under the auspices of the Shefford County Agricultural Society, was held at Waterloo, on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. The weather of Tuesday was perfect and the attendance on that day was in excess of that of the same day last year, but the heavy showers of Wednesday prevented many from attending.

The number of entries made show an increase over previous years. The horticultural exhibits were not so numerous as they have sometimes been, owing to the fact that the Granby Horticultural fair came immediately after, many preferring to exhibit their produce where there is more competition. The majority of the exhibits were not in place until the morning of the first day, the rains of Monday having prevented them.

The grounds and buildings were in good condition and the directors had taken care that everything should be convenient and comfortable for exhibitors and sightseers. The majority of the regular prizes were awarded the first day, while the specials were not judged until the second day.

The show of horses was a good one,, Mr. S. C. Nutter, of Sherbrooke, having seven on exhibition, which attracted considerable admiration. There was also a good exhibition of thoroughbred and grade cattle; also sheep and swine.

The show of poultry was unusually small, the reason for which may be that the exhibitors had to furnish their own coops.

The exhibit of vegetables was good, the greatest attraction being a mammoth squash, shown by Mr. Taylor, of Waterloo, which weighed 234 lbs.

The fancy work department was very creditable, there being some fine hand painting on exhibition.

The De Laval separator, which is already well known in Shefford county, was shown in its different sections.

There was also a good exhibit of farm machinery, waggons and sleighs.

The races, part of which were held the first day and part the second, were very interesting.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADIAN PACIFIC

EXCURSIONS

Sept. 22, 23, 24, 1904.
Valid to return until October 10, 1904.
RATES FROM MONTREAL

DETROIT, MICH - $15.00

CLEVELAND, Ohio	$17.50
BAY CITY, MICH	$17.25
SAGINAW, Mich	$17.15
COLUMBUS, Ohio	$20.00
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich	$19.10

CHICAGO, ILL. - $18.00

CINCINNATI, Ohio	$22.30
ST. PAUL or MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.	$41.00
DAYTON, Ohio	$20.60
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind	$22.20

Proportionate rates from all stations in Canada.

OTTAWA EXHIBITION.

Montreal to Ottawa and Return.

Sept. 19, 21, 23	$2.60
Sept. 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 24	3.50

Return Limit—Sept. 26, 1904.

Parlor and Sleeping Car Service Montreal and Portland.

Through Parlor Car leaves Windsor Station daily except Sunday at 9.00 a.m., and through Sleeper daily, except Saturday, at 7.45 p.m. Through Parlor and Sleeping Car service between Montreal and Old Orchard has been discontinued.

TICKET OFFICE, 129 St. James Street (Next Post Office).

CHEAP RATES TO CALIFORNIA

Santa Fe

$49.00
Sept. 15th to October 15th.
D. W. HATCH, Agt.,
138 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

ALL THE WAY.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY OF CANADA

Depot—Cor. Moreau and St. Catherine Sts.
Telephone East 2141.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

WEEK DAYS

8.50 A.M.
Arrive L'Assomption, 9.44 a.m.; L'Epiphanie, 9.50 a.m.; Joliette, 10.20 a.m.; Grand'Mere, 1.00 p.m.; Shawinigan Falls, 1.15 p.m.; Quebec, 8.20 p.m.

5.35 P.M.
For L'Epiphanie, L'Assomption, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand'Mere, Ste. Julienne, New Glasgow, St. Jerome, St. Canut, Hawkesbury

SUNDAYS.

9.00 A.M.
For St. Paul l'Ermite, L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Joliette.

Trains arrive Montreal at 9.15 a.m., and 6.00 p.m., on week days, and at 8.30 p.m. on Sundays.

Rutland Railroad
Windsor Street Station

Trains Leave as Follows:

9.35 a.m.—DAY EXPRESS, arriving Burlington 12.25 a.m., Troy 5.00 p.m., Albany 5.25 p.m., New York 9.20 p.m., Boston 8 p.m., Worcester 7.32 p.m.

7.10 p.m.—NIGHT EXPRESS, arriving Burlington 10.10 p.m., Troy 2.50 a.m., New York 7.20 a.m., Boston 7.00 a.m., Worcester 6.28 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

DOMINION LINE
STEAMSHIPS.

WEEKLY SAILINGS TO LIVERPOOL
From MONTREAL.

†KENSINGTON	Sept. 17	†SOUTHWARK	Oct. 15
*DOMINION	Sept. 24	†KENSINGTON	Oct. 22
*VANCOUVER	Oct. 1	*DOMINION	Oct. 29
†CANADA	Oct. 8	*VANCOUVER	Nov. 5

Montreal to Avonmouth (Bristol).

*ENGLISHMAN	Sept. 17	*MANXMAN	Oct. 15
*TURCOMAN	Oct. 1	*ENGLISHMAN	Oct. 29

*Cold storage.
†Cool air and cold storage.
Steamers sail at daylight.

MODERATE RATES.

Ask Agents for particulars of mediterranean service. To Liverpool, $35.00; To London, $37.50 and upwards, according to steamer and berth.

For all particulars as to passage and freight apply to Local Agent, or to

THE DOMINION LINE.
17 St Sacrament street, Montreal.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.
SUMMER SAILINGS.

MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL.

From Liverpool	Steamer.	From Montreal.
Tues., Sept. 6.	Lake Champlain	Thurs., Sept. 22
Tues., Sept. 20.	Lake Erie	Thurs., Oct. 6
Tues. Sept. 27.	Lake Manitoba	Thurs., Oct. 13
Tues. Oct. 11.	Lake Champlain	Thurs., Oct. 27

Steamers sail from Montreal at daybreak, passengers embarking the evening previous.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

SS. MONTROSE, on or about October 5th.

Carrying one class passengers only, Second Cabin. Reduced fare to London $37.50. Round trip from London via Liverpool, $71.25. Light and airy rooms amidship; good table and attendance.

REDUCTION IN RATES.

First Cabin to Liverpool, $47.50 and $50.00 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 to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast Londonderry and Queenstown $15. To Hamburg Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, $17; to Gothenberg Copenhagen, etc., $20. Stockholm, Hango, etc., $23. From Liverpool or Londonderry to Quebec, $15; from London, $17. To and from all other points at equally low rates.

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

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., (LIMITED.)

Proposed Sailings
MANCHESTER LINERS, Limited,
CANADA AND MANCHESTER.

From Manchester.		From Montreal
Aug. 28	*Manchester City	Sept. 17
	Manchester Importer	Sept. 24
Sept. 11	*Manchester Commerce	Oct. 1

Above steamers have first-class accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

CANADA-SOUTH AFRICA JOINT SERVICE
Montreal to Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban.

*Ontana, from Montreal	Sept. 18
*Wyandotte from Montreal	Oct. 18

*Fitted with cold storage.

For further particulars apply to
FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited, Agents, 44 St. Francois Xavier, st., Montreal, P.Q.

REFORD AGENCIES.
DONALDSON LINE.
Glasgow Weekly Service from Montreal.

SS. MARINA (cold storage)	Sept.	22
SS. PARTHENIA (cold storage)	Sept.	29
SS. LAKONIA (cold storage)	Oct.	6
SS. ATHENIA Twin Screw (cold storage)	Oct.	13

THOMSON LINE TO LONDON.

SS. FREMONA	Sept.	17
SS. DEVONA (cold storage and cool air)	Sept.	24
SS. KILDONA (cold storage and cool air)	Oct.	1
SS. HURONA (cold storage and cool air)	Oct.	8

THOMSON LINE TO LEITH.

SS. DEVONA	Sept.	24
SS. BELLONA	Oct.	6

THOMSON LINE TO ABERDEEN.

SS. ESCALONA	Oct.	24

LORD LINE TO CARDIFF.

SS. LORD LANSDOWNE	Oct.	6

Wm. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited,
25 St. Sacrament street, MONTREAL.
D. O. WOOD, Western Agent,
Room 311 Board of Trade, TORONTO.

BLACK DIAMOND LINE

REGULAR FREIGHT and PASSENGER SAILINGS for
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.,
SYDNEY & NORTH SYDNEY, C.B.
ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.

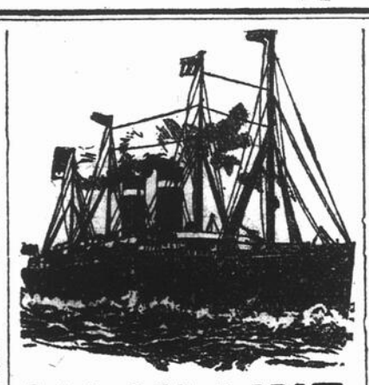
For all particulars apply to
General Offices, 112 St. James Street.
Tel. Main 4491.

ACQUITTED OF THEFT.

Wilfrid Limoges, charged with the theft of a watch chain from a passenger on the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company steamer, was acquitted in the Court of King's Bench on Thursday.

NEW VICE-RECTOR FOR LAVAL.

The Rev. Canon Dauth has been officially appointed vice-rector of Laval University, in the place of Mgr. Archambault, now Bishop of Joliette.



ALLAN LINE.
LIVERPOOL VIA MOVILLE.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

From Liverpool	From Montreal.	From Quebec
Sept. 1 PARISIAN	Sept. 16, 6 a.m	5 p.m.
Sept. 8 TUNISIAN	Sept. 23, 5 a.m.	2.30p.m.
Sept. 15 IONIAN	Sept. 30, 5 a.m.,	3 p.m
Sept. 22 BAVARIAN	Oct. 7, 9 a.m.	11 p.m

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

Midship saloons, spacious promenade decks, electric lights throughout.

FIRST CLASS, Bavarian, Tunisian, $50, Ionian and Parisian, $50 and upwards. Ten percent reductions for round trip tickets.

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

THIRD CLASS, Liverpool, London or Glasgow $15, Paris, $23.

GLASGOW DIRECT.
Moderate Rate Service.

CORINTHIAN	Thurs., Sept.	29, 6 a.m.
SICILIAN	Thurs., Oct.	13, 6 a.m.
PRETORIAN	Thurs., Oct.	20, 6 a.m.

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

Apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal

RICHELIEU & ONTARIO NAV. Co. LOW RATES.

Economy, Comfort and Scenic Grandeur.

Toronto, $6.50; return, $11.50; Hamilton, $7.00; return, $12.00.

Including Meals and Berths, by

MONTREAL - TORONTO - HAMILTON LINE—Steamers leaving on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 p.m.

MONTREAL - TORONTO LINE—Steamers leaves daily, at 2.15 p.m., from September 17th, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

QUEBEC LINE—Steamers leave daily at 7 p.m.

SAGUENAY LINE—Steamers leave Quebec on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 8 a.m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
128 St. James Street, opp. P. O.

OTTAWA RIVER NAV. Co.

OTTAWA EXHIBITION.

Return Fare $2.50

Going dates—Sept. 16, 17, 19, 20, 21 & 22.
Return Limit—Sept. 26th, 1904.

Daily Excursion (except Sunday) to Carillon by steamer Sovereign. Home by the Rapids, $1.00.

For above trips take 8 a.m. G.T.R. for Lachine to connect with steamer.

TO LACHINE for Rapids take G.T.R. 4.15 p.m. Round trip 50c.

Ticket Offices—Grand Trunk Station, Windsor Hotel, and 4 offices on St. James St., viz.: Nos. 123, 137, 143 and 178. Windsor Station for Hudson.

Head Office, 165 Common St.
TELEPHONE MAIN 1029.

TORONTO,
$10.00 — And RETURN — $10.00
Single $6.00 (including Meals and Berth)
TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 8 p.m.

Per favorite Strs. 'OCEAN' and 'PERSIA.'
Lighted throughout with Electric Light.
CUISINE FIRST-CLASS.

Apply to Batterbay's Tourist Agency, Tel. M. 1507. 178 St. James street.
W. Henry, 185 St. James street.
C. E. JAQUES & CO., 317 Common street

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited)
RIVER AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE

Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes.

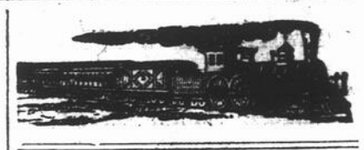
THE WELL and favorably known SS. 'CAMPANA,' 1,700 tons, lighted by electricity, and with all modern comforts, leaves Montreal on Mondays, at 1 p.m., 12th and 26th September; 10th and 24th October, and 7th November, for Pictou, N.S., calling at Quebec, Gaspe, Mal Bay, Perce, Cape Cove, Grand River, Summerside, P.E.I., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.

The finest trip of the season for health and comfort.

ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.

For freight, passage and staterooms, apply to
J. G. BROCK & CO., Agents,
211 Commissioners street, City.

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



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Western Excursions

Going Sept. 22, 23, 24, 1904.
Valid to return until October 10, 1904.

PORT HURON, MICH.,	$14.85
DETROIT, MICH.,	$15.00
CHICAGO, ILL.,	$18.00
ST. LOUIS (15 days)	$24.00
BAY CITY, Mich	17.25
SAGINAW, Mich	17.15
COLUMBUS, Ohio	20.00
GRAND RAPIDS Mich	19.10
CINCINNATI, Ohio	22.30
ST. PAUL or MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., all rail	41.00
ST. PAUL or MINNEAPOLIS (via Upper Lakes and S. St. Marie)	44.50
DAYTON, Ohio	20.60
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind	22.20
CLEVELAND, Ohio	$13.85 to $19.50

Proportionate rates from all stations in Canada.

CHEAP FARES

Until Oct. 15th, 1904, low one way fares from MONTREAL to

SEATTLE, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, PORTLAND	$48.90
ROSSLAND, NELSON, TRAIL, ROBSON, SPOKANE	$46.40
ANACONDA, BUTTE, HELENA, SALT LAKE	$45.90
COLORADO SPRINGS, DENVER, PUEBLO	$45.50
SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES	$49.00

OTTAWA EXHIBITION

Sept. 19, 21, 23	$2.60
Sept. 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 24	3.50

Return Limit—Sept. 26, 1904.

TOURIST SLEEPING CAR FOR WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS

Leaves Montreal 10.30 p.m. Thursdays, arrives St. Louis Saturdays 7.43 a.m.
Berth Rate, $3.00 each way.

World's Fair Exc. Tickets on Sale daily.

MONTREAL PORTLAND SERVICE

Sleeping cars on night Trains. Elegant Cafe Parlor Cars on day trains.

VAUDREUIL—Extra Saturday Train.

The above train has been discontinued and will not run next Saturday, Sept. 17.

SUNDAY LOCAL TRAINS
From and to MONTREAL.

(For additional train service see Company's Time Tables.)

FOR VAUDREUIL and Int. Stations—Leave Montreal 9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 7.00 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 11.25 p.m. Returning arrive Montreal 11.00 p.m. (from Vaudreuil only 6.00 p.m.) 6.30 p.m., 7.15 p.m.

FOR LACHINE and Int. Stations to Vaudreuil—Leave Montreal 9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 7.00 p.m. Returning arrive Montreal 6.30 p.m., 7.15 p.m., 11.00 p.m.

FOR RICHMOND and Int. Stations—Leave Montreal 8.01 a.m. Returning arrive Montreal 6.50 p.m.

FOR BROCKVILLE and intermediate points—Leave Montreal 9.30 a.m. Returning arrive Montreal 7.15 p.m.

CITY TICKET OFFICES,
137 St. James Street. Telephones Main 460 and 461, or Bonaventure Station.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

CANADA'S FAMOUS FAST FLYER 7.30 p.m. THE OCEAN LIMITED

leaves Montreal daily except Saturday for the Maritime Provinces, making through connections to Prince Edward Island.

SEASIDE SPECIAL,

leaving Montreal at 7.45 p.m., makes the last trip from Montreal SATURDAY, Sept. 17th, returning from Little Metis, Cacouna, Riviere du Loup, Murray Bay, on Monday, Sept. 19th.

The train leaving Montreal at 7.40 a.m. will not go further than St. Flavie after Sept. 17th.

Trains leave Bonaventure Station.

CITY TICKET OFFICE:
143 St. James Street and Bonaventure Station.

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c

DRAIN PIPES,
PORTLAND CEMENTS,
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
345 St. James Street.

CENTS FOR SALE AT THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.

PREMIER IS COMING.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will Attend Canadian Manufacturers' Banquet.

ASSOCIATION HOLDS CONVENTION HERE NEXT WEEK.

The annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association will be held at the Windsor Hotel in Montreal next Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. The programme of business and pleasure will be brought to a close with a banquet, at which the following prominent persons have signified their intention of being present: Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir C. Howard Vincent, M.P., England; Sir Lloyd Wise, the Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Premier Ross, of Ontario; Chief Justice Sir Alexandre Lacoste, Mr. F. D. Monk, M.P., Mayor Laporte, the Hon. J. I. Tarte, Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, Mr. John Bain, private secretary to the Hon. W. Paterson; Mr. W. I. Gear, first vice-president of the Board of Trade; and Mr. H. A. A. Brault, president of La Chambre de Commerce.

Among others invited, but from whom no acceptance has yet been received are: Mr. R. L. Borden, M.P.; Mr. E. S. Clouston, president of the Bankers' Association; the Hon. R. Prefontaine, the Hon. Robert Mackay, the Hon. J. W. Longley, Attorney-General of Nova Scotia; Principal Peterson, of McGill, and Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, of Brantford.

The banquet will, according to reports from the Montreal branch of the association, be the largest gathering of manufacturers ever held in the Dominion.

In addition to the city manufacturers, the annual meeting will probably be attended by two hundred delegates from different parts of Canada, including a good representation from British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces, and a strong delegation from Ontario, numbering altogether about five hundred persons.

At ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, the opening day, sectional meetings will begin in various rooms for various trades. At two p.m. the Montreal branch of the association will receive the visiting members in the hotel, and at 2.30 the Harbor Commissioners will take the delegates and their ladies for a cruise around the harbor. In the evening, at eight o'clock, the opening public session will be held, at which Mayor Laporte and Mr. C. C. Ballantyne, chairman of the Montreal branch of the association, will deliver addresses of welcome. To these Mr. W. K. George, of Toronto, will reply, and Mr. George E. Drummond will deliver the presidential address.

The morning and afternoon of the following day will be taken up with the hearing, in general session, of reports of committees. In the evening the delegates will give themselves up to pleasure.

On the last day of the meeting a general private session will be held at 9.30 a.m., at which reports of commitees will be presented, and the election of officers and committees will be proceeded with, and the next place of meeting will be selected. At 1 p.m., a special train will convey the party to Mr. George E. Drummond's summer residence at Mount St. Bruno, where there will be a reception and garden party, the train returning in time for the closing feature of the meeting, the banquet.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

HOW THE BRITISH CIVIL ENGINEERS WILL BE ENTERTAINED.

A party of over one hundred and twenty persons, consisting largely of members of the British Institution of Civil Engineers, are expected to arrive in Montreal next Monday evening. They are spending this week visiting points of interest in and around New York as guests of the American Society of Civil Engineers. While here they will be guests of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, inspecting the more important feats of engineering skill in and around the city. From Montreal excursion trips will be made to Quebec and Ottawa. After leaving Montreal, the party will pay a brief visit to Toronto and Niagara Falls, proceeding by way of Chicago to St. Louis in time for the International Engineering Congress from Oct. 3 to 8.

The detailed programme for the visit to Canada is as follows:

Tuesday, Sept. 20.—10.00 a.m.—A special train provided by the Canadian Pacific Railway will leave Windsor station, conveying the party to Angus station. On arrival there the recently erected shops of the company will be inspected. At 1 o'clock the party will be entertained at luncheon by the railway company.

At 2.30 p.m. street cars provided by the Montreal Street Railway Company will leave the Davidson entrance to the shops for a trip along the harbor front, through the city and around the mountain, reaching the Windsor Hotel about 5 p.m. Ladies of the party not wishing to visit the shops will be taken for a drive on the Mountain Park, accompanied by some Montreal ladies. Carriages will leave the Windsor Hotel at 10.00 a.m. At 8.30 p.m. a reception will be given by the officers and members of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers in the rooms of the society, 877 Dorchester street.

Wednesday, Sept. 21.—At 8.30 a.m. the party will leave Bonaventure station in a special train provided by the Grand Trunk Railway, and after a brief visit to Victoria bridge, will be taken to Lachine, where it will be met by a steamboat and conveyed to the Soulanges canal. After passing through the canal the party will return by the river through the Cedar and Lachine rapids to Montreal, which will be reached at 6 p.m. At 8.30 p.m. a reception will be given by the governors, principal and fellows of McGill University in the Macdonald Engineering Building, McGill University. At midnight the special train will leave the Bonaventure station for Quebec over the Intercolonial Railway, reaching Point Levis at 7 a.m., thence by ferry to Quebec.

Thursday, Sept. 22.—At Quebec.

Friday, Sept. 23.—Arrive at Ottawa at 8 a.m. 8.00 p.m. A complimentary train provided by the Canadian Pacific Railway will leave the Central station for Montreal over the Canadian Pacific line, arriving in Montreal at 11 p.m.

Saturday, Sept. 24.—The party in Montreal. While there is no official programme for this day, the Shawinigan Water & Power Company will place a complimentary train at the disposal of such members of the party as wish to visit their electric installation at Shawinigan (ninety miles distant from Montreal).

Sunday, Sept. 25.—At 9.15 a.m. the train will leave Bonaventure station for Toronto via the Grand Trunk Railway.

It is expected that the party will include the following:

President, Sir William White, K.C.B., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.

Members of council—C. A. Brereton, with Miss E. G. Brereton; Alexander Ross, with Mrs. Ross; W. C. Unwin, B.Sc., F.R.S.

Members—H. T. Ashton, D.Sc.; John A. F. Aspinall, with Miss Aspinall and J. B. Aspinall; H. O. Baldry, William Barrington, Chas. E. Botley, J. A. Brodie, with Mrs. Brodie; A. Havelock Case, with Mrs. Case; William Collingwood, S. B. Cottrell, John D'Aeth, with Mrs. D'Aeth and sons; H. H. Deane, B.A., R. A. Hadfield, C. E. W. Dodwell, B.A.; Keilingworth Hedges, C. P. Hogg, S. G. Homfray, H. Ross Hooper, M.A., with Mrs. Hooper and R. B. Hooper; John G. Hudson, with Mrs. Hudson; W. H. Hunter, with Mrs. Hunter; A. Hurtzig, with the Misses Hurtzig; W. H. Jaques, H. E. Jones, with Miss Jones; Joseph Lobley, H. A. F. MacLeod, P. Walter Meik, F. C. Murray, H. D. Pearsall, with Mrs. Pearsall; David E. Roberts, Leslie S. Robertson, Walter Rowley, with Mrs. Rowley; Percival W. St. George, W. A. P. Tait, B.Sc., R. J. Thomas, Robert Thomson, G. H. Thomson, with Mrs. and Miss D. Thomson, J. H. T. Tudsbery, D.Sc., secretary; W. J. Turnbull, H. H. Wake, W. H. Wellsted, with Miss Wellsted.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

H. P. Allison, Thomas Arnold, with Mrs. Arnold, T. Scott Anderson, C. J. Seymour Baker, Robert S. Ball, Thos. R. Bayliss, with the Misses Bayliss, H. F. T. Bode, E. F. S. Bowen, Frank W. T. Brain, with Mrs. Brain, W. H. Brinckman, T. Copley Calvert, with Mrs. Calvert, J. Campbell-Thompson, Alfred Chatterton, B.Sc.; Francis G. Coles, with Arthur Coles, O. F. Wheeler Cuffe, with Mrs. Cuffe and Mrs. Watson, William Eckstein, Fred. J. Edge, S. E. Fedden, J. M. Gavin, Jas. Goodman, Robert Campbell Grant, with Mrs. Grant, C. D. M. Hindley, M.A., with Mrs. Hindley, E. P. Hooley, with Mrs. Hooley, M. Rhys Jones, H. Birch Killon, with Mrs. J. Killon, J. W. Malcolmson, with Mrs. Malcolmson and son, R. G. Gifford Read, Frank Roberts, R. W. Roberts, F.C.H.; C. P. Sandberg, jr.; J. R. Sharman, E. R. Stokoe, W. C. Wallace, with Mrs. Wallace, Francis Wilton, with Mrs. Wilton.

ASSOCIATES.

J. T. Middleton, with E. K. Middleton, Joseph Randall, with Miss Randall, G. R. Redgrave, G. B. Hunter, A. H. White, H. T. Griggs.

STUDENTS.

F. C. Appleton, J. H. Burman, F. W. Cable, E. C. Q. Henriques, O. B. Lacey, E. T. Newton-Clare, L. T. Payne.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—Parliament is prorogued pro forma till Oct. 31, but will not meet on that day as the notice is not in the form that indicates a meeting of the House on the date specified.

Orders-in-council have passed appointing Major Moodie, of the Mounted Police, as a fisheries officer, so as to permit of his duty enforcing the fisheries laws and regulations in Hudson's Bay, whither he goes in charge of the government expedition on the cruiser 'Arctic.' Inspector Pelletier, with Staff-Sergeant Hayne and Sergeant-Major Dee, of the Mounted Police, who accompany Major Moodie to the north, are made justices of the peace.

The Peace River Colonization & Land Development Company has been chartered, with headquarters in Montreal, and capital of fifty thousand dollars. The men associated with the enterprise are Gregoire Bombardier, Father Lemieux, Dr. Philippe Leduc, Pierre Brault and Dr. D. A. Fontaine, all of Marieville.

An order-in-council has passed sanctioning the amalgamation of the Galt interests in Southern Alberta, viz., the Alberta Railway & Irrigation Company, the Alberta Railway & Coal Company, the Canadian North-West Irrigation Company, and the St. Mary's River Railway Company under the name of the Alberta Railway & Irrigation Company.

A contract has been awarded to William H. McGillivray, of Ottawa, for the erection of the building which the Dominion Government proposes to erect for the housing of our national archives. It will front on Mackenzie avenue, below the government printing bureau, and will be built exclusively of fire-proof material. The structure will be three stories in height and occupy a ground space of a hundred by fifty feet. The cost will be in the neighborhood of seventy-five thousand dollars.

BULL FIGHTING AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 17.—Judge McElhinney, of the Clayton Circuit Court, yesterday sustained a motion to dissolve the injunction obtained by Attorney-General Crowe, of Missouri, to prevent further exhibitions at the bull-fighting ring in St. Louis county. Later Attorney-General Crowe announced that he would carry the case into the Supreme Court.

A NORTH ADDINGTON MYSTERY.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 17.—A daughter of A. Rosenthal, living at Denbigh, in North Addington, was the victim of a shooting episode full of mystery. She was walking in the public road, when a bullet struck her hand and shattered the bones. She had to have part of the wounded fingers amputated. She is now in the hospital here. It is not known who fired the shot.

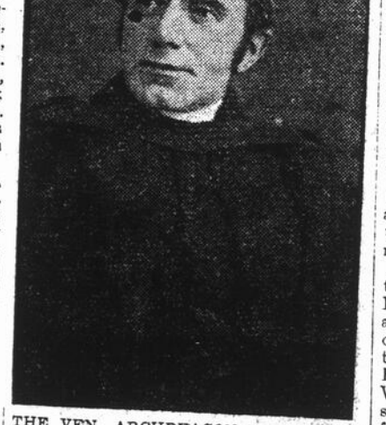
GRACE CHURCH.

Archbishop Bond will Officiate at Consecration Service Tomorrow Morning.

THE DATE MARKS THE TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OPENING OF THE EDIFICE.

At the 11 a.m. service to-morrow, Sept. 18, Grace Church will be consecrated by Archbishop Bond, exactly twelve years from the day on which it was opened for divine service.

The church is situated on Wellington street, at the corner of Fortune street, the very centre of what is perhaps the most densely peopled part of the city of Montreal. The dimensions are 125 feet long by 54 feet wide. The roof, which is



THE VEN. ARCHDEACON KER, RECTOR OF GRACE CHURCH.

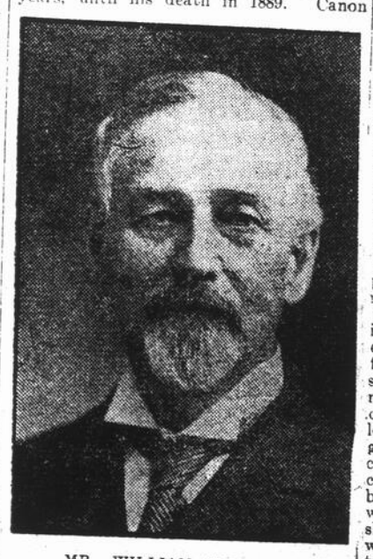
lofty, is supported by steel girders resting on foundations of Montreal limestone. There are no pillars or obstructions to the view from any part of the church. The lecture hall and class rooms are in the basement of the building, and are excellently adapted for all parish purposes. There the Sunday-school, with its roll of nearly 800 teachers and scholars, meets on Sunday afternoon, under the direction of Mr. George Jenkins, superintendent.

The building was erected after plans by the late John James Browne, architect of this city, and is in all its parts a credit to that lamented gentleman. The seating capacity of the church proper is about 800, the total cost being a little over $42,000.

The edifice to be consecrated to-morrow is the second Grace Church built in this parish. Many years ago, when Canon Ellegood was rector of Griffintown, he caused to be erected a mission room, which was really the beginning of the work of the Church of England in this district. Close to this mission room or

THE REV. F. L. WHITLEY, ASSISTANT MINISTER OF GRACE CHURCH.

school house there was erected, mainly by the activity of Mr. C. J. Brydges (then general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway) and Mrs. Brydges, the old or first Grace Church—a small but very neat and commodious building. Of this church the late Canon Belcher was rector, which position he held for eighteen years, until his death in 1889. Canon



MR. WILLIAM McWOOD, Treasurer, Building Fund.

MR. FRED HUNT, RECTOR'S WARDEN.

Belcher was a wise and energetic man, and any prosperity that has followed the parish since his day is in no small measure owing to foundations carefully and patiently laid by him. He was succeeded by the present rector, the Ven. Archdeacon Ker, D.D., who entered upon his duties at Easter, 1889, and has ministered continuously in the parish ever since.

The church is already being felt to be too small for the needs of the parish, and the problem now confronting the authorities is, what is to be done in the matter?

The building committee, consisting of the rector, Mr. William McWood, Mr. H. Holt (deceased), Mr. H. H. Powles, and Mr. George Outram, did their work conscientiously and well, and deserved the vote of thanks passed at the last Easter vestry. To Mr. William McWood, treasurer of the building fund, a special share of credit is due, not only for his personal interest and supervision

MR. T. A. VEARY, PEOPLE'S WARDEN.

while the work of construction was proceeding, but for his sympathy and generosity that never tire.

The present officers of the church are: The Ven. Archdeacon Ker, D.D., rector; the Rev. F. Lewis Whitley, M.A., assistant; Messrs. A. T. Veary and F. R. Hunt, churchwardens; Messrs. William McWood and Charles Manning, delegates to the Diocesan Synod; Mr. George Jenkins, Sunday-school superintendent; Mr. F. V. Duckworth, organist; Mr. Alfred Jenkins, vestry clerk, and Mr. Thomas Kinsella, sexton.

In addition to the present occupants of the office named above, the following gentlemen have filled the position of churchwarden in the new Grace Church: Mr. H. H. Powles, Mr. H. Holt (deceased), Mr. C. Manning, Mr. W. C. Blake, Mr. T. P. Hunt Mr. Philip J. Smith and Mr. John Farrar.

SAFETY OF ACETYLENE.

Acetylene gas is generally acknowledged to give a very good and cheap light; the best and cheapest, for some purposes, but the usual objection to its use is that it is not safe. It is true that a few years ago, before people had learned how to handle it, a good deal of damage was done by explosions, and that even yet gas generators occasionally explode with serious results. This has, however, been the case with every new method of obtaining light otherwise than from the sun. Acetylene has not nearly as many deaths charged to it as electric lighting, yet the dangers of electricity are never urged now as a reason for not using it. The early days of ordinary coal-gas were marked with many explosions, and there are still rustics who blow out the gas, and housewives who go with candles to look for leaks in their pipes. Coal oil lamps hardly ever explode now, as they did before the art of refining petroleum was fully developed, but they still break, and burn up people and houses. So, doubtless, acetylene accidents will go on until the end of time, for no amount of invention can fully guard against carelessness and stupidity. But as compared with other lights, there is much to be said for the safety of acetylene. It is, indeed, more explosive than coal gas; that is, a smaller proportion of it in the air makes an explosive mixture, but on the other hand a much smaller proportion of it smells very much worse, and so calls attention to itself before the danger point is reached. Again, the amount of acetylene for a given amount of light is so much smaller that very small pipes and burners are used, through which the gas can only leak slowly. Further, acetylene, though more explosive than coal gas, is much less poisonous. Ordinary city gas, such as is used in Montreal, contains a considerable amount of carbon monoxide, a very dangerous poison, which often overcomes people in their sleep. Acetylene, on the other hand, would wake any one up and drive him to fresh air, without doing him any harm.

The trouble with acetylene hitherto has been in the generators. The gas is produced simply by mixing calcium carbide, a dark granitelike substance made by melting up coal and limestone together in an electric furnace, with water. The results of the mixing are acetylene and lime. Perhaps it is on account of the very simplicity of the operation that so many men have made a mess of it. The easiest way to get a fairly even flow of gas would seem to be by dropping water at a regular rate into a mass of carbide, the gas given off being proportional to the amount of water put on. Many efforts have been made to produce a satisfactory generator on this system, but it has several grave disadvantages. When water is put on carbide in this way, only half the possible amount of gas is produced at once, acetylene and slack lime being produced; then the slack lime acts on the remaining carbide, producing quick lime and more acetylene. This secondary evolution of gas may go on for hours after it is wanted, and probably causes most of the accidents reported. Besides, the process of generating acetylene produces a good deal of heat, just as that of slaking lime does, and unless there is plenty of water to keep things cool, the machine may get dangerously hot. Even if no harm to the machine results, the heat often causes the production of other gases, such as benzene, which do not give such a good light, and this makes the process uneconomical. In special cases, such as for bicycle lights, where cheapness and simplicity are more important than economical working and safety, this system is good enough, but for ordinary indoor lighting it is to be avoided.

The other system, that of feeding small amounts of carbide into a large amount of water, involves more complicated apparatus, but is safer and more economical in operation. The chief difficulty is to prevent gas from leaking out where the carbide goes in, but well-built machines in which this difficulty has been satisfactorily solved, and several such have been accepted as fair risks by the Canadian Board of Fire Underwriters, should be as safe as ordinary gas, and much safer than coal oil lamps, which are the only alternative in the country. The light is almost as white as daylight, and so is much better for the eyes than either lamplight or incandescent electric light.

THE HOGUE MURDER.

EVIDENCE OF POLICE CONSTABLES WHO WERE ENGAGED ON THE CASE.

At the afternoon session of the Hogue murder trial yesterday, Dr. Dugas, who performed the autopsy, said he found marks about the woman's neck which seemed to denote strangulation, and he was of the opinion that she had been choked before her neck was gashed.

Police Inspector Lamouche explained the blue prints of the house where the murder was committed. He, in company with Captain Choquette, went there on he night of April 12. They found Mrs. Hogue lying on the bed in a dying condition. She was partly dressed, and blood was streaming from several gashes in her throat. In one of the stockings some money was found, and in the other was a key belonging to a tin box in which was a bank book showing a deposit of $243.45. When examined at No. 3 Police Station traces of blood were found on the shirt of the accused.

Cross-examined by Mr. J. A. Beaulieu, witness said he found the woman dresed in every day clothes. The tin box and purse containing the money were identified by Mr. Lamarche. He then related how he and Captain Choquette searched the house early on the morning of April 13, on which they returned to the station and questioned the accused, who denied having committed the crime. Blood stains were found on his shirt sleeve and he was unmistakably under the influence of liquor.

Constable Laurin said that while at Demontigny and Montcalm streets on the night of April 12, a boy named Loizel came up to him and asked him to come to the Hogue's house, where somebody was ill. In company with Mrs. Loizel he went there. Both were horrified to find the woman dying from numerous wounds.

When leaving the officer saw a man standing in the yard. It was Hogue himself, and he appeared to be hiding. 'You may arrest me if you want to,' he said, 'but I did not kill my wife.' Subsequently he said his wife had died suddenly from natural causes. Laurin took him to Bourgeois's Hotel, where he telephoned to the police station. Hogue wept continually and protested his innocence.

Constables Desjardins and Coté corroborated the above evidence.

The trial continues to-day.

THE MILITIA COUNCIL.

REGULATIONS BRINGING IT INTO EFFECT TO BE PROMULGATED ON COLONEL LAKE'S ARRIVAL.

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—As soon as the newly appointed chief of staff reaches Canada the regulations will be promulgated bringing the Militia Council at Ottawa into existence.

These regulations are not yet approved but will follow the lines of the rules under which the Army Council in London is carried on. Under the latter the inspector-general's duties are under the orders and direction of the Army Council to review generally and to report to the Council on the practical results of the policy of the Council, and for that purpose to inspect and report upon the trainng and efficiency of all troops under the control of the Home Government, on the suitability of their armament and equipment, on the condition of fortifications and defences, and generally on the readiness and fitnesss of the army for war. In Canada, as in the Old Country, the inspector-general does not sit in the Council, but reports thereto from time to time. In both countries alike the minister of the department will be responsible to parliament for all the business of the Council.

In England the following [illegible] ness is reserved by the minister:

Political questions. Promotions and removals [illegible] vice of military officers. [illegible] rewards. Civil appointments [illegible] motions. Final selection [illegible] cases where the recommendation does not rest with the Board [illegible] and in other cases where the [illegible] tion of recommendations made by the Board of Selection.

The functions of the chief [illegible] which will be pretty well the same in Canada as in the Imperial [illegible] defined as follows in the Br[illegible] tions:—

Organization of the army [illegible] provision to be made for [illegible] fence of the Empire, collection [illegible] telligence, provision to be made [illegible] training of the military forces [illegible] education of officers, except where otherwise ordered, selection and [illegible] tion of the general staff, the [illegible] to be made for telegraphs and [illegible] ling.

The adjutant-general in England is responsible for the raising and [illegible] ganization of the military forces, maintenance of the army in officers and men, distribution of units, regulations for placing units on a war [illegible] sonnel and sanitary matters, [illegible] ceremonial matters, administrative arrangements connected with training, education, selection and administration of the adjutant-general's staff.

There will be a financial member of the Council in Canada with duties similar to what a like officer discharges in London. Provision is also made for the other various services with the maintenance of a military force [illegible]

MR. BORDEN AT ST. THOMAS.

St. Thomas, Ont., Sept. 16. The Grand Opera House was well filled last night to hear the address delivered by the Opposition leader, the Hon. R. L. Borden. Mr. Borden covered thoroughly the transportation, trade and other questions. He said it was expected the elections would be brought on soon, and warned the conservatives to be prepared. If the Conservative party should be returned to power, he believed they could carry on the business of this country to the advantage of the people. Ald. Mara, president of the West Elgin Conservative Association, was in the chair. Mr. Henderson, M. P. for Halton, and Mr. Blain, M. P. for Peel, also made addresses. The meeting broke up with the usual cheers.

POPULATION IN FRANCE.

INTERESTING PHASES OF A VERY SERIOUS PROBLEM.

(London 'Standard.')

Paris, Aug. 27.—Although the official results of the General Census taken in 1901 have not yet been published, M. Levasseur of the Institute and Director of the College of France, has had the outlines communicated to him, and has drawn up an interesting statement concerning the general results.

In 1901 the total number of the inhabitants of France was 38,961,945, in 1896 the figures were 38,517,372. But although an increase of 444,613 souls is thus shown, M. Levasseur is careful to point out that this is probably not true, the returns of the births and deaths for the period showing that the excess of births over deaths had been only 220,042 souls. Compared with a previous census, when the deaths exceeded the births, the results of the 1901 census are more satisfactory, although, when the figures are placed against those of any other European nation, it is at once apparent that the birth rate in France is far below the general average, and that all other nations are increasing more rapidly. M. Levasseur remarks that at the commencement of the nineteenth century the decrease of population was confined to certain regions in Normandy, the valley of the Garonne, and the mountainous districts of Central France. Not only have these centres increased in extent, but new ones have sprung up, notably in the Ain and Champagne districts.

Of 96 departments and one military territory, that of Belfort, there are only 19 departments in which the population tends to increase. These 19 departments are all adjacent to the Seine Province, which includes the capital, or they possess a large town, or are close to the frontier, and receive a large foreign influx. The increase in the population is confined to the towns only. France possesses 37 cities with over 50,000 inhabitants, and since 1896 the population has increased in 31 of them. It is the same in the smaller towns, but in the country districts the old aversion to large families not only prevails but would seem to be increasing.

HOW RIPPLE MARKS GROW.

(London 'Engineering.')

At the last soirce of the Royal Society in London Mrs. Ayrton showed apparatus illustrating the origin and growth of ripple marks on the sea-shore. A number of long rectangular glass troughs containing a layer of sand covered with water were arranged on horizontal rollers, and kept slowly oscillating by means of motors driving through eccentrics. The motion of the rollers caused the water to surge backwards and forward, and in so doing to form ripples in the sand. A ridge is first formed where the horizontal velocity of the water is greatest, and others shortly form in pairs on either side until the whole surface is covered. The actual process of formation and the sweeping up of the ripple sides by vortices in the water were made evident by means of particles in suspension. Pairs of ripples sometimes approached one another until they coalesced and finally formed a heap of sand covered with lesser ripples at positions of the greatest horizontal velocity of the water.

In another tank it was shown that a steady current of water was powerless to form ripples and would even obliterate them after they had been produced by some disturbing cause.

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

Pages 13 to 24

MONTREAL SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 17, 1904.

SHEIKH AND NURSEMAID.

...ARIS'S PART IN THE ...E OF A THRONE.

(...k 'Evening Post.')

...rom all the world sat ... in the smoking room of ... steamer. One of them ... for the first time in ... Another was up from ...ottering homeward for ... week-end in London.' ... as brown as a walnut, ...ritten scar across his ... the fourth was a broad- ... who had just finished ...ge somewhere in that ... zone in which Caucas- ...ubtued the local shade ... gray. They were four ... type which has a genu- ... another man's story, ...ed, clear-eyed type. And ...is story, his volume of ... sorts of strange places. ...tions of people and ... cast around the com-

... the four men, as this has ...hem than with the tale ...em, the man with the ...ward his cheek, told ... one asked him where ...it, for that would have ...onable breach of unwrit- ...s preface, too, prevented ... said 'I know.' It was ...t of elaborate appendix ...e the bridgebuilder of ...ted with the recent cap- ...Perdicaris by Raisuli, the ... When this was finish- ...ith the scar, who had ... great earnestness, picked ...garded it intently for an ... it, looked at it again, ... it carefully upon the

...remarkable story which re- ... less about Ion Perdi- ... quietly. 'It rather close- ... Moroccan government,' ... a smile, 'and perhaps it ... neatness and despatch ... Perdicaris was delivered ... The Sultan of Mor- ... more interested in Mr. ... safety than most persons ... This is the reason:

... years ago, in fact soon ... Perdicaris had established his ... Tangier, an Englishwoman ... his family a visit. She ... her two children and ... The nursemaid was a rosy, ... English country girl, fair- ...xom. It was her duty, of ... take the younger child out ... a little go-cart. Now, the ...ruddy type of this nurse- ... such that she became a feast ... of the Moroccans in Tan- ... would stare at her with ...ght whenever she appeared. ... or three occasions she ... quite surrounded in the ... admiringly gaping crowd.

... thing went on for a ... and then one fine day the ...Barakh is near enough to ... upon her. His was the ...nd warm, and, instead of ...mself with a comparatively ...tion of her good looks, ...her with smiles, unintel- ... and other graceful greet- ...n girl was in a panic. She ...th her, so she could not ...emed impossible to evade ...d arms of the affectionate ... she did manage to evade ...ntrance and hastened home ...rt in her mouth.

... remembering her ter- ...ence, the maid did not ...m the Perdicaris estab- ...er precautions were in ... entered one of the less ... she saw before her the ... Again he advanced ... this time as she turned ... a scream of repugnance ...interpreter was necessary. ...was amazed. The idea of ... woman, running away ... would follow and see ... this was. So he strode ...ow highway after the ...nd, his attendants bring- ...ounded rear.

... the maid gained the door- ...Perdicaris house the Sheikh ... and she slipped inside ... went almost fainting to ... She told her story with ...mmerings, and it was long ... be quieted.

... Sheikh, whose close re- ...tirone permitted him to ...hubbub in the streets he ...king at the house in ...hose within were watch- ...screened windows. At ...y, muttering, and the ...closed for the day at ...short time back he came, ...claim himself and, in ...ulated voice, to ask ad-

... who had heard the ... of her escape from, ... what, went forth to ... The Sheikh was now ... He very politely in- ...Perdicaris that upon that ...ay an hour before, she ... of loveliness, a daugh- ...of the rose, a veritable ...upon a lovely slender ... a—well, all sorts of ... But, he went on, this ...ming, swirling, floating ...d before his very eyes ...stretched out his hand ...as not only a vision; ...d vanished into this ...s very door, and he, ...rst cousin to the ...g, at once, to have ...room—to wife. Then ...s and waited for Mr. ...out the bride.

... Sheikh's impassioned re- ...ne of his attendants ...th diplomatic caution ...om beneath his great ...e a pair of jewelled ...angling bracelet and ...ll and precious stones. ...given Mr. Perdicaris ...ly to see these rich gifts, which, it was made quite clear, were intended for the new Light of Tangier. All that now remained was the joyful moment of meeting, which the good Mr. Perdicaris would be so gracious as to hasten.

'But Mr. Perdicaris, with masterful suavity, explained to the eager Sheikh Barakh that this was quite out of the question. He explained that the sunbeam was an English sunbeam and that a marriage with the Sheikh was impossible for the very good reason that the Sheikh already had about fifteen wives. It was made quite clear that eligibility to marry the English sunbeam consisted primarily in having no other wives or wife. Then the Sheikh magnanimously offered to put her at the head of his establishment and again Mr. Perdicaris declined for her. Here the Sheikh shrugged his shoulders, turned the palms of his hands upward, bowed his head and withdrew. He had learned another incredible thing in connection with foreigners and their ways.

'Again the incident seemed closed, but bright and early next morning the Sheikh was at the door of the Perdicaris' residence. This time he was all smiles and gentleness. He said he had come for the sunbeam. Mr. Perdicaris, very naturally became impatient at this and he repeated with much force what he had said the evening before.

'"I told you how impossible this is," he explained. "Our women do not marry men with other wives."

"But I have no other wives—no v," the Sheikh replied, showing all his teeth. "I have not one left, not one left this morning." He beamed from head to foot.

'Mr. Perdicaris looked at the grinning black in horror. "What!" he cried, "No wives?"

'The Sheikh shook his head. "No, not one,' he said placidly. "I had them sent home—to their fathers. It was very easy—and they cannot possibly come back. You have no such easy methods," he added with pride and an unpleasant gesture. "Some of them were very pretty, too."

'He said little more than this, but he made it crystal-clear to Mr. Perdicaris that he had absolutely and finally removed all competition for his dark hand, and that no doubt the sunbeam would appreciate his nobleness when she should learn of it. And would Mr. Perdicaris now disclose the radiant creature?

'I do not remember just how Mr. Perdicaris got rid of the Sheikh that time, but he did so after a long parley, and from that day the Sheikh had Tangier rocking on its foundations. He stormed about in his palace, and any one who dared ask him how he was to-day was in grave danger of following the fifteen wives.

'It was impossible, to be sure, to permit the nursemaid to venture abroad upon the streets. She could not so much as put her nose beyond the doorway nor even show it at a window, because every one felt that the Sheikh was out there somewhere waiting to run off with her the moment opportunity afforded. And there is very little doubt that he would have done so. He certainly had impressed Mr.Perdicardis with the intensity of his purpose. This made matters quite unpleasant for the Perdicaris household, especially as Mr. Perdicaris was determined that the English girl should not fall into the possession of the Sheikh.

'At last the annoyance caused by the determined Moroccan suitor became so acute that it was decided to place the nursemaid in the care of the British consul, and, accordingly, she was conducted thither with as little commotion as possible. For one day the Sheikh lost track of his sunbeam, but on the next he traced her to the consulate, and there he laid siege to her. He began all over again, first with pleadings, then with diplomatic insistence, and then with anger. All of this was working up to a crisis, and he bothered the consul almost to death. The girl was safe enough, but she had to be held as closely in the consulate as in the Perdicaris establishment, and she became nothing less than a care.

'The consul stood it as long as he could and then decided that the only thing to be done to gain a peaceful moment was to send the nursemaid back to England. There was a British gunboat conveniently near, and the end of it was the nursemaid was conveyed aboard, placed in the hands of the commanding officer, and, without more ado, the ship set sail for England. The Perdicaris family and the consul saw her go and a sigh of relief went up.'

The man with the scar paused an instant, but it was not the pause for a finished tale. The other three waited.

'Yes, every one breathed freely when she went; that is, every one save the Sheikh. He could not understand it at all. Well, the nursemaid reached England safely and lost precious little time in getting home. Her parents were poor people, and to them she related in detail all the terrible things which had happened to her in Tangier; how miraculously she had escaped the clutches of the Sheikh Barakh. She carefully impressed upon them how overjoyed they should be to see her once more.

'Now, this story of the nursemaid completely dazzled her humble parents, and, after mature deliberation, they not only declined to sympathize with her, but they promptly informed her what a fine chance she had missed, a chance offered to few girls of her station, and—and they shipped her back to Tangier by the very first steamer which sailed that way.

'That nursemaid is the mother of the present Sultan of Morocco!'

M. De L.

Norway has a female police officer. Her name is Albertine Fridtz. She lives on the island of Nakholm, which belongs to the government. She has a farm, milks her cows, and takes care that excursion parties do not cause any damage to the government's quarries, agricultural experiment station, and drilling grounds.

SPORTY ENGLISH STATESMEN.

HOW DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC MEN TAKE THEIR RELAXATION.

The daily accounts from the moors are read with interest by many persons who never killed a grouse or witnessed a great drive. It gratifies a natural and harmless curiosity to learn how distinguished public men take their relaxation. The Duke of Devonshire, we find, is shooting grouse on the moors round Bolton Castle. The Marquis of Ripon has a large party at Studley Royal, to indulge in the same sport, and the Prince of Wales has accepted invitations from both these well-known statesmen. Members of the cabinet who are known to be keen sportsmen are Lord Londonderry, Lord Onslow, and Lord Stanley. The Secretary of State for India is as fond of his gun as any of them, and can pull down a pheasant in good style. Lord Spencer will soon be thinking about the Pytchley cub hunting. Sir William Harcourt, who used to regale the House of Commons with his shooting experiences during the debates on the Hares and Rabbits bill, though he has retired from Parliament, has not, perhaps, retired from the field, and may fairly be quoted as helping to show how the sporting tradition has been kept up among English statesmen, though of late years it may have lost some of its vitality. On the moors, in the turnips, by the coverside, politicians breathe a calmer atmosphere, and get rid of the heat engendered within the walls of St. Stephen's. Free-traders and protectionists are friends again over the grouse. The dissentientum praelia partium recede into the far past. The worst that can befall a party leader on this less acrimonious field of battle is to have his 'eye wiped' by some mutinous supporter. Dissentient Liberals, Unionist seceders, quandam free-traders, converts and perverts, lie down together, like the lion and the lamb, at the common luncheon board spread on the heather, and it might, no doubt, be said with truth of each of them what Edmund says in 'Rokeby':

> 'And when I'm with my comrades met
> Beneath the greenwood bough;
> What once we were we all forget,
> Nor think what we are now.'

Field sports are an excellent reconciling medium. Generations of English statesmen have taken great delight in them, and it may be that the temper and habits so engendered account to some extent for the comparative good humor with which our debates are still conducted, in spite of occasional outburts—more frequent, alas, than formerly—which impair the dignity of the House of Commons. To teach mutual forbearance, good temper, and tolerance there are worse schools than the moor, the stubble, and the hunting field.

Of the most eminent public men who figured on the political stage during the last century nearly half were sportsmen. We have named several already. To turn to those who have gone before us, we find an enthusiastic salmon fisher in John Bright, who for several seasons rented a pretty place on the Tay near Dunkeld. Lord Derby's love of sport is almost historical. To throw off the cares of office and hurry down to Heron Court or Knowsley Hall, to forget among the wild fowl and the woodcock all the worry and vexations of Downing street, was to him a heart-felt delight. Few men, we should think, have experienced so much pleasure in entering those portals as Lord Derby felt on leaving them, a trait in his character which, perhaps, to some extent, impaired his utility as a party leader. He was a genuine sportsman, and, like a former colleague to be mentioned presently, loved to see dogs hunt. He was accustomed to shoot partridges over a team of spaniels. Sir Robert Peel was not less fond of the gun, and he and the Speaker, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, were considered among the best shots in England. They sometimes went out together at Strathfieldsaye, when Peel used to take the outside, while Shaw-Lefevre walked with the beaters. The keepers always had bets on them. Peel shot over the Duke of Rutland's moors at Longshaw, in Derbyshire, and on Aug. 13, 1837, he records that on a very wet day he killed thirteen brace and a half of grouse, and got rid of an attack of sciatica at the same time. The Duke of Wellington was fond of both hunting and shooting. But he was neither a good rider nor a good shot. He hunted at Walmer Castle both with the Thanet harriers and with fox-hounds, and shot with his parties at Strathfieldsaye till failing eyesight compelled him to lay aside his gun.

Lord Eldon, who is to be reckoned among statesmen as well as lawyers, was also a keen sportsman, but, like the Duke, a bad shot, as all readers know who have read Mr. Twiss's biography. Lord Palmerston was not so prudent as the Duke. He delighted in field sports, was a good rider to hounds, and would go out shooting after his eyesight had become so bad that it was dangerous to walk with him. He seems to have been too busy a man to look after his gamekeepers, and was often disappointed with his covers. 'Conceive five guns,' he says, 'killing only sixteen pheasants in Yew Tree!' naming a favorite covert at Broadlands. He mentions some good sport with Lord Anglesey at Beaudesert and Teddesly. The old statesman and soldier was then a rising seventy-four, but 'with only one leg, he rides a pony and kills everything that gets up either before or behind him.' When he went to shoot with Mr. Conyers in 1810, Lord Melbourne, then Mr. Lamb, was one of the party. Palmerston only killed a brace, and adds that there were more spring guns than pheasants in the woods. Of all the eminent public men who rank among the sports of the last century, perhaps the most genuine lover of sport for its own saks was Lord Althorpe, for many years Master of the Pytchley and a devoted follower of the partridge. He was the leader of the House of Commons and the mainstay of the Whig party in that assembly. Never was a leader more trusted or more beloved. Yet his heart, after all, was not in the House of Commons. It was with his hounds and his pointers on the Hemplow hills or the Northumberland moors. Immediately after Canning's death, when nobody knew what was going to happen next, and when Althorpe's position in the Whig party was already an influential one, we find him in the north reporting to his father the number of grouse killed by himself, and also the behavior of his dogs. A few weeks afterwards he is equally absorbed in partridge shooting. He accepted office under Lord Grey with great reluctance and quitted it with equal pleasure. He and Lord Derby were pretty much on a par in this respect.

We now come to the greatest name of all upon our list—the younger Pitt, who was as fond of shooting as Lord Althorpe, and when he was out of office in 1802 he took a farm, where he pursued sport with such ardor that he brought on a bad bilious attack. With Pitt's name one naturally couples that of his great rival, Fox, who was an equally zealous sportsman, though his taste for milk punch, it is true, on some occasions interfered with his success. Gilbert Wakefield attacked him violently for his love of field sports, enlarging on their cruelty, to which Fox replied by a quotation from Cicero, who said that if there was anybody who found no pleasure in anything but what was laudable and dignified some few might think the gods approved of him, but the world at large would think they were angry with him. But Fox and Pitt carry us back into the eighteenth century, where we still find ourselves in the company of sporting statesmen. The Duke of Grafton was with difficulty drawn away from Wakefield Lodge in the hunting season to attend to affairs of state. When a difficulty party question had to be settled by the Opposition in George II.'s reign it was no use looking for Pulteney after the first of September. The leader, instead of being at hand to assist and advise his followers, was far away at the heels of his pointers. Carteret, afterwards Lord Granville, to his love of burgundy, his scholarship, and his statesmanship, added also the quality of sportsmanship. We read of him shooting pheasants in the Isle of Wight, and leaving three brace with the Duchess of Queensberry at Amesbury, Bollingbroke hunted the fox in England and the wolf in France, and Sir Robert Walpole, one of our greatest Whig statesmen, if not the greatest of all, is also one of the best examples one could produce of the alliance between statecraft and woodcraft. No one can deny to Walpole the possession of the first, and all who have read anything about him know of his devotion to the second. He kept open house at Houghton in September, and the Houghton revels were regarded by some of his neighbors as a nuisance and a scandal. His gun and his game more than made up to him for all the anxieties and vexations of the session. And the century and a half that has passed away since his death, amid all its great changes, social and political, has not modified the love of field sports, which are still as ever the delight of our leading statesman, as well as of humbler individuals.—London 'Standard.'

ROOT SHAPE OF HUMAN BODY.

TREE GREW OVER THE BURIAL PLACE OF A YOUNG HUNTER.

(From the 'New Orleans Picayune.')

Stories of petrified bodies are common enough, but so far only two human bodies turned into wood have ever come to light, and one of them is hanging up in the laboratory of Dr. A. L. Metz, professor of chemistry in the medical department of Tulane University. The other is in Brown University, and is said to be the body of Roger Williams. Both of these curiosities were found at the root of a tree, having the exact shape of a human body, and were found in the attempt to exhume a human body over the spot of whose burial a tree had grown.

The specimen in Dr. Metz's laboratory consists of a trunk, two legs, on one of which is part of a foot, and one arm. The outline is almost perfect, some of the details of the human body being outlined with remarkable precision. The specimen was sent to Dr. Metz by what he calls one of 'his boys' in his usual method of referring to Tulane medical graduates. This particular 'boy' is a graduate of the class of '96, and is now a practicing physician in Arkansas, where the human root, or carbonaceous human body, or whatever one might choose to call it, was found.

The body was found under circumstances exactly similar to those under which that of Roger Williams was found. A boy about nineteen years old was found dead one day out in the woods, evidently killed by the discharge of a shotgun which he carried with him, in which was found an empty shell. He also carried other hunting paraphernalia, and everybody came to the conclusion that he was out hunting and had accidentally shot himself. He was a stranger in the place, and no one around seemed to know where he came from or who his people were. After waiting a while to see if any one would come to claim him, and after search and advertising proved unavailing, a planter finally took charge of the body and buried it on his place, planting a tree over the spot for future identification.

Years later, when the sprout planted by the farmer had grown into a huge tree, the almost forgotten incident was recalled to the people of those parts by the appearance there of certain parties to whose ears the story had just come. They said that from what they had heard of the story they believed the boy to have been a relative of theirs, whose parents were still living, and who had been mourning him as dead ever since a fatal day when he left home on a hunting trip, a day that corresponded with the time of the finding of the body. They had come to that place to make further investigation, and upon hearing the story from some of the inhabitants who still remembered it were convinced that the body buried under the tree was that of the boy they were looking for. Permission was given to exhume the body.

Upon digging beneath the tree they found a carbonaceous outline of the box in which he was buried, and inside of this the carbonaceous outline of a human body. As in the case of the burial place of Roger Williams, though there was unquestionable proof that a body had been buried at this spot, some people living having been present at the burial, no bone, dust or other signs of a body were to be found, nothing but this human-shaped root that now hangs in the medical department of Tulane.

In discussing the matter with a reporter, Dr. Metz said:

It is one of the prettiest demonstrations of the indestructibility of matter that I know of.'

HOW LORD KITCHENER WAS KISSED.

'The story of Lord Kitchener's sangfroid, as related by Colonel Marchand, reminds me,' writes a 'Westminster Gazette' correspondent, 'of a Kitchener incident of which I was an interested spectator. I believe it is one of the few in connection with the South African war which have as yet escaped publication. Lord Kitchener was coming through Capetown at the end of the war on the way to England, and the corporation of the city gave a luncheon in his honor. I received an invitation and sat in the sixth or seventh place from the General, but, as the table formed an angle between us, I was quite close to him. Sir John French sat near me on the right, and farther away was General Sir Ian Hamilton, who made an extremely happy speech on that occasion. In the middle of the proceedings a little girl about twelve years old, entered the room at the far end, and, proceeding straight to where the great general sat, kissed him emphatically on the left cheek.

'Now, anybody knows what General Roberts would have done, according to the popular impression of his character, on such an emergency. He would have expressed his utmost delight and placed the courageous little intruder upon his knee before the entire company. Lord Kitchener did no such thing. He betrayed no emotion whatever, either of surprise or alarm or pleasure. Sir John French, on the contrary, was visibly amused and evidently wondering whether it would be his turn next. But the little girl had not finished with the conqueror of the Soudan. She passed to his right hand and reached him a little album and a pen and ink, with an implied command which was not to be gainsaid. The commander-in-chief obeyed with the same stoical demeanor, and the little girl handed him next a piece of blotting paper, which he passed submissively over the illustrious autograph. Throughout the whole incident, which caused much amusement to the assembled company, the features of the General remained as immovable as an iron mask. The incident was extremely gratifying to many people in South Africa, and to none more so than to the High Commissioner, who found it difficult to conceive how Lord Kitchener would comport himself under such an unusual and unprovoked assault.'

RUSSIA'S MAKE UP.

(London 'Times.')

The world has never, perhaps, beheld such a combination of incongruous elements as the Russian Empire presents to-day. The educated classes include some of the best informed and the most highly polished men and women in Europe, many of whom openly express ideas of an advanced Liberal type. They include also an intellectual proletariat which has embraced, with all the ardor of the Slav nature, the wildest and most dangerous theories of French and German Socialists. These men have the tastes and the ambitions which education brings, with no reasonable prospect of gratifying either. Beneath is the dumb peasant order, permeated here and there with the new ideas which the villagers who have migrated to the newly-established manufacturing centres or who have come into contact with the artisans and the urban workmen in the army bring home with them. Over all the bureaucracy and the police exercise what is too often in practice an irresponsible sway. The Church in her own sphere is as intolerant and as unenlightened as the state. Most ominous of all, the economic conditions of nobles, of manufacturers and artisans and of the agricultural masses appear to be becoming more and more grievous. The most enlightened men of the empire deplore the evils they daily witness and recognize that profound constitutional reforms are indispensable to remedy them. Yet they are acutely conscious of the dangers which such reforms must almost necessarily bring, and they have so far failed to devise any known project which promises to effect the transition from the half-Oriental, half-mediaeval state, which Russia is, to conditions essential for the development of modern life and civilization.

A COAT OF MANY SHAPES.

A Capetown tailor has invented a coat that can be turned at will into a frock, morning or evening dress coat. The change is effected by the use of detachable and interchangeable skirts, which are fastened to the body of the coat by an ingenious system of lacing. It is claimed that in two minutes a man can change a frock coat into a morning coat, or a dress coat, by whipping off one pair of skirts and lacing on another, and it is impossible to distinguish the joining from an ordinary seam.—'St. James's Gazette.'

BRITISH STATESMEN'S FACES

HOW THEY PRESENT THEMSELVES TO F. CARRUTHERS GOULD, CARICATURIST.

(Westminster 'Gazette.')

The necessity for introducing into political caricatures and cartoons only those faces with which the public are absolutely familiar imposes what is often an irksome limitation upon the artist. For instance, there are apparently 200 members of parliament who have recently taken of the Fiscal sop with Mr. Chamberlain, and yet if the cartoonist desires to predict the Prophet of Protetcion with his faithful ones, he will find that after he has gayly and unhesitatingly dashed in the familiar features of Mr. Henry Chaplin, Mr. Jesse Collings and Sir Howard Vincent, he is confronted with the supreme difficulty of finding any one else whose face and form can be made recognizable without a long and tedious course of instruction.

But some even of the most prominent of our statesmen whose names are household words present problems in portraiture which are the despair of the cartoonist. It is not that their faces are devoid of individuality and strong character; it is rather that the characterization is too subtle to allow of easy accentuation. In these cases the cartoonist vainly wishes that his elusive subjects would adopt some means of accentuating themselves.

Take Mr. John Morley. His face is unlike that of any one else in the House of Commons, and yet over and over again as the lines travel over the paper the likeness vanishes with a single stroke in the wrong place. Then comes the india rubber or the knife, and the fleeting likeness has be be tracked again. To suggest a mustache would be a crime; whiskers are inadmissible, but the idea of a beard would be monstrous. But why not an eyeglass? The monocle is made for the smooth, keen face only, for on a fat, bearded face it may look funny if not fatuous.

I have often wondered why in the old days John Bright always appeared in 'Punch' with an eyeglass, and I can only imagine that Tenniel, finding it a little difficult to accentuate features which had no very striking characteristics, adopted the monocle, in the same way that the straw was inserted in Lord Palmerston's mouth. And so accustomed were the readers of 'Punch' to see these features that it is useless to declare that John Bright never wore an eyeglass and that Lord Palmerston was not always chewing straw.

It speaks much, therefore, for the conscientious self-sacrifice of the political caricaturists of to-day that they have not combined in any agreement to make Mr. John Morley's face more practicable for their pens and pencils by so simple an expedient. Biographers afflicted with the desire for accuracy may in the next generation insist that the eyeglass is incorrect, but what will that matter to us who by that time will be, to borrow a form of expression from one of the witnesses before the Chantrey Bequest Committee, more or less dead?

It would not be a bad idea if political caricaturists were to form a sort of union, so that when a new figure comes to the front to be added to the stock there shall be agreement as to the general lines of treatment so as to avoid confusion. The caricaturist who is first in the field with a new face has it all his own way and makes his own laws. An instance of this is the case of Lord Randolph Churchill. Mr. Harry Furniss annexed him at an early stage and interpreted him as a perky little personality with black buffalo-horn mustaches. The public accepted him in this form, and refused to know him as any other than 'little Randy,' although as a mere matter of portraiture Lord Randolph was not short, and his mustache was not black.

Lord Rosebery, again, is a stumbling block, and costs cartoonists many a despairing hour in trying to render a presentable likeness. How much easier it would be if his lordship would only adopt not only the eyeglass, but a mustache as well! The latter would not need to be large—indeed, a large mustache would not go well with the face, but a little neat one, slightly turned up on each side, like Count von Buelow's.

Mr. Winston Churchill is another politician whom the political caricaturist watches with interest, for the reason that he may one day have to be prominent on the pictorial stage. He may be said to have achieved cartoon rank as it is, and if he only had features which lent themselves to easily recognizable conventional treatment as readily as his father's he would probably be used more often.

Between the late Lord Randolph Churchill and his son Winston there is absolutely no resemblance in likeness, although there are to be seen every now and then subtle and fleeting suggestions which show that resemblance is sometimes a matter quite outside lines of form and feature. Winston Churchill's face is, from the caricaturist's point of view, which I call an elusive one, by which I mean that the more you try to get it the more you lose it, and the likeness which appears with only a few strokes of the pen disappears with elaboration.

The conclusion of the matter, from the political caricaturist's point of view, is that if a politician has ambition it is important that he should accentuate his personality so that he may be chosen as being easy to represent rather than avoided as being difficult. The methods of this accentuation may vary, and the suggestions I have ventured to put forward are modest and simple, although I admit that they may be based on the selfish desire to be spared trouble in getting likenesses. Their importance I do not attempt to deny, for if a political caricaturist cannot be impertinent, who can be?

For the first time since 1822 a banquet is to take place in the great hall of the Parliament House in Edinburgh. The legal societies of Scotland are to dine the members of the International Law Congress next month.

Advertisements.

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

LITERARY REVIEW.

CHARACTERISTICALLY CANADIAN.

Among several books by Canadian authors appearing at present we notice a meritorious little collection of short poems by the late Robert Elliott, a naturalist well known in London, Ontario. He lived on his father's farm, and being of a delicate constitution had leisure for the sympathetic study of nature and some amateur literary work, as shown in this volume of 'Robert Elliott's Poems' (Lawson & Jones, London, Ont.). 'Lightly weave the wheaten garland' is one of the patriotic poems, with a pleasant dignity of style. It speaks of the wealth of the western prairies.

Wealth appears in forms protean, wearing
still a new disguise,
Flying far when need is sorest, bringing
oft a glad surprise,
Stealing now in shape alluring, from the
wood, the sea, the mine,
Yet if ever out of Eden she has worn a
form divine,
'Twas when sprung in Manitoba, all with
magic power replete,
Blessed earnest of our future, that first
ripened stalk of wheat.

The poems on various aspects of nature are for the most part conventional and delicate. 'When it clears off cloudy' is the only attempt at dialect. A pretty stanza on 'Trifles' shows some of the best qualities of these 'native woodnotes.'

A lily from a clod looks up
To Heaven, and Heaven fills her cup.
A daisy dies, yet dying earns
A glance of love from Robert Burns.
One ray of light has pierced a pine
And cheered a drooping columbine.
A breeze has brush'd a pallid face
And filled the falling heart with grace.
A star has shone across the sea,
Till past the rock the boat went free.
A word of comfort, like a seed,
Has grown a harvest great indeed.

Appended to the poems is an essay on woodpeckers, which begins with a reference to the gracefulness and graciousness of birds in general, but proceeds to make an exception of the class under discussion.

How stands it with the woodpeckers? Form angular, voice harsh, manners doubtful, colors sometimes brilliant, but often barbarously laid on! Still I like them. Gracefulness of form? Why, that would be out of place on a rail fence, or the dead crown of a beech—things in themselves the very acme of angularity. Good manners? Sometimes it serves mankind right to be treated with suspicion or passed by with indifference. Harmonious blending of colors? Surely in looking at the infinite variety of hues in which nature dresses herself, there will at times spring to the lips the cry, 'Motley's the only wear!' Melodious tones? Ay, in June I grant you. But when against my face the angry north is spitting sleet; when over the snowdrifts comes the sharp bark of the lean and hungry fox; when the frost king, hurling his blue javelin, smites and splits with metallic clang the 'gnarled and unwedgeable oak,' give me to hear the fierce, the ringing stroke of the Pileated Woodpecker pounding in the shrouded swamp, or the brave, if strident, calls of the Redheads, foraging among the beeches for their hard-earned daily bread. Yes, the Woodpeckers fit in with nature even in her sternest mood—surely a sufficient passport to the naturalist's heart.

'Tales of the St. John River, and other stories,' by E. S. Kirkpatrick (Briggs, Toronto), is a small volume containing seven short stories, some of which reflect the woods and waters of New Brunswick, as present day haunts of health or as holding mysteries of old pirate days. Some of the tales are very slight, but all are well written. 'A Tobique Guide' is one of the most interesting. It tells how a youth shattered by early dissipation, found health and self-control in the woods, then, having the appearance of a burly woodsman, renewed his acquaintance, in the character of a professional guide, with the young lady who had formerly refused him. The heroine of another tale, who got from one train to another through the windows, seems to have known but little of the world.

'Old Time Primitive Methodism in Canada,' by Mrs. R. P. Hopper (Briggs, Toronto), is a distinct contribution to local religious history. The author, whose memory goes back to times of great simplicity in externals, and great appreciation of opportunities for social worship, is evidently an authority on the early history of the society to which she belonged. She has sought in this work to rescue from oblivion the names of some of the men and women, their walks and ways, their talks and traits, whose lives have influenced our lives.' A large part of the book will be of interest chiefly to those who have some association with the persons or events mentioned, but here and there we find anecdotes that illustrate in a lively way the life of the itinerant preacher fifty years ago. A certain Mr. Gledhill was renowned for his horse, to which he was very kind, and also for his ability to keep a secret. This was seen in the case of a certain marriage.

He rode twenty miles that day on horseback to perform the ceremony, and it was wearing on both man and beast. When about two miles off his destination, a neighbor in a field shouted, 'Good-day, Mr. Gledhill, I suppose you are going to marry Appeby and Ann'; the answer came, 'It's a nice day, Mr. Johnson, but the roads are bad, bad, very, very bad. It is hard on the beast, and I have been nearly all day coming from my appointment last night; yes, the roads are bad, very, very bad.' By that time he was past.

Another preacher much appreciated, even by the boys and girls, was known as 'Daddy' Mutton. Mr. Agar, the author's father, did not enjoy hearing Mr. Mutton preach so much as he might have done if he had not been in charge of the meeting-house arrangements, which the vigorous exhorter was inclined to 'upset' quite literally.

He had been a sea-faring man, a ship's carpenter, and his phraseology was all in line with his old calling. He was a large man, with a clear complexion, cheeks like rosy-streaked apples, and very blue eyes. He was of an excitable temperament, and as he warmed to his theme, his theme warmed him. It would have been better had the pulpit been stationary; as it was, it moaned in any direction in which it could move. He had a slight provincialism that made him pronounce here 'yer'; but was a fluent, joyous speaker, and as he described the ark of salvation battling with the waves or bounding over the billows, every sail filled with the heavenly breeze, there was a happy abandon of all conventionally. His arms swayed, his whole being, physical and mental, was on the go. The candlesticks on the pulpit would commence to dance, and while father would be picking this up, straightening the tallow candle and getting it lighted ,away would go the other.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

'Handbook of Commercial Law,' by William Patterson, M.A., B.C.L. (McGill); LL.B. (Laval), C. Theoret, Montreal publisher. This convenient little volume, of some 200 pages, will be found a valuable 'vade-mecum' not only for members of the legal profession, but also and more especially for all persons engaged in business pursuits. It is a compendium of information on all subjects referring to commercial law, and being intended to serve as a text book in commercial schools, has been couched in such language as to make it free from technical terms and adapted to the mind of the young and of those not familiar with the strictly legal vocabulary. The author, a young but distinguished member of the Montreal Bar, being himself a former professor, is thoroughly qualified to write a book of this kind, and the general division of the work, as well as the manner in which the different subjects are treated, go to show that he was equal to the task undertaken. One feature of Mr. Patterson's book is that of its being the first of the kind specially adapted to the Province of Quebec, commercial schools having had to use hitherto foreign books, explaining the laws of the provinces in which they were published. The work opens with a brief reference to law in general, after which the nature of contracts and obligations is explained. Then follows the subject of negotiable paper, and the work concludes with a study on bills of lading, warehouse receipts, letters of credit, etc. Numerous examples of business forms are given, and the book also contains a glossary of the legal words and terms unavoidably used. The letter-press, form and appearance of the book do credit to the publisher.

STRAINED HIS BACK WHILE LIFTING

Was in a Bad Way till he Used Dodd's Kidney Pills.

They Removed the Bad Effects and now William Sharam is as well as ever again.

Murray Harbor South, P.E.I., Sept. 16 (Special).—Hurt through straining his back while lifting Mr. William Sharam, general storekeeper here, got so weak that he could scarcely hold up. To-day he is enjoying the best of health once more and when asked how he got his health back he unhesitatingly answers, 'Dodd's Kidney Pills.'

'Having sprained my back with heavy lifting,' Mr. Sharam says in telling his story, 'it brought on Urinary and Kidney Trouble. I got so weak that I almost fainted and could scarcely hold up. I was terribly troubled with having to get out of bed so frequently to urinate.

'After using many medicines with no good results, I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. I have used ten boxes in all and now I can sleep without being disturbed and my old trouble has vanished.'

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidneys. Cured Kidneys cure numerous diseases, including Rheumatism, Dropsy and Bright's Disease.

ILTERARY NOTES.

The scene of Miss Hawtrey's novel, 'Perronelle,' is laid in Paris in the year 1400, but we are very little troubled with the chronicles of cloak and sword, drum and trumpet, political intrigues and such matters. With these romantic associations the author is only indirectly concerned. Her aim is rather to tell a simple story of love and expiation, relying for her setting on her spirited presentation of domestic life among the Parisian 'bourgeoisie' at the beginning of the fifteenth century.

Plunging at once into her story without any preliminaries, Miss Hawtrey introduces us to most of her characters at the wedding-feast of her heroine. Perronelle is the only daughter of a poor widow, given in marriage to a sour-visaged, middle-aged merchant on whom she had never set eyes till they met at the church door. Maitre Gilles is in love with his child-wife, but thinking to compel submission, he only rouses invincible antipathy. He asserts his authority, but fails to break her spirit, and when he is summoned by business to the country, leaves Perronelle in a mood of reckless rebellion, prepared to run any risk if only she can gratify her resentment. The occasion soon arises at the Fair of Lendit, where she falls a victim to the flattering tongue of a royal gallant, and, deserted on the day of her betrayal, awakes to the consciousness of her guilt, but refuses to pay the penance enjoined at the confessional by the stern priest Père Simon. Knowing full well that her husband will show her no mercy, she flies from home, takes refuge with a poor family in the lowest quarters of the city, enters the service of a tavern-keeper, and after years of drudgery emerges, on the death of her child, to fulfil the penance ordained by the priest.

Though the march of events inevitably lends a somewhat sombre complexion to the later chapters of the story, Miss Hawtrey does not allow the shadows to prevail entirely, and the progress of the beggar-student, Jacques Morel, a genuinely diverting figure, constrained by force of circumstances to follow the path of industry and decorum, furnishes a welcome measure of humorous relief to the close of this charming story.

A new story about Mr. J. M. Barrie is being told. When the leading man in a certain theatrical company was obliged, through illness, to give up, for a night or two, the part he was playing in one of the successful comedies of the season, his understudy was so delighted at his opportunity to distinguish himself, and so sure that his friends would want to witness his triumph, that he telegraphed to authors and managers all over London, saying, 'I shall play A's part to-night.' No one took any notice of the despatch save Mr. Barrie, who telegraphed back: 'Thanks for the warning.'

Mr. Rider Haggard's new story, 'The Brethren,' will be published toward the end of this month. It is a tale of the Crusades, and the 'brethren' are Englishmen, Godwin and Wulf D'Arcy. It is said that the book is as adventurous in its atmosphere as 'King Solomon's Mines,' which is good news, for Mr. Haggard is never so interesting as when he lets himself go and weaves a web of really exciting romance.

The custodians of the National Library at Brussels have recently discovered that systematic robberies of books have been going on under their very noses. Several hundred volumes, some of them of great rarity and all of them valuable, have been stolen from the library and sold to foreign booksellers. The police have got upon the track of the culprits, but have not yet recovered any of the missing treasures.

In the little north country village of Knutsford Mrs. Gaskell found the scenes of her 'Cranford,' and it figures also in other pages of hers. The place is to be made the subject of a book in Mr. Dent's series of 'Temple Topographies,' and it will, of course, be lavishly illustrated.

Of all countries France has established the greatest number of orphan asylums. It may be a question whether deserted children occasioned them or are a result of them, but it is no question that without them there would be fewer children born out of wedlock.

The revolutionists of 1790—the Dantons, the Marats, the Mirabeaus, the Robespierres—were eager for new life and blodo, and, rather than discourage illegitimate births, they put a premium upon them. At the door of these asylums years ago was a chair, in which one had only to place the undesired new-born child, and immediately it disappeared, to be replaced by another receptacle.

It is related of Jean Jacques Rousseau, 'whose moral influence on contemporary thought previous to the Revolution was greater than that of all his enemies and friends put together,' that when he came to Paris the second time to establish himself amid want, which would have brought death but for the miserly sous gained for occasional music copying, he felt the need of something. In his wretched garret he sat in loneliness, and mused and longed, as the most cynical often do, for a caress—some one who could sympathize, love, cry with him, and fill the empty space in his heart from which ambition and spirit had fled. Like Hazlitt, and as inscrutable, he found what he sought in a servant, who was ignorant of her letters and the intricacies of the hands of a clock, but who sat on a box with him and was supremely happy to eat a miserable supper from the window sill. A child came, and Rousseau took it to the orphan asylum. The second and the third went likewise—not so much, perhaps, because it was an avoidance of care, as that it was economical.

Then the father, long years afterward, craved the sweetness of his children's embraces. The Maréchale de Luxembourg did all possible to find the illegitimate souls that the world had swallowed, but to no purpose. The father himself tramped many a weary mile burdened with a weary object, and perhaps in the street, brushed elbows with those he sought, but without success. If the remorse which such a life entails could be made to teach its own lesson, that lesson would be valuable indeed.

Major Gibbons is one of the many adventurous Englishmen over whom Cecil Rhodes threw the spell of his dreams, that spell which draws the hearts of all who happen to spend any time south of the Zambesi, and which has taken him four times to Africa. His latest and most important expedition was undertaken mainly with the purpose of furnishing Mr. Rhodes with information about the best route for the Cape-to-Cairo Railway beyond the Victoria Falls, of mapping and exploring Lewanika's territory of Marotseland (which most people call Barotseland), of studying the navigable possibilities of the Zambesi, and of finding the source of that great stream. The expedition was successful in most of its aims, and we have the results in this admirable narrative of its leader. Major Gibbons tells the tale of his experiences in a manner worthy of so gallant a company. Modest, sensible, patient, he has all the optimism of the school of Rhodes combined with a sanity of outlook and sobriety of statement which are rare enough at all times. In his long voyage up the Zambesi he covered ground that was fairly well known, but in much of his Marotseland work he was a true pioneer. Six months were occupied in reaching the Victoria Falls from the sea, and the broken landscape of the Middle Zambesi makes it doubtful whether the river can ever be a great highway of traffic like the Nile, or, in a lesser degree, the Congo and the Niger. Of the strip of land which Germany received by the Heligoland Treaty, and which she hoped would give her access to the Upper Zambesi, he reports in the dismallest terms. It is cut off by hundreds of miles of rapids from the navigable reaches, and 'is partly composed of flats which are as dry as a bone in winter, and huge, mosquito-infested swamps in summer, and partly of small-tree forests, in which water cannot be found summer or winter.' The pastoral uplands of Marotseland, on the other hand, are a most desirable possession. White sandy hills covered with trees are varied by shallow green valleys, where the rivers, unlike South Africa, flow all the year round. There is no need to drive the herds of cattle to the bushveld, for there is abundance of winter pasture. In the lower elevations there is plenty of wild rubber, which Major Gibbons thinks may in time become a great industry. The Sovereign of the country, Lewanika, is one of the most enlightened and humane of the African chiefs under our protection. He rules a territory three times as large as Great Britain, and, like Moshesh, he has ruled always by statecraft and toleration rather than by violence. In a small way he has learned our own Imperial lesson. The actual business of travel is told with much spirit and humor, and with a quick eye for the salient points of landscape. Round the well-head of the Zambesi there seems to be one of those patches of English scenery which surprise the African traveller—English raspberries, thickets like hazel and English bracken. The reader may please himself by imagining that he understands the joyful sensations of the way-worn traveller on making such a discovery.

Major Gibbons does not approve of too large a cavalcade or too luxurious appointments for a scientific or exploring party, and draws an amusing picture of his expedition worming its way over what was probably the most remote region of the continent, with tattered clothes, bare arms and legs, four boys and five donkeys—and contrasts them with other caravans that they fell in with. He does not think that luxury and coddling are conducive to much work, good work or even desirable relations with the natives, and full, vigorous health in the explorers.

The author, among many others, mentions one point of great interest. He had a full view of the Ruwenzori range, those mysterious mountains which are sometimes so shrouded in mist as to be absolutely lost to view, and whose very existence has been denied on that account. 'The most striking feature of the whole picture,' he says, 'was the great height from the snow-line to the higher summits.' The equatorial snow-line he places at thirteen thousand feet, and arguing from his position, reaches twenty-two thousand feet as the extreme altitude of the peaks.

Both in the valuable appendices and in scattered passages where he touches on political questions, Major Gibbons is always shrewd, sensible and tolerant, and we would especially recommend his criticism on the Congo Free State to all who are interested in the future of Africa.

The second volume in the series of 'King's Classics' is 'Royal Letters,' edited by Robert Steel. The volume contains thirty-two letters written by Henry VII., or addressed to him, or immediately referring to him, and twenty-one written by Henry VIII. The first of Henry VII. is addressed to his friends in England'; the second was written after Bosworth Field. As a rule the letters are formal, some consisting legal documents. Henry VIII.'s letters are far more interesting. They are arranged in chronological order, and end with a brief epistle to Katherine Howard. The 'love letters' to Anne Boleyn come later.

In these days of excessive book-making the finding of a subject must often be difficult. We commend, therefore, the wit of Mr. William Andrews, of the English town of Hull, who has deliberately turned his back on the ordinary themes of the day and has written a work presently to be published with many illustrations, of hirsute history. It will be called 'At the Sign of the Barber's Pole,' and it will deal with such topics as 'From barber to surgeon,' 'The origin of the barber's pole,' 'The barber's pole in the olden time,' 'Sunday shaving,' 'Bygone beards,' 'Taxing the beard,' 'Powdering the hair,' 'The age of wigs' and 'The moustache movement.'

The celebrated author and poet, Gabriele d'Annunzio, says the Rome correspondent of the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' has that life is not worth living. His eternal musing must run somewhat on these lines: 'I have written and striven, failed and begun again, and at last, when I really have produced a tragedy which was acceptable to the public, it has been turned into dust and ashes by a mere actor.'

The reason for this tragedy about a tragedy is simple enough. Gabriele d'Annunzio not long ago brought out a play called 'The Daughter of Jorio,' which was a great success; but unfortunately its very success attracted the attention of Scarpetta, the well known comic actor in Neapolitan dialect, who immediately announced the approaching production of a play called 'The Son of Jorio.' This was more than flesh and blood could stand, and the celebrated author remonstrated, to be met with the pertinent question as to whether he (d'Annunzio) had a copyright on the whole

Advertisements.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED, WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1900.

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For Infants, Invalids, And The Aged.

Nearly 80 Years' Established Reputation.

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

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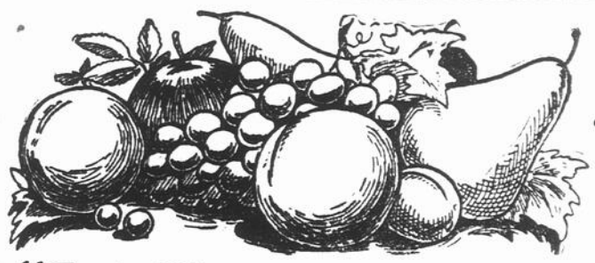

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That's what the Doctors say when one is constipated. Because fruit acts on the liver, causing it to excrete bile which aids digestion and increases the peristaltic action of the bowels, thus prevents constipation. But eating fresh fruit alone, won't CURE. The laxative principle is too weak and in too small quantity.

Fruit-a-tives

or Fruit Liver Tablets

are the tonic and laxative virtues of apples, oranges, figs and prunes, many times intensified—by our secret process of combining the juices—and made into tablets.

"Fruit-a-tives" act gently and naturally—tone up the liver—greatly increase the flow of bile—effectively cure Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache and Constipation—build up and strengthen the whole system.

At all druggists. 50c. a box.

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Advertisements.

PIMPLES, BLACKHEADS.

External application will never remove them. Only by purifying the blood can it be done. For quick, sure release from these pests take Ferrozone; it drives all humors from the blood, makes the skin healthy, tones up the system. The pure nutritious blood made by Ferrozone is a lasting protection against every kind of skin disease.

For beautiful complexion, clear, healthy skin use Ferrozone. You'll look and feel immensely better. Price 50c per box, or six boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

Hed-rite

Public Opinion.

Montreal, June 7, 1904.

Gentlemen,—I was induced by a friend of mine to use in my practice your preparation called Hed-rite for the relief of acute headache after dental operations. I am so pleased with the good results obtained that I strongly recommend it to the profession.

Yours very truly,
J. G. GLOBENSKY, D.D.S., L.D.S.

St. Julienne, Que.

I can only advise all those who suffer from headache to take Hed-rite, which is an infallible cure.

G. Lambert, Merchant.

Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

Gentlemen,—Having used your Hed-rite powders, find they give the greatest relief in the shortest time possible.

Yours truly,
M. F. WHELAN.

Stanstead, Que.

Dear Sirs,—I have been subject to severe headaches for years. I tried your Hed-rite lozenges and found that they gave me relief almost instantly. I can conscientiously recommend them, especially to women.

Yours truly,
MRS. R. McMICHAELS.

Cures ANY Headache

IN THE SAFEST, SPEEDIEST AND MOST SCIENTIFIC MANNER

It is a beautiful white tablet, easily broken or powdered—a mere trifle to take, and leaves a delicate flavor on the palate. It is the greatest aud most effective headache cure in the world. Packed only in small red enamelled tin boxes. 25c at all druggists or mailed.

TRY BEFORE YOU BUY. A free sample box and our humorous booklet will be sent on request. Accept no substitute.

We are the only Headache Specialists in the World. THE HERALD REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal.

Public Opinion.

New York, Dec. 31, 1903.

The Herald Remedy Co., Montreal.

In the practice of our profession, the hard work imposed upon us through the long distances which theatrical people must necessarily travel, we often suffer from violent headaches. In each instance we have been relieved by the use of Hed-rite, which we consider of great value, and which we recommend to the profession and to the public in general.

Yours truly,
DEYO,
AGNES McBRIDE,
GENEVIEVE FINLAY,
JOHN C. SLAVIN,
Members of 'A Country Girl Co.'

301 Congress St., Boston,
Aug. 23, 1904.

Gentlemen,—Is Hed-rite sold in Boston? If so, where? If not, why not?

I had a terrible headache all day yesterday and tried everything imaginable without relief. When I came home in the evening I discovered that I had part of a box of Hed-rite which I bought on my last trip to Cape Breton, and after taking one, shortly found that my headache was gone.

Yours very truly,
F. SCHOENTHAL.

...family of Jorio and why the son should ...written about as well as the daughter. This led to a lively exchange of communications (which inevitably found ...into print), in which the father of 'Daughter of Jorio'—as d'Annunzio ...ended—lost his temper; and the ...of the 'Son of Jorio' enjoyed himself immensely, until the former decided ...to the law, and there the question rests at present.

What a magnificent advertisement ...whole family of Jorio!

...Newings; or The Love Bacillus. ...F. Bradby. Mr. Bradby has written a most amusing farce, which I can cordially recommend for holiday reading. It has the true quality of farce ...while all the characters are ir... there is a consistent logic in ...Joshua Newings, a middle-aged bachelor who loves his ease, is ...by an Irish widow at a Ger... and flees to avoid matrimony, ...feels will curtail his bachelor ...To him, hidden in London, ...a German cousin, who has ...the bacillus of love, and ...mits to inoculation to cure ...sentiment. But he takes ...in a violent form, and gives ...the narrator and a certain ...an appalling time while ...ists. We will not reveal ...ingenious plot; suffice it ...in the end Joshua is cap... widow, and his unfortu... attendant, who has been ...mistake, is cast in dam... of promise. The story ...to finish with the swing ...medy, and, granted the ...farce, the sequence of ...al and convincing. Ad... particular, is a character ...glad to have met; and we ...ed, if the author permits us, to renew our acquaintance in some future volume.

The former Director-General of the Geological Survey, as reported by Sir Archibald Geikie, has a good deal to tell of the reception given to the members of the staff when they were wandering over the country (Scotland) engaged in their work, which was but in its infancy when he was a young man:—

'One member of the staff who had taken up his quarters in a coast town in Fife was watched by the police on suspicion of having been concerned in a recent burglary. Another was stalked as a suspect who had been setting fire to farm buildings. A third was watched hammering by himself in the bed of a stream near Girvan, and, as he gave vent to some strong expression when the obstinate boulder refused to part with a splinter, the onlooker on the other side of an adjoining hedge fled to the village and reported that this strange man who had come among them was stark mad, and should not be left to go about by himself. . . . He finds himself set down now for a postman, now for a doctor, for a farmer, a cattle dealer, a travelling showman, a poacher, an itinerant lecturer, a gauger, a clergyman, a play actor, and often as a generally suspicious character.'

After a summer during which they have been 'more than usual calm,' the publishers are busily putting the finishing touches to the enterprises with which they will, in a week or two, open the season. It is stated in England that no new book thus far announced there promises to possess anything like the importance of Mr. Morley's 'Life of Gladstone,' and it is not known that American lists will differ from those across the water in this respect. Nevertheless there will soon be quantities of new books to the fore, and to judge from the titles and the names of the authors many of them will be of serious interest. Three points in the prospect are especially to be noted. There wil be an increase in the number of books illustrated in colors. There will be a goodly number of works on art. There will be more publications than ever of a purely literary nature, critical and biographical studies of famous authors, and analyses of abstract literary questions.

...dvertisements.

F... Bread, not touched by ... Sold in wrappers. JAM... STRACHAN, Baker to Royal...

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.'

Adown the world we listen
For whisper of autumn days
While asters smiling glisten,
And goldenrods ablaze.
O brief delights that leave us
Now colder winds are nigh,
The thoughts of parting grieve us,
Summer—good-bye—good-bye.

A haze over the landscape; days of blue sky and many yellow leaves dotting the grass, with a tinge of the same color on tree and flower. It is a foretaste of the change of seasons, the passing of summer, and the inevitable result of fruition that autumn brings.

Rich tints glow in the autumn flowers, and they gain added grace in our eyes as the breath of frost, each evening, warns us to give the tender plants the shelter they require.

September days are hazy, dreamy days, with a stillness in the garden, and golden waves of sunlight, breaking in on the shadows over the grass, as the bitter and sweet mingle in our lives, and blend together in its mosaic.

Roses still bloom for us, and the bright scarlet of the Salvias is cheerful and brilliant, while Asters are unusually good and thrifty.

The single Dahlias add color and beauty to the greenery surrounding them, and one cannot but admire their pretty quilled petals. The perfume of the Heliotrope still pervades the garden, and the odor of Mignonette is always sweet. Well may its significance be: 'Your qualities surpass your charms,' for it is like some of those we all know, who give to their world good deeds, without pretension, whose qualities endear them to use, though they may be lacking the beauty of the rose.

Now is the reign of Clematis Paniculata, in white array, and the scarlet geraniums hold their own. So the brilliant later flowers brighten the garden these fleeting September days.

LOOKING TOWARD SPRING BLOSSOMS.

The growing of early flowers in spring must be attended to during the next month for surest effects, so that they will send out rootlets and become well anchored before severe frost. Nothing that blossoms afterwards has quite the charm of the first snowdrop. It is followed by the blue beauty of the Chionodoro, or 'Glory of the Snow,' the Crocus and Scilla, and the beauty of the Daffodils.

Then come the Hyacinths and Tulips in gorgeous array, and none of these will succeed unless planted in the autumn.

The most beautiful species of Narcissus are among the most popular spring flowers, and they are of the easiest culture, thriving in almost any soil and situation where they may be left undisturbed for several years, especially if the soil is deep and somewhat stiff. They do well if naturalized in long grass among trees where the lawn mower does not penetrate.

Hyacinths succeed best on a light soil, and in a sunny situation, and if the soil is heavy, some sand must be mixed with it. It is as well to dig in some well rotted fertilizing material and raise the ground about three inches above the walk.

The bulbs should be planted evenly, about six inches deep to the bottom of the bulb, and from five to six inches apart. If planted at irregular depth they will not be likely to bloom at the same time.

The ground must not be pressed too closely around the bulb, but when the ground freezes it is a good plan to cover with dry leaves or evergreen branches.

The culture of Tulips is the same as the Hyacinths, only they are not planted so deep, nor so far apart. The Parrot Tulips are best for late flowering, and combine many brilliant shades, and gorgeous coloring. The little Crocus is valuable for borders, being neat, dwarf and compact in growth. They are planted about two inches apart, and if in close rows make a pretty effect after the snow goes away in the early spring. They need not be disturbed for several years, and follow closely the Snowdrop, that requires the same treatment.

Of the latter flowers the single are the earliest, which is succeeded by the double variety.

For variety of color among the little hardy bulbs, a cluster of the Muscari Azureum, or Blue Grape Hyacinth, is always satisfactory. All these can be planted in the grass; they are easily dropped into holes made for the purpose, and remain year after year.

WINTER PROTECTION OF ROSES.

Protection.—Last winter was very severe, and most plants suffered, but the roses came out in better condition than usual; this we attribute to good attention in pegging down and covering with earth. The stiffest hybrid perpetuals were greatly pressed to the ground by the aid of a board, and after being well covered with soil, especially near the root, the board can be left on.

For the mildew and black spot there is no remedy better than sulphur and soot, dug into the ground and incorporated in the soil, spraying the plants with 'nicotine' at the same time.

The soil and situation is responsible for these diseases, for too close surroundings prevent the free access of air, and in a damp, moist season, black spot is most prevalent. Yet the leaves of roses must have moisture, and a spraying every evening is of benefit.

As for tea roses, they are an unknown quantity in this climate, but the most experienced rosarians advocate hilling up earth about the plants and then spreading evergreen branches over them. Care must be taken not to pack them down, or decay will follow; the plants must be protected, not smothered.

The method you plan for rose protection may answer, but cannot be fully endorsed in this land of snowdrifts. Better try the earthing up. Thank you for dates regarding the blooming of hollyhocks; such an exchange of experience is often very valuable.

ORCHARD IN MICHIGAN.

A.P.—It is not likely the fault of the plough, for if you make enquiry you will learn that last winter was a very serious set-back to fruit-growers, and Michigan suffered as well as Canada. If your orchard escaped with the loss of only a dozen trees you are fortunate.

The cultivation of white beans would not affect them, but trees in sod land did not suffer so much as those on cultivated ground. It is best to seed it down if the land is clean and there is nothing better than orchard grass and clover for this purpose.

BLIGHTED BULBS.

Mac.—Your disappointment in the growth of your bulbs was doubtless caused by weakness in their constitution and they had not sufficient vitality to keep on growing. Will write further of gladioli at the first opportunity, but manure should never be put close to this bulb. Thank you very much for kindly words and good wishes, they help to lighten life's burdens and give one courage to work.

GRUB IN STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

J.H.—To search for the grub and destroy it is a very slow method, the mistake was in planting your strawberry plants on infested land. The poisoned bran mash may be useful. It is made by using twenty pounds of wheat bran to one quart of molasses, and half a pound of arsenite. Use enough water to make a thick mash, first mixing the arsenite with the dry bran and mix the molasses with warm water. Apply in the evening, a tablespoonful, beside each plant, but be sure to keep poultry away from the ground.

TIME TO BOIL VEGETABLES.

Housekeeper asks how long salsify should boil; also if there are any rules for the time required to cook vegetables. Ans.—Mrs. Rorer gives the following: 'All white and underground vegetables are, as a rule, rich in woody fibre, which is softened by gentle cooking in soft water. As salt hardens water it should not be added till the vegetables are partly cooked. Salsify sliced or quartered requires 45 minutes, and the same time for new beets, while those kept over a winter require four hours. Green corn only requires five minutes after it begins to boil, long cooking taking away the sweetness. It is not generally known that celery is a very nice vegetable prepared like cauliflowers with a white sauce. Both require 30 minutes. Turnips, white, if cut into blocks boil tender in 20 minutes, while the Swede variety take 45. Carrots take one hour, and artichokes cut into slices are ready in thirty minutes. Parsnips take an hour, and dry beans should be soaked over night and boiled until they crack. Potatoes require thirty minutes, and these are the principal vegetables used at this season of the year.

APHIS ON CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

E.L.—The black aphis is the only insect that affects this flower, and its presence accounts for the failure of the buds to grow.

Syringe with a decoction of tobacco, or the sulpho tobacco soap, and it will be a sure remedy. One thing about this plant it must never be allowed to become dry, from the time the cutting is started till the flowers open, or the result will not be satisfactory. Plants in pots especially need attention in this particular.

PLANTING THE PEONY.

Theo.—You can plant your peony roots now, and your idea of putting them in a row six feet apart is a good one for your herbaceous border. Dig a trench three feet deep and put in plenty of well-rotted manure—plant the tubers five inches below the surface, and press firmly. Select a position with good drainage, and where they will not be beaten by the wind. The peony is vastly improved since the old red variety of our remembrance, and is the best hardy plant for the permanent garden as it retains its foliage all through the season, and is remarkably free from insects and diseases. This plant is long lived and need not be disturbed when it is once settled, in fact, it strongly objects to division of the roots. If your new plants have three eyes they are good fair plants, but they so dislike removal that it takes a while for them to recover, and give the best bloom in large clumps for they are slow to propagate, and whe nonce established the roots should not be disturbed for many years. So order your tubers and plant at once, for September is the right time.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

THE PARTRIDGE.

The partridge has long been in favor as a breakfast food, and as splendid nourishment for the sick and well, but he is now coming into wide favor and renown as the farmer's friend. He is a candidate for the high perch of National bird. His partisans assure us that he is a stout ally of the American husbandman, and a much more active defender of American agriculture and prosperity than the proud, high-flying eagle. Ornithologists who, under government auspices, have been studying the partridge, say that he is a winner. Only about one-fourth of his food is grain, nineteen percent corn, three percent wheat, and the balance millet, barley, sorghum, rye, and oats. He does not steal this, but gathers it after it has been lost in the field. He never pulls up sprouted grain after the fashion of the crow. He does not rob orchards, though he is fond of fruit, eating wild grapes, dewberries, and wild strawberries. His long suit is as weed seed and insect eater. He is a glutton for seeds of the smart weed, pig weed, sheep sorrel, and rag weed. He has a passion for the potato bug, the ladybird bug, the chinch bug, the bean beetle, cucumber beetle, boil weevil, caterpillar, cut worm, army worm, wire worm, cotton worm, locust, and other crop destroyers. In many states the partridge is now being taken into close communion by the farmers instead of being treated as an outlaw. May he flourish and multiply.—Washington 'Star.'

PRESBYTERIAN LADIES' COLLEGE.

This famous Ladies' College in Toronto has just been equipped throughout with a large number of Heintzman & Co. pianos, made by 'Ye olde firm of Heintzman & Co.,' for whom we are the sole agents. C. W. Lindsay, Head Office, 2366 St. Catherine street. East End Branch, 1622 St. Catherine street.

The Boys' Page.

Just a Minute.

(Nixon Waterman, in the 'Christian Endeavor World.'

Though Nathan faced a task and knew
He should begin it,
He could not start to put it through
For 'just a minute.'
And, though the case demanded speed,
He could not move just then; but he'd
Be ready for it, yes, indeed!
In 'just a minute.'

His purposes were out of rhyme
By 'just a minute.'
The whole world seemed ahead of time
By 'just a minute.'

He could not learn to overhaul
His many duties, large and small,
But had to beg them, one and all,
To 'wait a minute.'

In manhood he was still delayed
By 'just a minute.'
He might have won, had Fortune stayed
For 'just a minute.'
But at the end of life he railed
At cruel Fate, and wept and wailed
Because he knew that he had failed
By 'just a minute.'

A Hazardous Canoe Trip.

In Canadian lumber camps large wooden flumes are occasionally built connected with a small stream, by which a small canal is formed to carry the logs to some main stream which connects with the sawmill.

These flumes or big slides are sometimes carried across valleys at a great height from the ground, and the following adventure, told by Mr. Martin Hunter in 'Rod and Gun in Canada,' relates a hair-breadth escape from death when running down one of these slides in a canoe.

When I look back, he writes, over the many years I have passed in the wilds of Canada and realize the numerous narrow escapes I have passed through, I call to mind, with vividness, the running of the log slide at the High Falls of the Du Moine, and consider we had a most providential escape from a fearful death.

To reach the frontier of civilization from the head waters of the Ottawa, we came down the river Du Moine. Besides myself, there was a youth of seventeen and a big, burly Iroquois. The Indian was the guide, having in previous years worked in shanties on the Du Moine and boated up supplies in the fall as far as the Big Lake, but the young half-breed and myself had never gone down this river.

The Iroquois, being the guide, was in the bow of the canoe and I steered for him, the boy paddling in the middle.

The canoe (a bark one) was really large enough to require a crew of four, but as we expected to have two extra men on the return trip, we undertook to go down shorthanded.

The day before we got to High Falls we had run numerous rapids, in passing through some of which we shipped considerable water. We would go ashore occasionally and bail out the canoe, but being wet so continuously made the canoe heavy. We camped that night at the head of the Falls near an old abandoned mill, that had been erected in the first place to saw the deals whereof the slide was built.

The Iroquois, although a big man and very strong if he liked to exert himself, was, if circumstances would permit, very lazy, and that night about the camp fire already anticipated the trouble and hard work we would have on the morrow to carry our heavy canoe across the portage which, he said, was three-quarters of a mile long, with the trail along the side of a burnt mountain all the way.

He said if I was not afraid we would send the boy over the portage and we would run the slide. Somehow, from the way he spoke, I gathered there was considerable danger, and I asked him if he had ever run. 'Oh! yes,' he said, 'I run a boat here once with a barrel of pork in her and I was alone.'

In those days I considered what another man had done I could do, and his saying if I was not afraid nettled me to the point of taking almost any chances, so before we turned into our blankets it was settled we should go by the slide, instead of carrying the canoe over the portage.

At the head of the slide was a gate, as it is called, with grooved sides, and the depth of water was regulated by taking out so many planks of nine inches high each. The Indian took out two of these, and while water was running out and into the slide we carried our canoe to the edge outside the mill and started the boy on the portage.

The slide was built of three-inch deals throughout, bottom about six feet wide with two planks high on each side. For the first couple of hundred yards we were running almost on the level of the ground, and we went along splendidly. I was just thinking what fools people must be to carry over a long, tiresome portage, when they had such an easy route as the slide; but in the same minute as these thoughts were passing through my mind the Indian turned a scared face as we shot round the spur of the hill and said, 'The water is jumping the side of the slide, hang on to the upper side with your paddle for your life.' We were, in a moment, running down a steep at lightning speed, and that across a chasm on the level of the pine tops.

The water had forced off a plank at the most dangerous part of the slide, where there was a very decided crook and exactly in the middle of the gorge, and here the water was foaming over with force enough to carry the canoe and us with it. The Indian called back to me in the stern to hang on with all my might to the upper side of the slide with my paddle. It was a frightful moment, the taking of that turn. I actually felt the stern of the canoe lift towards the break as we swept around the bend, but the weight of the Indian and three parts of the canoe prevented it from going over, but for one single moment, from the crest of that wave of water, I looked down with a sickening feeling to the rocks over one hundred feet below.

We breathed a deep sigh of thankfulness for the danger we had passed, but neither the slide, nor all the excitement, was yet passed. Clear of this high trestle work we shot around the spur of another mountain, always at railway speed, across another gully, and then a straight length ahead of us. We lost the contour of the slide by a foam of water ahead of us, and the Indian, whose nerves were strung to the highest tension, called out, 'A log across the slide, keep her straight!'

There was nothing else to do. To stop the canoe was impossible, to jump over the side was death, and ahead of us looked like death; still, there is always a chance in the unseen, and, besides, there was no time for further thought, we were on it. As we rushed to the inevitable, we saw the water was passing over not only the obstruction in the slide, but over both sides also.

The canoe jumped the log safely, and we were running now in slower water and almost on a level again with the earth. Ahead I could see the river and knew that the end of the slide must be near.

The river at that season being low, the lip of the slide was fully seven feet from the water. We shot out into the air for a few moment and struck the river with a sound that echoed on the surrounding hills like a cannon shot.

The force with which the canoe struck the water was so great that the bark split from side to side in the middle, and she began rapidly to fill. Luckily the beach was close, and we managed to paddle ashore before she sank.

Here we lost the rest of the day, having to go back into the green country for a bark patch, gum and roots to sew the canoe. It was late at night before we had her fit to voyage again, and again I had it brought forcibly before my mind that sometimes the 'longest way round is the shortest way there.'

Yes, we had indeed shot the chute, but what foolhardy risk had we not run? They told us at the mouth of the river (the oldest inhabitant) that it had never been done before in a bark canoe, and I have never heard of anyone emulating our exploit.

By questioning Mr. Sweezy, the boom master, I found the slide is one and a half miles long, and where the break occurred in the chasm the trestle work from the rocks below is one hundred and ten feet high.

I am pretty 'nervy,' but no money would induce me to again 'Shoot the Chute.'

First Year at College.

HOW TO BEGIN.

Realize at the start that your class will divide itself in time into those who follow and those who lead. The former are unfortunately much too numerous. They are characterized as good 'fellows,' seldom as men. Their character and conduct depend largely on the 'crowd they travel with' and the company in which they are. They let other men do their thinking for them and accept the ideas of these men without examining them for their worth. The men who lead do so because they have a positive forcefulness about them. They may lead through ability; they may lead because of personality. They may lead not at all officially, but by virtue of their convictions and their adherence to them they are recognized as leaders. Which sort of a man is it preferable to be? Would you rather assert your independence and stand alone when necessary or be one who always does what the crowd does?

There is much in college life for you to learn; keep your eyes open and your mouth shut. Have carefully thought out ideas of right and wrong and stand by them. Do not condemn others who have entirely different ideas.

Be open to the new ideas and impressions which association with your fellows will naturally bring, but do not be deceived by the careless exteriors of these fellows. Gold is found in the bed of the stream, not floating along with the ripples of its surface.

Conform easily to harmless customs. Doing so will bring you quickly into touch with college life and what is even more worthy of consideration, it will develop in you that ready adaptability to surroundings which is so important an element of a man's success in life.

Do not overthrow all existing standards until the college has had time to find out that you are in it. Most of these standards are the result of a long process of evolution and it is often rather dangerous for a freshman to undertake to change them. Don't be too generous with the history of your past.

Begin with the end in mind. Know what you want to do while in college just as soon as possible and then begin your game in earnest. When the end is reached you will stand before your fellows for just about what you are. It is worth while trying to make and keep your place in the hearts of your fellows and your influence over their lives in senior year may well measure the success or failure of your college course. That place and influence is the result of inward worth and not, as sometimes appears, of an apparent popularity.

Do not be misled into thinking that the men who seem to be leaders in the life of your class in freshman year will be remembered in your class history as its true leaders. You will find them usually in very unimportant positions in both the class life and their classmates' estimation by senior year, if they have not previously fallen by the wayside. Frequently these men do not endure through the four years, but give up college. They are like those over-confident runners who start out on a long distance race at a rapid pace and gradually find themselves being passed by those who ran more modestly at first, and, if they finish at all, they cross the line a poor last. The leaders of your class in its senior year will be those who have been tested in the four years of intimate association and have been proved worthy, not those whose preparatory school reputation or winning manners have exalted on first sight, who, when weighed in the balance of college life, have been found wanting.

You are but one among many; yet realize that one man by quiet, sensible, persistent striving can change the whole tone of a class or university.

'Do something and do that something well.'

The way to begin to do a thing is to begin.'

FRIENDS.

True friendship is always founded on respect. Respect can exist without friendship, but between true friends there is always a relation of respect. The relationship of clubs or fraternities, however close and however conducive to mutual understanding, can never take the place of respect. One eminent writer on this subject has said that the basis of friendship must be community of soul. Those friendships which are formed for the basest purposes or grow out of bad practices are held together through respect. Two gamblers are friends not because they gamble but because in their gambling each trusts the other to play fair. It is this sense of honor even in wicked deeds that preserves the friendship; as soon as one is caught cheating the other the friendship is at an end. If you want the best friends, do the things and be the kind of man that the best men respect.

'A friend loveth at all times.'

Perhaps no other place on earth is so well fitted for making lasting friendships as is a college. The man who is graduated without having made at least a few friends has missed one of his greatest opportunities and lost one of his chief sources of satisfaction in looking back over his college course.

Be sincere.

Surround yourself with true friends by being a true friend.

Prove your friendship for a man by tactfully pointing out the mistakes which every one else can see he is making. Those who reprove us kindly are our best friends; faithful are the wounds of a friend.

Friendship is one of the few things which is universally admired. It has stood the test of time and is still as admirable as in the days of David and Jonathan. Some of the finest characters of history show themselves to the best advantage in their friendships. It has received the praise of writers of all creeds and nationalities. Some of the finest compositions in the sphere of moral philosophy have had this for their theme, as, for example, Cicero's and Emerson's and Tennyson's. It serves alike as a means of strength and standard of judgment. Friendship is one of the most important and strongest influences in any life. How important a matter the choosing of friends is!

One of Washington's maxims was: 'Be courteous to all, but intimate with few, and let them be well tried before you give them your confidence.'—'The Standard.'

Myth of Barking the Squirrel.

SOME PREPOSTEROUS STORIES OF RIFLE SHOOTING.

In Fiske's 'History of the American Revolution' we are told that every one of Morgan's riflemen, moving at double-quick, could hit a squirrel at 300 yards. Miraculous vision those men must have had; also marvellous rifles. No man of to-day can see a squirrel in the woods at three hundred yards, and it is an exceptional rifle that will group a number of shots within the surface area of a squirrel's body when sighted with a telescope and fired from a perfect rest at that distance. Professor Fiske evidently had no practical knowledge of rifle shooting and no suspicion that he was lending the dignity of history to a foolish fable His error was made in all innocence and good faith. Quite different are the assertions of certain authors of Boer war books relating to the marksmanship of the burghers. The author-correspondent who writes that he has seen mounted Boers kill antelope on the run at a thousand yards is just a plain, everyday—well, he ought to devote his talent to the production of new-school nature literature.

The feat of feats, the exploit that fired my youthful ambition and appealed most strongly to a boy's love of the marvellous was Daniel Boone's celebrated trick of barking squirrels. Of course, I believed it. Doubtless I believed also that an empty egg shell hung by a thread could not be hit with a bullet; that a tallow dip could be fired through a two-inch plan; that you could not shoot a bullet through a suspended silk handkerchief, and that a snake never died until sundown.

In a historical sketch of the settlement of the west, written by a man who is supposed to be something of an outdoor sportsman, appeared not long ago a detailed description of Daniel Boone's specialty of squirrel-barking; 'a sport,' says the author, 'which no rifleman to-day habitually practices, though it appears to have been common in early times.' The author incorporates into his sketch without hesitation or reservation, and virtually makes his own, an unnamed writer's description of Boone's skill 'at the difficult art of barking the squirrel.' The writer quoted says:

'I first witnessed this manner of procuring squirrels while near the town of Frankford, Kentucky. The performer was the celebrated Daniel Boone. We walked out together and followed the rocky margins of the Kentucky river, until we reached a piece of flat land, thickly covered with black walnuts, oaks and hickories. As the general mast was a very good one that year, squirrels were seen gambolling on every tree around us. Boone pointed to one of the animals, which had observed us and was crouched on a bank about fifty paces distant, and bade me mark well where the ball should hit. He raised his piece gradually until the bead, or sight, of the barrel was brought in a line with the spot he intended to hit. The whip-like report resounded through the woods and along the hills in repeated echoes. Judge of my surprise when I perceived that the ball had hit the piece of bark immediately underneath the squirrel, and shivered it into splinters, the concussion produced by which had killed the animal and sent it whirling through the air, as if it had been blown up by the explosion of a powder magazine. Boone kept up his firing, and before many hours had elapsed he had procured as many squirrels as he wished. Since that first interview with the veteran Boone I have seen many other individuals perform the same feat.'

The writer of that flawless, finished fib would have made a splendid woods schoolmaster. There is nothing evasive about his work; he saw the thing done, and he gives his personal guarantee for the absolute accuracy of every detail.

Many years ago the seed of a doubt on the subject of squirrel-barking got into my mind, and observation of the vital tenacity of small animals encouraged it to sprout. Having more than average skill with firearms in those days, it occurred to me to make a practical test of the Daniel Boone method of procuring unbroken squirrel skins.

My first subject was a grey squirrel lying along the limb of a California oak. My weapon carried the old Winchester 44-40 cartridge, containing a heavier bullet and more powerful charge of powder than Daniel Boone used in his Kentucky rifle. The shock imparted by the .44 would be many times greater than that given by the small-bore projectile of the earlier day. The distance was less than ten yards, and therefore no remarkable skill was required to place the bullet where I wanted it. I took very careful aim, and when I fired the bullet carried away a piece of bark from under the squirrel's belly and ploughed a furrow across the limb without touching the fur.

Did the squirrel go whirling into the air? Not any. He uttered a startled squeak and ran a few feet farther along the limb. The next time I knocked the bark out from under his forefeet to give him the full benefit of the shock, whereupon he whisked to another limb and began scolding at me for disturbing him. The third shot was aimed to strike under his hind feet, but the bullet glanced a trifle and passed through a leg, and then of course I had to kill the squirrel.

Subsequent experiments in the same line were invariable failures, and I never have found a truthful man who would say that he ever performed or saw any one perform the Daniel Boone feat successfully.

A transmited shock sufficient to jar the life out of a squirrel should be heavy enough to shatter a thin glass bottle, one would suppose. Well, I have placed a bottle upon a chip on a log and knocked the chip out from under the glass with a rifle bullet without breaking the glass. A rabbit is no tougher than a squirrel, yet I have seen a jack rabbit 'keep a-runnung' after four .44 bullets had passed through its body.

A man in California once told me that he saw a young fellow throw a tin disk the size of a dollar into the air and put two revolver bullets through it before it fell. He added that he would not have believed it had he not seen it with his own eyes, and I said: 'I didn't see it.'

It certainly is true that no rifleman to-day 'habitually practices the difficult art of squirrel barking.'—New York 'Evening Post.'

Conundrums.

Why is the letter O the most charitable letter in the alphabet? Because it is found oftener than any other in doing good.

In what month do men talk the least? In February, because it is the shortest month.

What was the longest day of Adam's life? When there was no Eve.

Why are fowls the most economical creatures that a farmer keeps? Because for every grain they eat they give a peck.

Why are washerwomen the most inconsistent of persons? Because they put out tubs to catch soft water when it is raining hard.

Why are ladies the biggest thieves in existence? Because they steel their petticoats, bone their stays, crib their babies, and hook their dresses.

When is butter like Irish children? When it is in little pats.

Puzzles.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

EIGHT BEHEADINGS.

'The, he. Enumerator, numerator. Naught, aught. Nay, ay. Yawl, awl. Sand, and. Open, pen. None, one. Tennyson.

TRANSPOSITIONS.

Seat, east, teas, eats, sate.

DIAMOND.

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    A
   A L B
  A G G I E
A L G E B R A
  B I B L E
   E R E
    A
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INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Some Very Funny Pets.

(George Bancroft Griffith, in the 'Michigan Christian Advocate.'

A lady friend of mine, residing at Houlton, Maine, has two very remarkable pets, which she secured under interesting conditions. Two muskrats came up the drain into her cellar, and have become so tame that they extend their visits to the kitchen and eat out of the cat's saucer. The old cat pays no attention to them, but the kittens will sometimes cuff the rats. One day they got straw and pieces off the broom and made a nest under the cupboard. They will come close to one's chair and smell one's hand when reached down to them. When eating milk they sit beside the saucer, thrust both paws into the milk, and then lap it from their paws, sometimes taking a half-hour to eat a saucer of milk.

The concluding chapter of one of Sir John Lubbock's books on insects treats of wasps, and is rendered pathetic with the biography of a pet specimen of 'Polistes gallica,' taken in the Pyrenees and kept for no less than nine months. The great naturalist says: 'At first she was shy and nervous. Gradually she became quite used to me, and when I took her on my hand, apparently expected to be fed. She even allowed me to stroke her without any appearance of fear, and for some months I never saw her sting.'

But the northern winter was too much for this docile creature, although every provision was made for her comfort. A gradual paralysis crept over her, and finally she was only able to move her tail, 'a last token, as I could fancy, of gratitude and affection.' It is a comfort to know that her death was quite painless; and she now occupies a place in the British Museum.'

One of my literary friends, now travelling in Germany, recently wrote: 'At dinner, to-day, the Frau Baroness carried in her pocket a pet chicken which emerged, a weakling from the shell, on yesterday, and has since been tunefully nursed by her. She took the wee thing chirping from her pocket, stood it beside the plate, while she and the chicken pecked away out of the same dish. Such is the force of native instincts, demanding somewhat or some one to love, to help or to serve. I said now if the baroness would lavish tokens of her affection on these poor women hoeing in the fields and going home to cheerless huts, would it not be as much appreciated as by the funny chick? And yet it is good to see a little chick appreciated.'

Major Fordham, an English officer residing in Central India, among other singular pets has a most entertaining quadruped in the shape of a gray mongoose named Pipit, but usually called Pips. He weighs three pounds seven ounces. When first taken he was about a month old, the size of a rat and very wild and snappish, but brought better temper. He joyed playing with a little boy belonging to his master. I two children in their mamma and rolling over each other flies into a passion, when likely to be a battle; sometimes ever, the kitten usually makes advances toward a reconciliation though fond of cats, this has a great antipathy to dogs, tack the largest upon the slightest provocation. He prefers meat cooked eggs, holding them in his paws, cracks one end and bites a hole out of which he very deftly contents. A particularly fastidious mal, he avoids dirt of all kinds, carefully cleanses himself after eating even to picking his teeth with a small stick. He has been taught to sit on a small stool, to shoulder a miniature musket 'ready, present, fire,' and jump over his master's head, with a variety of other tricks. He accompanies his master on shooting expeditions occasionally, but rushes to seize a bird as soon as it falls. On one occasion Pips was lost, and there was a general lamentation. He had been entrusted to a groom, who put him on a led horse, from which he fell unperceived, and his collar slipping over his head he was unable to regain his position. Great was the dismay of the groom and great the grief of his master. They had traversed eighteen miles of country, and there was no certainty as to where the accident occurred, so the major gave up all idea of seeing his cute pet again. However, the next morning as he was looking for game, an accident turned him from the course he intended to take into that passed over by his camp the day before, and, with a yelp of delight, Pips rushed down to him from a tree by the roadside.

Every one knows the natural disposition of the wolf, but very few are aware of the change this animal often undergoes when under the dominion of man. Among many instances of the affection which wolves have sometimes shown to their masters, I will mention one which took place in the vicinity of Geneva, Switzerland. A lady, Madame M——, had a tame wolf, a funny pet indeed, which seemed to have as much attachment to its mistress as a spaniel. She had occasion to leave home for some weeks. The wolf evinced the greatest distress after her departure, and at first refused to take food. During the whole time she was absent, he remained much dejected. On her return, as soon as the animal heard her footsteps, he bounded into the room in an ecstacy of delight. Springing up, he placed one paw on each of her shoulders, but the next moment he fell backwards and instantly expired.

A JAPANESE BOY'S ESSAY.

An ambitious little Japanese boy wrote the following composition and handed it to his teacher in English:

'The whale live in the sea and ocean of all the country. He is a large and strong in among of kinds of all fish, and its length reach to ninety foot from seventy foots, and its color almost is a dark, and he has a large head. When swim in the up water he is so large as island. When struck the water on anger he is so voice as ring great deal thunder. If he danced make the storm without winds, and also blow the water, almost lay dawn the fog on the weather. His the form is proper to live for his front legs make hire and afterlegs is no, and the tails is a hirer that opens on the up waters, and the mouth have no leaves that is a hard narrow beard as with horns. His bodys though is a fish, but he is not a fish, but is a creatures. His leaves is named whales-leaves. The men make the everything with it. Every years to seven or eight month from four or five month the whalermen catch on the sea or ocean. He may live on the sea of North-sea-way or five island, of Hirado on Higen Country in Japan.

'The tell of the whale is more—but I do not know full to tell.—Written by H. Tirawaka.'

THRICE THE LIFE OF A STAG.

Is it true or not true—another curious and current belief—that the raven lives to an immense age, some say to a hundred or even to three hundred years? Old Hesiod is the father of the belief, and he is supported, more or less, by a host of ancient writers, the elder Pliny, Cicero, Aristophanes, Horace, Ovid and Ausonius. Popular opinion in modern times quite agrees with them, as expressed in the Highland proverb, somewhat modified from Hesiod:

Thrice the life of a dog is the life of a horse,
Thrice the life of a horse is the life of a man,
Thrice the life of a man is the life of a stag,
Thrice the life of a stag is the life of a raven.

There cannot be so much smoke without some fire behind it, and I am inclined to think that a raven does live to a great age for a bird, and that Horace's epithet for the raven, annosus, and Tennyson's 'many wintered crow' are justified by facts. But the belief in its extreme age rests, I suspect, on one of its most touching characteristics, its intense hereditary attachments to the spot, a particular cliff, a particular grove, a particular tree, where its ancestors, where itself, and where its young have been born and bred.—R. Bosworth Smith, in 'The Nineteenth Century.'

THE PARENTAL CATFISH.

'The catfish,' said an angler, 'is the only fish I know that seems to have any affection for its young. Other fish disregard their young altogether—will even eat them at times—but not so with the "catty." The first time I discovered this good trait was last summer. I was angling in a mill dam, and in the clear water I saw a host of little catfish, accompanied by two adults. The adults—husband and wife, no doubt—watched over the babies with anxious care. They darted in this direction and in that, keeping the coast clear, and if a stranger fish approached they ruffled up and fought it off like lions. They did a thing that indicated great intelligence in them when they saw me. Happening to glance up and catch my eye, they feared that I meant mischief, and instantly they sank down to the bottom and threshed the mud about with their tails, thus creating an opaque cloud wherein their young and they only were invisible. Since that time I have often seen catfish with their young. There have been two adults in each case to look after the small fry, and in the presence of some great danger the opaque cloud of mud has always been drawn about the brood.—Pall Mall Gazette.'

A MANNERLY DOG.

We have two dogs, Neptune and Victor. They are very bright, intelligent ones, and have been taught to carry different articles, such as letters and papers.

A neighbor, Mr. W——, had frequently let Victor carry a paper or trifle for him, and one day he gave him a paper to carry. Arriving at our house, instead of giving up the paper as usual, Victor sprang over the fence and ran down in the yard, as it to say, 'Now you get it!' No coaxing on the part of Mr. W—— was of any avail.

Neptune, who was sitting on the step watching proceedings, got up, walked over to Victor, and gave a bark, as if commanding him to do which he promptly did. Neptune picked it up, walked out through the fence, and gave it to Mr. W——.

We considered it a pretty trick for a dog.—'C. E. World.'

HARRY TO THE RESCUE.

Harry, our eleven-year-old cat, is deservedly famous.

A few years ago we had a large St. Bernard dog, called Ponto. One day we hired a man to shear him on account of the heat. Ponto disliked the idea, and growled so that the man would not continue.

'Let me try; Ponto likes me,' said my mother. 'Better not, answered the man. But mother took the shears and commenced to clip. Harry looked on by looking on.

Ponto didn't want to be sheared, and continued his growling. She, however, worked on, talking coaxingly to him while she worked. Finally Ponto could stand it no longer. With a savage growl and an angry growl he seized mother's wrist between his teeth.

In an instant Harry sprang at Ponto's face, scratching his nose until the blood came. Ponto, in his surprise, released mother's hand, and Harry, not being satisfied, chased him out of the yard. On Harry's return, he jumped into mother's lap and began to purr, as much as to say, 'I wouldn't let him hurt you.'—'C. E. World.'

MILLERS' ENTERPRISE.

...PANS BEING ERECTED EAST LONDON.

...mills, which will be ...st if not actually the ...ountry, are being built ...r exact situation will ... Docks. ...is being erected by ...Vernon, of Liverpool. It ...turn out twenty-five ... of flour a week, it ...th the latest machinery, ... sum not far short of ...second of the mills is ... Messrs. J. Rank, Limited, ... to be styled the 'Pre- ... wheat-receiving house, ...cleaning house, flour ... for finished products, ... boiler houses. The Pre- ... will cover an area of ...ore yards, and possess a ...reet. ...Rank, the head of the Hull ...known Methodist; and ... of 27,000 guineas to the ... Fund is only one inci- ... of well-ordered philan- ...

...and Vernon are not the ... have proposed to come ... large Welsh firm has ... with similar intentions, ... they have not material- ...se, the provincial mills ...

...reason of this descent of ...don? One cause is that ... million mouths to be fed ...sistible attraction. Accord- ... Rank, the milling capa- ...y is not sufficient to feed ... That was why the Am- ... a good trade awaiting ... metropolis. ... Messrs. Rank, 'while 'he ...pulation is increasing the ...ing capacity is not.' ...ently means that the mil- ... their work cut out to meet ...emand, and are consequent- ... the English market to the ...

...ay the firm, 'we can com- ... Americans very well.' ... that Mr. Rank himself is ... Mr. Chamberlain's Tariff ... Vernon, too, confirm the fall- ... American competition. In ..., like the secretary of the ... Protection Society, be- ... London millers are a ...body. The reasons that are ... enterprise and energy ... uniformly good quality ...duce. In short, it is the ... Not by the coddling of ... an industry saved, but by ...energy, and pluck.—'Morn-

Advertisements.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
TENDER FOR STATION BUILDINGS.

Separate sealed tenders, addressed to ... ...ersigned, and marked on the out- ...Tender for Station at Woodburn," "Tender ...Station at Lorne," "Tender ... at Union," "Tender for ... at Assametquaghan," "Tender ... at Villeroy Junction," as the ...e, will be received up to and ... the 23rd Day of September, 1904, ...nstruction of a Station Building ...n, Lorne, and Union, N.S., and ...ghan and Villeroy Junction, ...

...and specifications may be seen at ... Master's Office at Truro, and ...w, N.S., Campbellton, N.B., ... Riviere du Loup, Levis and ...e, P.Q., and at the office of ...er of Maintenance, Moncton, ... forms of tender may be ob- ...

...conditions of the specifications ...mplied with. ... POTTINGER, General Manager. ...Office, Moncton, N.B., ...September, 1904.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.
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...Tenders, addressed to the under- ...marked on the outside "Ten- ...work, St. John," will be re- ...and including ...the 27th day of SEPTEMBER, ...construction of Cribwork on ...Bay Branch, St. John, N.B. ...specification may be seen at ...Agent's office, St. John, N.B., ...office of the Engineer of Main- ...ton, N.B., where forms of ... be obtained. ...conditions of the specification ...plied with. D. POTTINGER, General Manager. ...Railway Office, ...N.B., 10th September, 1904.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.
Tender for Works at North Sydney.

...Tenders, addressed to the under- ...marked on the outside, "Ten- ...ks, North Sydney," will be re- ...and including ...the 22nd Day of September ...construction of a Freight Shed ... Platforms, and the Moving ... Freight and Engine Sheds ...ney, N.S. ...specification may be seen at ...Master's Office, North Sydney, ...the office of the Chief En- ..., N.B., where forms of ten- ...tained. ...itions of the specifications ...lied with. D. POTTINGER, General Manager. ...ce, Moncton, N.B., ...ptember, 1904.

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Entrance examinations for new scholars will be held at the school on Saturday, 10th September, at 10 o'clock a.m.

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The young man read it over, and then read it through very slowly, and put it in his pocket, and went out under the silent stars, and kept thinking, and thinking, and thinking.

Eyes tested and spectacles or eye glasses supplied from $1.00. R. Hemsley, the Optician, 255 St. James street.

The office boy put the waste-paper basket down.

'I would like,' said he, with one eye on the cricket match list, 'to go to a funeral to-day, Mr. Cranke.'

'You won't, though,' replied the cold-hearted manager.

'I know it,' said the office boy, 'but I would like to just the same.'

'Whose funeral?' asked Mr. Cranke.

'Yours,' replied the office boy. Then the door closed hastily between them.

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

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The other day a well known counsel examining the plaintiff in a breach of promise case inquired of her: 'Was the defendant's air when he proposed to marry you perfectly serious, or one of levity and jocularity?'

The complainant replied: 'If you please, sir, it was all ruffled with him running his hands through it.'

'You misapprehend my meaning,' said the counsel. 'Was the promise made in utter sincerity?'

'No, sir, it was made in the washhouse,' replied the plaintiff, amid roars of laughter.

New mainspring in your watch from $1.00 guaranteed one year. R. Hemsley, Watchmaker, 255 St. James street.

Pretty Daughter—'So you don't like Jim?'

Her Father—'No; he appears to be capable of nothing.'

Pretty Daughter—'But what objection have you to George?'

Her Father—'Oh, he's worse than Jim. He strikes me as being capable of anything.'

He—'But couldn't you learn to love me, Ida?'

She—'I don't think I could, George.'

He, spitefully, reaching for his hat—'It is as I feared. You are too old to learn.'

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Sunlight and Starlight.

God sets some souls in shade alone,
They have no daylight of their own;
Only in lives of happier ones
They see the shine of distant suns.

God knows. Content thee with thy night,
Thy greater heaven hath grander light.

To-day is close; the hours are small;
Thou sitt'st afar, and hast them all.

Lose the less joy that doth but blind;
Reach forth a larger bliss to find.
To-day is brief; the inclusive spheres
Rain rapture of a thousand years.

—Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney.

The Peace That Passeth all Understanding.

(Helena H. Thomas, in the 'Presbyterian Banner.')

The subject of this sketch has been known to me for many years; that is, as a speaking acquaintance merely. When first I met her she was the picture of health, and her laugh was so cheery that one irresistibly joined in. Our paths crossed, from time to time, during the fleeting years, and under all conditions, Mrs. Blank was so sunny as to be the exception.

Then I heard that the greatest sorrow possible had overtaken her—the removal of the one whose name she bore; but I could not tell her that my heart ached for her, as it was only a time for close friends to clasp her hand in sympathy. But she was much in my thoughts, and when I saw a neighbor of the bereaved one I put the query:

'Is she not sadly changed?'

'No, indeed,' was the ready rejoinder; 'she is like a cork; nothing keeps her down. One of her make-up has the advantage over those who are crushed by grief.'

'Is it not because she leans more heavily upon the arm of God in her sorrow than others?' I ventured.

This met with some evasive answer from the one who seemed not to understand that the Comforter can make it not only possible, but easy for those who are passing under the rod to smile through their tears, and so the subject was dismissed for the time being.

During subsequent months I chanced to meet Mrs. Blank on several occasions, and not knowing what I learned later, I wondered that her face was so unlike that of others who suffer from a similar loss, and again and again I heard:

'She has so sunny a disposition that sorrow sits lightly upon her.'

Even those in her church-home were evidently blind to the fact that sustaining love was the secret of the still smiling face. So little did they know of her inner life that to grace was given no credit for her brave exterior, when to that alone, as we shall see later, it was due.

Then it chanced that I so seldom saw her for a time that I half forgot her until my interest was again revived by hearing her name, accompanied by the following:

'She has been pronounced incurable, and she is a dreadful sufferer most of the time, but will-power makes her wear a brave front.'

'I shrink from seeing her,' rejoined one listener, 'for the smiles must have died out of her face, if she realizes that she is dying by inches.'

'Oh, she knows all about it,' said the first speaker, 'and the strangest part of it is that she does not rebel at her lot, but smilingly meets it. So you need not dread to meet her, for she is clear grit still.'

A little later, greatly to my surprise, after learning that she was suffering from the disease which strikes terror to the stoutest heart, I met Mrs. Blank at an informal company of ladies. When first I saw her she was at some distance from me, and was laughing so merrily that I thought her unchanged, and hoped that the rumor referred to was without foundation. But when she drew nearer I saw that the still smiling face was bloodless and thin, and a long-time friend voiced my thought when she said, in a chiding tone:

'If your will-power were not far stronger than your body you would not be with us to-day.'

'Oh, this is one of my well days,' was the laughing retort, 'so nothing could keep me away.'

And then, as the first speaker turned to greet another, I was brought face to face with the last one, and I ventured to say:

'It is nice that you have some well days to be thankful for.' Then, quick as a flash she made answer in her own bright way:

'Oh, I am thankful for all my days. Every one.'

Then, as if she read my longing to know the why of it, as I put the query: 'Thankful for days when the body is racked with pain?' she drew me apart from the merry throng, and in an unwonted way said:

'Yes, yes, for the more I suffer the closer my Father holds me.'

I could not reply, but there was evidently no need for the unspoken word of sympathy to unlock the heart, for after an instant's pause, Mrs. Blank continued:

'A baby was lent to me for a few months—just one—and its short life was full of suffering; and when I was powerless to relieve its agony I would just hold the little form close to my bosom and say: "Mother loves her baby." And just so my Father has seemed to do by me ever since he took baby to himself. Loss of fortune followed soon after and then my husband passed on, and now—'

Just here the speaker was interrupted by: 'Well, well, you are usually the life of the company, but I find you actually looking generous.'

And then as the thoughtless remark was answered by one equally so, Mrs. Blank again turned to me and said:

'I seem to have the reputation of lacking in seriousness because a strong Arm so upholds me that I do not sink under trial. But, as I was about to say, when I was interrupted, I cannot do otherwise, for whether the chastening comes in one form or another I seem the closer to be held, as I once held baby, and to hear: "Father loves his child." I very rarely speak of it to any one however, for, strange as it is, few who are Christians even seem able to comprehend that the Peace-giver really meant those glorious words, "My peace I give unto you." But it is "peace" without any if's. "Peace," in spite of loss of friends and fortune and the body racked with pain.'

Just here the speaker was summoned to another room, and as she was about to leave she whispered, as if telling a secret too good to keep:

'Wish me joy. For I shall soon graduate from the school of sorrow and pain.'

Then she passed beyond my view and an instant later she was heard laughing so merrily that one standing near remarked:

'I cannot understand how she can appear so light hearted when she has enough to crush her. Can you?'

The question was not put to me, else I might have said: 'It is because she hath the peace which passeth understanding.

They Were Worth Saving.

(Concluded).

One glance was enough. It was addressed in her boy's own hand. With what trembling eagerness the mother opened it, how her heart throbbed, and how her very breath seemed to leave her, you must imagine. It was to her as a message from the dead.

It was not a long letter, but it told in Donald's own way certain things which changed his mother into a different woman from that hour. He had gone on a hunting expedition into the interior from Bombay, and, his father's friend having been detained in the city, had taken with him some trusted guides.

After several days' travel in which they saw some sport, two of the men, after plundering Donald's baggage one night, stole away in the darkness, leaving him with only one other to go on alone to a village some distance farther to obtain supplies for their journey home. The weather was hot, the way longer than they had thought, and just as they neared the town poor Donald sank, exhausted and burning with fever, by the road-side. The remaining native guide, struck with fear of the plague, left him to his fate and fled.

'Only one thing could have happened, mother darling,' he wrote; 'I should have died in this strange land alone, far from you and home. My brain was on fire, excruciating pains racked my body, a horrible thirst consumed me, and maddening visions danced before my eyes in my delirium.

'Just then, the sweetest voice I ever heard, except your own, fell upon my ears. "The Sahib is ill—Rahil will bring wate "; and a woman's face, dark but beautiful, with great black eyes full of sympathy, bent over me.

'And then I knew nothing more until six weeks after. I learned that she herself with her little child ten years old had carried me—just think—to their poor little home on the edge of the village, and there, with her humble facilities and the pittance which she earned each day, she nursed me back to life.

'She spoke in the prettiest broken English you ever heard; and one morning, when I awoke from the first natural sleep I had had, I heard her and the little child praying for me. Not to some strange divinity, but to the same God to whom I prayed when a little boy.

'When I was strong enough to listen, she told me that years before she had attended a girl's school in Lucknow, and had learned of Jesus from the American missionaries there. Afterward she had come back to her village, married a native who became a Christian, and who had but recently died. She was now a Bible-woman teaching her own people.

'Her great joy was that she had found me by the road-side that day, and had saved the life of one who had come from the land where the teacher who had taught her of Christ had lived. And, mother, there in that humble home, with a little English Bible before me, which she prized above all things, I found Christ too. Wasn't it strange that a Hindu woman in India should point me to him?'

How Mrs. Frew's heart smote her as she kissed and wept over that letter. To think that one of those 'heathen women'—'not capable of comprehending religion as we know it'—'not worth saving'—instead of her, his mother, had guided her boy to the Saviour.

Her own colossal selfishness rose up before her, and the 'heathen women' all over the world seemed reproaching her that she had never out of all her abundance helped to relieve their wretchedness. And there on her knees in the most solemn hour of her life she consecrated herself and all that she had to his service who had said: 'Go ye into all the world.'

Donald's home-coming was a joyous one, and no less warm was the greeting which the two dark-skinned strangers who accompanied him received. For the little Hindu girl was to be educated in America, and her soft-eyed young mother became Mrs. Frew's constant friend and companion.

And when some years later the missionary society of which Mrs. Frew was the president held for the Hindu woman a farewell meeting, previous to her return to India to open the Donald Frew school for Hindu orphans, which out of the gratitude of Mrs. Frew's heart she had caused to be erected, the little woman in brown, who had made the missionary call upon her once, had tears in her eyes as she said to herself: 'I am so glad she knows now what they are worth.'—'Women's Missionary Friend.'

THE AVERAGE WOMAN.

'The average woman' does not sound like a phrase of high compliment. Yet the average woman is doubtless the most needed woman in modern civilization. It is interesting and inspiring to see that she has made marked progress during the centuries. She is much more capable and lovable than three hundred years ago. Her advance is somewhat due to the work of those new leaders who make new paths, and encourage more timid souls to follow them. But for the most part it can be traced to the steady, slow improvement all along the line—an improvement traceable directly to the average woman herself.

She makes better bread and better soup than she used to make; she reads more books and better ones; she has a firmer hand and a more understanding heart with children; she gives more discriminatingly in charity; her household, small or large, is better ordered; her love has more purity and more fire; her religion is more Christ-like in its wisdom and its compassion.—'Morning Star.'

KEEP STILL AND BE A FORCE.

When trouble is brewing, keep still.

When slander is getting on his legs, keep still.

When your feelings are hurt, keep still, till you recover from your excitement, at any rate.

Things look different through an unagitated eye.

'In a commotion once,' says one, 'I wrote a letter and sent it, and wished I had not. In my later years I had another commotion, and wrote a long letter; but life had rubbed a little sense into me, and I kept that letter in my pocket against the day when I could look it over without agitation and without tears. I was glad I did. Less and less it seemed necessary to send it. I was not sure it would do any hurt, but in my doubtfulness I leaned on reticence, and eventually it was destroyed.'

Time works wonders. Wait till you can speak calmly, and then maybe you will not need to speak at all.

When you have petty little worries and vexations, don't whine about them. Keep still.

At some later day you may come to know what trouble is.

There was once a woman who never possessed real serenity of mind, until a great sorrow came into her life, then she said: 'I never knew until now what a real trouble meant; it has thrown all the sham worries and make-believe unhappiness into the background.'

It is a rough and tumble world, where everyone has his own private little battle ground, and he is not much of a soldier who runs over and tells his neighbor about every little scratch.

Even when the great hurt comes—the real sorrow which shall transform the world for you, keep still.

But you will keep still then. As the depths of the river rush on more silently than a shallow, chattering brook, so the real grief sweeps noiselessly over the heart, numbing its cries to silence.

Silence is a massive thing. It is strength. It is grandeur.

Do not be a shallow, babbling brook. Be the silent, onward rushing force of a mighty river. Be the calm, serene and silent depths of ocean.

Keep still!—Philadelphia 'Evening Bulletin.'

With the Children.

'THE BAIRNS ARE A' AT SCHULE.'

(By James P. Broomfield).

It's quite a job to get them a'
Rigg'd oot in dresses neat an' braw,
It's Annie's coat an' Mayme's shoon,
An' Rab, that restless, reckless loon,
Wi' parridge dabbed a' owre his cheeks,
Rins aff tae schule wi' torn breeks.

I jist wis sayin' tae their dad
I didna feel it quite sae bad
Until oor wee-est, brichtest tot
Off wi' the rest tae schule did trot.
Wee Jessie, that I miss sae sair
Whae's playthings lie a' owre the flair.

I pairt the curtains jist awee
An' watch them far as I can see,
Then turnin' frae the windae stule
I sigh, They're a' safe now in schule,
An' lift a frock or maybe kiss
The dolly o' ma youngest miss.

A hundred times a day I luik
Within the family photo buke,
An' aft without a cause o' fear
Drap, drap, fa's doon a wee bit tear,
For oh, dear me! the hoose is still
When a' the bairns have gone tae schule.

Eh, me! the sunshine that they bring
When back frae schule they roon me cling,
I fair forget wee Rab to scold
As his wee heart tae mine I hold.
While rosy Jessie, pawky miss,
Waits for the hinmaist hug an' kiss.

I wonder—na, tae God I'll pray
Tae keep their feet in virtue's way,
Mine be the task an' mine the pride
Tae beautify oor wee fireside—
That love o' hame may ever fill
Their hearts when dune—an' far frae schule.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

Placing the little hats all in a row,
Ready for church on the morrow, you know;
Washing wee faces and little black fists,
Getting them ready and fit to be kissed;
Putting them into clean garments and white,
That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Spying out rents in little worn hose,
Laying by shoes that are worn through the toes;
Looking o'er garments so faded and thin;
Who but a mother knows where to begin?
Changing a button to make it look right,
That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Calling the little ones all round her chair;
Hearing them lisp their evening prayer;
Telling them stories of Jesus of old,
The Shepherd, who gathers the lambs to His fold;
Watching them listen with childish delight—
That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Creeping so softly to take a last peep—
Silence the token of childhood's sleep;
Anxious to know if the dear ones are warm;
Tucking the blanket round each little form;
Kissing each little face rosy and bright,
That is what mothers are doing to-night.

—Washington 'Star.'

QUITE GENTLY.

We have known a child to be seriously harmed by being constantly blamed for things that were an inconvenience and annoyance to his parents, while the thing that was morally wrong, if it made no trouble, was allowed to pass unheeded. If it is wise not to see two-thirds of the deficiencies and mistakes, in the other third it is wise to discriminate between the error in manners and in habits, and the actual moral sins. The little lad who rebels against being washed and combed, whose voice is a compromise between a shriek and a shout, who fills his mouth too full at the table, who does not answer when he ought to, and talks whenever we wish he would be silent, who seems to love dirt for dirt's sake, and whose behavior keeps you on pins and needles in the face and eyes of your friends, whose little boys are models of nicety, may be all this, and yet be so sweet and sound in his heart, so lovable and true, that he is charming to you, even with all his racket and wayward quirks. And ten to one his defects in these particulars are due to the training, or lack of training, that you yourself have given him.

Be that as it may, the chances are that this is the same boy who later will polish himself until he shines in every particular, and find no trial so severe as a spot upon his immaculate attire. This rough stage, when nothing irritates him like being forced to take time to be tidy, is usually the chrysalis of the stage of the dude. Let him be guided as gently through it as possible. The one thing of real importance is that the inward nature remain tender and manly and true—that the mind be kept in healthful activity and the heart full of genuine love.—Mary Lowe Dickinson.

Our Correspondents.

THE THING I LONG FOR.

Miss W. E. M. asks for the following poem:

I cannot think but God must know
About the thing I long for so;
I know he is so good, so kind,
I cannot think but he will find
Some way to help, some way to show
Me to the thing I long for so.

I stretch my hand—it lies so near;
It looks so sweet, it looks so dear.
'Dear Lord,' I pray, 'oh, let me know
If it is wrong to want it so.'
He only smiles—He does not speak;
My heart grows weaker and more weak,
With looking at the thing so dear,
Which lies so far and yet so near.

Now, Lord, I leave at Thy loved feet
This thing which looks so near, so sweet;
I will not seek; I will not long—
I almost fear I have been wrong,
I'll go and work the harder, Lord,
And wait till by some loud, clear word
Thou callest me to Thy loved feet,
To take this thing, so dear, so sweet.
'And now, Lord, what wait I for? My hope is in Thee.'—Psalms xxxix., 7.

Advertisements.

HEALTHY BABIES.

Healthy babies are always happy babies. If the stomach and bowels are kept right the little ones will be healthy and happy. Baby's Own Tablets are the best thing in the world to accomplish this purpose. The Tablets are the favorite prescription of a doctor who for years made the ailments of little ones a specialty. They are used in thousands of homes, bringing health to little ones and comfort to mothers. The Tablets reduce fever, break up colds, expel worms, check diarrhoea, cure constipation, promote indigestion, allay the irritation of teething and bring sound healthy sleep. Ask any mother who has used these tablets and she will tell you there is no other medicine so safe and effective. Good for the new born baby or the well grown child, and guaranteed to contain no opiate or harmful drug. Medicine dealers everywhere sell the Tablets or you can get them by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

Home Work Room.

RIBBON EMBROIDERY.

Ribbon work is supposed to be difficult and tedious. The reason for this is that it was introduced by the shops that supply elaborately designed pieces of embroidery to their patrons, in patterns combined with embroidery and with tiny gros grain ribbon in pale tints manufactured for the purpose. The patterns were of the Louis XV. and Louis XVI. type, and the effect of the heavy garlands and elaborate stitching was certainly extremely beautiful, and well worth the long and tedious work which it necessitated, but the patience and close application, the large, intricate pieces required acted as a deterrent to the majority of workers, who wish quick results and easy methods. Ribbon work, however, is really easy and produces the most effective and most rapid results in embroidery known. With very narrow white linen braid it makes a durable and effective trimming on colored linens, and with narrow 'baby' ribbon it will give an elaborate finish to a dinner or ball gown.

A running pattern of bowknots and flowers, with the stems and tendrils put in with embroidrey silk or linen floss, according to the kind of ribbon employed, is the easiest and prettiest. Trace a design with a hard pencil, lightly on the material. The bowknots are laid on with the braid or ribbon, gathering the latter on one side to make the required turns. When the flat work is finished, thread a darning needle with the narrow, flat ribbon, or braid, and make the leaves. This is done by taking one stitch of the length required, and then turning in the edges to make a sharp point at one end, shaping the leaf with the fingers to the rounded end, which is attached to the stem by an embroidery stitch. Round flowers may be made either by gathering the ribbon to a point and sewing on the little round disk, making a centre with embroidery silk or linen, or, as in the case of daisies, making the petals by one long stitch like the leaves. The running design may be carried out on pale green linen with flat, narrow, white linen braid with excellent effect.—New York 'Times.'

For the Housekeeper.

THE FORCE OF EXAMPLE.

'Again, in common with all young things, our maids are singularly sensitive to example and environment. The atmosphere of a household takes enormous effect upon them, just as in her teens or early twenties the atmosphere for good or evil of home and school will mould a girl of our own class more or less permanently. If they are slow to absorb new ideas they absorb them very thoroughly, while each maid needs, like each schoolgirl, personal, individual treatment and supervision. When she grows beyond the need of this, as grow she will, she stands upon a level with her mistress, her mind and soul (as well as those more practical attributes in which she always, in consequence of her up-bringing, excels) alert and vigorous. Then comes the season of reward, the season when "maid" and "friend" are interchangeable terms, the season when trust and understanding take the place of narrow suspicion and class hatred—the season, in a word, of mutual love and peace.

'The millennium? Well, a not impossible millennium, I honestly believe.'—Ex.

TO TEST THE VENTILATION.

In order to determine if a room is properly ventilated, the following test is said to be efficacious: Bring into the room a half-pint bottle entirely full of water; pour out this water into another vessel in the room, when the empty bottle will be immediately filled with the air of the room; now put into the bottle one tablespoonful of pure lime water; cork and shake it. If it turns milky white in a few minutes the ventilation is imperfect.

Even tidy housekeepers, who insist upon a daily airing of their rooms seldom extend this attention to their closets. Clothes-presses, especially those containing garments but seldom worn, should be visited with light and air daily, if only for five minutes. Instead of inviting the nimble moth to take up its abode therein, it will really aid in the detection and expulsion of such as have already established themselves.

Advertisements.

PRESBREY STOVE LINING
(Crushed Fire-Brick.)

This is the best Stove Lining on the market to-day—proved by its 8 years experience in Canada

put up in 5 and 10 lb. packages, price 25c. and 40c

GEO. W. REED & CO.
ROOFERS, Etc.,
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COX'S
INSTANT POWDERED GELATINE

A Delightful Novelty.

The most rapidly dissolving Gelatine ever produced. Clear in solution, of great strength, and always uniform. For quick handling it is unequalled. Requires no soaking. It dissolves instantly on hot water being applied. Saves time and labour.

Always Trustworthy.

It is the same Gelatine as Cox's Sparkling Gelatine but in a finely powdered form.

Agents for Canada—C. E. COLSON & SON, Montreal. D. MASSON & Co., Montreal. ARTHUR P. TIPPET & Co., Toronto, St. John's, N.B., and Montreal.

Selected Recipes.

CUCUMBER PICKLES

To one peck of cucumbers add half a pint of coarse salt and cover with boiling water. Put a piece of netting over and let it stand till the next morning. Then drain off the brine, put it in a granite or preserving kettle and let it come to a boil, then skim and return to the cucumbers. Repeat the third morning. The fourth morning drain off brine, and cover the cucumbers with hot weak vinegar. Do not put on a cover while the liquid is hot, as it will make soft pickles. In a week or two place the cucumbers in the jar or crock in which they are to be kept. Cut a gash in three or four peppers and put with them. A piece of horse radish root also improves them. (If spices are liked, add a teaspoonful of each kind, tied in a bag together. We prefer them without spice.) Then heat stronger vinegar to boiling and pour it over. When cold, put down cover and cover. They will keep all right in confectionery pails to make them nice.—Aunt Clara.

There are two varieties of stuffed tomatoes de luxe, says 'Good Housekeeping' they are freed from the bready paste with which they are filled, and—stuffed tomatoes, de luxe, says 'Good Housekeeping.' One who sat down to reason with himself as to cause and effect, evolved the second variety, the fame of which increases with each tomato season. The following recipe is the result:

Halve your tomatoes, if large enough, and scoop the inside pulp and seeds with a sharp-edged teaspoon, and scrape or drain away as much as possible of the juicy contents without breaking through the skin. Then arrange the 'cups' in an agate baking pan. Fry two heaping kitchen-spoonfuls of onion in butter until very pale brown, but not in the least degree burned. While the onion is cooking, crumble enough bread to fill a pint measure, and season it with a heaping teaspoon of salt, half as much pepper, and powdered sweet herbs to your taste—an even teaspoonful of sweet marjoram gives a good flavor. Add also a heaping tablespoon of chopped parsley, and mix thoroughly. As soon as the onions are cooked to a golden brown, add another good tablespoonful of butter, and when it has begun to brown, put in the seasoned bread and fry slowly from fifteen to fifteen minutes, stirring carefully, until it is a light brown and crisp, and the crumbs are well saturated with butter. While the dressing is still hot put in a teaspoonful into each tomato. They may be baked at once, but it will be even better if allowed to stand for an hour or two, first to let the flavor of the tomato absorb the flavor. Have the oven moderately hot, and bake until the skin of the tomato is tender, being careful that the crumbs do not burn.

TOMATO FRITTERS

They are appetizing made from tomatoes. When the season is so short ones are expensive. Strain one quart of tomatoes, reserving the liquor as the base of tomato sauce for another day. Add two well beaten and sufficient flour (with a scant teaspoonful of soda has been sifted) to make a batter the consistency of griddle cakes. Drop a spoonful at a time in smoking hot lard, and fry a delicate brown on both sides, serving immediately.

Advertisements.

Sudden drops of temperature are impossible in the home heated by hot water. Stove fires die out, hot air furnaces heat unevenly, and the hot air switches to other parts of the house leaving the remaining rooms cold and drafty. But with the heating system of the

Oxford Hot Water Heater

in connection with Oxford Radiators an even, steady circulation of hot water is kept up throughout the house. Each radiator is diffusing the same temperature of heat in sufficient quantities for the size of the room.

The illustration below shows that the distance from the fire to the first surface is less than in any heater made, and the water has a shorter distance to travel, thus a more equal temperature is maintained in the water of the several sections.

Write for our booklets, they are of interest to everyone with a home to heat.

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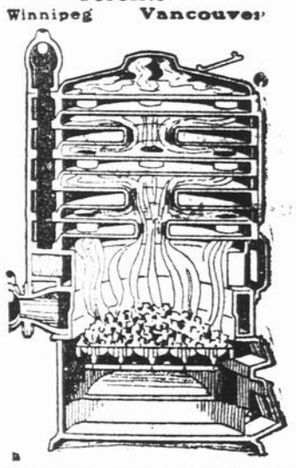

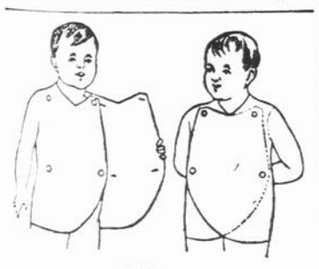

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"Brownie" Infants' Vests

Patented and Registered

As the above sketch shows, they form a double cover for the infants' lungs and intestines, and are at the same time the most easily adjusted.

NO PINS.

To fit from birth to six years.

Quality A, half wool and half cotton :

Sizes	1	2	3	4	5
	25c.	30c.	35c.	40c.	45c.

Quality B, all wool :

Sizes	1	2	3	4	5
	37c.	40c.	42c.	47c.	55c.

Manufactured by

The Knit-To-Fit Mfg. Co., Montreal.

For sale at their retail branch,

2469 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

MONKEYS IN MALABAR.

(The Lahore 'Tribune.')

Even monkeys are actually made to work. The hands of the monkey to one of the cords and another cord the machine is worked. It was an English official who had the idea.

PRINCIPAL GRANT.

He was Asked to Become Minister of Education for Ontario,

AND OFFERED THE REVERSION OF PRINCIPALSHIP OF TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

HIS LABORS FOR QUEEN'S—CORRESPONDENCE WITH SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

'Grant did not wish his biography to be written; when his wife began to form a collection of his public utterances she was stopped with a sternness admitting of no reply.'

This is a quotation from the biography of Principal Grant, by William Lawson Grant and Frederick Hamilton (Toronto: Morang and Co., Limited). In spite of the statement, the public and the admirers of Principal Grant, of Queen's University, cannot but be glad that the judgment of his son and his friend has seen fit to overrule the opinion of the subject of the memoir. A few extracts will show the interest of the book, many facts being given to the public for the first time.

In the autumn of 1883 he was asked by Mr. Mowat, the Premier of the province, to take the portfolio of education in his cabinet. The illness of the minister, the Hon. Adam Crooks, had thrown the educational administration of Ontario into confusion, and this was the more serious since a reorganization which particularly affected the secondary schools was in progress. Grant considered the proposal very seriously and several letters passed upon the subject.

In one of his replies to Mr. Mowat, Principal Grant said:—

'First, then, let me say that personally, I am much gratified by the proof you have given of confidence in me. In the next place I have no doubt whatever that a judge or a clergyman ought to enter into public life if he has the gifts for the work to be done, and if there is a needs-be. I honor you for having resigned your seat on the bench to enter on a political life, and to cite the case of only one clergyman of my own denomination, no Irish member was so useful in the last British House of Commons as the late lamented Professor Smith, of Londonderry. Thirdly, I have given myself up to the work of education. I have not the slightest doubt that a person at the head of the education department of Ontario would do more good than he possibly could do at the head of any college in the country. And, lastly, except on one point—thinking that the education department would more assuredly have the confidence of the whole province if it were unconnected with party—I think that I agree with you on every public question, although I must add that I take comparatively little interest in other public questions. Holding these sentiments, had you suggested to me that the question of appointing a superintendent of education, unconnected with party, was under consideration, I think that I would have been constrained to reply, that however much the thought of severance from Queen's pains me, still if I can be of service you may command me. But to our present proposal I cannot reply in the same way.'

Later he wrote:

'The fact that you are willing to meet me half way, so far as my views on educational administration are concerned, imposes on me the duty of seriously considering the proposal you have made. I feel an almost unconquerable aversion to exchange my present position for political life. Party contests in Canada seem to me so unreasonable, because based neither on principles nor on measures, and I can see no reason why the work of administration should not be carried on by the best men, irrespective of party associations.'

He discussed the question from the point of view of the government, of Queen's, and of his position as a minister of the Presbyterian Church, a position he would resign, he said, if he accepted office, and, after consulting with one or two friends, he wrote:

'I have never felt it so difficult to make up my mind on any subject as on that contained in your proposal. But I have at length thought it out, and am compelled to conclude that it is my duty to refuse. I need not go fully into the reasons, as you will give me credit for acting honestly in the matter. For a time I felt inclined to accept, because my ambition could not suggest a more important position than the one you placed within my reach. I have come to feel, first, that to abandon Queen's would probably injure it, and in view of the fact that one-third of its income is secured for only four years, a good many of its friends would consider my withdrawal almost dishonest. Besides, the more nearly I contemplate giving up my religious work, the more I shrink back from the step.'

'Mowat's reply, dated Nov. 7, 1883, has been preserved:—

'"I have your note of the 4th. I need not say how much I regret your decision, but I know that you did not arrive at it without taking every possible pains to consider thoroughly the whole matter, and there is nothing for me now but to acquiesce.

'A year later, while the secret conferences which resulted in university federation were in progress, the Premier wrote a letter containing the virtual offer of another important post. This important post was the presidency of University College.

'In the conversations which I had with my colleagues, before Mr. Ross became Minister of Education, Mr. Mowat wrote: "We all agreed that if the presidency were then vacant, an offer of it should at once be made confidentially to you. I think that in the general interests, there is more to be said in favor of such an appointment than even in the case of that other office we had correspondence respecting, and should it be the good fortune of the province to have your services by and by, as Dr. Wilson's successor. I hope that the transfer from Queen's may be practicable, without detriment to the latter.'

The story of the University federation movement in Ontario is a very interesting one and there is space here for only the barest outline. During the bitter controversy, in 1883-84, on the question of state aid to University College, Toronto, he strongly urged the claims of Queen's. 'The proposal that all the students in the country should be taken to Toronto he mercilessly ridiculed. He also fell foul of the theory that University College is "the cope-stone of our educational system."' 'By a sudden turn the controversy passed into secret negotiations; the negotiations became conferences and out of the quarrel grew the federation of Toronto and Victoria. The concluding noises of the newspaper warfare must have sounded hollow to the men of the inner circles.'

'Grant's programme was clear. He was seeking to induce the Presbyterian Church as a whole to take the interest in Queen's which the Old Kirk wing had always felt. He was cultivating in the whole of eastern Canada the sense that Queen's was a local and territorial institution, which was strong in Kingston and the county of Frontenac. It was his intention that when the government of the province made up its mind to assist higher education by promoting scientific studies, recognition must be extended to the work carried on at Kingston, and aid given to some type of school of science which would supplement the work of Queen's College.'

The completion of the federation scheme was highly unwelcome to Grant. 'Every scheme of university reorganization broached at this period involved the idea of concentration at Toronto, the one thing which was for him impossible. "Queen's roots are in the ground, not in the air," was his summary of the situation.'

Victoria had to get more money to keep in line with Toronto University as reorganized, and Grant aimed at a quarter of a million. 'He plunged into the old work of canvassing—enough has been told of the nature of it. He travelled, spoke, and visited. As in 1878 he broke his health; by September he was ill. His letters home abound in gloomy anticipations. At last, with infinite toil the endowment was attained. In March, 1888, Grant reported to the trustees that the minimum sum had been subscribed. His health was wrecked, and the board urged him to go on a tour of the world, voting two thousand dollars to enable him to do so.' Grant's manner of expressing the completeness of his success is characteristic. 'There are some things,' he wrote, 'which really must be considered settled—the creation of the world, the union of the thirteen American colonies, the Confederation of Canada and the position of Queen's at Kingston.'

The account of the support that Grant gave to the Canadian Pacific Railway scheme will be read with much interest. His first journey across the continent resulted in a book that made a sensation, 'Ocean to Ocean.' One incident of his second journey shows the personality of the man in a very amiable light :—

'In the summer of 1883 Sir Sandford Fleming was asked by the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to penetrate the mountains by the Kicking Horse, Rogers, and Eagle Passes. Painful uncertainty still reigned as to the practicability of the route which it had taken two years of searching to discover. The rails were laid to Calgary and as yet no person had passed over the Rockies and Selkirks in one continuous journey. Again Fleming asked Grant to accompany him, and so it fell out that the writer of "Ocean to Ocean" was a member of the first party to travel from Calgary to the coast by the new route.

'The most picturesque person associated with the exploration of the mountains was Major Rogers, the engineer in charge of this division, and the discoverer of the passage through the Selkirks. Rogers was an energetic man, renowned for unconventionality and profanity. Yet Grant and he seem to have become great friends, and the narrative contains a very pleasing picture of the grey-bearded, keen-eyed, indomitable pioneer. The engineers passed on the eastern slope of the mountains were greatly amused at the prospect of the hard-swearing Rogers being host to a clergyman. They gave a terrifying account of the Major's roughness.

'"He can blow, and he can swar, and he can spit tobacco as well as any man in the United States," was one summary given.

'Rogers at first was under the impression that Grant, who was addressed as 'Doctor,' was a medical man. The day after the first meeting was Sunday, and Fleming proposed that Dr. Grant should hold divine service. The Major took the suggestion as a huge joke, received it with an outburst of jubilant profanity, and with great energy drummed up his men. Grant preached at length, and dexterously brought the subject round to profane swearing. Avoiding any appearance of slanting at any one hearer, he pointed out its uselessness, and incidentally noted its gradual disappearance from the conversation of gentlemen. He had observed with accuracy one salient point in Rogers's character. The man was passionately determined to live like a gentleman and to have his men regard him as such. The discourse struck home. Then and there he resolved to abstain. Once, at least; during their stay with him, his guests' pity was excited by his heroic suppression of his vocabulary at a trying moment. Something went wrong with one of the canoes. Rogers opened his mouth—in the nick of time remembered his resolve—and stood helpless. Grant lair his hand on his arm. 'Major, hadn't you better go behind a tree and say it?"'

At the present time, when the decision as to the property of the United Free Church of Scotland is exciting much attention, even outside Scotland, the forgotten controvery of 1882 about the Temporalities Fund has more interest than it would otherwise have:

'In 1882 occurred the fierce but now forgotten controversy, the Temporalities Case. The Old Kirk had shared in the clergy reserves, and when these were abolished, annuities were given to the beneficiaries. The capital sum necessary to produce these incomes was treated as church property and became the nucleus of a temporalities fund, which virtually constituted a home mission fund. When the union was consummated, provincial acts were secured making over to the new body the property held by the four churches which constituted it. The view in the united body was that the former churches had entered the union as churches. Seven congregations of the Old Kirk in Ontario and Quebec refused to enter. Led by the Rev. Gavin Lang, of Montreal, they set up the claim that the Kirk continued to exist as a separate body, that they constituted it, that all Kirkmen who had joined the new Presbyerian Church in Canada were simply seceders, and that they, as the original Old Kirk, were the real owners of the church property, which was mainly represented by Queen's University and the temporalities fund. Engaging as counsel Mr. Donald Macmaster, Q.C., of Montreal, they took their case to the courts, and after one or two reverses secured a judgment of the Privy Council declaring the provincial acts vesting the property in the new church to be ultra vires. Application was at once made by the United Church for Dominion legislation, virtually confirming the provincial acts which had been held to be invalid. The mater was fought out before the Private Bills Committee of the House of Commons, in March, 1882, and the committee approved the bill by an overwhelming majority.'

A few extracts will show Principal Grant's views on questions of recent date. Writing in 1899 to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he said :—

'And, lastly, transportation is our great Canadian problem. Proper equipment at Montreal and Quebec and the abolition of our canal tolls are the first things needed, in my opinion, and not a fast passenger service costing three-quarters of a million.'

'In October, 1899, broke out the war between Great Britain and the allied forces of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. No public event during his life so saddened Grant's heart; in none did he find it so hard to discern the finger of Providence. For the Boers he had a deep admiration. He knew their history, sympathized with the struggles and the sacrifices which they had made for liberty, and understood the monstrous mistakes which, with the best of motives, had been perpetrated by the British Government. While in South Africa he had become a warm personal friend of Mr. John Henry Hofmeyer, for whose character and motives he conceived a very high regard. The wanton lawlessness of Jamieson's filibustering raid in 1895 moved his indignation. His admiration for Cecil Rhodes, of whose complicity he felt certain, changed into what can only be described as loathing. "I hope to live to see the rascal hanged," he said more than once. As between the ignorant and dirty but simple-minded and Bible-loving Boer, and the gold-seeking speculator of Johannesburg, his sympathy was entirely with the former.'

'Of the sending of Canadian troops he heartily approved, but he was grieved at the niggardliness of our government in allowing Britain to pay the cost of the equipment, transportation, and maintenance of our later contingents. Writing to Sir Wilfrid Laurier on Jan. 1, 1900, in answer to a request for advice, he says :—

'"1. It should be understood that Canada intends to pay all the expenses of her contingents. When the men return, they should receive not only the shilling per diem paid in South Africa, but as much more, to make their pay correspond to the difference between the British and the Canadian rates of wages."'

'In 1896 the Liberals came into power, and in the following year the most important of the tariff proposals of the Minister of Finance, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, was a preference to goods manufactured in Britain of twenty-five percent, subsequently increased to thirty-three percent. Of each successive increase Grant was a strong advocate, and his disgust at the opposition of the Conservative party threw him more and more into sympathy with the Liberals.'

Writing to Colonel G. T. Denison on Jan. 3, 1898, he said: 'Had an hour also with Laurier. First, the preference hereafter is to be confined to Britain. That is settled, but this is, of course, strictly confidential.

'Secondly, he seemed at first to think that we had gone far enough with our twenty-five percent reduction, till we could see its workings, but when I argued for going on steadily along that line, he said: "I do not say yea, but I do not say nay." I intend to push the matter.

'He is in favor of the cable, but thinks that we cannot take it up this session.

'The attainment of imperial penny postage he regarded as a great victory, and he gave full credit to the unwearied pertinacity of Sir William Mulock. "How well Mulock has done!" he writes to Colonel Denison on Aug. 20, 1898. "I know the difficulties that he had to overcome. It is positively silly not to give him all credit; unwise too."

'Of the establishment in Canada of an imperial naval reserve he was also in favor.'

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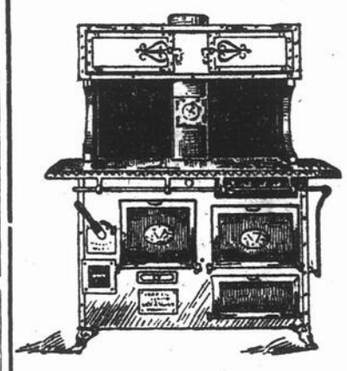

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THERE ARE OTHER NATIONS.

(Kansas City 'Journal.')

Up to a few years ago we, the people of the United States, thought we had the greatest country on earth (which we have), but we were so swollen by a vain and unjustifiable over-estimation of ourselves that we did not give proper credit and consideration to other people. We looked upon ourselves as great beyond comparison in the exploits of war and the pursuits of peace, and nothing quite so tickled our vanity and conceit as to sit and listen by the hour to politicians making the eagle scream and extolling our achievements as such as never had been and never could be rivalled in the world.

But a very meritorious change has come over us. We have begun to examine and compare ourselves with other people, and we take no offence when we find that what we have done has been equalled and sometimes surpassed by the deeds of quieter and less boastful nations.

Japan has done in fifty years many things which it took us two hundred years to do. Russia has constructed railways through a stretch of territory far more extensive than the old Great American Desert, opened it to settlement and built big cities in it. But Russia did not claim to be the greatest nation on earth on that account. England is building a railway through the entire length of Africa, and she has developed millions of acres in the wilderness of that continent, but she is not going into spasms of self-praise over the matter.

These instances mentioned are only a few of the mighty things accomplished by nations other than the United States. Current history shows that we have not much more than shared in the general progress of mankind. Our material progress and prosperity have been rivalled in almost every particular elsewhere, while we have contributed only a small portion of the learned and entertaining books which have been written and of the engines and devices which have been invented for the comfort and necessity of the human race during the last fifty years.

And we might add that their first transcontinental railway was not built by the United States till they numbered 60,000,000 people, while the first railway across Canada was built when we had a population of 5,000,000.

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CHESS

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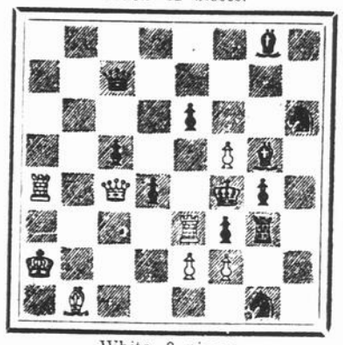
PROBLEM NO. 888.

(Composed for the 'Witness' by H. W. Barry.)

Black—12 pieces.



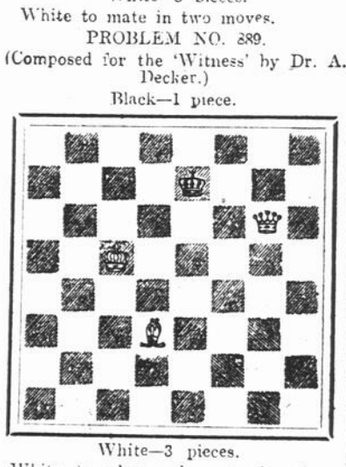
White—8 pieces.

White to mate in two moves.

PROBLEM NO. 889.

(Composed for the 'Witness' by Dr. A. Decker.)

Black—1 piece.



White—3 pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

Solutions, Oct. 8, must reach editor Oct. 1.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Here is the final score in the Hastings tournament: Napier lost one to Macdonald, and Atkins lost one to Lee. Napier has now two tie-matches on his hands—one with Shoosmith for the amateur championship of Great Britain, and the other with Atkins for the British championship. Against Shoosmith he has won one and drawn one.

Player.	Won.	Lost.
Napier	9	2
Atkins	9	2
Blackburne	7½	3½
Bellingham	7	4
Michell	6½	4½
Lee	6	5
Jacobs	4½	6½
Palmer	4½	6½
Tattersall	4½	5½
Macdonald	4	7
Mackenzie	3	8
Chepmell	1½	9½

QUADRANGULAR MATCH.

As will be seen by the annexed score-sheet, Mr. Sawyer scored a clear-cut victory in the four-cornered match at the Montreal Club, winning decisively from each of his opponents, and especially from Mr. Kurrle, the present champion of the club. Mr. Jacobs was equally severe upon Mr. Kurrle, who would appear to have wreaked his revenge upon Mr. Short, whom he thrashed to the tune of 3½ to ½!

A match will probably take place during the winter between Messrs. Sawyer and Jacobs. It would be played almost immediately but for the pressure of coming chess events already arranged. The P.Q. C.A. tourney will probably be announced within the next week or so, and that, with the St. Louis events, in which Mr. Sawyer hopes to participate, will exclude the immediate possibility of a match. Then there will be the telegraph match with Winnipeg on Thanksgiving Day, and the Montreal Club championship and handicap tournaments. In fact, everything points to a more than ordinarily busy season, even for the active Montreal Club.

MATCH JULY AND AUGUST, 1904.

	Sawyer				Jacobs		Kurrle			Short	Total.
J. Sawyer	X	X	X	X	½	1	1	0	½	1	1	1	8
C. S. Jacobs	½	0	0	1	X	X	X	X	½	½	1	1	1	1	0	0	6½
W. Kurrle	½	0	0	½	½	½	0	0	X	X	X	X	1	1	1	½	5½
R. Short	1	½	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	½	X	X	X	X	X	4

Referring to the Bristol Indian problem by T. B. Phelps, in 'Checkmate' (6 R 1; 8; 2 p P 1 p 2; 1 p P 1 p k 2; 1 P 6; 3 p P 3; Q 2 P 3 B; 2 K 5. Key R—Kt sq), Max J. Meyer says in 'Brighton Society': 'Messrs. Kohtz and Kocklekorn in their recent book, "Das Indische Problem," lay it down that the piece whose action is afterwards screened must move first, and must pass over the square on which the other piece is afterwards placed to screen its action. In the Healey problem, which is the type of the Bristol, a rook is shunted on the first move to make room for the queen to travel along the same line, not on the next move, but on the next but one; and it is this point which lends a good deal of the fascination of the idea. Mr. Phelps in his problem carries out the Healey idea in its entirety, and though his "Indian" is not a thoroughbred at any rate it is a colorable imitation. The fact is that both themes require three moves to carry them out properly, and in trying to represent both in a three-move problem, one or other is bound to suffer somewhat, though both might be carried out fully in a longer problem.

GAME NO. 902.

First round, Hastings Tourney, 1904.

(Scotch Opening.)

White. J. H. Blackburne.	Black. Capt. Chepmell.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 P—Q 4	3 P x P
4 Kt x P	4 Kt—B 3
5 Kt x Kt	5 Kt—P x Kt
6 B—Q 3	6 P—Q 4
7 Q—K 2 (a)	7 B—K 2
8 Kt—Q 2 (b)	8 Castles
9 Castles	9 R—K sq
10 P—K 5 (c)	10 B—K Kt 5 (d)
11 P—K B 3	11 B—B 4 ch
12 K—R sq	12 B—Q 2
13 Kt—Kt 3	13 B—Q 3
14 P—K B 4	14 Kt—Kt 5
15 Q—K sq (e)	15 Kt—R 3
16 Q—K B 2	16 B—K 2
17 P—B 5	17 B—R 5
18 Q—B 4	18 Q—K 2
19 P—B 6	19 B x P (f)
20 P x B	Resigns

(a) By far the strongest continuation. (Van Vliet).

(b) If 8. P K 5, Kt Q 2; 9. P K 6, Kt B 3; 10 P x P ch, K x P; followed by R K sq, with an excellent game.

(c) The advance of the pawn is now very good. Still, if Black replies simply B B sq, it is doubtful whether White can maintain an attack worth anything, the opening being weak, if the defence is well up in the few cheap traps, so well known to all experienced players.

(d) But this is of course wrong, and Black soon gets a bad game in consequence.

(e) To prevent Q R 5, in reply to P K R 3.

(f) There is nothing else, unless it be immediate resignation. (Van Vliet).

GAME NO. 903.

Hastings, 1904. Napier's only loss.

(Sicilian Defence.)

White, Macdonald.	Black, Napier.
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—K Kt 3
4 P—Q 4	4 P x P
5 Kt x P	5 B—Kt 2
6 B—K 3	6 P—Q 3
7 Q—Q 2	7 Kt—K B 3
8 P—K B 3	8 B—Q 2
9 B—K 2	9 Q—B sq
10 Castles (Queen's sid	10 Castles.
11 P—K Kt 4	11 R—Q sq
12 P—K R 4	12 P—K R 4
13 P x P	13 Kt x P
14 Kt—Q 5	14 K—R 2
15 P—K B 4	15 B—K Kt 5
16 B x B	16 Q x B
17 Q R—K Kt sq	17 Q—Q 2
18 P—B 5	18 R—K Kt sq
19 Kt—K B 3	19 B—K 4
20 Kt—Kt 5 ch	20 K—Kt 2
21 P x P	21 P x P
22 Kt—QB 7	22 Q R—K B sq
23 Kt (QB7)—Kt 6	23 K—R sq
24 Kt x R	24 R x Kt
25 R—B sq	25 R—B 3
26 Kt—B 7 ch	26 K—Kt 2
27 Kt x B	27 Kt x Kt
28 B—Q 4	28 Q—K Kt 4
29 R x R	29 Kt x R
30 Q—Kt 5	30 Resigns.

After the opening moves, White conducted operations in an unusual manner by castling on the queen's side, which appeared to have taken Black by surprise, as his 9th move, Q to B sq. was not well adapted to the changed situation. White's K's flank attack followed as a matter of course; Black's 12th move P to K R 4 was of questionable value. Thereafter Dr. Macdonald's play with his Kts (especially 22 Kt to Q B 7) was very ingenious, and after losing the exchange Black's condition was hopeless.—Stirling 'Observer.'

GAME NO. 904.

(Coburg Tournament. A beautiful win.)

Queen's Gambit Declined.)

White. Schlechter.	Black. Swiderski.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 Q Kt—Q 2
5 P—K 3	5 B—K 2
6 Kt—B 3	6 Castles
7 B—Q 3	7 P—Q Kt 3
8 Castles	8 B—Kt 2
9 Q R—B	9 P—B 4
10 Q—K 2	10 Q R—B
11 K R—Q	11 P x Q P
12 K P x P	12 P x P
13 B x P	13 B x Kt
14 P x B	14 Kt—R 4
15 B x B	15 Q x B
16 Kt—K 4	16 Q—R 5
17 K—R	17 Kt—B 5
18 Q—K 3	18 K—R
19 B—R 6	19 Q R—Q
20 B—B	20 P—B 4
21 Kt—Q 6	21 R—B 3
22 R—B 7	22 K—Kt
Resigns	

GAME NO. 905.

This and the following game are from Charousek's MSS.

(Muzio Gambit.)

White. Charousek.	Black. Schneider.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to K B 4	2 P takes P
3 Kt to K B 3	3 P to K Kt 4
4 B to B 4	4 P to Kt 5
5 Castles	5 P takes Kt
6 B takes P, ch (a)	6 K takes B
7 Q takes P	7 B to R 3 (b)
8 P to Q 4	8 P—Q 3
9 B takes P	9 Q to B 3
10 Q to R 5, ch	10 K to K 2
11 Kt to B 3	11 Q takes P, ch
12 K to R sq	12 B takes B (c)
13 R takes B	13 Kt to K B 3 (d)
14 R takes Kt	14 K takes Kt
15 Kt to Q 5 ch	15 Q takes Kt (e)
16 P takes Q	16 B to Q 2 (f)
17 R to B sq, ch	17 K to K 2
18 Q to Kt 5, ch	18 K to K sq
19 R to K sq, ch	19 K to B sq
20 Q to B 6, ch	20 K to Kt sq
21 R to K 7	21 Resigns.

(a) The initial sacrifice of the knight being unsound, the logical sequence of the sacrifice of a second piece—against an inferior player—might be admitted, White's salvation being an early violent attack.

(b) 7.... P to Q 3 is the better continuation.

(c) He might have given up one of the pieces with 12.... B to K 3; 13. B takes B, Kt takes B; and if 14. Q takes Kt, then 14.... Kt to B 3, being then out of imminent peril, with a piece ahead.

(d) Still unconscious of the obvious sacrifice of the rook. Black's previous moves tend to show that he labored under a false sense of security.

(e) Compulsory. If 15.... K to Kt 2, then 16. Q to Kt 5, ch. wins.

(f) There is no saving move.

GAME NO. 906.

(Bishop's Gambit.)

White. Prof. Exner.	Black R. Charousek.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P x P
3 B—B 4	3 P—Q 4
4 P x P (a)	4 Q—R 5 ch
5 K—B sq	5 B—Q 3
6 Kt—K B 3	6 Q—R 4
7 P—Q 4	7 Kt—K B 3
8 Q—K sq ch	8 K—Q sq
9 Kt—B 3	9 B—K Kt 5
10 Q—B 2 (b)	10 Q Kt—Q 2
11 Kt—Q Kt 5 (c)	11 Kt—Kt 3
12 Kt x B	12 P x B
13 B—Kt 3 (d)	13 Q Kt x P
14 P—B 4	14 Kt—K 5 (e)
15 Q—R 4 ch	15 Q x Q
16 Kt x Q	16 Kt—K 6 ch
17 B x Kt	17 P x B
18 Kt—B 3 (f)	18 P—B 4
19 K—K 2	19 P—B 5
20 K R—K sq	20 K—K 2
21 K—B sq	21 B x Kt
22 P x B	22 Kt—Q 7 ch
23 K—K 2	23 K R—Q B sq
24 Q R—B sq	24 P—Q R 4
25 P—B 5	25 P x P
26 P x P	26 R—B 2
27 R—B 3	27 Kt x B
28 P x Kt	28 R—Q sq
Resigns.	

(a) The usual and better move is 4. B takes P.

(b) 10. Kt to K 5 should have been played here. If 10....R to K sq, then 11. B takes P, Q to B 4; 12. Q to B 2, etc. If 10....P to K Kt 4, then 11. P to K R 3, B to K B 4; 12. B to K 2, with advantage.

(c) Either 11. B to Q 3, or B to K 2, would be the alternative. White has much the inferior position, with a weak double pawn and both rooks shut in.

(d) B to Q 3 is still the better move.

(e) Obviously, as he threatens Kt to Kt 6, ch.

(f) There is nothing better, the game being untenable.

THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(A Retiring Member in the 'National Review.')

The fallacy that the House of Commons is the best club in London is probably exploded by this time. It would be difficult to imagine any place much less like a club. No self-respecting club would endure the members' smoking room for a week. In the winter, unless there is anything of particular interest on in the House, it is too crowded for members to be able to find seats. In the summer it is insufferably hot and stuffy, and all the year round it is unwholesomely draughty. No club would stand the food which is served to members of the House of Commons. Still less would any club stand the House of Commons waiters. The permanent servants are excellent, courteous, civil and obliging. But the large number of members who have to lunch and dine at the House very frequently renders it impossible to keep enough good permanent servants to attend to every one, and the results are, to say the least, uncomfortable.

Perhaps nothing will leave a deeper impression on the mind of the member when he has finally retired from the House of Commons than the deadly dulness of the place. If members would consent to speak only when they had something to say, if they would remember that what may seem of great interest to themselves is simply a bore to every one else, and if they would content themselves with saying what they have got to say in as few clear words as possible, life in the House of Commons would be less dull and far more work would be got through in far less time.

Nothing shows the extreme dulness of the House of Commons more plainly than the way in which members roar with laughter at some trivial joke or incident in the House which would not raise a smile outside.

KISSING THE BLARNEY STONE.

(From the 'Gael.')

Last year, while in the South of Ireland, I paid a visit to Blarney Castle and while there had the queer experience of kissing the Blarney Stone, famous in song and story.

One of our party, having gone through the ordeal before, volunteered to kiss the stone first and show us how it is done. When it is understood that you are attempting to kiss a stone set in the outside wall, and you on the inside, one can guess that it is no easy task. It is best to take off your coat and watch and chain and empty your pockets. There is an opening, as it were, in the floor. You sit on the edge of this, catch hold of two bars in the wall and lower yourself backward down the opening till you are able to stretch out and reach the stone. As you do this the rest of the party hang on to your legs.

The precaution of taking off the watch and chain and removing money from your pockets is a very wise one, as you have to hang head downwards to get at the stone.

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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

GENERAL.

TRANSPLANTING RHUBARB.

W.H.—May rhubarb be transplanted with advantage in summer or autumn? Ans.—In autumn, but not in summer.

ADMISSION OF CHINESE.

Reader, Manitoba.—1. What are the conditions under which Chinamen are allowed to enter either, Canada, the United States or British Africa? 2. Are Chinese women allowed to enter any of these countries? Ans.—1. The Chinese may enter the Dominion of Canada on payment of a tax of five hundred dollars for each individual man, woman or child. This has proved prohibitive, and none have arrived since Jan. 1, 1904, when the extra tax came into force. They are not admitted to the United States except in the case of students, travellers or Chinese government officials, and the greatest difficulties are thrown in the way of these persons. The qualification for South Africa is an educational test. They are admitted if able to petition for admission in English or other European language. 2. Chinese women are only admitted to Canada and South Africa when accompanied by their husbands. They have to pay the same tax as the men in Canada.

BERNARDO DEL CARPIO.

J.E.M.—Kindly give the ballad 'Bernardo del Carpio,' by Mrs. Hemans; also one by J. G. Lockhart, Sir Walter Scott's son-in-law. Ans.—Bernardo del Carpio, a Spanish hero of the ninth century, has been represented in many ballads and chronicles, especially in relation to his efforts to bring about the release of his father. One of the best known of the ballads to English readers, is the following, by Mrs. Hemans, who explains in the preface that, the celebrated Spanish champion having made many ineffectual efforts to procure the release of his father, the Count Saldana, who had been imprisoned by King Alfonso, of Asturias, almost from the time of Bernardo's birth, at last took up arms in despair. The war which he maintained proved so destructive that the men of the land gathered round the king and united in demanding Saldana's liberty. Alfonso, accordingly, offered Bernardo immediate possession of his father's person in exchange for his castle of Carpio. Bernardo without hesitation gave up his stronghold, with all his captives; and being assured that his father was then on his way from prison, rode forth with the king to meet him. And when he saw his father approaching, he exclaimed, says the ancient chronicle, "Oh, God! is the Count of Saldana indeed coming?" "Look where he is," replied the cruel king, "and now go and greet him whom you have so long desired to see." The remainder of the story will be found related in the ballad. The chronicles and romances leave us nearly in the dark as to Bernardo's subsequent history.'

The warrior bowed his crested head, and tamed his heart of fire,
And sued the haughty king to free his long-imprisoned sire;
'I bring thee here my fortress keys, I bring my captive train;
I pledge thee faith, my liege, my lord; oh break my father's chain!'

'Rise, rise! even now thy father comes, a ransomed man this day:
Mount thy good horse, and thou and I will meet him on his way.'
Then lightly rose that loyal son, and bounded on his steed,
And urged, as if with lance in rest, the charger's foamy speed.

And lo! from far as on they passed, there came a glittering band,
With one that midst them stately rode, as a leader in the land;
'Now haste, Bernardo, haste! for there in very truth is he,
The father whom thy faithful heart hath yearned so long to see.'

His dark eye flashed, his proud breast heaved, his cheek's blood came and went;
He reached that grey-haired chieftain's side, and there dismounting bent;
A lowly knee to earth he bent, his father's hand he took—
What was there in its touch that all his fiery spirit shook?

That hand was cold—a frozen thing—it dropped from his like lead—
He looked up to the face above—the face was of the dead!
A plume waved o'er the noble brow—the brow was fixed and white—
He met at last his father's eyes—but in them was no sight!

Up from the ground he sprang, and gazed, but who could paint that gaze?
They hushed their very hearts, that saw its horror and amaze;
They might have chained him, as before that stony form he stood,
For the power was stricken from his arm, and from his lips the blood.

'Father'! at length he murmured low—and wept like childhood then,—
Talk not of grief till thou hast seen the tears of warlike men!—
He thought on all his glorious hopes, and all his young renown,—
He flung the falchion from his side, and in the dust sate down.

Then covering with his steel-gloved hands his darkly mournful brow,
'No more, there is no more,' he said, 'to lift the sword for now.
My king is false, my hope betrayed, my father—oh! the worth,
The glory and the loveliness, are passed away from earth!

'I thought to stand where banners waved, my sire! beside thee yet,
'I would that there our kindred blood on Spain's free soil had met,—
Thou wouldst have known my spirit then—for thee my fields were won,—
And thou hast perished in thy chains, as though thou hadst no son!'

Then, starting from the ground once more, he seized the monarch's rein,
Amidst the pale and wildered looks of all the courtier train;
And with a fleree o'ermastering [illegible] rearing warhorse led,
And sternly set them face to face—the king before the dead!

'Came I not forth, upon thy pledge, my father's hand to kiss?
Be still, and gaze thou on, false king! and tell me what is this?
The voice, the glance, the heart I sought—give answer, where are they?
If thou wouldst clear thy perjured soul, send life through this cold clay!

'Into these glassy eyes put light—be still! keep down thine ire,
Bid these white lips a blessing speak—this earth is not my sire!
Give me back him for whom I strove, for whom my blood was shed,—
Thou canst not?—and a king!—his dust be mountains on thy head!'

He loosed the steed; his slack hand fell—upon the silent face
He cast one long, deep, troubled look—then turned from that sad place:
His hope was crushed, his after-fate untold in martial strain,—
His banner led the spears no more amidst the hills of Spain.

The ballad 'Bernardo and Alphonso,' is a translation by John Gibson Lockhart, from an ancient Spanish ballad.

The incident reported in this ballad may be supposed to have occurred immediately after the funeral of the Count of Saldana:

With some good ten of his chosen men, Bernardo hath appeared
Before them all in the palace hall, the lying king to beard;
With cap in hand and eye on ground, he came in reverend guise,
But ever and anon he frowned and flame broke from his eyes.

'A curse upon thee,' cries the king, 'who comest unbid to me;
But what from traitor's blood should spring save traitors like to thee?
His sire, lords, had a traitor's heart, perchance our champion brave
May think it were a pious part to share Don Sancho's grave.'

'Whoever told this tale the king hath rashness to repeat,'
Cries Bernard, 'here my gage I fling before the liar's feet!
No treason was in Sancho's blood, no stain in mine doth lie;
Below the throne what wight will own the coward calumny?

'The blood that I like water shed, when Roland did advance,
By secret traitors hired and led to make us slaves of France;
The life of King Alphonso I saved at Roncesval,—
Your words, Lord King, are recompense abundant for it all.

'Your horse was down—your hope was flown—I saw the falchion shine,
That soon had drunk your royal blood, had I not ventured mine;
But memory soon of service done deserteth the ingrate,
And ye've thanked the son for life and crown by the father's bloody fate.

'Ye swore upon your kingly faith, to [illegible] Don Sancho free,
But curse upon your faltering [illegible] light he ne'er did see.
He died in dungeon cold and [illegible] phonso's base decree
And visage blind, and stiffened [illegible] all they gave to me.

'The king that swerveth from [illegible] hath stained his purple black
No Spanish lord will draw the [illegible] bind a liar's back;
But noble vengeance shall be [illegible] open hate I'll show—
The king hath injured Carpio [illegible] Bernard is his foe.'

'Seize, seize him'—loud the [illegible] scream—'There are a thousand
Let his foul blood this [illegible] What! Caitiffs, dye for [illegible]
Seize, seize the traitor!' [illegible] move a finger dareth,—
Bernardo standeth by the throne his sword he bareth.

He drew the falchion from the [illegible] held it up on high
And all the hall was still as [illegible] Bernard, 'Here am I.
And here is the sword that [illegible] excepting heaven and me
Fain would I know who dares [illegible] King, Conde, or Grandee!'

Then to his mouth the horn he [illegible] hung below his cloak)
His ten true men the signal [illegible] through the ring they broke
With helm on head and blade [illegible] knights the circle brake
And back the lordlings gaze [illegible] the false king to quake.

'Ha, Bernard,' quoth A[illegible] means this warlike guise?
Ye know full well I jested [illegible] worth I prize.'
But Bernard turned upon his [illegible] smiling passed away—
Long rued Alphonso and his [illegible] jesting of that day.

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Men of great intellect are usually great coffee drinkers, hence it is called the "intellectual beverage."

"Seal Brand" Coffee

has that wholesome quality as a morning beverage only found in pure coffee of the highest grade.

In 1 and 2 lb. sealed tins, at grocers.

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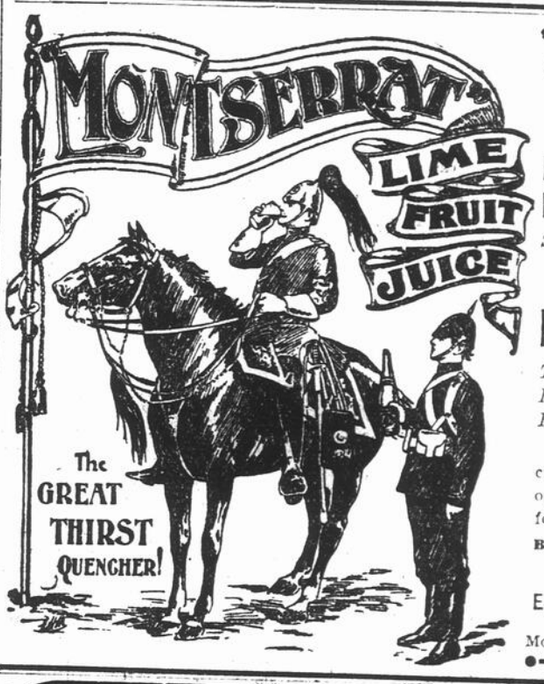

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HEALTHFUL INVIGORATING

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Just the drink for this weather.

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The best obtainable. Highest quality. Finest flavor.

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It is commonly inherited.

Few are entirely free from it.

Pale, weak, puny children are afflicted with it in nine cases out of ten, and many adults suffer from it.

Common indications are bunches in the neck, abscesses, cutaneous eruptions, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, rickets, catarrh, wasting, and general debility.

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Eradicate it, positively and absolutely. This statement is based on the thousands of permanent cures these medicines have wrought.

'The face of my little girl from the time she was three months old, broke out and was covered with scabs. We gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla and it cured her.'—T. M. CARLING, Clinton, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises, to cure and keeps the promise

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Easily discouraged? Things look dark? Can't sleep? Restless and worn out? "Nervous exhaustion," your doctor says. Ask him to tell you all about Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Sold for 60 years.

J. C. Ayer Co. Lowell, Mass.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

N.Y. Central trains leave Windsor Station

N.Y. Central trains leave Windsor Station
... Albany and New York, 8.00 a.m.
... daily. 7.30 p.m. daily.
... intermediate points, 10.20 a.m., 2
... daily except Sunday. 9.45 a.m.

... arrive as follows
... Albany, Utica and Malone, 9.10 a.m.
... daily except Sunday.
... intermediate points, 8.25 a.m.
... except Sunday. 4.30 p.m. daily
9.30 p.m. Sunday only.

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

... to Sept. 7th, 1904.
... 9.30 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily.
... ham, etc., †3.30, †9.00 a.m., 1.40
... only), †4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m. daily
... 7.45 p.m. daily.
... ate, †9.00 a.m., 7.45 p.m. daily
... 30 a.m., †4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m. daily
... and Halifax, N.S., 7.25 p.m., Sat-
... 9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., and 7.45 p.m.
... intermediate stations, 5.15 p.m.
... days and Sundays) Saturdays, 1.30
... Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto,
... p.m. daily.
... St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc.
... a.m., 9.40 a.m. daily. †4.00 p.m.,
... 10 p.m. daily.
... Victoria, 9.40 a.m., 9.

Trains ... at Windsor Street Station as follows:

... ham, etc., 8.15 a.m. daily,
... Monday), †11.55 a.m. and †7.05
... daily, and †9.15 p.m
... a.m. except Monday, †11.55
... St. John, N.B., 8.05 a.m. daily
... 7.35 a.m. daily, and †7.15 p.m.
... Ste. Marie and Ottawa, 8.00 a.m
... 9.00 a.m. daily, 6.30 p.m. daily.
... p.m., 8 a.m. daily, †11.45 a.m.,
... †7.00 p.m

Leave Place Viger Station:

... a.m., 2.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m. daily.
... Gabriel, †8.45 a.m., †3.00 p.m.
... a.m., †5.45 p.m.
... 4.30 p.m.
... a.m. (1.45 p.m. Sat. only) †5.30 p.m.
... except Saturdays and Sundays
... a.m., (11.25 p.m., 4.30 p.m.
... ars. 5.22 p.m. instead of 5.30 p.m.
... Therese and intermediate stations
... a.m., †4.30 p.m., †5.30 p.m., †5.45 p.m.
... except Saturday and Sunday) 1.45 p.m.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

... Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m. daily, † 2.45 p.m.
... Ottawa †11.30 a.m., †10.30 p.m, 8t
... 9.50 a.m., †6.55 p.m., St. Lin
... Eustache, †9.25 a.m., †6.55 p.m.
... Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel
... and †6.25 p.m.
... Saturday.

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

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

Corrected to August 25th, 1904.
... Granby.
... Marieville, Farnham, Waterloo.
... Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington
... Massena Springs.
... St. Johns, Rouse's Pt. New York via D&H
... Sherbrooke, Portland.
... Valleyfield, and O. A. & P. S. Ry.
... Detroit, Chicago, Buffalo.
... New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
... Brockville-Kingston, Toronto, Valleyfield.
... New York via D. & H.
... St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington, White
... Ottawa, Valleyfield.
... Brockville and intermediate stations.
... Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Island Pond
... Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Hemming-
... St. Johns, Rouse's Point.
... Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.
... St. Hyacinthe.
... Granby.
... St. Johns, St. Albans.
... New York via D. & H.
... Brockville, Kingston, Toronto.
... Brockville, Sherbrooke and Portland.
... New York via D. & H.
... Boston, Springfield and New York, via
... Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station:

... Lennoxville.
... New York via D. & H.
... Portland and Quebec.
... New York, Boston and C.V.R.
... Chicago, Detroit and Toronto.
... Granby.
... Hyacinthe
... Rouse's Point.
... Huntington, Hemmingford.
... Waterloo, Farnham and C.V.R. points
... Ottawa and Valleyfield.
... Brockville.
... Island Pond, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
... St. Johns, St. Albans, White River Jct.
... New York via D. & H.
... Massena Springs.
... Chicago, Detroit, Toronto.
... Ottawa via C. A. R.
... Waterloo, Farnham
... Quebec, Portland.
... Toronto
... Granby
... Montreal via C.V.R.
... New York via D. and H.
... Ottawa via C. A. R.
... New York and Boston, via C.V.R.

Suburban Train Service.

... 6.30, 6.25, 7.20, 7.45, 8.40, 9.30 daily,
... 12.10, 1.30 (ex. Sat.), 2.15 (Sat. only
... 4.15, 5.15, 8.00, 9.00 daily, 11.25 p.m. daily)
... 6.30, 8.01 a.m., 12.10 noon, 1.14
... 6.21 p.m.
... and Vaudreuil—6.25, 7.45, 8.40, 9.30
... p.m. daily, 1.35 Sat. only, 2.15 Sat.
... 4.15, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 8.00, 9.00 daily, 10.30
... 11.25 p.m. daily.
... 6.25, 7.20, 7.35, 7.45, 8.40, 9.30
... 1.30 ex. Sat., 1.35 Sat. only, 2.15
... 4.15, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 8.00, 9.00 daily.
... 6.20, 8.46 a.m., 12.15, 5.17, 6.22 p.m.
... 6.45, 6.40, 6.45, 6.55, 7.00, 7.21, 8.00,
... 11.31 Sat. only, 1.35, 1.45 Sat. only,
... and 8.m., 4.15, 4.20, 4.45, 5.01, 5.16,
... 8.40, 8.00, 8.10, 8.40, 10.31 p.m. Fri.

City Ticket Office, 137 St. James St., (W.H. Chaney, Agent), and Bonaventure station.

International Trains leave Bonaventure Depot as follows:

... Drummondville, Levis (Quebec),
... Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup, Ca-
... Metis and intermediate sta.
... daily except Sunday.
... Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Cacou-
... Metis, Campbellton, Moncton,
... Sydney and Halifax, noon daily
... Bay, Riv. du Loup, Cacouna, Bic
... 7.45 p.m. daily except Sunday.
... Campbellton, Moncton, St. John and
... daily except Saturday.
... Drummondville, Quebec, Riviere
... Campbellton and intermediate stations.
... except Sunday.
... Beloeil, St. Hyacinthe, Drummond
... intermediate stations, 4.45 p.m
... Sunday.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Depot as follows:

... Sydney, Truro, St. John, Moncton
... Little Metis, Bic, Cacouna, Riviere
... St. Hyacinthe, daily except
... p.m.
... Little Metis, Bic, Cacouna, Riviere
... Bay, Quebec, Levis, Drum
... Hyacinthe and intermediate
... p.m., daily except Sunday.
... Cacouna, Riv du Loup, Murray
... p.m daily except Sunday.
... John, Moncton, Campbellton
... daily except Monday.
... Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, Beloeil
... intermediate stations at 10.30
... Sunday.

J. W. BRYSON,
City Pass Agent, 143 St. James St.
Telephone Main 615

Southern Railway of Canada, leave corner Moreau and St. Catherine Sts.

... Epiphanie, Joliette, Shawinigan
... and Quebec, 8.50 a.m.
... Falls, Grand Mere, New
... and Hawkesbury, 5.35 p.m.
... close connections with C. P.
... Montreal 5.30 p.m. and on Satur-

Trains arrive as Follows:

... Lachute, Joliette, Shawinigan
... Mere, etc., 9.15 a.m.
... intermediate stations 6.00 p.m.

OLD HARRY.

(Harry Arlington, in the 'Australasian.')

His madness was rich in its variety. Not that it was without leading lines along which he usually moved. But he dressed his performance always in some startling new feature that never failed to catch our interest. This was the reason, I suppose, why the old man fascinated us equally when as little children we climbed, half-scared, about his knees, and afterwards as we grew to manhood and worked beside him. And what a store of wonderment he was for a child! None of us children remembered his introduction to the place. When we asked mother she told us that our father, who died when we were mites, had 'picked him up somewhere.' So we accepted him as part of the home, just as we did old 'Paddy,' the half-draught, and 'Shelty,' the Shetland pony, who seemed as safe from old age as the great gums that waved around the house.

We knew him as 'Old Harry.' I suppose he was once a youth and subsequently middle-aged, but to us such stages in his development seemed scarcely possible. When as toddling children we sat with him on Saturday afternoons, half-charmed, half-frighted by his madness, his long hair and beard were as snowy white as they were twenty years later. We used then to hang about him, listening to his strange mutterings, or coaxing him into the construction of a cart or the cutting of a 'bull-roarer.' Neighbors warned mother about trusting us with the old warrior. But she had no apprehensions. She seemed to recognize that with all his strange imagings, and wild, thunderous outbursts, his violence was never local. His was a grievance against a far-away and earlier life.

We learned early to know when we should leave him. When his flashing grey eyes became particularly restless and bright, when his muttering ceased, and his features became strained, when his lips moved quickly without sound—then we knew that one of his storms was approaching, and made ready to go. Suddenly he would lift his fine head to a keen poise, and stiffen up his body. Swift glances would be flashed over each shoulder, and as we slipped away towards the house, there would be a 'What?' or a 'Who?' in tones startled and dramatic. The old head would again be poised to listen more intently. 'What?' again in tones more shrill. Then would follow the repudiation in a wild torrent of oaths and abuse. As we grew older and began to analyze his moods, we built for him a past, and found a reason for every strange action.

His storms began always in an imagined charge against him. For half an hour we would see the idea worrying him. Then he would deliberately listen and pick it up, and as he thundered back his defiance there would be pauses in which he would give utterance in other voices. 'Guilty,' he would repeat in low, snarling tones of proud scorn, as if catching up the word from an accuser. 'Guilty! the world holds him guilty' (he referred to himself always in the third person), and then, with a fierce yell, would ring the reply, 'The world; he guilty. D——n the world. The world is a liar—a liar. Do you hear? The whole world is a damnable liar!'

He would break off abruptly. The second voice would again intervene. 'But the court says it—the army says it—she says it.' Then another volley of denunciation. 'She?' he would cry savagely. 'Who said that she says it? It's a lie—the court is a lie—the army a lie.'

His command of voices and language was inexhaustible. Nothing delighted us better on winter evenings than to steal down to his hut and to sit with him about the fire. I can recall his face now, clearly outlined by the background of glowing coals. His strong features and fine forehead, his white hair brushed straight back, and streaming on to his shoulders, his long, white beard. We early reached the decision that he had led troops in Her Majesty's army. He would snap out orders, and cheer his men for an hour, regardless of our presence. We loved those army nights, my brother George particularly. To George there was no doubt that the old man had fought at the Crimea, and flashed his sabre among Russia's guns at Balaclava. His whole bearing, too, was soldierly. Standing well over six feet, he walked with a snap and at a pace that made us shuffle when he must have been close to the eighties, and we bordering on the twenties.

He also rode and drove in a style that suggested heroics. He continued to back the old Shetland pony long after her propensity for standing on her head led us to discard her. Falls never troubled him.

With his long legs dangling almost to the ground, he would go yelling on the pony up the road for the bi-weekly mail; and it was no unusual sight to see him with the pony reined up short, out in the middle of the sixty-acre paddock, while the 'other fellow' laid a few charges, and was violently denounced.

He used to startle the occasional visitor. His method of cutting wood was to us no novelty. But when a stranger beheld his long figure, with flowing white mane, buttoned up to the chin, and topped with a tiny red skull cap, as his wonted dress summer and winter—when one unaccustomed to the place saw him thus, with his axe poised suddenly in mid-air, flinging epithets at an imaginary being over alternate shoulders, and swearing with the richness of a vocabulary nurtured in the army and developed in the Australian back country, the impression caused was always lasting. The old man had also an entertaining habit of aiming a hack at a log to the accompaniment of an oath, and then, skipping lightly with the axe across to the other side, where he would have another shy at the log, and then hop back again; and so on, with a chop from alternate sides, until the wood was worried through.

One February day, when my mother's little garden, after blazing out brilliantly in the spring and early summer, had faded away to its customary New Year dust-heap, old Harry walked proudly into the kitchen, and asked for 'the missus.' He carried a little bunch of blooms and some foliage, which he handed to mother with great satisfaction.

'Flowers!' exclaimed mother, with genuine delight. 'Roses! Where did you get them? Who gave——'

'He grew them,' replied the old fellow, with manifest pride, referring, of course, to himself; 'grew them in his garden.'

'Garden, Harry?' asked my mother. 'What garden?'

'His garden on the river,' said Harry. 'Fine garden. What? Fine garden. My word! Acres of 'em. What? Acres; yes, acres.'

We found that he had started a little patch on an extreme headland about which the river curled. As the years went on, he planted other plots, each protected by a few stakes. Some he tended from season to season; others he planted only to forget. Late in the summer nights, after he had sweated through blazing days, pitching sheaves or turning a winnower, we would hear his voice ringing out across the timbered paddock that led down to the river, where he trudged with his kerosene-tin buckets up and down to the water's edge, startling the roosting birds, and scaring the 'possums with his wild declamations against his accusers, or his cheering leadership of armed men.

For 'little George,' as Harry called him, from the time he was in arms until my brother could look horizontally into his eyes, the old man would do anything. And George in his turn was always champion-in-chief of the old man's interests. With an imagination that was generally ranging out beyond our boundary fences, George decided as a boy that he had been an officer, with a brilliant Crimean career, who, after returning to England, was convicted on some charge of which he was innocent. The disgrace broke the heart and deranged the mind of this young fighter, and a wandering unconscious life in Australia followed.

'Old Harry has been a fine officer, hasn't he, mother?' George would say as a child. 'And when I'm a man, I'll be a soldier, too, won't I?' And my mother would smile at him, and reply—'Perhaps, my boy, perhaps.' She could not then divine that the harboring on the farm of the old fanatic was afterwards to cause her to give to her country the life of her eldest son.

When volunteers were called for South Africa, both George and I caught the fever badly. We could not both go; that was plain. One of us had to stay and maintain the old struggle of crops versus debts. George argued that as he was the elder he had first right. I urged that being the elder his place was with mother and the girls. So we tossed for it. Down behind the stable one Sunday morning George skied a penny and won. Three days later he was in Melbourne. In a week he was accepted and in camp.

A month afterwards he came home by the night train to spend a day, and say good-by. There was great excitement. Mother was in a flutter between fear and 'pride.

As we rode out of the little township, I was silent with envy at George in his uniform; while he rattled along enthusiastically about the life in camp and the prospect in Africa. We covered the six miles home in record time. Mother and the girls rushed out to meet us. Across the yard the hut door opened. 'Has he come?' called Harry. He stepped rapidly towards us. His old form was as erect and his stride as quick as ever; but we had noticed of late that he rolled slightly in his gait, like a spent horse.

'Has he come?' he repeated. 'Has Little George come?'

George stepped to meet him. 'My word!' exclaimed the old man, as he grasped his hand. 'My word! My word!' He placed his hands on George's arms and felt the uniform carefully, rubbing the cloth between his fingers. Then, looking into the eyes of the young giant before him, he added, 'Going to fight, eh? Little George going to fight? My word! What? Fight, yes, fight; going out to fight.'

At George's suggestion we took him in with us to supper. But the old man would not eat. His gaze never left my brother, and his intense excitement was manifest. He sat away from the table at the fire, with his eyes blazing and his fingers twisting and unfolding. Then, as we laughed and talked, he began to mutter. At times his scrappy utterances broke through the general conversation.

'Khaki! He was asking himself, playing on the word which he had heard us using. 'Khaki? What? Ought to be red. Yes, yes; ought to be red; yes, red.' Some time later I noticed him half rise, hesitate, and sink back again into his chair. 'Old?' he muttered. 'Old?' no fear; he's not so old. Young enough to fight. My word. . . . What? Ask her. Ask the Missus.'

He rose and stepped towards Mother. We all looked up. He touched her hesitatingly on the shoulder. His hand trembled, and his face was illumined by a great excitement.

'Yes, Harry?' said my mother.

'Don't you think,' began the old man, slowly; 'don't you think he ought to be going, too?'

'What, you, Harry?' said my mother, very gently, 'Where?'

'Out to fight,' he replied, in a tone that might have been the pleading of youth. 'Don't you think you ought to let him go to look after little George? He's used to fighting—done heaps of it. Yes, heaps of it. You'd better send him to take care of the boy.

There was a mist over my mother's eyes. She took his withered hand in hers. 'My good old friend,' she said, unsteadily, 'if there's any one who could keep my boy safe I know it would be you. But we could not spare you, Harry. We couldn't get on without you. I want you too badly at home.'

'Yes,' said George, 'you are to look after the place, Harry, while I'm away. It would not do for us all to go.'

We assured him in turn that his value to the farm was too great for him to 'go fighting.' But he was not satisfied. His excitement continued to rise until we went away to bed.

Mother came round to our room later and took away George's uniform. There had been a slight shower as we had ridden home, and although George declared them dry she insisted on carrying them off to the fire. We talked for an hour when my brother, who appreciated his bed after a week in camp, dropped off to sleep. But I continued to toss restlessly until a couple of hours before dawn, when I got up and went round to the dining-room. As I approached I heard Harry's voice. Opening the door gently I was about to enter, when a remarkable sight arrested me. The old man was standing fully uniformed in my brother's clothes. His long white hair and beard streamed down over the jacket. The little forage cap was stuck jauntily over one ear. Something I could not see plainly, attached to a greasy old piece of cord, was engaging his anxious attention. He fingered it eagerly. Trembling with excitement he turned over his bundle of discarded clothes, and produced his pocket knife. Then, severing the string he held up in the light a little Maltese metal cross. For a minute he gazed fixedly at it, and then pressed it to his breast. As he stood erect with his back to the fire, his form was reflected from the mirror which hung over the mantelpiece His lips were parted, but he was too moved to speak. His face twitched strangely. He passed his hands over his eyes as if trying to clear away something which lay on his understanding. A tremor passed through his frame. He turned round facing the fireplace, and lifting his eyes, came face to face with his own wonderful reflection in the glass. Unconsciousness to his old age had always been paramount in his madness. As his eyes looked into those before him he started violently. He moved again, as though to see if the image before him was really his. He lifted a shaking hand and touched his snowy beard and hair. The first light of forty years seemed to have burst over him. He uttered a hoarse, gurgling cry, clasped his hands to his eyes, and staggered back.

I strode forward and caught him in my arms, but he sank heavily. As I knelt beside his dead body a beam from the fire struck the little cross on his breast. Bending closer I read, 'For Valor.'

Advertisements.

You have 115 kinds of Bread to choose from with JAMES STRACHAN, Bakers to Royalty.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE SOAP-BOX GARDEN.

(By Rosalind Richards.)

The children sat in a row on the fence, dangling their feet. They were trying hard to think of something to give to Johnny Henderson, who had had a bad fall when they were all playing in the barn. The doctor said that poor Johnny would have to lie still nearly all summer, and the children did not see how he was possibly going to bear it.

'We ought to buy him something very nice indeed,' said Nan, 'for it was our barn that he fell out of!'

'What is the use of saying that?' said Bobby, dolefully. 'You know perfectly well we have only got nine cents left from our allowances, for we have counted it at least six times this morning! I wish we had never bought that garden squirt. It cost a great deal more than it has ever squirted.'

'We might give him the guinea-pigs,' suggested Barbara. 'They do not smell so very much, and we could feed them for him every day.'

'I don't think Mrs. Henderson is the kind of person to take at all to guinea-pigs,' objected Bobby; 'even Mother says they are untidy.'

'I have been thinking of a thing,' said Brother slowly from his end of the fence. 'I have been thinking of it all this morning. He said that what he minds most is that he can't have any garden while we are having ours. Why can't we make a little garden for him to have beside his bed?'

The children jumped down excitedly.

'Oh,' said Nan, 'but I don't think Mrs. Henderson would like gardens on the floor.'

'How stupid you can sometimes be, Nan,' said Bobby. 'It will be perfectly splendid. He doesn't mean on the floor, do you, Brother? He means in a box, and there is a wooden soap-box in the barn'—

'And Mother promised us geranium slips!'

'He can plant apple seeds and have an orchard!'

'And he can use the squirt!'

There never was a more delightful garden. Mother let them paint it themselves, from a pot of dark green paint they found out in the barn. They filled it with fine, rich earth, sifted and crumbled with their own fingers, and then came the planting, which Papa helped them with, showing them how to draw straight little furrows for the seeds, and whittling white stakes to mark the ends of the rows.

'Of course nothing will probably show for weeks,' the children explained to Johnny, lying hot and restless on his sofa, 'and perhaps nothing ever will come up at all, because of its being only in a box, but if they do grow, it will be so exciting!'

They did not have to wait long. The houses are close together, and on the fifth morning the bell which Bobby had rigged with a string from his window to Johnny's rang excitedly.

Johnny was sitting up, flushed with pleasure, the languid look all gone.

'Look!' he said, 'here in the corner! Something green is showing!'

'It's the radishes!' shrieked Nan, 'it actually is! See their darling little green shoots looking up, with the seed-husks still on their heads! And just beyond the ground is cracked to show where more will come!'

'Perhaps the lettuce will show to-morrow,' said Barbara, in an awe-struck whisper. 'It's here in the next row, and then come beans. O John and perhaps you can have them for supper when you are grown up—I mean when they are! And Brother thought of it all himself,' she added generously.

The next day the radishes were fairly up, sunning their red stems in a brave little row. Four days later came the lettuce, and then the fat, yellow-green noses of four hyacinths, for this was a very mixed-up kind of garden. The children were absorbed in watching, and very nearly drowned the poor soap-box at first in their zeal for watering it. There were the radish and lettuce seeds, which they had bought with their own money, beans from the kitchen, some corn, the hyacinths, which Mother gave, two geranium slips, and orange and lemon seeds, wich actually sprouted and sent up the shoots of four tiny trees!

Long after everything was accounted for a curious dark shoot showed in the very middle of the bed. The children looked and wondered.

'Perhaps it is a lily, and got here by mistake,' suggested Nan; 'perhaps a water lily!'

'Don't be foolish,' said Bobby, 'perhaps Cook or somebody has put in an onion.'

'I know what it is,' said Brother slowly, 'it is my date palm. Nan said that I was swallowing my date stones, but instead I only sucked and sucked them, and I planted them here in the middle, and now one has come up. I thinked it would.'

'O-o-o-o-Oh!' said Barbara in a long sigh of rapture, 'and when it is big enough we can have an oasis of our very own, at least of John's, and sit there when we are playing camel and eat dates!'

Everybody laughed, and just then Mother came over with a covered basket.

'I have brought over some of our honey, John,' she said, 'because I do believe the bees made part of it from your hyacinths. Here are fresh rolls, too, and I thought you could all have a little feast together. But what I really came over to say was that Papa is so pleased with the way you have kept your gardens that he is going to let you have the corner of the big garden, where the strawberry bed is, all to yourselves. It is right next your raspberry bed, John, and your mother says you may have part of that for your own as soon as you are well. You can take down the fence, so that it will be all one garden, and if you will raise strawberries and raspberries for me, I don't see why you can't earn money enough to build the summer house you were talking about, and for all the lilies and roses you want besides!'

—'Exchange.'

DAILY TEXT.

September 17.

As soon as she heard that she arose quickly, and came unto him.—John xi., 29.

If quiet and peace could only be had by withdrawing from the duties and occupations of active life, then quiet and peace for most of us could never be. It is not in our power to fly to some far and still retreat in whose quiet we may escape the evils and troubles here. And the corner will never be found in this world where care and evil shall be unknown by human beings. But the peace which the Saviour gives his own is peace of heart and mind amid daily duties. It is that 'central peace' which may subsist at the heart of endless agitation.—A. K. H. Boyd, D.D.

God sends His angels, cloud and fire,
To lead us o'er the desert sand.
—Whittier.

65 YEARS OF CONSTANT USE.

A customer writes Messrs. Chickering, of Boston: 'I wish to buy a Chickering Piano, as I know they are good. We have had one in the family for 65 years and it is still in wonderfully good condition. C. W. Lindsay, Limited, Sole Agents. Head Office, 2366 St. Catherine street. East End Branch, 1622 St. Catherine street.

Advertisements.

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And you can write in thirty-six languages on the same machine. The first universal Typewriter. The only writing machine which has a hundred series of characters, instantly interchangeable.

The only Machine producing a perfect and permanent alignment with an absolutely uniform impression, without regard to the touch. The HAMMOND makes the finest writing in the world. It writes like printing, and prints like writing.

Send for our Catalogue, and we will have our nearest representative call on you.

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GENERAL OFFICES AND FACTORY,
69th & 70th Sts., EAST RIVER, New York, N.Y.

Quack-Quack-Quack!

DUCK SHOOTING NOW ON!

Buy your Loaded Shells from us. We save you money. 12 Gauge, our own loading, Dupont or Schultz Powders, $3.25 per 100. Large assortment of Guns, Rifles, Hunting Coats, and General Sporting Goods.

DECOY DUCKS, $5.00, $6.00, $7.00 Dozen.

T. COSTEN & CO.,
1696 NOTRE DAME STREET.
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You Buy

—Orange Meat and you secure the best-of-wheat breakfast cereal. Combined by a special process with a special product, it yields the full nutriment of the wheat in a most palatable form.

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—A coupon in every 15c. package redeemable at our address with handsome heavy plated silver teaspoons, dessertspoons, tablespoons, sugar shells and butter knives.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

ORANGE MEAT

He will show you samples of the the premiums, then send your coupons to

The FRONTENAC CEREAL CO., Ltd.,
43 SCOTT ST., TORONTO

BIBLE TRUTH.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

ON HIS BOSOM. AT HIS FEET.

Bosom is used in Scripture as a symbol of comfort, safety and rest (Num. xi., 12; Isa. xl., 11). In the New Testament it is used six times. In Luke vi., 38, it refers to the custom of carrying articles or food in a bag at the bosom. In Luke xvi., 22, Abraham's bosom represents a place of honor. In Acts xxvii., 39, the word is used for a creek or bay where a vessel may shelter. In John i., 18, it implies the sonship of Jesus, ever in the Father's bosom, having constant, intimate fellowship with Him. Jesus is the only one who can show us plainly of the Father (John xvi., 25). In His bosom it is the blessed privilege of all God's children to rest. So near and dear to God, nearer and dearer they cannot be. His bosom is the secure resting-place of every believer. In John xiii., 23, we read of one disciple, whose privilege it was to rest his head on the breast of his much-loved Lord. In Rev. i. we read of the same disciple, beholding Jesus in His glorified form. Overcome by the vision, John falls at Christ's feet as if he were dead. The right hand of the loving Jesus is laid upon John, and the words uttered, 'Do not be afraid.' Ah, what will be our feeling as we get the first glimpse of our glorified Lord? Will it not be one of reverential worship? There may be here perfect, trustful love, but no irreverent familiarity.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto

Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Advertisements.

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We solicit your inspection before making your purchases in the following lines:—

Up-to-date HATS, Stiff or Soft Felt, in British or American make, newest blocks, exceptional values at .. .. ..

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

...LIGIOUS NEWS.

...committee of the City ...e granted permission to ... Band of Hope Union to ...ctures on 'Alcohol' in ...

...n Government has issued ...order in the line of tem... the present no beverage ...n the army canteens at ...except tea, coffee and lem... experiment succeeds there ...ed elsewhere.

...er than fifty-four North ...way lines total abstinence, ...is assisted upon by the ...ires on fifteen abstinence ...on as to time of duty; ...companies insist on ab... essential to promotion, and ...employee's signature to the ...ge is required before en...

...Christian Endeavor Union ...Malta early in May. Geo... difficulties prevent the Union ...anization from going out... Samoa, viz., the islands of ... Manono, and Apolima; ...ver Societies in Tutuila ...nited States America Pro... of the Samoan out-sta... Tokelau and Ellice Groups ...ed, and will share in the ...organization by corre... the interchange of visits, ...Endeavor literature to ... the Union in the Samoan ...

...China Religious Tract So... the last report of this so... that, during the twenty-... the society's existence, no ...,208,213 publications have ... The rapid advance which ...e of recent years can be ...mparison of the following ... 1876, the year the socie... the circulation was only ... In 1889 this had risen ... while last year the issue ... The rapidly increasing ...Christian literature is one ...ful features of work in China ...evidences of its helpful in... being received continually.

...mperance movement has made ...trides in France during the ... Absinthe-drinking is the ... of Frenchmen, and had be... a danger that the crusade ...ainst it is in particular against ...form of alcoholic spirit. The ... has entered into the move... in all barracks picture-posters ...displaying the words 'Alcohol ...' and a series of illustra... ...ring careers of the sober man ...drunkard. The sale of spirits ... is forbidden. In all the ...rooms similar to those in the ... displayed, and the teachers ...children instruction on the evil ...alcohol. The 'Anti-Alcoholic ... founded originally among the ...nts by a doctor, now has all ... the community—Catholics, Pro... and Jews—in its membership, ...bers many thousands. A lit... button is the badge. The pledge ...only taken for one year only, ...ewed, and is against spirit-drink... does not cover wine. But as ...e of the movement great ... French people are becoming ...ers.

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

FOUR BEER HALLS AND DRINKING DENS.

...n an American journal says: ...nearly two thousand bar... waiters to serve the pat... World's Fair on the grounds ...Louisiana Purchase Exposition at ...time. These bartenders and ...serve the crowds from fifty-four ...drinking bazaars, and res... whose chief sale is beer. ...e exposition is hardly more ...antic beer preserve. Many of ...attractions are hidden behind ... Beer and wine exhibits, ...proportion to the legitimate ...appear everywhere, in nearly ...n of the great show. ...rload after carload of stuff ...out by the nearly two thous... and bartenders, no such ...orrent of beer has probably ...n view in the history of the ..., perhaps, during the Span... ...er the regime of the army ...

...ming of the great exhibi... Louis brewers made an im... ...ribution to the managers, ...ose $400,000. This contribu... made with the understanding ...beer interests would have a ...'in of way' in opportunities to ...n new back.' How faithful... managers kept their agree... ...sual tour of the grounds ...the brewer men are 'getting ...'s worth.'

...ties, they are all operated on a quasi blind-tiger basis. For when the question of license came up the noble court was disposed to be 'accommodating.' It was solemnly decided by a St. Louis disciple of Attorney-General Griggs that it was not necessary for each of the fifty-four beer halls on the grounds to take out a license—that if the exposition simply took out a single 'blanket license' for the entire grounds, it would be unnecessary for the fifty-four patriots to do likewise.

And so the whole institution was practically turned over to the brewers to be squeezed like a gigantic lemon.

As the visitor crosses the 'Joliet' bridge to the entrance of the Education building, the first exhibit that he encounters is that of a Milwaukee brewery school. The word 'Joliet,' with its famous penitentiary, has a most sinister relationship with the brewery 'school.' At the opposite side of the Educational building is a model jail to take care of the products of the brewery school while on their way to 'Joliet.'

On another part of the grounds—between the Fine Arts building and the Boer War exhibit, is another exceedingly instructive 'educational exhibit.' It consists of a model country school house in a little grove—a quaint, neat little building with a janitor to sweep it out. Only a few feet away and in the same grove, is a mammoth beer hall with great signs displayed extolling the merits of 'A. B. C.' beer. Everybody should take their children around to these two 'educational exhibits' and explain to the little ones the merits of 'A.B.C.' beer.

In the Transportation building another strange phenomenon presents itself. An exhibit is made of a mammoth model brewer's car and beside it stands meekly a model gospel waggon. The gospel waggon appears somewhat ashamed of its company, but it is fastened and cannot get away.

Back of the Manufacturers' building is found a 'Model City.' At one end is a beer garden, and at the other is a bucket shop in full operation. Just outside the 'city limits' is situated the headquarters of the W. C. T. U. The brewers forgot to 'chuck in' a Y. M. C. A. building.

In the splendid Philippine exhibit two more beer gardens are situated among the Tagals and the Igorrotes. The whole reservation is fenced in, and it costs 25 cents to get beyond the stockades. The two beer gardens within the enclosure are doubtless designed to prevent the 'savages' from drinking at the outside 'resorts.' Tempting displays of Manilla beer, vino, anisado, and divers other horrid things appear in the native exhibits.

Even Washington University Buildings, taken possession of for 'Administration' purposes, are made to harbor more 'beer' interests. And why not? For did not Adolphus Busch, in 1900, donate the money to build the 'Busch Annex' building of the University, and did he not get the privilege of operating a saloon on the grounds during its construction to furnish the workmen with beer? So now, in deference to the celebrated brewer, the 'Administration restaurant,' built in the University grounds, and directly in the rear of the 'Busch Annex,' is now turned into a beer hall for the sale of Busch's liquor.

Opposite the Agricultural Building, on University Way, is situated the 'Model Poultry Farm.' It is squeezed in between two beer halls, one of which parades itself in a 'chicken restaurant.'

Even on the 'big hill,' the 'West Terrace' of 'Festival Hall' is turned into a snake hole for the sale of bad beer. Every morning at eight o'clock, as a prelude to the opening of the beer hall, there is given a sacred organ recital in Festival Hall. The organ moans and complains for an hour or so, and then the boozing ken in West Terrace opens and trouble begins.

In Agricultural building proper, from twenty to twenty-five of the whole space is taken up with exhibits of intoxicants of various sorts and from various countries. John Dewar & Son, from Perth, Scotland, have a reproduction of the 'House of the Maid of Perth,' whatever that is. This is the firm from whom Andrew Carnegie bought a barrel of whiskey years ago and presented to President Harrison. Harrison never told how the stuff tasted. It is said to be the same sort of whiskey eighteen cases of which Bishop Potter brought from England a few years ago and tried to evade payment of the forty-dollar duty on it. The Bishop has since resigned the presidency of the Church Temperance Society. This whiskey evidently cured him of temperance. It must be a very attractive drug.

There are Portuguese wines by the rood; wines from Peru, Argentine Republic, Austria, New South Wales, and nearly every wine producing country on earth.

There is an exhibit of 'Kentucky whiskey' of extensive proportions, and recently the liquor press had a cat-and-dog time because they discovered that the stuff had never been in 'Kentucky,' much less made there.

In a dark corner of the building is a display of 'punsch' from merry Sweden. But the corner is not half so dark as the basement of King Oscar's Palace in Stockholm where most of the 'Swedish punsch' used in Scandinavia and Denmark is manufactured.

Mexico has several exhibits of beer, but they have to put various embalming fluids into the stuff to preserve it, as did Egan the beef which he fed out to the soldiers.

Almost in the middle of the great building is an enormous display of California wines. The exhibit is presented by a syndicate of California wine dealers who have a man in charge singing the praises of the juice. Some of the inscriptions on the exhibit are touching indeed. How is this:—

'Sweet is old wine,
'It cheers the sad;
'Revives the old,
'Inspires the young.'

Here is another still more pathetic, distilled from the Rubaiyat:

think; and at the same time made it a sin to drink?'

Then the alcoholic bard dips into Scripture with 'drink no longer water, but use a little wine.' (Tim. v., 23.)

'Did God set grapes a-growing, do you Timothy would be astonished to find that the liquor dealers had cribbed Paul's letter to him to advertise California wine. There is the 'Wine that maketh glad the heart of man,' and also the 'Wine which cheereth God and men.'

Not far from the 'wine which cheereth God and men' is an exhibit of a certain brand of whiskey which is described as 'delicious and nutritious.' This is one of the brands of whiskey which was analysed in Manilla four years ago, and which was found to be made from alcohol distilled from the slops of Filipino sugar factories as a base, and various things from tobacco juice to muriatic acid to create the 'whiskey' flavor. This celebrated 'whiskey' is now nigh the centre of the 'Pure Food' display of the great fair. It is officially described as 'sweet breath from the sun-kissed fields'; it is 'sound and smooth,' it is the 'safest for the sick room.'

Close by is the exhibit of the Brotherhood Wine' Company. There is 'Port wine,' and various other wines in the lot. Edward R. Emerson, president of this company, positively states in his book, 'Story of the Vine,' that there is practically no such thing as pure 'Port Wine' in America, or brought to America.' Yet he has his alcoholic truck in the 'pure food dipouay.'

At the rear of the great agricultural building is a distillery running in full blast, with a United States bonded warehouse in the rear.

When one enters the Manufacturers' building, he runs square into a big exhibit of 'Portuguese wines,' and Emerson says that pure 'Portuguese wines' seldom or ever get away from Portugal and that the Portuguese themselves drink adulterated wines. So there you are.

At the 'Administration entrance' is found an exhibit of modern fire apparatus—Hale's Fire Fighters. These men build a fire of real stuff and then put it out amid the huzzas of the multitude, who paid twenty-five cents a head to have their lives saved from the fire demon. But in order to get into the Great Fire Shoe, one must walk through a gigantic beer hall four hundred feet long, double decked to make more space for the drinkers.

There is also an elaborate display called 'Ancient Rome.' According to the exhibition version, 'Ancient Rome' consisted of nothing but a beer garden with a lot of fat-headed Germans rushing the can, and a red-headed actorine selling chewing tobacco from a stand. It is very instructive indeed. Many institutions of learning have been teaching that 'Ancient Rome' was a somewhat different sort of institution. But now it is made officially plain that the whole business was nothing but a snake-hole for the sale of St. Louis Beer.

The 'Irish Village' is an elaborate reproduction of an Irish town. But it appears that an 'Irish Village' is nothing but a German beer garden, with not an Irishman within a mile of it—nothing but Germans blowing froth over their whiskers and red-faced waiters chasing about, yelling 'Ein, swi, tri beer, quickern blitzen.' In the enclosure is a reproduction of the ancestral home of the late President McKinley, in which is a picture on the wall showing an ancestor of the President being hanged—some Attorney-General Griggs having rendered an opinion against him. But according to the exhibition idea, the cottage was located in the centre of a beer garden—at least one has to worm his way through the chairs and tables in order to get at the reproduction.

The beer garden in the 'Irish Village' lies betwixt the reproduction of Blarney Castle and the reproduction of the Irish House of Parliament. The former can be reached by walking through the beer garden, but the latter structure is nothing but another gigantic beer hall itself. It is all beer, beer, more beer. Nothing but beer is to be had or seen in the famous Irish House of Parliament.

A similar situation is to be found in the so-called 'French Village.' People have supposed that there was a wine garden to be found in a French village, but it seems to be all a mistake. This 'French Village' is nothing but a beer garden, full of German waiters, a Gipsy palmist, a wee stage in the corner, a hunch-backed janitor to clean the beer tables, and a speckled-face girl selling tobacco by the pound in a booth. Not a Frenchman in sight. The café of the 'Paris du Costume' is also a cheap beer garden and nothing else.

Seville, another attempt to portray 'Spanish life,' proves to be nothing but a common beer garden, with nothing to suggest Spanish life in any particular.

If you wish to visit the 'Cliff Dwellers,' you must run the gauntlet of a beer hole.

If you wish to slide down the water toboggan, you must slide down between two enormous beer halls.

If you care to visit the Naval Exhibit on the 'Pike,' you will find it sandwiched in between two gigantic beer halls.

If one wishes to take his children into the 'Magic Whirlpool,' he will have to lead the little ones between two beer holes to get to it.

If one wishes to visit the so-called 'British India Restaurant,' he will find nothing but a beer garden, a few Indian decorations, a fat man dressed as an Indian, and a horde of German waiters clamoring for your beer order. All of which constitutes a very vivid idea of 'British India,' where there is not a beer hall to be seen, save for the use of foreign loafers, and few of these.

The 'Tyrolean Alps' is another striking triumph of beer sagacity. It is nothing but a gigantic beer garden, where more than two thousand chairs are placed for the use of boozers. In the centre of the beer garden is a reproduction of the famous little church of Ober Ammergau, where the passion play is rendered every ten years. Twice a day the little church is darkened while the lecturer explains the interesting views of the village and pictures of the chief characters of the drama. As the lecturer tells of the touching stories of the villagers, the audience can hear the German waiters on the outside slamming the beer schooners on the tables and yelling their orders for 'ein beer.' As you go out of the church you can wind your way through the drinking crowd or climb over them as you please.

It is exceedingly difficult to turn in any direction without running square into a beer hole or colliding with great signs advertising some St. Louis beer. The brewers even tried to get a beer hall inside the reproduction of Jerusalem. They wanted to locate their snake hole just behind the reproduction of the stable in which Jesus was born. But the unaccommodating Moslems objected and the beer sellers were repulsed. The best they could do was to establish a beer garden right in front of the main entrance, Zion's Gate. So if one wishes to take his Sunday-school class to Jerusalem, he can either take the little ones around to some cat hole, or through the beer garden to Zion's Gate.

What a significant thing it is to see this reproduction of a beer garden on the way to 'Zion's Gate.' It is one of the most realistic things to be seen at the exhibition.

BRITISH AND BELGIANS IN AFRICA.

One has but to contrast the condition of things in Uganda with that on the Congo, to realize the difference between government for the sake of the governed and that which is solely for the sake of the pockets of the governing classes. The King of Belgium is despised as selfish, and his government is condemned as barbaric. No amount of improvements in the way of railways and such signs of material progress can offset oppression of weaker men and women. Let the governments of Europe and America demand and insist on an investigation, and let them appoint a sufficiently powerful and impartial commission to see that the needed reforms are carried into effect.—'Missionary Review.'

Robert Morrison, the first Protestant missionary to China, was sent out by the London Missionary Society in 1807. The centenary of that event will be celebrated in 1907. It is planned to erect at Shanghai an interdenominational hall as a memorial for the martyr missionaries of China, to have it ready by that date and to call it Centenary Hall. Such a common centre, it is thought, will help to unify somewhat missionary work in China, resulting in economy in expenditures and better results.

The committees on union of the Methodist, Congregational and Presbyterian churches will meet at Toronto on Nov. 10. The place of meeting will be the upper lecture room of Knox Church. While the joint committees will hold their first meeting at 10 a.m., of Nov. 10, it is expected that the committees will meet separately at 10 o'clock of the previous day.

A recent cablegram from Africa tells of the death of the Rev. Thomas L. Gulick, of fever, at a station of the Africa Inland Mission, while travelling in British East Africa. Mr. Gulick was a missionary of the second generation, born in Hawaii, a graduate of Williams and Andover, and was himself a missionary in Spain, under the American Board, from 1873 to 1883. Last year he was elected vice-president of the International Missionary Union.

The Egypt General Mission, which commenced some six years ago by seven young men in Belfast and the neighborhood volunteering to form themselves into a mission band in order to preach the Gospel in Egypt, has now nine European workers on the field, assisted by 14 natives, and it has three boys' schools, attended by about 250 scholars. And much blessing has been experienced during the year, and the income, which amounted to about £2,500, fully met the expenditure.

THE KING AND KINGDOM OF TORO.

The kingdom of Toro, on the slopes of the great Buwenzori mountain range, discovered by Stanley when seeking for Emin Pasha, which was heen evangelized by the English missionaries at Uganda, is making rapid advance in Christian knowledge. The people seem bent on making progress. Those who are able study at their own homes, and the poorer people go to day schools. The good King Daudi inspects the schools, visiting them often. The following letter recently received in England shows his spirit:—

Kabarole, Toro, Sept. 30th, 1903.

To the Chiefs of the Church Mission Society:—

How are you, my friends? I greet you with much grace which comes from our Lord Jesus Christ. Now I thank you very much for your kindness in sending us a doctor to help us. Very many thanks. I and my people rejoiced much. We are very grateful.

We have finished building a large new house for the sick, and it is very fine.

Now, my beloved, pray God that my people may increase in knowledge, and that my land may go forward; for apart from God, the wisdom of man avails nothing. And I much want my people to become teachers to the other tribes.

Just now we are very grieved, for our friend Mr. Fisher is going, and we shall rejoice much when he shall return here, for he is our friend.

Now, good-bye. May God, our Father give you power in your work.

I am very much your friend,
DAUDI KASAGAMA,
King of Toro.

—'Presbyterian Witness.'

HINDU EVANGELISTS FOR FIJI.

Not long since a call went to India for Christians to carry the Gospel to the Hindu brethren in South Africa. And now word comes from Australia that application has been made by the Board of Missions to the Wesleyan Missionary Committee for two Indian catechists from India for work among the Indians in Fiji. This application has been passed upon by the committee to the Rev. Edward Martin, chairman of the Lucknow district, with the request that he will, if possible, procure suitable evangelists for the work.

The venerable missionary, Dr. John G. Paton, now nearly eighty years old, has been making a six weeks' tour of the churches in the interior of Victoria (Australia) in the interests of the New Hebrides Mission. Notwithstanding his advanced age his health and vigor are wonderfully maintained, and he is looking forward to another voyage to the islands, there to resume his beloved work.

SCRIPTURES FOR ALL LANDS.

The following appeal has been printed in the London 'Christian:—

'Dear friends,—All Christians recognize the fact that it is their duty to assist in placing the Scriptures in the hands of every person won from heathenism and darkness for the service of the Master, and we cannot but be interested in any scheme which purposes to further this great object. The Salvation Army, whose work is now established in forty-nine countries and colonies, is desirous of spreading further knowledge of the Scriptures among the varied peoples with whom it deals in its extensive work outside this country, and particularly in India, Java, Japan, South America and upon the Continent. The 49,000 adherents of the Army in India, in connection with its 2,029 missionary stations, its 415 day schools, its ten homes for famine orphans, its hospitals and dispensaries, together with the circle which they affect, afford a most promising field for the effectual spread of the Scriptures, as also does the rapidly widening sphere of its operations in Japan and Java. But such a large scheme requires large means, and for this the Army is entirely dependent upon the offerings of God's people. Not less than £2,000 is necessary immediately to commence the work. As far as possible some payment, however small, will be expected for the Scriptures which are distributed, but it is, of course, impossible to obtain by this means one tithe of the cost.

'The Bibles, Testaments and Gospels used will be those prepared by the Bible and Missionary societies, and we commend the appeal to the generosity of those interested in the extension of the Master's kingdom.

'We are, dear friends, yours faithfully,
'(Signed)
'RADSTOCK.
'(Rev.) F. S. WEBSTER.
'(Rev.) F. B. MEYER.
'R. COPE MORGAN.
'RICHARD CORY, J.P.'

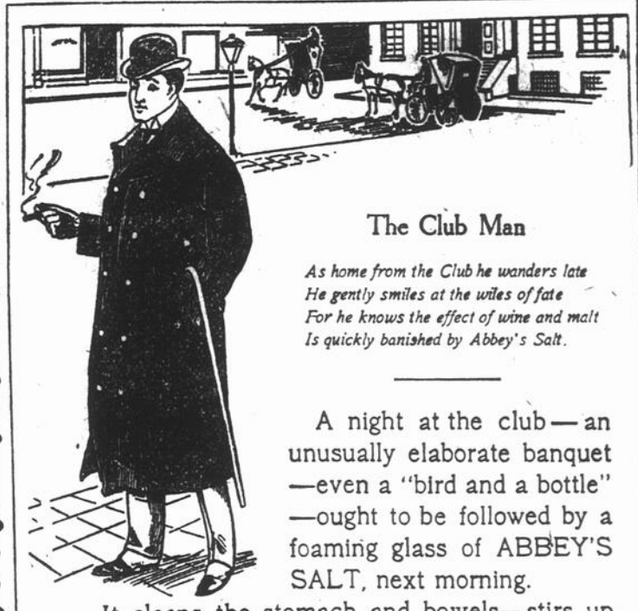
THIS IS A TALE WITH A MORAL.

Juliana Sandburg Suffered Six Years with Dyspepsia and was Cured by one box of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

...six years I was troubled ...sia and Headache, says ...ung, of 221 John street, ...ton, Ont. 'Nothing I ate ...with me. ...ral remedies but could not ... Then I was advised to ... Dyspepsia Tablets and I ... After taking part of ... of, and by the time I ... box I was completely ...

...se of long suffering ... Just think of suffering ... with permanent relief ...ch all the time. How ...adians are stu... com... ...mach Troubles? They ... lasting cure in Dodd's ... Tablets.

Advertisements.



The Club Man

As home from the Club he wanders late
He gently smiles at the wiles of fate
For he knows the effect of wine and malt
Is quickly banished by Abbey's Salt.

A night at the club—an unusually elaborate banquet—even a "bird and a bottle"—ought to be followed by a foaming glass of ABBEY'S SALT, next morning.

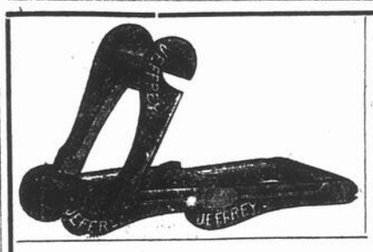
It cleans the stomach and bowels—stirs up the liver—clears the head—gives snap and vim to the whole system—and sends a man to business as "bright as a dollar."

It makes the clubman, the epicure, forget he has a liver.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt Is "the Joy of Living."

Hugh Ross
206 St. James St
Merchant Tailor, MONTREAL.

An inspection is invited of our special importations for Fall. New colorings and designs. A magnificent range of FANCY VESTINGS from the best makers, entirely different to anything previously shown.



DETACHABLE CHAIN BELTING
ATTACHMENTS and BUCKETS.
All sizes in stock.
Conveying Machinery
LABOR-SAVING DEVICES.
WILLIAMS & WILSON,
320 to 326 St. James Street, - Montreal.

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.

ALEXANDER LINDSAY,
HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH,
23 and 25 St. Maurice Street,
(Cor. St. Henry street.)
Quick Service. Good Work and Low Prices.

Frequent Pains About the Heart

Nerves Exhausted and System Run Down — Dr. Chase's Nerve Food Made a Thorough Cure.

Mr. John J. Donovan, 177 St. Etienne Street, Montreal, Que., states: 'I was all run down in health, was very nervous and suffered a lot with a pain in the region of my heart which caused me to have queer feelings come over me. The reputation which Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has as a system builder and nerve restorative led me to begin a treatment with this preparation and I can report excellent results. My nerves are now strong and steady, the pains in my side have left me and I feel better in every way. I do not hesitate to recommend Dr. Chase's Nerve Food in the highest terms.'

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for $2.50, at all dalers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe book author, are on every box.

THE 'DAILY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

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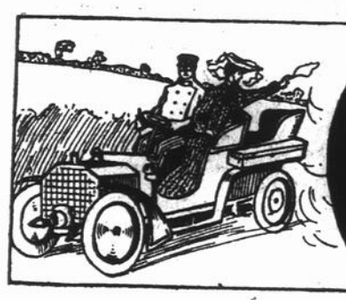

OGILVY'S STORE

Buying Early.

Early in the season and early in the day. Early, not only because of the crowds and the better service we can give, but because the variety is greatest now, and because there are lots of things among the fine and rare of which we have only one. It has to be that way otherwise it wouldn't be rare. Not only have we only one, but in many cases not another in the city. The choicest things go first as a matter of course.

Gentlemen's Collars Reduced.

The climax is surely reached in the bargain line when we offer you new fresh goods at cost price. Yet we mean to do it Monday, just to further introduce our Men's Furnishing Department.

Gentlemen's Collars, all shapes and sizes. The regular 20c values. Special at **15c**

The regular 15c values. Special at **10c**

Superb Costumes and Skirts.

Skirts and Costumes continue to engross the attention of buyers. The merchant who has the best collection of them is sure of leading the trade this season.

We should like to make an exhibit of styles that nobody else has in this region. Our trade amounts to enough to make it worth our while to explore all the sources of supply. It is not difficult now and then to control a style.

But the growth of trade in this quarter is one of the most remarkable phenomena of the store; and the larger it is the more advantageous it is to the buyer in two ways. A large stock affords a wide choice of style and work; and the handling of a large stock enables us to make your money go an uncommonly long way. For instance :—

MISSES' COSTUMES, Special at $14.00.

Splendid range of serviceable Tweeds, with new belted coat, with pleated back and front. Contrasting collar of plain cloth edged with gimp.

Skirt made in the latest pleated style.

Ladies' Special Fawn Coats, for early fall, in Covert Coating, fitting back, velvet collar, new coat sleeve, lined mercerized. Special price.. .. .. **$7.50**

LADIES' COSTUMES, Special at $18.00.

In Black and Navy, satin lined, new sleeve and sloping shoulder effect, stole collar, belted back; new pleated skirt.

Even if we managed Costumes on the usual theory that stylish garments should bring high profits, you would have these advantages. But, since we are content with moderate profits, we afford a further money advantage.

OGILVY'S

St. Catherine and Mountain Sts.

Ribbons at Little Prices.

Liberty Satin Ribbon, 4 to 5 inches wide, in pale blue, turquoise, red, navy blue, yellow, white, cream, fawn, Nile green. Special at .. .. **43c** to **55c**

Duchesse Satin Ribbon, 6 to 8 inches wide, in orange and old gold. Special at.. .. .. .. **25c** to **35c**

Satin Bebe Ribbon, in pink, white, cream, Nile green, yellow, turquoise, mauve, cerise, orange, cardinal and black. Special, 18 yards for **25c**

Fancy Bandeau Trimmings, in black, white, Nile green, brown, fawn, red, champagne, navy blue, turquoise blue. Special from .. .. **5c** to **50c** yd.

Fringed Towels.

Our Special Yarn or 3-4 Bleached Linen Towels have earned an enviable reputation, for wear and appearance. They are made from Polished Yarn, all the loose lint or fluff being removed from the thread before weaving; consequently, there is nothing to lose, and every little bit of shrinkage is gain to the body, making the nicest cheap Linen Towel procurable. Specially made for our own business.

17	x 34 inches,	**$1.50**	dozen, **12½c** each.
18	x 36 inches,	**$1.75**	dozen, **15c** each.
19	x 38 inches,	**$1.90**	dozen, **16c** each.
20	x 40 inches,	**$2.10**	dozen, **18c** each.
22	x 44 inches	**$2.50**	dozen, **21c** each.

First in Millinery.

A subject that's more thought of and talked about than almost any other, one in which every lady is interested, no matter what her position in life—millinery.

We don't expect everybody to be of one mind about it. All sorts are here, from the most moderate in price and style to the rich patterns from leading fashion centres. Shapes and materials in almost endless variety with a millinery workroom handy, where good taste and judgment help to put them together.

All Sorts of Carpets.

This store holds its place in the carpet trade by having no doubt whatever about its goods. We have all along had the best we knew of; but so long as something better or any grade is possible we're on watch for it. We think now the stock is as it ought to be—new, choice, exclusive, incomparable, the best ideas of leading makers.

We can't help hearing something about values; customers will talk. No where else in town, so good for so little, is the every-day word.

GOOD VALUES IN CHEAP CARPETS.

GOOD VALUES IN MEDIUM CARPETS.

GOOD VALUE IN EXPENSIVE CARPETS.

And every one part of this year's crop. Not everybody understands the significance of having everything new. This Fall's styles are brighter than ever—they could hardly seem more handsome.

The carpets are perfect; the service is perfect. An abundance of room and light, facilities for showing goods properly and making them up in short order, men who understand the carpet business from A to Z, and a principle back of the selling that looks first to your satisfaction. We are fortunate in having the right idea of what you want, and in meeting the need more fully than any one.

Ladies' Tailoring.

If you're out for Ladies' Tailoring we don't know of a more capable store than this. We can show you more and newer fashionable cloths in an hour than a

good many tailors put together in a week. Only our prices are not so high. We don't charge for fashionableness in cut. Yet we're sometimes a season ahead of all the others. We go abroad and get the fashions where the fashions are made.

We'll try on garments as many times before sending home as our customers will allow us to. We're after particular, well dressed ladies, who are hard to suit, whom we see on our streets with unbecoming or ill-fitting costumes. We want them to give us a chance.

OGILVY'S

ST. CATHERINE AND MOUNTAIN STREETS.

Boys' Clothing Specials.

Awful—How some boys are dressed; but, then, their suits didn't come from here. Good taste and good common sense prevail in everything we sell, and then, on top of all that, a good saving in price.

Boys' Rubber Raincoats, Finest Quality, $3.75, for **$2.50**

Boys' Fall Overcoats, in English Covert Coating, $7.50, for **$3.75**

Boys' Sailor Suits, $4.50 for **$3.00**

New Fall and Winter Styles, in Norfolk, and 3 Piece Suits, from .. .. .. **$3.75** to **$10.00**

Rainproof Coats, in English Cravenette .. .. **$6.00** up

Buster Brown Suits, latest designs, from.. .. .. .. **$4.75**

Odd Pants, All Wool.. .. .. **69c** to **99c**

Eiderdown Quilts.

Come in and see our new stock of Eiderdown Quilts. We are now showing one of the choicest assortments that can be seen in any city. Lovely colors, rich designs, low down prices.

Down Quilts in fancy chintz coverings.

Down Quilts in art sateen coverings.

Down Quilts in beautiful shades of satin coverings.

Down Quilts, finished either plain edge or with frills.

See our special line of Eiderdown Quilts, covered in rich sateen, light and dark colors, worth $4.50. for **$3.99**

Children's Sizes in Sateen or rich satin, in blue, pink and white. Children's Down Quilts from.. .. .. **$1.50**

Cotton Comforters, in endless variety, from.. .. .. **$1.50**

See our Special Line, 72 x 72, worth $2.25, for.. .. .. **$1.90**

Seasonable Shirt Waists

Just the kind you are wanting to wear now the weather is cooler. It's hard to know just what to wear in Shirtwaists for a few weeks that's why we put these before you at special prices—because they are so eminently suitable for between season's wear.

Black Sateen Blouse, front of box pleats, trimmed in black braid, back of tucks, full sleeves and band cuffs. Monday.. .. **$1.25**

Mercerized Sateen Shirtwaists, with two rows of fine tucks, and hemstitching back and front, with a small box pleat over each shoulder. New full sleeves. Special.. .. .. **$1.50**

A new and very effective Sateen Blouse, trimmed front of eight pin tucks and eight one-quarter inch tucks, with an inverted pleat of one inch tucks down the front. Back and sleeves to match.. .. .. .. **$1.50**

Black Mercerized Sateen Shirtwaists, front trimmed eight box pleats and a box pleat of pin tucks down the centre. A new sleeve of box pleats to match, only.. .. .. **$1,75**

Black Sateen Shirtwaists, front and back of hemstitched tucks and the new sleeve. Extra special.. .. .. **$1.10**

Men's Umbrellas Priced Low.

The wise man [illegible] Even if you have no [illegible] umbrella now, the [illegible] is sure to come. W[illegible] prepared. Perhaps [illegible] tunity won't knock at [illegible] again this season.

Men's Self-Opening [illegible] Made best quality [illegible] splendid variety of [illegible] all the latest styles [illegible] choose from. Ogilvy's price.... .. .. **$1.35**

Men's Umbrellas, with wood, bone, and sterling mounted handles, good serviceable makes. From.. .. .. **75c to $5.00**

Fall Dress Goods.

Every day we are adding new designs to our stock of dress goods, and we are confident nowhere else will you find such a fine display. Then we've given special attention to values, that with the best choice here and values second to none, are sure of getting our full share of the fall dress goods business.

46-inch Fancy Armure [illegible] shades: navy, brown, green, [illegible] net, cadet blue, very fashionable weave. Ogilvy's Price.. .. .. $1.00

52-inch Scotch Tweed [illegible] shades: brown, green, grey [illegible] —this material makes a [illegible] suit. Ogilvy's Price.. .. ..