

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 \$5, marriage notices for \$10, death notices for \$10 prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, \$5 extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, and poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

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

BIRTHS.

EVANS.—At No. 415 Argyle avenue Westmount, on the 19th inst., the wife of W. H. Evans, of a daughter.

LYALL.—On the 21st instant, at 217 Stanley street, the wife of Mr. T. O. Lyall, of a daughter.

McFARLANE.—On the 20th inst., at 100 Abbott ave., Westmount, a son to Mr. and Mrs. W. L. McFarlane.

McLEOD.—On Friday, Sept. 20, 1907, at 323 Parthenon street, the wife of John McLeod, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

BOYD.—CODE.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Perth, Ont., on Monday, Sept. 16, 1907, by the Rev. G. G. Huxtable, Miss Maude Boyd, to Robert I. Boyd, of Winnipeg.

SHERRIDGE.—On the 18th inst., at the home of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Geo. Mossop, assisted by the Rev. J. Nelson, Mr. W. H. Haskett, Nelson, Que.

McFARLANE.—On the 18th inst., at the home of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. Nelson, Mr. W. H. Haskett, Nelson, Que.

FERRY.—On the 18th inst., at the home of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. Nelson, Mr. W. H. Haskett, Nelson, Que.

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Montreal's Greatest Store!



NEW MILLINERY.

FALL 1895.

Now being exhibited the largest and best selected stock of

NEW TRIMMED MILLINERY

ever before seen in the Dominion. All latest Novelties Received

Direct from Paris, Direct from London, Direct from New York.

as soon as introduced into the market.

OUR MILLINERY MODELS

and Trimmed Millinery are exquisite examples of Milliner's Art, and to be properly appreciated should be seen.

Show rooms open from 8 a.m.

S. CARSLLEY.

NEW FELT HATS.

MORE NEW SHAPES

in Ladies' Black and Colored Felt Hats just put into stock.

All the Newest Colors.

All the Most Stylish Shapes.

now on hand to make selections from.

Ladies' Colored Felt Hats in leading shapes and colors, 55c each.

Ladies' Colored Felt Hats in all leading shapes and colors, 75c each.

Ladies' Extra Quality Felt Hats in all leading shapes and colors, \$1 ea.

Ladies' Best Quality Felt Hats, in all leading shapes and colors, \$1.25 ea.

Felt Flat Hats, from 55c ea.

S. CARSLLEY.

NEW BABY LINEN.

A most complete stock of Baby Linen

Goods now on hand, comprising all requisites for infants' trousseaux.

Infants' Complete Trousseau.

Infants' Bibs, from 4c.

Infants' Cotton Night Slips, 40c ea.

Infants' Flannel Night Slips, 40c ea.

Infants' Flannel Barrows, 60c ea.

Infants' Knitted Vests, 55c ea.

Infants' Knitted Jackets, 85c ea.

Infants' Heel Flannels, 47c ea.

Infants' Christening Cloaks, \$2.25 ea.

Infants' Christening Robes, \$1.25 ea.

Infants' Christening Hoods, 40c ea.

S. CARSLLEY.

NEW FALL SKIRTS.

JUST RECEIVED

an immense stock of Ladies' Skirts in

Fall and Winter weights, and made of

all the most desirable materials and in

all latest styles.

Ladies' New Knitted Skirts, 47c ea.

Ladies' New Felt Skirts, 90c ea.

Ladies' New Moreen Skirts, \$2.75 ea.

Ladies' New Balmoral Skirts, \$1.10 ea.

Ladies' New Cloth Skirts, \$1.15 ea.

Ladies' New Knitted Wool Skirts, \$1.75 each.

Ladies' New Flannel Skirts, 50c ea.

Ladies' New Felt Skirts, \$1.75 ea.

Ladies' New Silk Skirts, \$2.85 ea.

Ladies' Lined Silk Skirts, \$4.90 ea.

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NEW LACE COLLARS.

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JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NEW DRESS GOODS!

We offer value, variety, vogue, in the following lines of New Fall and Winter Dress Goods:—

New Colored Silk Crepons, in stripes and new designs, and in all the newest shades.

New Silk Shot Crepons, new and very handsome goods, in all new colorings.

New Astrachan Cloths, one of the latest novelties, can be had in all colors.

New Bouclia Cheviots, a novelty for the coming season, all colors in stock.

New Knicker Costume Tweeds, all new shades, only 45c per yard.

New Fancy Plaids, in all the new shades and plaids, all prices from 25c per yard.

New Plain Ladies' Cloths, all colors now in stock, all prices from 50c per yard.

54 in. Costume Tweeds, assorted colors, all prices.

New Scotch Tartans, of all the leading clans, at all prices.

New Navy Blue Serges, warranted fast dyes, prices from 25c per yard.

New Navy Bouclia Serges, something new, only 75c per yard.

See our New Mantles

the finest collection at the cheapest prices in Canada!

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

2343 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Corner Metcalfe st.

TELEPHONE No. 3833.

GENERAL BAZAAR.

1597 Notre Dame Street,

Between St. Lambert's Hill and Court House.

13

WALTHAM WATCHES!

ELGIN WATCHES!

AT VERY CLOSE PRICES.

Appleton Tracy movement, stem wind, solid silver 3 oz. case, Hunting and Open Face, for \$18.00.

Our Leader, \$9.00 Waltham Watch, is the best value in the city.

Watches, Clocks and Jewellery repaired on the premises.

Watches Cleaned, Repaired and Warranted for one year, \$1.00. Main Spring and Cleaning, \$1.50.

D. BEATTY,

Watchmaker and Jeweller,

137 St. Peter Street, opposite 'Witness' Office.

Upright Pianos

TO RENT.

Upright Pianos to Hire at C. W. LINDSAY'S,

2268, 2270 and 2272 St. Catherine street.

Prices, \$3 to \$6 per Month.

24

Tweed Suits Cleaned.

Many of these Goods French clean perfectly, but when too much soiled or color-stained, they look better secured. Cleaned by our new process, they receive the same treatment as new cloth. Faded colors raised and set, and can be done several times without injury to cloth. All classes of goods dried and finished in the very best manner. Gold Medalist Dyers and Cleaners.

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.,

2433 Notre Dame St.,

221 McGill St.,

1593 St. Catherine St., cor. Christophe.

13

OCEAN TRAVELLERS.

THE SS. 'LAKE SUPERIOR' INWARDS.

The following is a list of saloon passengers on the Beaver line SS. 'Lake Superior' due here to-morrow—London: Mrs. Mary Beel, Master Beel and infant, Mr. R. Bourne, Mrs. R. G. Brown, Miss E. Bulmer, Mr. and Mrs. Burton, Mrs. Callender, infant, Mr. John Cameron, Mr. George Campbell, Miss Eva Carlsson, Miss Jessie Cream, Mr. W. Dean, Mr. C. J. Douglass, Mr. R. J. S. Drinkwater, Miss Dunnford, Miss M. G. Dunnford, Miss Fleet, Master Paul Freidly, Mr. A. E. Garth, Mr. J. Harris, Mrs. Harris and infant, Master Harris, Mr. Heaton, Mrs. Heaton, child, Mr. J. C. Hodgson, Mrs. Hodgson, three Masters Hodgson, Mrs. Holdsworth, Mrs. Leigh, Mr. A. Little, Mr. T. B. Macaulay, Mrs. Macaulay, Master Douglas Macaulay, Mr. A. McCracken, Miss McKeand, Mrs. McKeand, Mr. Massey, Mr. J. McKeljohn, Miss Mulvaney, Mrs. Macaulay, Mr. Macaulay, Miss Gertrude Ord, Miss Mabel Ord, Master Guy Ord, Rev. A. E. Pates, Mrs. Pates, Miss Amy Richards, Miss Ross, Rev. F. P. Robinson, Miss Barker, Rev. John Seelen, Mr. Henry Shippey, Miss P. Shippey, Mr. Henry Sprague, Mr. Wm. Spry, Prof. Albert Standley, Miss Stewart, Miss Thokla Sutherland, Miss Sutherland, Miss Amy Thomson, Mr. R. L. Townsend, Mrs. Townsend and infant, Hon. J. K. Ward, Mrs. Ward, Miss Ward, Mr. W. Ward, Mrs. C. D. Warren, Miss Adeline Warren, Rev. Mr. Williams, Mrs. Williams.

The store in Montreal for them is

S. CARSLLEY'S,

Notre Dame and St. Peter sts., Montreal.

Have You Seen?

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS'

Fall Novelties

—IN—

GIMP, JET ORNAMENTS,

And BEADED TRIMMINGS.

AN UNLIMITED DISPLAY

OF NEW DESIGNS.

Novelties in Jet Trimmings and Edgings.

Novelties in Colored Beaded Trimmings and Edgings.

Novelties in Colored Trimmings and Edgings with Steel Beads.

Novelties in Fancy Woolen Braids in Black and Colored.

Beautiful Dull and Bright Jet Trimmings from 5c a yard upwards.

New Fur and Braid Trimmings in Black and Colored.

Choice Ostrich and Jet Trimmings.

Pretty Fur and Feather Trimmings.

Mantle and Dress Ornaments, in Plain Jet and Fur and Jet.

Novelties in Mantle and Dress Buttons.

Combs! Combs!

Back and Side Combs in Tortoise Shell and Jet, in Plain and Jewel Tones.

And Beautiful Mounted Hairpins

—AT—

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS,

THE FAMILY LINEN AND DRAPERY HOUSE

203 to 207 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

144 to 150 Mountain street,

Telephone, 8225.

BRANCH 1—ST. CATHERINE STREET,

Cor. Buckingham avenue,

Telephone 3333.

The Daily Witness.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 24.

DEEP WATERWAYS CONVENTION.

IT OPENED TO DAY AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 24.—The International Deep Waterways convention opened here to-day. Between 400 and 500 delegates were present, including many scientists and marine engineers. The opening was preceded with a banquet given by the Chamber of Commerce. Mayor McKissoon delivered an address. Responses were made by Mr. Oliver Howland, of Toronto, international president; Mr. James Fisher, Q.C., M.P., on behalf of Canada, and Mr. E. V. Smalley, on behalf of the United States. The early part of the day was taken up by the adoption of rules, appointment of committees and the reading of letters. Mr. E. C. O'Brien, president of the New York State Commission and ex-commissioner of navigation, said he thought the convention would favor the Lake Champlain and Mohawk routes, which would give the great lakes two outlets, one at New York, and the other at Montreal. Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, of New York, will be elected president for next year. The Chamber of Commerce will give a formal reception on Thursday night.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Sept. 24.—Hogs.—To-day's estimated receipts, 20,000; yesterday's receipts, according to official returns, 24,418; shipments, 5,586; left over 4,600; light mixed, \$2.75 to \$4.00; heavy packing, \$3.75 to \$4.25; rough grades, \$3.50 to \$3.75. The prices of cattle were \$6.00, including 700 Tex. and

EARL OF DUNRAVEN.

MR. SMALEY WRITES OF THE PERSONAL TRAITS THAT CHARACTERIZE THE ENGLISH YACHTSMAN.

HE WENT SERIOUSLY INTO PUBLIC LIFE AS HE HAS INTO ADVENTURES AND SPORTS.

It may be better to begin by admitting that Lord Dunraven is unpopular in America at the moment, and that there is some cause for this. There are people who think that it is a sufficient reason for his unpopularity that he is an Englishman. There are even journals in America which express this view. Nevertheless, it does not seem to me an American who does not believe that the American is one-sided or unjust, or that they are an Englishman must be in the wrong. Lord Dunraven is an Englishman.



LORD DUNRAVEN.

When he came this year he was well known, and he was well received. He is the same man that he was when he came here. He may have changed in judgment, but he is not a different man. I am in no way concerned with Lord Dunraven. I mean rather to say that he is a man who is not a different man. He is a man who is not a different man. He is a man who is not a different man.

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In any other character, but it would be a mistake to consider him a sportsman only. He is, or was, both a soldier and a politician, and a man of letters as well—a man of many letters. In fact, for besides the work he has done as a regular correspondent, he used to be a frequent volunteer contributor to the "Times." His career as a soldier was very much what other careers of other men in his position have been when they join the Life Guards. You sometimes hear the Life Guards called holiday troops. They are, and they are also among the best cavalry soldiers in the world. Lord Dunraven came in the holiday period, and used to be a sportsman. He was a good horseman. Few things came amiss to him in the way of horseflesh or of general sport. He had the spirit of adventure natural to his race. In 1867, long before it became the fashion for young men of family to take up the trade of special correspondent, he went to Abyssinia for the "Daily Telegraph," and then in 1870 to the Franco-German war. The Abyssinian war, at any rate, was not exactly a holiday business. It involved hardships and danger, for both of which the special correspondents, then as since, came in for their full share. All that was part of the bargain, or, I should say, in Lord Dunraven's case, part of the temptation.

The more facts of Lord Dunraven's life are well enough known. Whether the man himself be well known may be doubted. He has a singular reserve of manner. To the spectator or acquaintance, he might well seem distant or cold, or indifferent; a man without keen interests or ambitions. Interests we know he has, and how keen they are. His ambitions are, or were, not less keen. At one time he certainly went deep into politics, and was twice Under Secretary for the Colonies. He used to speak in the House of Lords, where he sits as Baron Kenry, and a man who speaks in the House of Lords without the spur of party obligation or of necessity, must be very much in earnest indeed. It is commonly thought to be the worst audience in the world. I have heard it so described by men who had won as much success as it is possible to win in that arid field. However, though you may speak to half a dozen peers or less, there are always the reporters, and Lord Dunraven spoke to reporters. He took his politics very seriously; studied his questions, and discussed them with ability; first in the House of Lords, and then, as I said, in the "Times," which printed his letters, and gave him what he wanted, a hearing.

If he did not attain the measure of success he expected in public life, it was from no want of capacity or industry. But Lord Dunraven's is not a mind which often runs on a level with other minds. It is not so much that he finds himself in a minority as that he willfully holds himself aloof from others. That reserve of manner which is so noticeable in him at first indicates a mental reserve also. He carries independence very far, and self-reliance very far. Irish as he is by birth, he is in many points of character far more English than Irish, and some of these traits which to us seem individual, are only national. Association and the influence of surroundings count for as much as race. He went to an English university, Oxford, and has spent much of his life in England, and with English associates, and married an English, or, rather, Scotch wife. An Englishman meets his best friend after years of separation with the least possible display of feeling, possibly with no display of it at all, unless, "Well, old chap," may pass for an expression of emotion. Lord Dunraven reduces all these social indications to their simplest elements, and bows to you with left eyelid, that seeming to him a sufficient way of denoting his pleasure in meeting you. There is no lack of cordiality; it is a mere question of manner.

Silent, without, unless there be occasion for speech; then he talks well, with much humorous shrewdness, and with a crisp directness of phrase, which implies, or often implies, that the speaker has done his thinking in advance. His dryness of manner rather helps his dryness of humor and gives flavor to the suggestion of cynicism which pervades his talk. It is not always so. I have met him in circumstances when he had no choice, and certainly no wish, but to be at his best. Then he was easy, genial, fluent. His conversation was more original and engaging, and was none the worse for the subacid flavor which was still at moments perceptible. For society, to use the word in its London sense, he is not supposed to care overmuch, yet he has a house in London, and entertains, and has been seen as many sides of life as most men. With his two or three houses in the country, English and Irish, he has opportunities as a host, and there are Americans, including some American ladies, who could tell you what an amiable welcome he gives them. The bitterness of his recent experience in New York does not prevent him from enjoying Newport and the hospitality of friends and opponents, for among those whom one hears of as his associates are some of the members of the New York Yacht Club Committee. I sell, with flags of truce flying. We may accept them as an omen for the future, and as a kind of pledge that hard feelings will soon die away, and that the "America" Cup Contest of 1895 need have behind it no very implacable memories. George W. Smalley, in the New York Herald.

THE COMMISSIONERS MUST PAY.

Judge Gill rendered judgment yesterday in the case of the School of Commissioners vs. Smalley. The plaintiff claimed the price of a piece of land sold to the defendants, and the plea to the action was that the contract could not be carried out, the commissioners having been unable to obtain the authorization of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to effect the purchase. The Court annulled the contract, but condemned the commissioners to pay plaintiff interest amounting to \$232.

ADOPTING THE FRENCH STYLE.

On Saturday last a number of law students of Laval University, upon their return from a visit to the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, passed a resolution binding themselves to wear in future the "beret" or students' special cap, as used by the students in Paris. It is expected that all the law students of Laval will follow their example.

TORONTO'S WATER SUPPLY.

Difficulties the Queen City Has to Overcome.

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE ONTARIO LIBERALS.

(Special Correspondence of the "Witness.")

Toronto, Sept. 21.—The water supply question has become a subject of acrimonious agitation, and the controversy thus precipitated will become fiercer and more energetic day by day. Though the issue looks complicated it is really quite simple. It is mainly a question whether Toronto should secure her water supply by gravitation from the high land to the north or should raise it by forcing it against gravity out of the deep water of Lake Ontario to the south. This is an old issue which has been settled and unsettled, but which no form of settlement seems able to dispose of permanently. For nearly a quarter of a century we have been drawing water through pipes laid under the Bay, and for the latter half of that time through the island and from the deep lake beyond. Whatever disorderly attaches to this system has been caused chiefly by the fact that the pipe under the Bay is not water tight, and the further fact that it is liable at any time to rise to the surface whenever the supply of water from the lake is cut off by the influx of some physical obstacle into the pipe. The four with respect to the adoption of the gravitation system is due partly to want of certainty as to the amount of water obtainable, and partly to the known inferior quality of what can be got from the streams that flow down the slope to Lake Ontario or that empty into Lake Simcoe beyond it. Artesian wells have been suggested, but there are no data on which to rest an opinion as to the available supply. At the present time it seems quite probable that dependence will continue to be placed on Lake Ontario. The city engineer believes in this system, but advises the construction of a tunnel under the Bay to guard against both leakage and the upsetting of the pipe. All engineers agree in the opinion that the plan is feasible and that it would guarantee an ample supply of pure lake water. The chief deterrent is the cost, the amount involved being a new capital expenditure of nearly three quarters of a million of dollars. In spite of this cost, however, the scare caused by the late breakage of the intake pipe will probably secure the passage of the by-law authorizing the necessary expenditure. One element in the situation is that the Aqueduct Company have made an offer to the city to run water into the city pipes either from the timber river or from Lake Simcoe. Whether this offer will be the means of defeating the tunnel by-law remains to be seen, but if it should turn out so, it does not at all follow that the offer of the aqueduct promoters will hereafter be accepted. There would then be a renewal of the struggle with every probability that it would end adversely to the gravitation idea. The result of

though it involves the unseating of a cabinet minister, has not caused a single ripple on the dead sea of political feeling. Everybody regards it as a foregone conclusion that the Hon. W. Harty will be re-elected, either by acclamation or by an overwhelming majority. It is difficult to induce a constituency, especially a city one, to reject a minister with a spending portfolio, and no one supposes that Kingston would think of rejecting the Commissioner of Public Works, with three sessions of a parliamentary term to run. Moreover, Mr. Harty is both able and popular, not merely in Kingston but wherever he is known, and while he is de facto if not de jure the representative of the Roman Catholics in the cabinet he is in no way offensive to the Protestant part of the community. But though the result of the election trial appears to have so little significance to the superficial observer it is by no means unimportant, since it confirms a principle of election law which is not entirely satisfactory in its operation. It was hoped by political reformers, when the trial of controverted election petitions was assigned to the court of law, that the latter would in the course of a trial, bring into public view the extent to which bribery, corruption or electoral fraud had been resorted to for the purpose of carrying the election in question. This hope has been in practice largely frustrated. Quite early in the history of controverted election trials in Ontario, the late James Bechue resorted, as counsel for the respondent, in the West Northumberland case, to the device of entering a plea of practice by agents to an extent sufficient to void the election, and the court, following English precedents, declared that the cost of any further enquiry should be paid by the petitioner. Ever since that time the election courts have explored no further than was absolutely necessary to find enough of instances to void the election, and they have always been ready to declare an election void by consent of both petitioner and respondent. In the Kingston case, following the Bechue precedent, this was done without taking a particle of evidence, and these two precedents will hereafter be followed with increasing frequency. The explanation of this practice is that it costs less to run an election than it does to contest a petition. It would be a mistake to suppose that the election courts are no check at all on election irregularities. These have been greatly checked by the comparatively small fine that they have been prepared to pay to any considerable extent they will cause the voidance of the election. But if the investigation of corrupt practices at elections is to be made at all throughout there will have to be some change made in the law and some new machinery devised for the purpose. An unusual case of this kind was tried this week in the public mind by the rumor that

SIR OLIVER MOWAT has been pronounced by English physicians to be seriously ill of a chronic disease that his condition is hopeless. The report was promptly contradicted, and if the veteran Premier had been both young and strong, that would have ended the matter. But he is no longer young, whatever his strength may be, and the incident has had for its inevitable, if not intended result, to direct public attention to the approach of the time when Sir Oliver Mowat must retire from public life. It may safely be said that no one of any shade of politics desires to hasten that time by an hour, but the wishes of his friends cannot long postpone an event which he has probably not desired. His career has been unique, not merely in its freedom from scandals and blunders, but what is still more rare, in its freedom from either parliamentary or electoral defeats. He is now rapidly approaching eighty, and as he has been a hard worker all his life, he may well consider that his task is near completion. The question of the succession to the party leadership has of course been raised, but quite prematurely. By seniority the Hon. A. S. Hardy is entitled to it, and the burden of proof that he should be passed over, will rest on those who so declare. No one can deny him the possession of many important qualifications for the place. He is a good parliamentary debater and a good stump speaker. He is an able lawyer and a clear-headed and strong-handed administrator. He has the most dauntless political courage. He is liked by his friends and feared by his enemies. He has had over twenty years of experience in parliament, and during that long period he has never been once defeated in a constituency that is by no means overwhelmingly Liberal and that is half-and-half rural and urban. Those who think that he labors under defects sufficient to offset these qualifications, will have to make out their case, and they will get plenty of opportunity to do so before the reversion of the Liberal leadership passes away from one who seems to have earned a right to try what he can do.

THE ADVOCATES' WARDROBES. A PROTEST FROM THE COUNCIL OF THE BAR. Among the items mentioned in the programme for the Court House improvements was one relating to the private wardrobes for the use of the members of the Bar. They have now arrived, but fail to give satisfaction to the profession. They are low and narrow, and are far behind the old ones both as regards appearance and accommodation. The council of the Bar having noticed what was being imposed upon them, just before their last meeting, instructed the secretary to write to the Commissioner of Public Works, informing him that they could not accept the wardrobes provided. The letter was sent to the Hon. Mr. Nantel yesterday and it now remains to be seen what will be done.

The wardrobes referred to are certainly mean looking and probably not large enough to hold a big fur overcoat. Nevertheless, it is claimed that the price of these wardrobes is between \$12 and \$14 each, and a member of the Bar stated this morning that a local cabinet-maker was ready to put up wardrobes to suit the wishes of the lawyers, with a mirror in each, at a cost not to exceed \$6. There is some talk of this proposal being accepted and the council itself providing the wardrobes.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL. Ottawa, Sept. 24.—After a squabble between North Simcoe Conservatives as to whether Dr. Montague or Dalton McCarthy would open the great Northern Fair, it is announced that Mr. Outimet will perform the ceremony.

Mr. Lowe, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, has gone to the North-West, where he has a farm.

Comptroller Wood opens the Frankville Fair to-day.

The Department of Agriculture statistics branch has completed an index to the Royal Commission Report on the liquor traffic.

An important meeting of the cabinet is to be held on Friday.

PERSONAL. Mr. Jos. Morin, recently admitted to the practice of the law, has joined the firm of his former patrons, Messrs. Tallon, Benin & Pagnuelo.

The Hon. J. K. Ward, Mrs. Ward and family will arrive in port tomorrow from a trip to Europe. They are passengers on the Beaver Line steamship "Lake Superior."

UNDER FALSE PRETENCES. Judge Dugas presided in the Magistrates' Court this morning. A girl named Nellie Jackson, who was recently arrested for obtaining some twelve yards of silk, and some wearing apparel under false pretences, from Mrs. Alvin, who resides at 1446 Notre Dame street, was brought up. When first approached, the accused denied the crime, and could not divulge where she had disposed of the goods. The judge informed her, however, that they had been found. When asked to plead on the charge, she maintained a solid composure, refusing to speak for some time. At last, after considerable pressure had been brought to bear on her, she pleaded guilty, and was remanded for trial.

THE VICTIMS WILL SUFFER. Deputy Recorder Bourgeois is evidently bound to stop Sunday liquor selling. To do this he has adopted a novel method; instead of the usual \$1 or ten days' sentence for Sunday drinks, the Deputy Recorder yesterday inflicted a fine of \$5 on the Sunday-liquor-selling saloonkeepers' victims, with the option of one month in jail. It is thought that when the fact of the extra severity of fines becomes generally known, it will have a discouraging and deterring effect on this class of business.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. The matron of the Western General Hospital acknowledges, with thanks the following donations:—Miss Dow, 2 doz. rhubarb and 6 lbs. sugar; Mrs. Taylor, 1 dozen oranges; Mr. Redfern, large bouquet of flowers; Dr. F. W. Campbell, 1 doz. bottles maitine; Mrs. L. J. Seagrave, City Directories 1894-5, 1895-6, 1896-7; Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, London (Ont.), Kingston, Chicago, New York, Boston; Friend, 2 vols. of "Tid-Bits," 1892-3-4; Friend, "Ladies' Picnic" and "Queens' Magazine"; Friend, basket of medicine bottles; E. P. Heaton, lettered notice board; Mr. Murray, weekly donation of cut flowers; Mrs. Beck, 15 lbs. of cotton for bandages; linen and "Tid-Bits" 1895; Mrs. Oliver, cut flowers; Mr. Kirk, basket of corn; St. Andrew's Church, several copies of the "British Workman"; late editions, Miss Taylor, parcel of old linen; Oliver, Baptist Mission School, one large basket of cut flowers; Cote St. Antoine P. M., weekly donation of cut flowers and Scripture texts; Dr. Ross, gold-lettered sign board with names of medical staff; Lady Hingston, 2 pairs of feather pillows.

What straits must the friends of the National Policy be driven for argument when they go to the census! To make up the 304 industries attributed to London the census enumerators, acting under the government's instructions, included 178 dressmaking and millinery establishments and 91 tailors and cloth-

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PALMER'S 10 CHAIRS
PALATIAL HAIR DRESSING ROOMS.
1745 NOTRE DAME STREET
PROMPT ATTENTION
SKILLFUL ATTENDANTS
ROTARY BRUSHES
ELECTRIC FANS.

JUDGES
Of Good China will find a magnificent choice of articles in our new importations. For Wedding Gifts, China or Cut Glass is always appreciated. Our assortment of both is large and well assorted. Beautiful new and exclusive lines in "Limoges" vases, Dresden, Old Hall and Minton Plant Pots, "Bieder" Jars and Candelabra, Ice Cream, Fish and Game Sets, Muffin Dishes, Five o'Clock Kettles, Fruit and Dessert Plates. Beautiful Old Single Plates, in Doulton, Caughley, Crown Derby, etc. We invite inspection. All welcome to look through.

A. T. WILEY & CO.,
1203 NOTRE DAME STREET, and 2341 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

WATERPROOF YET POROUS.
Admits the air and keeps out the water.

This may seem an impossibility but it can be explained. The RIGBY process renders the fabric a non-absorbent and a repellent to water. It makes the material so that it will shed water like a duck's back, otherwise it is not changed in appearance or feeling. It permits the free respiration of the skin and at the same time keeps you dry.

Made in all woollen materials, suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments, Tweeds, Meltons, Serges, Mixtures, etc.

MONEY IN CANADIAN EXCHANGE.

It was a story of Texas life that set the man I speak of to thinking. He lives in an Ohio city. All through that part of the country there is a discount of twenty cents on every Canadian dollar. Of course, Canadian money is not as much in circulation as is the legal tender of the United States, but there was enough for his purpose. He advertised in all the surrounding country towns that he would redeem Canadian money for ninety cents on the dollar.

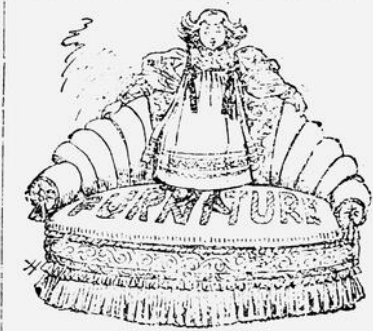
It was some time before he had any results from this advertising. It was like the man who stood on London Bridge at midnight and offered to give away sovereigns. People laughed at him. The farmers were shy. They thought it was a swindling game of some kind and left him severely alone. One day a man came in with \$10 in Canadian money. It was of all shapes and sizes, from the five-cent piece that looks like a dime to a dollar bill drawn on the bank of Montreal. If he had spent it he could have secured but \$8 worth of goods for it. My man gave him nine big silver dollars in United States money for it.

Before the week was out he had exchanged United States dollars for \$250 worth of Canadian money. This would give him a profit of \$25 whenever Canadian money is as good as our own. From that time on the business gradually increased, until to-day he averages about \$150 per week. Instead of having the farmers come to him he goes to them and buys their accumulated savings of Canadian coin. They are all his customers and know him well in the five years they have done business together.

"Are you not afraid of competition in your business in case it becomes generally known?" I asked him. "No," said he; "you see, it requires a comparatively large amount of money as a starting capital. Then I have to have men in the frontier cities who will give me United States money for my Canadian currency. I generally take a trip twice a year to Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and Buffalo. All this requires years of preparation, and no outsider could step in and make exchanges with my patrons, as they have all the money they can handle now, even at a two percent commission on the dollar."

N. P. HUMBURG.

To what straits must the friends of the National Policy be driven for argument when they go to the census! To make up the 304 industries attributed to London the census enumerators, acting under the government's instructions, included 178 dressmaking and millinery establishments and 91 tailors and cloth-



—FOR—
**Parlor Furniture
Bed-room Furniture
Dining-room Furniture**
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T. E. & A. MARTIN,
1224 NOTRE DAME.
Open Every Night Till 9 o'clock.

ATTENTION
is requested to our annual sale of fine Belton Table and House Linens, to be held at our Rooms TO-MORROW (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 2:30 o'clock. This is the largest consignment and best variety of linens we have yet received, and none but the finest quality of all linen goods will be offered.

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

lers; 53 boot and shoe manufacturers, which altogether save employment 1,750 hands; 19 blacksmithing industries, employing a blacksmith and a helper to each shop; a basket manufactory employing one hand; also a bell factory, coffin manufactory, corded factory, cutlery industry, nickel-plating industry, shura works, rubber goods, tallow refinery, tent and awning factory, each giving employment to one.—Toronto "Globe."

'A NEAT LITTLE TRICK.'

Ernest Vogt, of Cincinnati, who came from Germany a year ago, went to call on his sweetheart one night last week. During the evening the girl's mother passed him with a can of gasoline, and Vogt took it from her, saying: "Let me show you a neat little trick." Then he filled his mouth with the fluid, lighted a match and, blowing the fluid from his mouth, set fire to it. In an instant Vogt's mouth, face and most of the skin on his face were burned off, and his lips were pulled up to such a size that he could neither eat nor drink.

Weekly Calendar.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.

ART ASSOCIATION.
PHILLIPS SQUARE.
ADVANCED ART CLASSES.
SESSION 1895-96.

These classes will commence on Wednesday, 18th October, under the direction of Mr. WILLIAM BRYMNER, R.C.A. Class rooms open daily for instruction and study. Students are granted the privileges of Associate Members during the session. TWO SCHOLARSHIPS FOR COMPETITION. Intending students please communicate with the secretary as soon as possible.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

Eastern Star Lodge,
A. F. & A. M. No. 74, Q. R.
THE ANNUAL SERMON
will be preached by Prof. J. SCRIMGER, D.D., in Taylor Presbyterian Church, on SUNDAY, Sept. 29, at 11 o'clock, a. m. Brethren will meet at Unity Hall, 149 Notre Dame street, at 10 o'clock. Visiting Brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M. C. A. LAMB, Secretary.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR
EXCURSION TO HUNTINGDON,
October 1, 2 and 3.

Return Ticket, \$1.10.
Children, under 12, 55c.

Good to go on p. m. train of 1st and all trains of 2nd, and to return at latest by special leaving Huntingdon at 11 p. m. on the 3rd. Tickets for sale at THOS. H. ALLAN, Sec. Treas., 1852 Notre Dame St.

A VICTIM OF CANCER.

DR. BURNETTE CONTRACTS THE COMPLAINT
IN A PECULIAR WAY FROM A PATIENT.

New York, Sept. 23.—Dr. Edward W. Burnette died yesterday of cancer. Eight months ago a woman called at his office to be treated for an irritation of the tongue which had been growing greater for some time. The doctor applied some nitrate of silver to the irritation with the tip of his finger. Later in the day he was shaving himself and the razor slipped and scratched his left cheek. To stop the bleeding he applied some powder, rubbing it along the scratch with the same finger he had used in applying the nitrate of silver. The scratch did not heal, and presently began to swell slightly. But Dr. Burnette paid little attention to it until he found that the woman had developed cancer. In discussing the history of her case he learned that she was employed in the business office of a man who was then dying of cancer of the lip. A little further investigation and it was clear that the woman had caught the disease from her employer by using the same speaking tube. An analysis showed that both had that sort of cancer known as large cell sarcoma.

Within a few days of these discoveries the scratch in Dr. Burnette's cheek developed into a cancer. An analysis revealed that this also was large cell sarcoma. For the first time in the history of medicine in America it was clearly demonstrated that one may be inoculated with cancer. And this is about the most horrible fact that modern medicine has disclosed. The cancer was in its early stages with Dr. Burnette when the woman had tongue cut out. The first operation upon Dr. Burnette was performed last March by Dr. Charles McBurney. Part of his jaw bone and the whole cheek to the left eye was cut away. As usual, there was a marked improvement. But within a few weeks the cancer was growing again. In addition to the attack upon his face, the doctor was now suffering from cancer of the liver. A month ago Dr. Roland D. Jones and Dr. Walter Bruey took charge of Dr. Burnette and fought hard for his life. But he grew weaker steadily and his death had been expected for many days. The woman is still alive but cannot live much longer. Dr. Burnette was fifty-two years old and was born in Connecticut. He studied medicine in this city, was resident physician at Bellevue and has practised medicine here for twenty years. He has only one relative, a brother in California.

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—News reached this city late last night of a decision just handed down by the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Hoke Smith, by which the State of Illinois will probably come into possession of more than twenty thousand acres in Lake County. The value of this land at a moderate estimate is between three and four millions of dollars. Should the courts uphold the claims of the state, in accordance with the views of Mr. Smith, hundreds of prosperous farmers in Lake County will be ruined. Mr. Smith holds that a certain United States survey of 1829 was invalid and irregular. He declares that the fact that much of the land in question has been patented to private individuals does not annul the state's right to proceed against these individuals in the courts for possession. Under this ruling the legal officers of the state government will proceed against the present holders of the land in the Illinois courts, unless some compromise shall be effected. The land involved, which was originally covered with water, now comprises fine summer resort properties along the Fox River, and tributary lakes, as well as many improved farms.

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 24.—Captain Benjamin F. Revelle, of this city, has been murdered on board his vessel, which was scuttled and sunk in the Potomac river, near Riverside Park. It is supposed the murderer was a member of the crew, who, after committing the deed and robbing the body and boat of all the valuables he could find, went ashore in a small boat.

ACTINOLITE FOR CHICAGO.

Kington, Ont., Sept. 24.—Joseph James, of the Actinolite mines, Tweed, received an order from M. W. Powell Co., Chicago, for 120 tons of actinolite. This quantity filled seven cars. The actinolite is to be used on some large buildings in Chicago.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, \$3.00. Weekly Witness, \$1.30; with reductions to clubs; Northern Messenger, 30c; 10 copies to one address, \$2.25; 50, \$4.40; 100, \$8.00. For Great Britain add \$1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 25c on Northern Messenger; \$3.50 on Daily Witness. The last edition of the DAILY WITNESS is delivered in the city every evening of publication at \$4.00 per annum.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

WEEKLY WITNESS.

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



The Daily Witness.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1895.

THE WAR IN MADAGASCAR.

Seventy-five years ago Christianity was thoroughly planted in Madagascar by the London Missionary Society. A generation of the children of the central kingdom were brought up in schools, the bible was translated, dictionaries made, printing presses established, churches built. After fifteen years the missionaries were driven out of the island, and the Christians were frightfully persecuted, with the result that instead of being extirpated, as was attempted, they increased in numbers exceedingly and developed a very heroic type of Christianity, which gained ground until the missionaries were recalled in 1853, since which time Madagascar has been on the whole a Christian country, with perhaps as large a proportion of true Christianity in it as some other Christian countries, though the relics of heathen barbarism still remain in abundance, and the conservative party is, as everywhere, still strong. When the French invaded the island the devout people looked to the English, whom they knew chiefly as missionary benefactors, to protect them from the French, whom they knew chiefly as liquor-dealers and plundering traders; but the English came not. They, however, still looked to God. They meet in prayer meetings continually to pray for His protection. They are said to be careful not to pray for any harm to their enemies, which is a higher grace than most Christians would be capable of at a time when an irresistible force is approaching their homes. This is far from being a picture of the ruling classes or the people generally, who are said to be given over to vice and recklessness, being well aware that they cannot resist the French. Their hope, if they have any, is in King Radama's two generals, General Famino and General Fever. These have so far proved too much for the French invaders. The dead and disabled are a thousand fold more numerous than could have fallen before the queen's armies, however well guided.

For the angel of death spread his wings on the blast,
And breathed on the face of the foe as he passed,
And the eyes of the sleepers waxed heavy and chill,
And their hearts but once heaved and for ever were still.

The natives are moving forward what defensive force they have to points of vantage. There may, as the English officers who deserted them declare, be very foolish and childishly irresponsible and incapable of realizing the greatness of the power with which they have to deal, but it is a question whether the most consummate skill would have dictated to a weak and divided people a better policy than that which they have followed. There seems no reason to doubt that the French capture of the capital is only a question of time, but they are going to pay very dearly for their unrighteous acquisition.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH'S APOLOGIA.

Mr. Goldwin Smith has written a curious letter to the Toronto 'Globe,' which will not do much to repair the damage to his reputation for political sagacity which his course in Canada has wrought. He declares the statement that he appeared on a political platform in favor of a protectionist tariff to be an untrue and malicious one. He admits, however, that he gave an independent support to Sir John Macdonald in 1878, partly because of his policy of readjustment of the tariff. The difference between readjustment and protectionism Mr. Smith tries to explain in his letter. 'Protectionism is the imposition of duties like the corn laws of England, for the artificial encouragement of particular industries,' and this Mr. Smith is opposed to, but he recognizes the necessity of adjusting the fiscal system to the circumstances of the nation, including such 'as are created by the action of foreign tariffs.' While accepting Mr. Smith's statement as perfectly sincere, we cannot help pointing out that he is misleading himself now, as he misled others in 1878, by verbal distinctions which in practice are not represented by differences at all. A readjustment of a tariff simply means a change in the relative rates of duties on the different articles comprising the tariff. The relative rates may be so changed in a readjustment that a free trade tariff may be turned into a protective one, or a protective one into a free trade one. Now, the whole political campaign of 1878 was fought out over the deliberately adopted proposal of the Conservative policy to raise the rates of duty on grain, sugar, iron, cotton, wool and wood and manufactures thereof in order to protect, not the manufacturer only, but the laborer, and also the farmer, and to keep all from suffering from outside competition. A home market was not only to be protected but to be created by protection.

This policy was called rightly a protectionist one, and was supported by the colleagues of Sir John Macdonald with all the arguments and sophistries of protectionism. It was, on the other hand, opposed by Mr. Mackenzie's free trade policy, supported by all the arguments in favor of free trade and those against protectionism. Mr. Goldwin Smith, to the amazement of those who understood that he held free trade principles, found himself supporting Sir John Macdonald's policy as against that of Mr. Mackenzie. Mr. Smith says that in an interview in his house Sir John satisfied him that he was not going to introduce protection, but only a readjustment of the tariff. Mr. Smith then was satisfied that the whole country was being misled and befooled by the Conservative party, and that only he had been privately entrusted with the true intentions of Sir John Macdonald, and on that private understanding Mr. Smith supported Sir John Macdonald's policy. Mr. Smith must have seen plainly enough that whether Sir John Macdonald believed in protection or not, every effort was being made in public to convince the people that protection and protection only would make them prosperous, and that protection was the policy of Sir John Macdonald. If Mr. Smith took part in this campaign on Sir John Macdonald's side, as he certainly did, supporting the so-called readjustment, he certainly lent his aid to protectionism. Supposing Sir John Macdonald, arriving at power after such campaign, had not carried out protection, the great majority of the people who supported him would have been befooled. As it was, Mr. Smith, with his private understanding, was befooled, for we do not suppose that even he denies that the tariff of 1879 was a protectionist one. Mr. Smith tells us there were other considerations besides readjustment of the tariff which led him in 1878 to give an independent support to Sir John Macdonald, 'whose superior ability' he recognized. Yes, there was the Canadian Pacific Railway extravaganza, which was a great consideration to its promoters. Sir John's policy was, indeed, full of 'other considerations' which he and his supporters understood between them, but these were not of the sort that would appeal to Mr. Smith. There were those, too, to whom we would not wish to add Professor Smith, with whom Mr. Mackenzie's straightforward policy, his sterling

honesty and his rigid integrity carried no weight as compared with the 'superior ability' which could shift and turn and twist and befool people. The influence of this 'superior ability' upon Canadian politics has been manifest to all the world during the last sixteen years.

THE REV. CANON FULTON DEAD.

HE EXPIRES AT ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PARISH.

His many friends in Montreal, and the province generally, will regret to hear of the death of the Rev. Canon Fulton, Protestant chaplain of St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, which occurred very suddenly last evening while waiting at St. Vincent de Paul station the arrival of the train which was to take him to the city. Except for a rather serious illness last year, the deceased gentleman had long enjoyed the best of health, and those who noted his hale and hearty appearance at the Anglican Provincial Synod last week would never for a moment have imagined that his earthly career was so nearly at an end.

Canon Fulton was born at Quebec in 1823. When twenty-two years of age, he graduated from Bishop's College, Lennoxville, taking his degree of M.A. the following year. He then studied theology, and graduated from Bishop's University in 1848. In the same year he was ordained deacon at the Cathedral church, Quebec, and in 1849 he was ordained to the priesthood. On receiving deacon's orders he was appointed S. P. G. missionary to the parishes of Franklin and Havelock, where he remained for a period of thirty-three years. From 1881 until 1889 he was rector of the church at Lower Lachine, and in the latter year he received the appointment of Protestant chaplain at St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, which position he has ever since filled most satisfactorily. In 1886 he was made a canon of Christ Church Cathedral. He was one of the most faithful and laborious of the clergy of Montreal, and his ever ready sympathy and many kindly acts will long be remembered by all with whom he had to do. His net study was the culture of fruit, and he contributed many practical papers to the Pomological Society and Fruit Growers' Association of the Province of Quebec, of which he was one of the most prominent and energetic members. He leaves behind him one daughter and one son, the latter Dr. James Fulton, of St. Jean Chrysostome.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH AND PROTECTIONISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Globe'.)

Sir,—In your columns I notice a statement reproduced from an English review that I appeared on a political platform in favor of a protectionist tariff. The statement has been made several times before and has as often been contradicted by me, but will probably be repeated as long as it can serve the purposes of malice. Once more let me say that it is untrue. My opinions are those of a moderate free trader. I embrace free trade as a principle, not only on economical grounds, but because it tends to ally, by friendly intercourse those international enemies in which narrow and ignorant natures fatten, sometimes to the extent of a mania destructive of their regard for social decency as well as of their common sense. Personally I might not be unwilling to entertain the policy of direct taxation with total abolition of customs. But at present a different policy prevails, and each nation has its tariff. I recognize the necessity of adjusting the fiscal system to the circumstances of the nation, including such as are created by the action of foreign tariffs. I declined the honor of representing the Cobden Club on this continent because I felt that while heartily agreeing with the members of the club, who were through free traders, on the general principle, I might not always be at one with them on practical questions. Protectionism is the imposition of duties, like the Corn Laws of England, for the artificial encouragement of particular industries. To this I have been consistently opposed. Before the election of 1878 I was interviewed by Sir John Macdonald in this house and received from his own lips the assurance that his policy was not protection, but, as he had publicly declared, readjustment, of which I held that there was then need. If Sir John Macdonald was afterwards led by political considerations which he deemed paramount to embrace protection, as he admitted to me that he was, my consistency was not affected by his change. I was the president of the Commercial Union Club and have always done as much as my power could do, both by economical argument and by the removal of international animosity, to assist in giving to the industrious people of this country, what I regard as the inestimable benefit of a free Continental market.

There were other considerations besides the readjustment of the tariff, which led me in 1878 to give an independent support to Sir John Macdonald, whose superior ability I recognized, though I was never one of his partisans.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

Toronto, Sept. 21.

OSCAR WILDE'S INDEBTEDNESS.

London, Sept. 24.—The examination of Oscar Wilde in bankruptcy proceedings was to have taken place to-day and the convict playwright and author was brought from his prison to the Bankruptcy Court in a cab. He was not called to the stand, however, his counsel having asked for an adjournment of the proceedings, which the court granted. In moving for the adjournment the counsel stated that Wilde's debts amounted to £2,551. Toward the liquidation of this sum his friends had subscribed £1,500 and the remainder would be made up, so that twenty shillings on the pound will be paid.

THE PAPAL ZOUAVE DEMONSTRATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)
Sir,—Referring to that protest of the so-called ex-Papal zouaves on last Friday morning, in the Roman Catholic cathedral, would you kindly allow me space in your valuable paper to call attention to the following question? How is it possible that men who swear allegiance to the Pope as king, etc., can be officials in Her Majesty the Queen's domain, seeing that the Chief of Police, Mr. Hughes, and the Governor of the Montreal Jail, Mr. Vallee, were among those present who took the oath? I ask you, Mr. Editor, to bring this matter before the eyes of the public and show the consequences of such a state of things. It is unique in any of the British colonies or domains. Mass meetings should be held and if redress is not to be had in Montreal or the legislature of the province of Quebec, a petition should be sent to the government of Canada, and if need be to the Queen.

THEODORE APPEL.

Montreal, Sept. 23, 1895.

Does it not appear right to our correspondent that those salutary men who did not win the paradise of the Christian martyr where they sought it on the battlefield, should be provided for by the city and country with consolation positions of eminence in this wicked world? If he does not see it thus he sees differently from those whoever they are who arrange our affairs.

LACHUTE NEWS NOTES.

Lachute, Sept. 24.—The annual agricultural exhibition has been postponed to Oct. 2.

A bush fire is raging in Jerusalem, about two miles from Lachute.

The potato crop is large and farmers are harvesting as fast as possible, while the dry weather continues.

The Christian Endeavor Convention on Sept. 13 at Chatham was well attended, and the old officers were unanimously re-elected.

Harvest home services were held in St. Simon's Church on Sunday, Sept. 22. The Misses Howard have returned from Carmen, Man., where they have been spending the summer.

Mrs. Fuvoye, of St. Johns, Que., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. N. T. Sewell. Preparations for the Provincial W. C. T. U. convention to be held in Henry's Church on Oct. 8 to 11, are actively proceeding. A large attendance is expected, as some of the delegates to the British convention are expected to give their experience.

A QUESTION OF FACT.

Mr. Joseph Martin, M.P. for Winnipeg, has challenged Principal Grant on a question of fact. The latter gentleman has been in Manitoba, whence he has written several letters to the 'Globe' on the Schools question. In one of them he remarked that he had met no one who did not condemn Mr. Martin's conduct, and the context showed that the conduct referred to was the introduction by Mr. Martin of the act of 1890 which abolished the Separate Schools. Mr. Martin admits that it will be very easy to have that act repealed or essentially modified if the people of Manitoba now generally disapprove of it, but he calls for proof that they do so. He would like to be furnished with the names of the men Principal Grant has met, and he undertakes to say that every Manitoban who disapproves of his conduct in connection with the schools question, condemns him in all other public matters. He goes further, and pledges himself to produce twenty Manitobans who approve, for every one Principal Grant can produce who condemns. He affirms that the people of Manitoba, almost as a unit, heartily approve of the Schools Act of 1890. They showed it in the local elections of 1892, and he has personal assurances from men of every creed and of all political parties that public opinion has not changed since that year.—'Hamilton Times.'

FIFTY YEARS OLD.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF ST. JAMES' ANGLICAN CHURCH, KINGSTON.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 24.—On Sunday the congregation of St. James' Church celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. The day was delightful, the attendance large, and the services bright and appropriate. The Very Rev. Dean James, of London, preached a practical sermon on 'The Power of the Cross of Christ.'

In the evening stirring addresses were delivered by the Rev. J. K. McMorine, rector, Mr. R. V. Rogers, Q.C., and Judge Macdonald, Brockville. The former stone of the church was laid on Sept. 28, 1844, by Bishop Strachan. By the following autumn the work was completed and the church opened. One year afterwards the whole debt had been paid and on the church was consecrated by Bishop Strachan and set aside for the worship of God. It has had three rectors, the Rev. R. V. Rogers, father of Mr. R. V. Rogers, Q.C., who began work in Kingston as a missionary in 1843; the Rev. F. W. Kirkpatrick, brother of the present Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick, whose sterling qualities and his genial good nature won such a web of love about him that he became the friend of everyone in the parish. The present earnest and devoted rector is the Rev. J. K. McMorine. The church to-day is one of the most progressive in the city.

AN ACTOR CAPTASED.

The case of Goulet vs. De Berigny came up for hearing before Judge Davidson, in the Summary Court this morning. This is a capias taken out by the plaintiff against the defendant who is well known as one of the actors connected with the local French Opera and who also had an engagement, at Schermer Park during the present season. The plaintiff claims to be board and room, and alleges that De Berigny was about to leave for Europe without settling his claim. The defence is that the amount mentioned in the writ is in excess of the debt actually due, and the intention to leave with intent to defraud is also denied.

THE STORM THAT DIDN'T COME.

THE PEOPLE WERE ALARMED PREPARED FOR IT.

It is astonishing how many people thought that the storm was coming last night when a stiff breeze began to blow. The sun shone storm-like a short time, then it disappeared below the horizon. 'Habitants' who had brought in their chickens with hay hurried home to their houses and barns. Some were afraid to leave home since the last, had tied and weighed down the planks and stones property that was likely to suffer by a storm. Not a 'habitant' but people generally, were much frightened. Some to their cellars while others left their exposed places altogether.

The passengers who came on the morning train this morning made inquiries about the storm on their way and looked upon it as a false alarm. It had excited the people in the very much.

A resident of Rouses Point, for several days back farmers, to travel six miles with their horses to take water from Lake Champlain into the back country for their cattle. It had been since Friday believed in the old adage. They had expected to get a much supply of rain with Wednesday's storm, but it didn't come.

The inhabitants of St. Hills are said to have been in a state of mind, owing to the storm, in times of storm. They had made all the necessary arrangements for them plucked their chickens and they expected to get a much supply of rain with Wednesday's storm, but it didn't come.

The writer having visited the last Saturday morning saw the dies belonging to the Women's Temperance Union were made for the expected storm. After conversation with the lady president led to believe that Professor Wilson was not a reliable prophet. The dies were allowed to remain, and no disaster benefited by the advice from a literary point of view.

THE REBELLION IN CUBA.

GOMEZ'S ARMY SHORT OF AMMUNITION.

New York, Sept. 24.—The 'Herald' correspondent in Santa Maria del Principe, Cuba, under date of Sept. 23, says: Gomez's army is in a sore distress for lack of ammunition, and commissions have been hurriedly dispatched simultaneously to Las Vegas, Santiago, Urgine Relf and Manzanillo, a portion of their munitions in this province. In revolution here surprise is expressed that Junta in New York has so far neglected Gomez's supply of ammunition. The Spanish column which has just returned from the night's campaign, is expected to start out again within a few days to continue active. He goes further, and pledges himself to produce twenty Manitobans who approve, for every one Principal Grant can produce who condemns. He affirms that the people of Manitoba, almost as a unit, heartily approve of the Schools Act of 1890. They showed it in the local elections of 1892, and he has personal assurances from men of every creed and of all political parties that public opinion has not changed since that year.—'Hamilton Times.'

THE REBEL MINISTERS.

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Madrid, Sept. 24.—A special telegram from Havana says that Tuesday last a force of Cuban revolutionaries, under Captain Brown, surprised a party of thirty-five government troops under Captain Brown, in the Sierra de la Palma. The Cuban soldiers made a stand, but were overpowered by numbers and the rebels were killed. Captain Brown and the remaining survivors of the party succeeded in making their escape.

A SUCCESSFUL CANADIAN.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 24.—The Hon. Mr. Brown, son of Mr. Stewart Brown, of the field, has been appointed secretary of the Flushing City Association. Dr. Brown is a graduate of the Public High School.

'SPRUCE IV' DEFEATED.

IN THE FIRST RACE OF THE HALF-RATERS.

THE ENGLISHMEN WIN FROM THE PHILADELPHIANS AT CRICKET—THE NEW CHALLENGER FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP.

Montreal, Sept. 23.—The 'Ethelwynn' beat the 'Spruce' twelve seconds, and the Englishmen won from the Philadelphians at cricket. The new challenger for the America's Cup, the 'Ethelwynn', a twelve mile leeward and windward race, by 7 minutes and 15 seconds. The official record of the four races was as follows:—

First race, to leeward, 12 miles, 12 minutes 15 seconds. Second race, to windward, 12 miles, 12 minutes 15 seconds. Third race, to leeward, 12 miles, 12 minutes 15 seconds. Fourth race, to windward, 12 miles, 12 minutes 15 seconds.

	Start	First mark	Elapsed time
Leg I	12:15.15	1:39.40	54.25
Leg IV	12:45.20	1:39.57	54.37

In three miles before the wind, the "Echelon" beat the "Spray" five minutes 45 seconds. The "Spray" beat the "Echelon" five minutes 45 seconds. The "Echelon" beat the "Spray" five minutes 4

THE ST. HENRI MURDER.

A Search For Witnesses Who Have Disappeared.

NAPOLEON DEMERS'S CONDUCT AFTER HIS WIFE'S DEATH.

The prosecution in the Demers murder trial are now near the end of their examination of witnesses. Last evening Mr. Archambault said that he had four more to examine after which the defence will take a spell. Among the names of the witnesses called yesterday was that of Philomene Welsh, wife of Philias Roy, of Holyoke, Mass., but she failed to respond. This is the woman who wanted to adopt Demers's five-year-old daughter, and who gave such remarkable evidence while testifying against Demers at the preliminary investigation, such as having dwelt in the village of Manitoba, which was a part of the United States, and also having lived in an Indian town near Holyoke. Deputy High Constable Bissonnette testified that he went to Holyoke to subpoena her, but could not find her, and that he was unable to find her in Montreal. High Constable Bissonnette then testified that he had tried to find her, but that every trail that he struck led nowhere, and that the woman had completely disappeared. Where she now is, is a mystery, which the High Constable says he has been unable to solve, and he could do that every time.

Lucien Boucher was called to the stand. He said that he is a hotelkeeper at St. Henri, corner Lacroix and Notre Dame streets, and fourth door from the Demers house. He saw Demers pass by his saloon at 5.15 or 5.20 o'clock on the morning of the murder. Demers went to his house on the day following the murder, and had a drink with Ritchot, the undertaker. Did not notice a parcel in Demers's hands when he passed the saloon on the previous morning. Did not see Mr. Demers going to or coming from church on that morning.

Cross-examined by Mr. Desmarais, Mr. Boucher said that Demers had saluted him in passing, and that he showed no signs of perturbation, but looked as he ordinarily did.

Elize Vigeant dit Taupier, wife of Joseph Legris, was called and testified that she lives with her brother, who is curé at St. Charles, deceased was her niece. She was at St. Charles when Demers married her niece. She never knew the latter to be courted by others than Demers. She went on a visit to the Demers about a year ago. At the time there were her brother, Louis Vigeant, Oscar Demers and William Proteau. The men had several drinks, and that night the accused went out very late to look, he said, after Mrs. Vigeant. Witness was informed of the death of Mrs. Demers by Miss Exulper Demers. Witness saw Demers on the Friday after the murder at the presbytery at St. Charles. Demers was with Chief Massey and another officer, and he pointed them out to witness as officers, and told her to be very careful what she said, as whatever she said would be taken down in writing. Afterwards he asked for a drink of water, and following her out, as she went to get it, he said to her: "Aunt, be very careful; one word might compromise me."

Cross-examined by Mr. Desmarais, witness said that she only saw one quarrel between Demers and his wife, and it was on the occasion when he went out late on the night mentioned, to go apparently to look after his uncle. His wife cried, and said that he was really going out to drink. Madame Vigeant, dit Taupier, grandmother of the deceased, an old lady eighty-seven years of age, widow of Jean Taupier, and a resident of St. Charles, was the next witness called. She said that she lived at the presbytery with her son, the curé of St. Charles, at the time Demers was married. She visited her grand-daughter for the last time a year ago. One day she heard Demers strike something against the wall. He was in a bad temper at the time. Maria Vigeant was next called to the witness stand. She testified that she is the wife of Joseph Moreau, and resides at Hochelaga. She visited the Demers some three or four years ago. Only remained there a few minutes. Her evidence amounted to absolutely nothing, and elicited the caustic remark from the court reflecting upon the calling of witnesses who cannot testify to anything.

The Demers murder trial was resumed this morning at ten o'clock. High Constable Bissonnette was the first witness called. Questioned by Mr. Archambault, he said that he had made every search in his power to find Mrs. Philomene Welsh, but without avail. He is now connecting on another trail. The evidence of this witness as taken down before Judge Desnoyers at the preliminary trial, was then read to the jury.

Mrs. Eliza Cyr was the next witness. She said she lived on Notre Dame street on June 12 last, in a house owned by Mrs. Darbois. Demers went to her house on a Sunday afternoon and asked if her husband was out. She replied that he was at church. He then asked where he was working, and what night he spent at home. Witness went on to say that she told him, and that Demers told her she ought to be loquacious alone.

Mr. Desmarais objected to the testimony as not relevant in the case. This the court allowed, and Mr. Archambault asked her when it was that Demers called on her. She replied a week after his wife's death.

At this afternoon's session Mrs. Cyr resumed her evidence. Witness went on to say that when her husband was away she usually went to bed at eight o'clock. Demers remarked to her that she was something like him, he was a lonesome grass-widower and that his wife was in the country. Just then her husband came in and he and Demers spoke about the rent of the house. Demers came back to the house in about a week and while speaking with her husband winked at her.

Cross-examined by Mr. Desmarais witness said that at the time Demers called on her husband owed rent on the house, which Demers came to collect. Demers called often. It was only eight days after

the inquest had commenced that she told her husband of Demers's words and act. Miss Degules was next called. In answer to a question by Mr. Archambault she said that between seven and eight o'clock on the Thursday morning she went into the yard and noticed that the blinds of the windows of the Demers flat were shut.

A POLICEMAN FOUND DEAD.

Toronto, Sept. 24.—At a quarter to seven o'clock this morning policeman William Leonard, No. 71, was found lying dead in a lane in rear of 43 Henry street, a bullet hole in his head and his pistol lying by his side. Word being sent to police headquarters, the body was removed to the undertaking establishment of R. D. Humphrey in a patrol wagon. An examination showed the bullet had entered the head at the right temple and came out on the opposite side and lodged in the fence on the side of the lane. One chamber in Leonard's revolver was vacant at the bullet found corresponding with the bore of the weapon. There was no trace of a struggle and it is supposed that it is a case of suicide.

NEW IRISH MOVEMENT.

IRISH AMERICANS ORGANIZE FOR THE FURTHERANCE OF THE CAUSE OF IRELAND.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—In the spacious auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association there were inaugurated this morning the preliminaries of a movement that may be fraught with pregnant results to England and her possession across the Irish Channel, the progress of which will be watched with intense interest by sons of Erin throughout the civilized world. For over a year there have been mutterings of discontent among a large portion of the Irish race in this country, which has been identified in the past by the Home Rule as well as with more revolutionary movements for Irish 'freedom' concerning what has been regarded as the 'uke-arm or peace-any-price policy of the Irish parliamentary party. The dissatisfaction failed to evolve into anything more definite, however, until within a few months, when, as a result of the general election, the Rosebery Government, which had friendly leanings toward the Irish cause, was replaced by an administration of those implacable foes of Irish agitation, the Tories—with an overwhelming majority of the House of Commons at its back. Just as soon as the result of the election was a foregone conclusion, there was an interchange of opinions between representative Irishmen in different parts of the country affiliated with the old National League, as well as with the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Clan-na-Gael and kindred organizations. This was followed by a conference of those interested and then the Irish race in America was electrified by a lengthy and vigorous 'call to action,' and to which the signatures of scores of 'disfranchisement' reputation were attached. This document declared that the Irish struggle for freedom had reached a momentous period; that their native country had been abandoned in the crisis of her fate by the Liberal leaders; that she had been alternately betrayed by the Whigs and governed by the Tories; that parliamentary agitation, after long and patient trial, had utterly failed to accomplish its object, and that, therefore, it only remained to consider what other method of procedure or argument could be used to achieve her liberation before she was done to death by the usurping enactments of a foreign and hostile parliament.

To the proclamation was attached a call to Irish societies of all kinds, political, social, beneficial and literary, to send delegates to a conference to open in this city to-day. The appeal met with a hearty reception, although it was antagonized by an element of the race on the ground that it was more the forerunner of an Irish-American political movement than a genuine effort in behalf of the mother isle. Over a thousand delegates were selected or designated by societies stretching across the continent and the majority of these have been on the ground for several days. Mr. Fitzpatrick, mayor of New Orleans, strolled in just before ten o'clock. Close behind him came O'Donovan Rossa, the old-time revolutionist, looking less fiery and more aged than when in the sixties and seventies; prelates to his fellow-countrymen were a source of continual disturbance to the English government. Gen. Matthew Kerwin, ex-collector of the port of New York, came in with William Lyman, of the same city, treasurer of the Irish National League. The Ancient Order of Hibernians were next represented by President Patrick O'Neil, of Philadelphia, and an international secretary, M. J. Slattery, of Albany, N.Y. After a while the visitors began to pour in steadily.

RUMORED IMPERIAL VISIT.

Berlin, Sept. 24.—The Konigsberg 'Zeitung' asserts that the Czar is about to pay a visit to the Emperor at Romblon and that therefore a strong military guard will be thrown around that place. The paper alleges that the visit of the Russian Emperor was planned by the Chancellor, Prince von Hohenlohe, on his recent visit to St. Petersburg. The high officials here profess to discredit the 'Zeitung's' statements.

THE CRYSLER MONUMENT.

Ottawa, Sept. 24.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell and the Hon. John Haggart will both attend the Crysler Farm celebration to-morrow. The Premier left this afternoon but Mr. Haggart takes the Canada Atlantic to-morrow.

ODDFELLOWSHIP.

It might perhaps be interesting to Oddfellows to note that on Friday, Sept. 20, the members of Fraternity Lodge, No. 21, held an entertainment at which Oddfellows, their friends and ladies attended. The programme consisted of the following:—Instrumental trio, Messrs. Kelly, Freeman and Brennan; songs, Mrs. Chas. Kelly, by Mrs. M. J. McLeod, Messrs. Upton, Balfour and Heller; guitar solo, Mr. Chas. Kelly; recitations, Mr. E. Evans. The songs sung by Mr. Chas. Kelly were brilliantly rendered and enthusiastically received. It is rumored that Fraternity Lodge purposes having a grand concert on or about the second week in November for which a good programme is guaranteed. Further notice, however, will be given as to date, etc.

THE DATE SETTLED.

THE ELECTION IN THE CENTRE DIVISION WILL BE HELD ON OCT. 17.

AND THE NOMINATION WILL TAKE PLACE ON OCTOBER 10.

Quebec, Sept. 24.—The election writs for the vacancy in the Quebec Legislature, caused by the death of Mr. Kennedy, will probably be issued this evening or to-morrow. The nomination will take place on Oct. 10 and the polling on Oct. 17. Mr. D. Clarke has been appointed returning officer.

A FORMER MONTREALER DEAD.

Word was received here yesterday of the sudden death in Binghamton, N.Y., of an old Montrealer and one of the original twelve of the Montreal Lacrosse Club, in the person of Mr. Charles H. Thompson, brother of Mr. F. W. Thompson, manager at Winnipeg of the Ogilvy Milling Company. Two weeks ago the deceased was the guest in Montreal, of his brother-in-law, Mr. D. O. Pease, the G. T. R. district passenger agent, and was then in the enjoyment of good health and spirits.

THE VERNER COLONY.

The 'Monde' publishes a rumor that the Rev. Abbe Desaulniers, of Sturgeon Falls, has been appointed pastor of the new French Canadian colony of Verner, in the place of the Rev. Father Paradis.

POLYTECHNICAL SCHOOL STUDENTS.

The students of the Polytechnical School have elected the following officers:—President, Anselme Boyer; vice-president, Marcel Beaulac; secretary, L. Hainault; standard-bearer, Donat Amblaut; councillor, Henri Lefebvre.

AN APPLE TREE IN BLOSSOM.

Mr. George Coutlee, merchant, of this city, was surprised, on Sunday last, to find one of the apple trees in his orchard in full bloom. This is a very rare occurrence in September.

DR. BRENNAN RESIGNS.

The 'Monde' announces that Dr. Brennan has resigned his position as a member of the Roman Catholic Board of School Commissioners.

ST. DAVID LANE IMPROVEMENTS.

Judge Gill, yesterday granted the petition of proprietors on St. David lane asking that the expropriations for the widening of the lane be made on the south-west side instead of the north-east side.

THE PILGRIMS RETURN.

Seven of the persons who took part in the Canadian pilgrimage to Lourdes, this summer, have returned by the steamship 'Labrador.'

PEANUTS WILL BE DEAR.

A curious sight was witnessed in Cincinnati during the fire the other day. In the building all the upper floors were stored with peanuts, 7,000 bags in all. As the fire ate its way into the peanuts and burned the windows of the building out the nuts rolled out of the windows in a steady stream. Each nut was blazing, and they had the appearance of a stream of fire-balls rolling out of the windows. The 7,000 bags which were a total loss, were valued at \$3 a bag. As there are only 40,000 bags of peanuts in Cincinnati, and 120,000 in the entire country, the loss of this stock will affect the market.

METEOR AS LARGE AS THE SUN.

During the late heavy thunderstorms a meteor appeared in the sky over Portsmouth, and Paladine writing to a London paper on the matter, says: 'I was on my yacht in Bembridge Harbor during the storm, and saw a large ball of fire, about the apparent size of the sun, at 8.45. It seemed to appear in the sky directly over Portsmouth, and to travel downwards in a north-westerly direction. I remember seeing a similar ball of fire during a storm many years ago. I believe many yachts are fitted with lightning conductors, but my own, being entirely built of steel, is not so provided. The lightning was of the most vivid description, and I saw as many as six simultaneous forked flashes in different parts of the sky.'

A NEW INDUSTRY.

Monazite is a rare metal, found hardly anywhere except in Russia, Norway and Bohemia, and even in these places in small quantities. Slight traces are found in the State of Connecticut and in Brazil, but not enough to pay for working. Monazite has a brownish-red color, a vitreous lustre, and comes in the form of oblique, rhombic prisms. The Piedmont belt in the western edge of the Carolinas is celebrated for poor lead and molybdenum. The reddish sand, about a foot below the surface, heretofore regarded as very worthless, is found to contain large quantities of this rare metal, which is proving to the people a mine of wealth. Some of the little farmers sell the right to dig for \$200 an acre, while others receive a royalty or work the new industry themselves. The top soil is removed, and the metal is obtained by washing in a long trough. The monazite settling has brought not less than \$100,000 to the region the past year. The sand passes current at six cents a pound, and serves as local currency. The discovery acts like the opening of a gold mine in attracting the curious from all lands. The metal is found in the thorium contained in it. Thorium is indispensable in the

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Society for the Protection of Women and Children gratefully acknowledges the following subscriptions:—Messrs. Gibb & Co., Robt. Lovell, D. W. McLaren, \$5 each; G. H. Burlingame, \$5; G. E. Burlingame, \$10 each; H. S. Musser, Fraser Bros., Messrs. Cochran & Cassels, James Cooper, Hon. L. O. Taitton, \$5 each; And, Allan, \$10; Walter Drake, \$10; D. McFarlane & Co., J. M. Aird, S. R. Parsons, H. Beauregard, \$5 each; W. J. Withall, \$10; G. C. Arless, \$5.

C. P. R. STEAMER MISSING.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Sept. 24.—Advices from Port William at 12.30 this afternoon state the Canadian Pacific passenger steamer 'Alberta' has not reached there yet. She passed through here on Sunday morning at ten o'clock and is overdue thirty-two hours at Port William. Nothing has been heard of her and considerable anxiety is manifested over her whereabouts. She had a good-sized passenger list.

THE ALBERTA WENT ON THE OWEN SOUND-FORT WILLIAM-PORT ARTHUR ROUTE EARLY IN THE PRESENT MONTH.

The 'Alberta' went on the Owen Sound-Fort William-Port Arthur route early in the present month. She left Owen Sound on Saturday last and was due to arrive at Port Arthur about four o'clock on Monday morning. A despatch from Owen Sound says that the agents of the line of steamers there have heard nothing from the 'Alberta' since she passed the Soo on Sunday morning.

NO MORE TITHES IN ST. PLACIDE.

By a decree of Archbishop Fabre, the tithe system has been abolished in the parish of St. Placide, and henceforth the cure of that locality will be paid an annual income of \$800 by the parishioners.

THE HALF RATERS.

'SPRUCE IV.' AND 'ETHELWYN' AGAIN START OVER THE COURSE.

Centre Island.—At noon the wind was north by west, but its strength had been spent, and it had scarcely any force. The preliminary signal was made at 12.45 p.m. Ten minutes later the preparatory signal was given, and then at one o'clock the signal for the start was made. The first leg was east by north, one half north. The 'Ethelwyn' crossed the line at 1.00.35, and the 'Spruce IV.' fifteen seconds later, unofficial time. The Englishman had the weather position, but the American boat luffed up under her stern, blanketing and passing her. The wind at this hour was a trifle east of south, making it a run to the first mark off Lloyd's Neck. At 1.15 the 'Ethelwyn' was in the weather position two lengths ahead of the 'Spruce.'

BRAVE HEARTED SCHOOL BOYS.

THEY SET AN EXAMPLE TO THE LEGISLATORS WHO BOYCOTT CHINESE.

Little Ah and Wah, the Chinese boys who were mobbed and boycotted by their fellow-pupils of Public School No. 22, in Java street Brooklyn, on account of their race, have won the day. As told in yesterday's 'World,' they made their first appearance in the school on Tuesday, and a committee of indignant youngsters gave them formal notice that if they returned they would be killed.

Ah's real name is Wong Ching Chung, and he is twelve years old. He is known locally as Ah Sing. Wah's correct title is Wong Quong Chung, and he is thirteen. Both live with their uncle, a Chinaman, on Franklin avenue.

The children dress in blue knickerbockers, white shirts, standing collars and white dresses. Their queues are worn coiled on the top of their shiny heads. When the multitudes of schoolboys untied the pigtail and gave them a pull on Tuesday little Ah yelled out 'Wah,' and Wah yelled out 'Ah,' as loud as they could yell.

They didn't feel very much like going to school yesterday. Ah had a headache, and Wah felt languid. They said they guessed they'd stay at home and teach each other.

Ah and Wah were sitting on a soap box in the laundry half an hour before school time yesterday morning, when a battalion of 20 clear-eyed, red checked little boys marched along the street and halted in front of Mr. Sing's establishment.

'Here they are!' cried Ah, white with terror. 'They've come to kill us. Let's run,' shouted Wah, and the Chinese boys bolted upstairs and hid in a closet, quaking with fright.

'Melican boys run home,' entreated Mr. Sing. 'What for you come here kill poor little Ah and poor little Wah?'

'We ain't come to kill 'em at all,' spoke up the leader of the boys indignantly. 'We are the bodyguard that's going to take 'em to school and lick the stuffing out of any one who touches 'em.'

Mr. Sing is subtle. He thought at first that this might be a ruse to get hold of Ah and Wah. After much palaver, however, he convinced himself that the school-boy battalion was acting in good faith. He went upstairs and got his nephews. When the crowd saw the Chinese boys they gave them a cheer.

Ah and Wah were placed in the centre of the battalion, which moved off toward the school. A few renegade small boys threw stones and jeered, but the Mongolians reached the school in safety.

A group of youngsters were lying in wait for them in the playground. They were the boys who had made the anti-Chinese demonstration the day before. If they meditated another attack they gave it up, for the escort consisted of the pluckiest pupils and the best fighters in the school.

Mrs. Ackerly, who has charge of the 7th primary department, took little Ah and Wah in and began to teach them to read. They proved much smarter than some of these who had mobbed them. At recess hour every trace of animosity had vanished.

The Chinese boys were released from school twenty minutes before the rest of the pupils, and they went home. This was to give them a chance to avoid a demonstration, or of becoming an international issue.—New York 'World,' Sept. 5.

SHIPPING AND HARBOR NEWS.

The Allan Line SS. Rosellan, Captain Dunlop, arrived in port yesterday morning from London, with a general cargo. The captain reports that after leaving the Thames head winds were encountered, which lasted the whole way across the Atlantic. The Rosellan is expected to leave about the latter end of this week with cattle and a general cargo.

The SS. Gerona sails to-morrow morning with a full general cargo for London, consigned to R. Reford & Co. The Gerona is expected to make another trip this season. The Donaldson Line SS. Amartythia, from

Montreal on the 12th instant, arrived at Glasgow on the 23rd instant, and landed her shipment of live stock, 394 cattle, 611 sheep and 4 horses, in good condition, except one bullock and one sheep which died on the passage.

The Allan Mail SS. Numidian, from Montreal, arrived at Moville on Monday afternoon at one o'clock with 628 cattle and 462 sheep in good order.

The Bohemian and Cultivateur, which were around at the foot of the Longue Sault Rapids, are both off. The Bohemian was taken off yesterday by the Sarah Daly, and additional tugs were procured to take off the Cultivateur at ten o'clock this morning.

The steam schooner Florence left Quebec yesterday to work at the wrecked SS. Dracena, and the tug steamer Dauntless left for the Saguenay to tow up the hulk Premier with a cargo of pulpwood.

The river was enveloped in so dense a smoke in the neighborhood of Quebec last evening that navigation came to a full stop until the daylight made its appearance.

New York, Sept. 24.—Arrived SS. Odbam from Rotterdam.

The shipping business is gradually declining with the season. Sail, which we suppose, is brought out as ballast, is to all appearance, a drug in the market. It is stacked in several places along the wharves, and as the space is not required, the harbor master allows it to remain under cover of large tarpaulins.

GULF REPORT.

L'Islet, Sept. 24.—Clear; north-west wind. River du Loup, Sept. 24.—Clear; north-west wind.

Rimouski, Sept. 24.—Clear; west wind; inward at 6 a.m., Otter.

Father Point, Sept. 24.—Strong, west wind; inward at 1 a.m., Sarnatian; 5 a.m., Lake Superior; 6 a.m., Tritonia.

Martin River, Sept. 24.—Clear; west wind. Fame Point, Sept. 24.—North-west wind.

North Shore, Sept. 24.—Clear; west wind. Trinity Bay, Sept. 24.—Inward at 7.00 a.m. on barque.

Anticosti, Sept. 24.—Clear; north-west wind.

Low Point, Sept. 24.—Clear; north-west wind; inward Thames, Turret Bay.

STOCKS FIRMER.

MODERATE BUSINESS AT SLIGHTLY ENHANCED PRICES — PEOPLES BANK STOCK LOWER.

On the local stock exchange this morning, only a moderate business was transacted, but prices were generally slightly higher;

Canadian Pacific sold at 58½ against 58 yesterday; Montreal Street Railway sold at 20½ against 20¼; Toronto Stock at 83½ against 82½; Gas at 206¼ against 206; Bank stocks, excepting Peoples, were firm; Peoples' sold down to 10. C.P.R. stock was quoted in London at 60½.

The sales at the morning board were as follows:—50 Canadian Pacific at 58½, 25 Cable at 163, 250 Street Railway at 206¼, 275 Toronto Street at 84, 25 at 83½, 25 at 83¼, 175 at 83½, 25 at 83¼, 85 Telegraph at 166, 25 Gas at 206¼, 150 at 206, 50 at 206¼, 10 at 206, 50 at 206¼, 15 Bank of Montreal at 223, 40 Peoples at 10, 1 Merchants at 169, 45 Commerce at 138½, 15 Hochelaga at 125½.

The afternoon board was exceptionally dull, only a total of eight shares being sold altogether.

The sales at the afternoon board were:—3 Bank of Montreal at 223¼, 5 Commerce at 139¼.

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Marler.

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Marler, Stock Brokers, corner Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier streets.

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CEREALS STRONGER.

WHEAT APPRECIABLY HIGHER—RICE AND OATS FRACTIONALLY HIGHER.

The market in Chicago to-day, in accordance with the strong situation, was a little bullish. The shortage in winter wheat and the slow increase in the visible supply, and the slow receipts are being absorbed, are no longer negligible features. As well-known bear said to-day: 'I have not faith in higher prices for wheat now. I have had for some time past, and this is to be the general opinion. Corn opening closed higher. Oats and provisions were stronger; lard was barely steady for the month. Cables were steady.'

London, Sept. 24.—The Mark Lane press, in its weekly review of the grain trade, says:—English wheat of the past week have been firm. Both new and old. Foreign wheat had a rally. California for shipment being at 25s

Situations Vacant.

JUSTICE THE OLD FORT.

It is high time the English people realized the facts with respect to the mar-

WM. KENWOOD, 4273 Dorchester street.
Westmount. 13

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work. Satisfaction guaranteed. Miss
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REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE

WEEKLY GLASGOW SERVICE

Sailing from MONTREAL every THURSDAY Morning.

From Glasgow	To	From Montreal
Sept. 13	SS. Acadia	Sept. 26
Sept. 20	SS. Acadia	Oct. 3
Sept. 27	SS. Acadia	Oct. 10
Oct. 4	SS. Acadia	Oct. 17
Oct. 11	SS. Acadia	Oct. 24
Oct. 18	SS. Acadia	Oct. 31
Oct. 25	SS. Acadia	Nov. 7
Nov. 1	SS. Acadia	Nov. 14
Nov. 8	SS. Acadia	Nov. 21
Nov. 15	SS. Acadia	Nov. 28
Nov. 22	SS. Acadia	Dec. 5
Nov. 29	SS. Acadia	Dec. 12
Dec. 6	SS. Acadia	Dec. 19
Dec. 13	SS. Acadia	Dec. 26
Dec. 20	SS. Acadia	Jan. 2
Dec. 27	SS. Acadia	Jan. 9
Jan. 3	SS. Acadia	Jan. 16
Jan. 10	SS. Acadia	Jan. 23
Jan. 17	SS. Acadia	Jan. 30
Jan. 24	SS. Acadia	Feb. 6
Jan. 31	SS. Acadia	Feb. 13
Feb. 7	SS. Acadia	Feb. 20
Feb. 14	SS. Acadia	Feb. 27
Feb. 21	SS. Acadia	Mar. 6
Feb. 28	SS. Acadia	Mar. 13
Mar. 6	SS. Acadia	Mar. 20
Mar. 13	SS. Acadia	Mar. 27
Mar. 20	SS. Acadia	Apr. 3
Mar. 27	SS. Acadia	Apr. 10
Apr. 3	SS. Acadia	Apr. 17
Apr. 10	SS. Acadia	Apr. 24
Apr. 17	SS. Acadia	May 1
Apr. 24	SS. Acadia	May 8
May 1	SS. Acadia	May 15
May 8	SS. Acadia	May 22
May 15	SS. Acadia	May 29
May 22	SS. Acadia	Jun. 5
May 29	SS. Acadia	Jun. 12
Jun. 5	SS. Acadia	Jun. 19
Jun. 12	SS. Acadia	Jun. 26
Jun. 19	SS. Acadia	Jul. 3
Jun. 26	SS. Acadia	Jul. 10
Jul. 3	SS. Acadia	Jul. 17
Jul. 10	SS. Acadia	Jul. 24
Jul. 17	SS. Acadia	Jul. 31
Jul. 24	SS. Acadia	Aug. 7
Jul. 31	SS. Acadia	Aug. 14
Aug. 7	SS. Acadia	Aug. 21
Aug. 14	SS. Acadia	Aug. 28
Aug. 21	SS. Acadia	Sep. 4
Aug. 28	SS. Acadia	Sep. 11
Sep. 4	SS. Acadia	Sep. 18
Sep. 11	SS. Acadia	Sep. 25
Sep. 18	SS. Acadia	Oct. 2
Sep. 25	SS. Acadia	Oct. 9
Oct. 2	SS. Acadia	Oct. 16
Oct. 9	SS. Acadia	Oct. 23
Oct. 16	SS. Acadia	Oct. 30
Oct. 23	SS. Acadia	Nov. 6
Oct. 30	SS. Acadia	Nov. 13
Nov. 6	SS. Acadia	Nov. 20
Nov. 13	SS. Acadia	Nov. 27
Nov. 20	SS. Acadia	Dec. 4
Nov. 27	SS. Acadia	Dec. 11
Dec. 4	SS. Acadia	Dec. 18
Dec. 11	SS. Acadia	Dec. 25
Dec. 18	SS. Acadia	Jan. 1
Dec. 25	SS. Acadia	Jan. 8
Jan. 1	SS. Acadia	Jan. 15
Jan. 8	SS. Acadia	Jan. 22
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Mar. 12	SS. Acadia	Mar. 26
Mar. 19	SS. Acadia	Apr. 2
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Apr. 2	SS. Acadia	Apr. 16
Apr. 9	SS. Acadia	Apr. 23
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Apr. 23	SS. Acadia	May 7
Apr. 30	SS. Acadia	May 14
May 7	SS. Acadia	May 21
May 14	SS. Acadia	May 28
May 21	SS. Acadia	Jun. 4
May 28	SS. Acadia	Jun. 11
Jun. 4	SS. Acadia	Jun. 18
Jun. 11	SS. Acadia	Jun. 25
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Jul. 2	SS. Acadia	Jul. 16
Jul. 9	SS. Acadia	Jul. 23
Jul. 16	SS. Acadia	Jul. 30
Jul. 23	SS. Acadia	Aug. 6
Jul. 30	SS. Acadia	Aug. 13
Aug. 6	SS. Acadia	Aug. 20
Aug. 13	SS. Acadia	Aug. 27
Aug. 20	SS. Acadia	Sep. 3
Aug. 27	SS. Acadia	Sep. 10
Sep. 3	SS. Acadia	Sep. 17
Sep. 10	SS. Acadia	Sep. 24
Sep. 17	SS. Acadia	Sep. 24

THOMSON LINE

LONDON AND NEWCASTLE SERVICE

Sailing from Montreal on or about

From Newcastle	To	From Montreal
Sept. 13	SS. Acadia	Sept. 26
Sept. 20	SS. Acadia	Oct. 3
Sept. 27	SS. Acadia	Oct. 10
Oct. 4	SS. Acadia	Oct. 17
Oct. 11	SS. Acadia	Oct. 24
Oct. 18	SS. Acadia	Oct. 31
Oct. 25	SS. Acadia	Nov. 7
Nov. 1	SS. Acadia	Nov. 14
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Jan. 10	SS. Acadia	Jan. 23
Jan. 17	SS. Acadia	Jan. 30
Jan. 24	SS. Acadia	Feb. 6
Jan. 31	SS. Acadia	Feb. 13
Feb. 7	SS. Acadia	Feb. 20
Feb. 14	SS. Acadia	Feb. 27
Feb. 21	SS. Acadia	Mar. 6
Feb. 28	SS. Acadia	Mar. 13
Mar. 6	SS. Acadia	Mar. 20
Mar. 13	SS. Acadia	Mar. 27
Mar. 20	SS. Acadia	Apr. 3
Mar. 27	SS. Acadia	Apr. 10
Apr. 3	SS. Acadia	Apr. 17
Apr. 10	SS. Acadia	Apr. 24
Apr. 17	SS. Acadia	May 1
Apr. 24	SS. Acadia	May 8
May 1	SS. Acadia	May 15
May 8	SS. Acadia	May 22
May 15	SS. Acadia	May 29
May 22	SS. Acadia	Jun. 5
May 29	SS. Acadia	Jun. 12
Jun. 5	SS. Acadia	Jun. 19
Jun. 12	SS. Acadia	Jun. 26
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Jul. 17	SS. Acadia	Jul. 31
Jul. 24	SS. Acadia	Aug. 7
Jul. 31	SS. Acadia	Aug. 14
Aug. 7	SS. Acadia	Aug. 21
Aug. 14	SS. Acadia	Aug. 28
Aug. 21	SS. Acadia	Sep. 4
Aug. 28	SS. Acadia	Sep. 11
Sep. 4	SS. Acadia	Sep. 18
Sep. 11	SS. Acadia	Sep. 25
Sep. 18	SS. Acadia	Sep. 24

EAST COAST SERVICE.

Aberdeen, Leith and Dundee, at intervals.

SS. Acadia, Sept. 26, Oct. 3, Oct. 10, Oct. 17, Oct. 24, Oct. 31, Nov. 7, Nov. 14, Nov. 21, Nov. 28, Dec. 5, Dec. 12, Dec. 19, Dec. 26, Jan. 2, Jan. 9, Jan. 16, Jan. 23, Jan. 30, Feb. 6, Feb. 13, Feb. 20, Feb. 27, Mar. 6, Mar. 13, Mar. 20, Mar. 27, Apr. 3, Apr. 10, Apr. 17, Apr. 24, May 1, May 8, May 15, May 22, May 29, Jun. 5, Jun. 12, Jun. 19, Jun. 26, Jul. 3, Jul. 10, Jul. 17, Jul. 24, Jul. 31, Aug. 7, Aug. 14, Aug. 21, Aug. 28, Sep. 4, Sep. 11, Sep. 18, Sep. 25, Sep. 24.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

Grants by way of the line to points in Canada or Western States.

And by way of the CANADIAN or WESTERN RAILWAYS to points in GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND or EUROPE, at LOWEST THROUGH RATES.

Special attention given to the HANDLING of all PERISHABLE and other cargo.

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AMERICAN LINE

NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON

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(Foot of Fulton Street)

Paris, Sept. 14, 11:00 a.m.
St. Louis, Sept. 15, 11:00 a.m.
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17

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18

The Boys' Page.

A Pilot's Story.

For a number of years I have been a traveller on the North river ferry-boats running between New York and Jersey City. One of the pleasures of these short trips has been in my interest and admiration for the skillful way in which such large, unwieldy boats are handled by their pilots. The tides in the river are at times very strong, and especially so near the ferry slips. To prevent mishaps it requires the most careful manoeuvring, as a small error of judgment might send the heavily laden boat crashing into the bulkheads. Such an accident would endanger the lives of the people on board.

When the heavy gong sounds, and the rumble of the paddle-wheels stops, the boat glides silently over the water, it is then that the pilot and his engineer are on the alert—one with his hand on the wheel, moving it this way and that, and the other with his hand on the lever bar, ready to back water or go ahead, according to his signals.

I remember a story that a pilot told me of which he was the hero. He did not tell it boastfully, but in a simple, quiet way, and not before a great deal of persuasion was brought to bear upon him. We were standing at the time on the lower deck of a ferry-boat belonging to the line upon which he was then employed. Pointing to a grimy young bootblack who was industriously polishing away, he said: "At one time I polished boots the same as that youngster is doing there. I loved the boats and the crowds, but more especially I loved to watch the pilot and the engineer at work. To see the latter polishing and oiling his machinery as carefully as a mother would dress a baby was my chief enjoyment. I dare say I knew every part of the engine as well as he did, or at least I thought so, and many a shine I let pass simply to see him work the boat in and out of the slip. This curiosity, or rather interest, on my part stood me in good stead at one time, as you will see. We were unusually crowded on the trip when my stroke of good luck took place, both passengers running past the engine-room being clogged up with horses and wagons.

Most of the drivers had gone forward, and I sat in my usual place on the ledge at the engine-room door alone. Bang! the first bell sounded to reduce her to half speed, and I glanced around to watch the engineer shut off steam. He was sitting facing the engine in his arm-chair, his chin in his hand, and his arm resting on the side of the chair. I was surprised to see that he made no move, and, thinking he was asleep, I ran to shake him. By this time the pilot evidently thought something was wrong, and the big bell sounded twice, meaning, as you probably know, to stop the engine. I could not make the engineer move, and, without hesitating, I stepped across to the engine and grasping the wheel, I ran off the steam and disconnected the couplings.

As I came the engine stopped, and the pilot, thinking everything was all right, commenced to send down his signals. I was a little frightened—fright of the first of my working the big engine being a making any mistake, or I know exactly what to do. What I did was to keep making the pilot, and I had to back her out. I can tell you, working that lever bar was no easy job. Then came the sharp whistle for full speed, and shortly I had her well on into the river. Then came the bells to stop her, and again to reverse and go ahead under half speed.

By that time I was very tired, but no longer nervous, and when we again passed the slip and the welcome bell to stop the engine sounded I was very glad. The double signal to back water came, and I pushed the lever bar on and down twice before I got my last signal to stop. When I heard the whistle of the chains as they lifted her in the slip I was worn out, and it seems to me I must have fainted, for when I came to it was in the presence of the pilot and some of the officers of the line. They told me the engineer had died of heart-disease, and in recognition of my services they placed me at school and awarded my ambition to become a pilot, as you see. Hubert Earl, in "Harper's Round Table."

A REMARKABLE SUBMARINE BOAT.

A submarine boat of the Goubet type has just been completed in Paris for the Brazilian Government at a cost of \$100,000. After the final tests of the boat have been made on the Atlantic coast, she will be shipped on board an ironclad for Rio de Janeiro, where she will be shipped on board an ironclad for Rio de Janeiro. Experiments with the Goubet type have proved conclusively that they are indistinguishable from the ordinary boats of the sea. The supply of fresh water on the boat is supplied by reservoir tubes of oxygen, and the vitiated air is forced downward into the sea by pumps which work automatically. The crew will consist of an officer and two men, who can, without difficulty, remain under water for fifteen hours.

The craft is eight metres in length, and one and three-quarters metres in diameter in the centre, and is pointed at the end, her shape being that of a cigar. The hull is of gun bronze, and is cast in three sections, which are screwed together from within. The boat is fitted with an electric motor of two horse-power, which will enable her to make eight knots an hour. She is also furnished with oars, similar in shape to a duck's feet, by means of which she can be rowed in any direction in case of accident to her machinery. The absolute safety of those on board is secured by a safety weight of 1,200 kilograms fastened under her keel, the unscrewing of which will cause the boat to rise to the surface of the water like a cork.

She can be made to sink to any depth or to rise by taking in water ballast from the sea or expelling the same, and will always remain parallel with the surface. The usual depth to which she is regulated to sink is about four metres. She can be steered either by her screw or her rudder. A vertical telescope enables those on board to take their bearings. Automatic torpedoes can be released at any depth, obviating the plunging and lurching which attend the launching of torpedoes by the ordinary method. Boats of the Goubet type can be used in finding dormant torpedoes or to cut the wires by which torpedoes are to be exploded.—Christian Work.

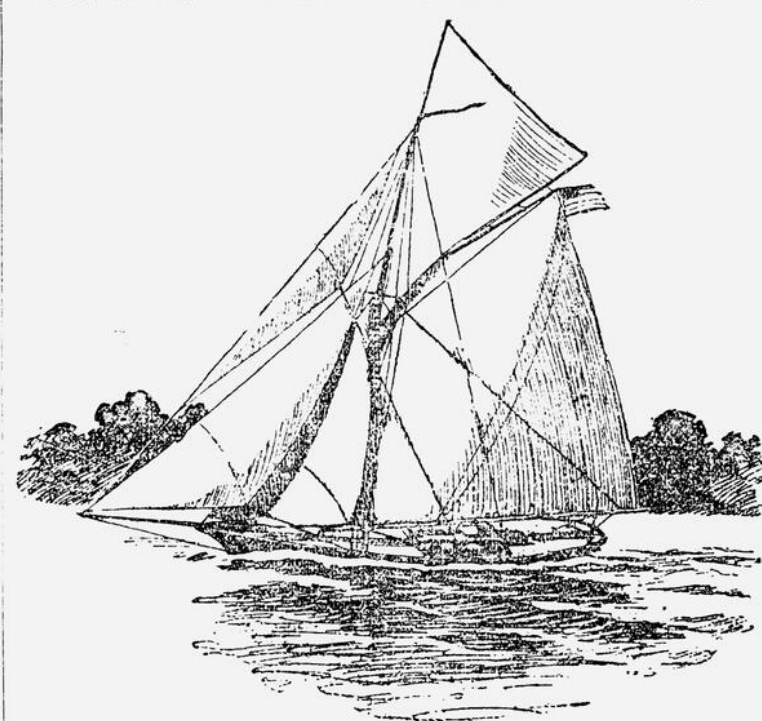
Yacht Racing.

GREAT SCIENCE DISPLAYED
WITH TOY BOATS.

The flotilla of miniature yachts scurrying hither and thither on Conservatory Lake, in Central Park, New York, is a very pretty sight, and enjoyed by many older people as well as children.

The skippers of these little yachts do not go aboard their vessels, but remain on shore and watch their charges as they skip across the water. Then, when the boats are well on their way, they run around to the opposite side and with a long pole catch the yachts as they come ashore.

To the ordinary land lubber this



THE DOLPHIN, MINIATURE YACHT.

sport closely resembles coasting in winter, which the Chinaman described as "Zip! walk a mile!" It is exciting, though, to the sailor on the banks of the lake, and a race between the "Dolphin," "Vigilant" and "Valkyrie III," could hardly cause more enthusiasm than is displayed when some of the crack yachts meet.

The sailing of a miniature yacht has become a science. Any youngster can set his boat upon the lake, provided he has a permit, and the wind will blow it—somewhere. But that is not sailing. It takes a yachtsman to get all out of the little vessel that is in it.

Long ago the Manhattan Miniature Yacht Club was started. It soon outgrew the narrow confines of Conservatory Lake, and sailed its boats on the 110th street lake. Then it moved to Bowers Bay, and raced every second day over a three-mile course. Captain Arvidson was its first commodore, and was succeeded by Cornelius Van Ness, of the American Model Yacht Club. The membership reached fifteen, nearly all men, some of whom were well-known yachtsmen. Among the number was Gustav Groun, the most noted model yacht builder in America. Then the club began to dwindle, and died after a life of four or five years.

Probably the most famous boat on the lake is the "Dolphin." Her lines are not like those of the latest Watson and Herreshoff models, but she can sail, and sail fast. Her strong point is her ability to stand a heavy

wind and sea, and the harder it blows the better she seems to sail. She is fifty-five and a half inches over all and fifty inches on the water line.

The "Dolphin's" record was made when she ran away from her skipper on the Jersey coast and sailed far out to sea. No one can tell where she would have landed had she not fallen in with a big ocean steamer, whose captain stopped his vessel long enough to lower a boat and give chase to the little wanderer, which was still sailing gallantly along. The boat picked her up and the captain brought her back to port safe and sound.

John A. Gunn, her present owner, is about twenty years old, and started in the navy in the merchant service when a boy of fourteen. Then he became second officer on his father's big East Indiaman, and has followed the sea, off and on, ever since. Gunn has saved five persons from drowning.—Exchange.

The White Buck's Leap.

BY GEORGE HARLOW CLARK.

(Naturalist to the Peary Expedition 1893-94.)

Leaving camp early in the morning of a dreary Arctic September day, I tramped along the shore, across boggy lowlands and over stony uplands, for several hours before climbing the avalanche-scarred side of a deep ravine, in order to gain the desolate plateau above. The weather was raw and chilly; a dense fog floated inland from the sea; on the plateau, many hundred feet above the water level, a snowstorm was threatening. After reaching the high land I had walked perhaps a quarter of a mile, when I saw eleven reindeer and began stalking the herd in favorable circumstances, as the light wind blew from them to me.

Crouching to the ground while the animals were passing leisurely along the crest of a ridge a few hundred yards away, I was rapidly decreasing the distance between us when I became aware of a second herd following the first. Stooping behind a rock, I was watching the new arrivals, when suddenly I heard a clattering of hoofs over the stony surface of the ridge, and saw the grandest of reindeer bucks trotting forward.

He was a magnificent animal, so large and with so splendid a pair of antlers that he might have stood for a picture of the Reindeer King of the

meet in mid-air and strike with horn and hoof. As they fought, other reindeer drew near, ranged about the struggling pair and stood looking on as though amazed at the furious strife.

One skillfully delivered thrust of the albino's horns eluded his adversary's parry, and when next the white antlers uprose, their spreading tips were crimson. But he himself did not escape unscathed. The blood was slowly trickling from a gash in his snowy side, but I had no doubt he would prove himself the victor.

Unexpectedly an old reindeer, one of those nearest my place of concealment, turned his head in my direction, tilted up his muzzle and suspiciously sniffed the breeze. Then with one brief inhalation the creature turned and bounded off toward the highlands bordering the ice-cap. Taking alarm, the herds were immediately in rapid flight.

Possibly the two combatants did not care to fight without an audience. They had been circling warily, feinting, each seeking an opening for a telling thrust; but now they broke apart, followed their respective herds and swiftly disappeared over the ridge. All this happened because the variable wind had changed, and the keen-scented deer detected my presence. I had been so deeply interested in the strange duel that I fired no bullet at the retreating deer. Snow was beginning to fall in earnest as I turned back toward camp. Before I had reached it I had resolved to capture that noble white buck if possible.

When I told my story in camp that night several of my Eskimo comrades said they had seen the white reindeer at one time or another. They believed him to be of intelligence superior to all others of his species, and doubted if it were possible to hunt him down. Nevertheless, several of them wished to join me in attempting the buck's capture. A period of bad weather set in with the snowstorm, and after several days of confinement in camp we packed our outfit in our whale-boat and returned to the Eskimo settlement.

It was not till late in November, when the increasing cold had covered the sea with ice strong enough for safe sledding, that I sought the white buck. Then I organized a moonlight hunting expedition, and found plenty of volunteers for the trip.

With our equipment upon four sledges drawn by native dogs, we went to the head of the long fiord near the settlement, established our camp, and hunted reindeer and trapped Arctic foxes by the light of the Northern moon.

During this hunt we killed the brown buck that had so gallantly fought the white leader; but of the great albino, "alegaksoa kagoktoh," or "white chief," as the Eskimos called him, I got but one vague and distant glimpse. He was then leading at least ninety head of deer, and I recognized him mainly by his unusual size and peculiarly stately manner.

I did not see the white buck again that season, but in January Sedia, one of the natives, came to my hut and told me that he had stalked the albino and wounded him with arrows. I had no reason to doubt the man's statement, and it was with regret that I learned of the white chief's misfortune.

The sixteenth day of February was one that I shall ever remember. On that day we saw, for the first time in months, the upper edge of the sun's disk flashing above the ice-capped islands that bounded our southward horizon. For a short space only the glowing orb gleamed above the white desolation, to flood the glistening flocks with a splendor of rose and gold before sinking again behind the peaks.

With one companion I had climbed the highest mountain near our camp to view the returning sun. Just when it was turning for its setting, my comrade, Puaduna, caught the sleeve of my deerskin "kooletah" and pointed downward to the valley. I saw once more the white chief! He lay near a great boulder about the centre of the valley, and was surrounded by many other reindeer, some browsing, some lying down.

Noislessly we retraced our footsteps down the steep mountain-side, and hastened cautiously toward the valley, which is roughly circular in outline and of no great extent. Here and there huge granite rocks were scattered about, their dark surfaces swept bare of snow by the winds, oddly contrasting with the surrounding white.

From the upper end of the valley a narrow gorge led into the highlands, and this ravine offered the only path of access to the valley. Our plan was to get on opposite sides of the ravine and then alarm the reindeer so that they would endeavor to escape past us. A beaten trail leading through the ravine told that the animals were in the habit of frequenting this secluded spot.

Precipitous cliffs walled two sides of the valley, whose lower end, opposite the mouth of the ravine, terminated in a frightful precipice fully eight hundred feet in height. Its base was deeply worn by the ceaseless dashing, in summer, of the waves of the Arctic Sea. At this season, however, a solid, thick sheet of floe ice covered the water as far as we could see. We succeeded in reaching the place of ambush without alarming the game.

Puaduna was armed with an ancient musket heavily charged with a mixture of buckshot and small quartz pebbles. I carried a repeating rifle

of recent model. When all was in readiness Puaduna shouted loudly. The call, reverberating through the valley, instantly aroused the reindeer to their danger, and as if acting on a concerted plan of escape, they made straight for the mouth of the ravine.

Without waiting for them to enter the trap, Puaduna arose from behind an upright slab of stone, and resting his weapon on the rock before him, shot and killed a fine buck before it could pass the spot, not fifty feet away, where the Eskimo had been lying in ambush.

For my part I fired three shots at the white buck as he sped over the snow-crust. At the third report he wheeled and ran, with unsteady gait, back down the valley toward the sea. I could perceive that he was wounded; how severely I could only guess.

Following the stricken deer as rapidly as my heavy fur garments would permit, I hastened down the valley. Puaduna, who had reloaded his musket, joined me in the chase. The rest of the reindeer were allowed to escape unharmed. We had now but one purpose—the capture of the white king.

It seemed as though the creature realized that he had been singled out for attack. Cut off completely from the flying herd, no way of retreat was visible to him. He stopped and faced us for an instant as we were gaining rapidly upon him, for he had been running heavily, breaking through the crust at every step.

The white chief shook his lowered antlers defiantly at us, and then with the last spark of his vitality turned and bounded toward the precipice. With head erect, as if proudly conscious of the admiration of his human foes, and glorying in his gallant death, the noble beast sprang far out over the edge of the precipice.

We found his body lying on the ice at the foot of the cliff later in the day, and sorry indeed I was that I had not spared the heroic creature, whose beautiful pink eyes proved him to have been, beyond a doubt, an albino reindeer.—"Youth's Companion."

A FAIRY TALE OF SCIENCE.

Sir Robert Ball, in one of his popular addresses, described the diamonds as consisting of an enormous number of separate molecules swinging to and fro among themselves at a rate of some millions of vibrations a second, all in action together, and quivering with the shocks of impact. If we had a microscope which would magnify a million times, we might be able to see this action; all we can do at present is to believe it. The cause of the diamond's extreme hardness and impenetrability is that when a steel point is pressed against it the active molecules batter that point with such vehemence and rapidity that it cannot get beneath the crystalline surface. In cutting glass the molecules of the diamond drive the molecules of the glass before them, or mow them down like a mill-rail. London "Pall Mall Gazette."

A SCIENTIFIC FLIGHT OF KITES.

Extensive studies of the upper atmosphere have been planned by Prof. A. McAdie, of the Weather Bureau, by the means of flying kites, says "Science," of Aug. 2. "Ten kites, the two leaders measuring six feet high by seven wide and eight others following five feet high by six feet wide, will be flown, if possible, to the height of two miles. It is hoped, by the means of these experiments and others which will follow them, to make possible the drawing of a map of the atmosphere in which temperature and barometric curves, electric currents, etc., will be located for various parts of the country and for different seasons of the year. The kites will be kept in the air twelve hours, if possible. In order that accurate temperature curves may be taken, a registering thermometer will be attached near the top of the line. A surveyor's transit will be used to calculate the height to which the kites ascend, the difference being worked out by triangulation."

TWO VERY VALUABLE NOTES.

In the thirteenth century the Chinese Government issued some paper currency. To-day there are probably but two notes of that issue extant. One is in the British Museum, and the other in the possession of the Oriental Society of St. Petersburg. These notes were issued in the reign of Hung Woo, the founder of the Ning Dynasty, who died in 1398. The face value of the notes is about a dollar, and that issue of paper currency was the only one ever guaranteed by the Chinese Government. To-day these notes are probably the rarest and most valuable of currency issues. Nearly all note collectors and Chinese bankers are fully aware of their existence and their value.—"Harper's Round Table."

The Sultan of Turkey has asked the United States department to find him three American professors to place at the head of his three government departments of science, art and agriculture, recently established. The salary is \$6,000.—"Rein's Horn."

Competition.

Remember that all kites and yachts should be in to-day.

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Educational

Educational.

Spencerian
School of *Short Hand.*

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, DOMINION SQUARE.

RE-OPENS MONDAY, September 2nd.

New Method, Rapid Progress, No Drudgery. No Failures, No Incompetents. Success Assured.
School for both sexes. Day and Evening Sessions. Prospectus on application. TEL. 3890.

R. S. WRIGHT, Official Stenographer. J. P. McDONALD, Principals.

Trafalgar Institute,
(Affiliated to McGill University),
No. 83 Simpson Street, Montreal,
FOR THE
Higher Education
OF
Young Women,
With Preparatory Department for Girls
between 10 and 12 years.
President, REV. JAMES BARCLAY, D.D.
Vice-President, MR. T. C. DRUMMOND.
Principal, MISS GRACE FAIRLEY, M.A., Edinburgh.
The Institute will recognize as efficient staff of
well-reputed and visiting teachers, on
Tuesday, 10th September, 1895, at noon.

The Institute building is situated on the mountain side, overlooking the City. The spacious grounds are attractive and laid out so the surroundings are not only beautiful but very healthful.

A limited number of day pupils will be admitted.

For copy of Prospectus and other information apply to the principal, at the Institute.

F. M. Ciodell, Secy., 22 St. John st., Montreal.

Ontario Ladies' College, WHITBY, ONT.

About \$35,000. are being spent this summer on new buildings, new steam heating, electric lighting, etc., placing the college properly far in advance of that of any similar institution in this country. The work done by students in university and departmental examinations is unequalled. The musical department is on a thorough conservatory basis. It is necessary to have the addition of a new pipe organ, to be driven by electricity. The Fine Art, Elocution, and

THE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

LADIES conducted by MISS SYMMERS and MRS. SMITH, will reopen on MONDAY, SEPT. 16. Pupils who desire it, are prepared for the McGill University Examinations for matriculation, or for the Certificate of Associate in Arts. After Monday, Sept. 9, Miss Symmers and Miss Smith will be at home daily from ten a.m. till six p.m., to receive visitors on school business.

155 Sherbrooke street.

MISS FRASER

will re-open her class on FRIDAY, 13th September, at 64 Drummond street.

Miss FRASER will be at home on and after Thursday, 5th September, to receive visitors.

Commercial Departments are equally efficient. College will reopen on SEP. 9. Send for calendar, or apply at once for room to REV. J. J. HARE, Ph. D., Principal.

WEST END BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
for Young Ladies and Boys Under Ten Years of Age.
716-718 ST. CATHERINE ST., Montreal.
This school, which has been successfully carried on for twenty-three years, will re-open on Monday, Sept. 16. All the English subjects, French, Latin, and Mathematics thoroughly taught. The school holds first-class diplomas. Young ladies prepared for Arts and Matriculation Examinations. For terms and particulars apply to
MISS LAWYER, Pointe a Pic, Quebec.
After September 16th, MISS LAWYER will be at home at 2718 St. Catherine street, to receive visitors on school business.

THE HARMON SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
(Incorporated 1892.)
30 Elgin and 300 St. James St., Ottawa.

on school business.

COLIGNY COLLEGE,
OTTAWA, ONT.
FOR THE BOARD AND EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES.
Session Opens 14th Sept., 1895.
Ten teachers, including: English, mathematical, classical, modern languages, music and fine art. Fees moderate. The number of boarders is strictly limited, so that special individual attention may be given to each and adequate provision made for their physical, mental, and moral development.
Grounds extensive. Buildings have the latest sanitary improvements, and are heated by hot water. Hot and cold baths. Cheerful home life. For circulars address
REV. DR. WARDEN,
Box 1169, Post-Office, Montreal.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
The School will re-open for the session of 1895-6 at 9 a.m. on TUESDAY, 3rd September.
New pupils will be received for examina-

Province of Ontario.
Handsome new buildings with best modern appointments. Preparatory, Intermediate, and Advanced Departments in English, Mathematics, Science, and Physical Education. Special advantages in Latin, Music, French, German and Art. Staff of twelve teachers. Number of residential pupils limited. The school year will begin

THURSDAY, Sept. 12.
For Circulars, etc., address Miss A. M. IARMON, Principal.

DUNHAM LADIES' COLLEGE
DUNHAM, QUE.
A Church School for Young Ladies and Girls.
Fifty-seven miles run on Boston (C.P.R.) from Montreal to Cowansville, and 20 to 40 minutes drive, reaching Dunham in 2 1/2 hours.
President, the Lord Bishop of Montreal
Open **WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, 1895.**
An efficient staff of teachers. Special attention to French.

tion and enrolment at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

MARIA F. FINLAY,
Lady Principal.

MORRIN COLLEGE,
QUEBEC, P.Q.
The Session of 1895-96 of Morrin College, will begin on

MONDAY, September 30th.
The Examination for Matriculation will commence Sept. 28, at 9 a.m.
This Institution, which is affiliated to McGill University in Arts, has been reorganized and fully equipped for the Course of Study prescribed by the University for the Degree of B.A.
Eight scholarships have been established, the value of Fifty Dollars each, and four of Twenty-five Dollars each to be awarded to Matriculants passing the A. A. or the Ordinary Examinations under the conditions set forth in the College Calendar, and all necessary information may be had on application to Professor

HO ME LIFE a market feature of the in-
stitution.
The Vice-Principal, Miss L. O'LOANE, has
of large experience in Ladies' Colleges—
will have the pupils under her constant su-
pervision. Board washing, and tuition
leading to A. A., or entrance into McGill
Normal School, \$150 per school year. Music
and Art classes. Send for particulars to
the Principal, Rev. N. A. F. BOURNE, B.A.,
Lachine, Que., or
unham, Que.

POINT ST. CHARLES
INSTITUTE.
Gymnasium.
Committee:
EDWIN THOMPSON, ESQ.,
Chairman.
J. E. TOWNSEND, Secretary.
Messrs. Wm. Price, W. Sargent, R. Dun-
lop, George MacMillan, D. Murphy,
William Farrar, J. O. Richardson, William
Hartley.
Classes in Physical Culture will be resum-
on **TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, and**

CO. OF THE COURT, QUEBEC.
(Signed)
A. H. COOK,
Secretary Board of Governors
July 9, 1895.

LAKE VIEW SCHOOL, Lachine,
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.
Classes will open on **TUESDAY, SEPT. 3.**
A few boys will be received as boarders with
the Head Master's family, at reasonable
rates.
For Prospectus, etc., apply to Rev. C. H.
BROOKS, Head Master at School Building,
opposite Lachine Ward, or to G. BROCK,
Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, 131 Broadway ave.
Lachine, or 211 Commissioners street, Mont-
real. **26**

MISS BENGOUCH.
VACANCIES FOR PUPILS FOR
VIOLIN AND PERMAN.

to continue every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening through the season. 54 Victoria street.
FEBES. Adults, \$3.00; under 15 years, \$1.50. 21
Applications at 57½ Wellington street, every
evening after 7.30 o'clock. 18

BERTHIER GRAMMAR
SCHOOL.
RE-OPENS SEPT. 11th PROV.
A first-class boarding school, providing
moderate home, careful individual super-
vision and help with thorough mental train-
ing—fitting young men for the university in
departments or for commercial life.
Teach and Bookkeeping receive careful at-
tention. Four resident masters. Early ap-
plication necessary. For particulars address
the Head Master, Rev. R. D. MILLS, M.A.,
Berthier-en-Haut, P.Q. 28

44 TUPPER STREET.
The School conducted by the Misses Gwilt will reopen
FRIDAY, September 13th.
After Monday, 8th, Miss Gwilt will be at home to see
parents on school business. Miss V. Gwilt will resume
Music Class September 13th. 1

MRS. CHAMBERS
resumes Tuition in Singing at her Residence,
117 UNION AVENUE.

PROTESTANT BOARD
OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.
The High, Senior and Public Schools under
the control of this Board will re-open for
the session of 1886-87 at 9 a.m. on TUESDAY,
3rd September.
E. W. ARTHUR,
Superintendent.

MRS. WOLFF'S ACADEMY,
52 CITY HALL AVENUE.
Will Re-open MONDAY, September 2nd.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH
SEMINARY.
At Berthier en Haut, P.Q.
Will reopen on Oct. 1. Address,
28 Madame F. A. CLEMENTS.

B. P. STEWART SCHOOL,
FRELIGHSBURG, Q.
Individual instruction. Home environment. Prac-
tical training. Address,
FRELIGHSBURG, Q. 28

GOSSIP OVER THE CABLE.

INTERESTING POLITICS—NEWS BUDGET FROM LONDON.

London, Sept. 23.—Lord Rosebery, instead of retiring from the forefront of politics, is preparing to take a most active part in political affairs. He is in constant communication with the heads of Liberal Associations and will open the autumn campaign on Oct. 18, at Scarborough. Mr. John Morley maintains absolute seclusion in a hamlet in Rosshire. He will not answer political letters and devotes his time solely to literary work.

Mr. William Shaw's death will create scarcely the faintest ripple of interest in Ireland, whereas twenty years ago it would have been a national event. He was not the first Irish leader who destroyed his chance of an enduring hold on the Irish imagination by identifying himself with English Liberalism, and apparently he was not the last either. I saw him only once, and then by a strange chance. It was the day of Parnell's death. He was lunching alone at a small table at the National Liberal Club. When the afternoon papers recording the tragedy at Brighton came in, the waiter handed him one. He opened it with indifference, then stared, thunder-struck, at the news. He could not finish his meal, but rose and feebly made his way out. He was a gaunt, haggard, half-paralysed old man, who looked even then on the brink of the grave, but it could be seen that he had a smile on his withered face as he passed our table.

The discussion in the papers as to how far the Royal Family is English has led to another question, namely, Do the royalties speak English? It has transpired that during the Queen's youth, German was her family language, her mother knowing little English. Upon the Queen's marriage to the Prince Consort, the use of German as the language of the Royal Family in private, personal intercourse was confirmed. The Prince of Wales has made English the language of his household, but he does not insist upon its exclusive use. In the Duke of York's household English only is spoken.

The report of the Postmaster-General gives an interesting record of the development of the postal telegraph in Great Britain. When the telegraph lines were transferred to the government in 1870, the number of telegrams forwarded the first year was 9,850,000. Last year the number exceeded 71,500,000. There has also been a remarkable development of speed attained in the transmission of telegrams, 600 words a minute having become possible with the Wheatstone system, and 400 words a minute has been fixed as the standard on the main circuit. The report, however, shows a deficit of £153,915, to which must be added £298,888 for interest on capital. This deficit is due chiefly to press telegrams, which are transmitted at the rate of four and a half pence per hundred words, which involves a yearly loss of \$300,000.

Lord Salisbury is in a quandary over the question of Lord Dufferin's successor in the British Embassy at Paris. Sir Philip Currie wants to leave Constantinople, and Lord Lansdowne, Lord Londonderry, and the Marquis of Lorne are also candidates for the post.

Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, proposes to attend the Baltimore Women's Convention, then return to London and start for India, Nov. 28, taking with her the polyglot petition. Accompanied by Lady Somerset, she will make a tour of China, Japan, and Australia. Miss Willard last evening made a farewell address to the temperance women in Spurgeon's tabernacle.

A PRIEST'S REVENGE.

Guadalajara, Mexico, Sept. 23.—The murder of the mayor of Yuhualica by a priest was due to the fact that the Mayor procured the dismissal of the priest on account of his strange mania of firing pistol shots into the public plaza. The Mayor remonstrated with the senior parish priest, who removed his assistant. The latter immediately killed the mayor. The police have been unable to find the murderer.

BOARD OF TRADE MEN WIN.

Chicago, Sept. 23.—The Board of Trade won its big fight against the elevator men to-day. Mr. W. S. Cantrell, chairman of the state railway and warehouse commission, handed down a decision declaring that the owners of public warehouses must not buy or sell grain through their own elevators. By way of impressing upon the elevator companies the force of the ruling, the commission issued an order revoking the licenses of nine firms who have been violating the law on this point.

EATEN BY CANNIBALS.

Brussels, Sept. 23.—News has been received here that Lieut. Cassarts, of the Belgian army, who captured the murderer of Emin Pasha, has been eaten by cannibals in a remote part of the Congo state.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION.

OTTAWA TO TEST IF THE SALARIES OF CIVIL SERVANTS ARE TAXABLE.

Ottawa, Sept. 23.—The City Council has apparently resolved to make another attempt to make the civil servants pay the municipal income tax. Last year a resolution was adopted, 'That in the opinion of this council all Dominion officials should be assessed on income, and that this opinion should be conveyed to the Board of Assessors, if the Recorder is of opinion that it is desirable.' On the advice of the last named person the assessors have this year taxed the post-office inspector and the collector of customs on their salaries, for the purpose of raising a test case; and the determination is expressed to carry the matter to the Privy Council in England, should the authority of the municipality be disputed.

Commenting on this step, the 'Citizen' says the income of civil servants in the city amounts to \$750,000, the taxes on which, \$15,000 are lost to the civic treasury. An attempt was made some eighteen years ago to break down the barrier of privilege with which the civil servants are surrounded, by levying upon them the same as upon others; but it was unsuccessful. Mr. Leprohon, an official connected with the House of Commons, was selected to experiment upon, and in consequence the question came before the Court of Queen's Bench in September, 1877. The name of the case was Leprohon vs. the City of Ottawa, and the court decided in favor of the defendant. Mr. Leprohon then appealed to the Court of Appeal, where the decision of the court below was reversed. In giving judgment Chancellor Spragge based his opinion upon the distribution of powers in the British North America act between the Dominion and the provinces. To the former is given by section 91, 'the fixing and providing for the salaries and allowances of civil and other officers of the Dominion of Canada.' Now, argued the Chancellor, no province has a right to tax the salary of a Dominion civil servant, because if it could do so it would be reducing by just so much the amount that the Dominion Government thought his services were worth; and what a province cannot do directly it cannot empower a municipality to do. Therefore a Dominion civil servant is not liable to municipal taxation. This reasoning was adopted in New Brunswick in the case of Coates vs. the Town of Moncton and has never since been challenged.

RIVAL FOR MONTE CARLO.

London, Sept. 23.—King Leopold of Belgium has sold to Col. North, the 'Nitrato King,' one mile of the sea front of Ostend, the sum paid being \$1,500,000. It is said that Col. North intends to found an international sporting club there, which will be a centre of horse racing, glove fighting and athletics generally, with a theatre, gambling rooms and public gardens. The track purchased begins just beyond the King's pavilion. Ostend already shares with Monte Carlo the reputation of being the fastest place in Europe. During the past summer it has been visited by some of the most notorious gamblers in Europe, but under the new auspices it promises to eclipse all its previous efforts.

THE BLAKE BANQUET OFF.

Toronto, Sept. 23.—The reception which it was proposed to tender to the Hon. Edward Blake in Massey Hall, next Monday night, has been cancelled. Sir Frank Smith, chairman of the committee which had the arrangements for the meeting in charge, having received word from Mr. Blake that he does not feel justified in submitting himself to the strain necessary to prepare the speech which would be expected of him. Mr. Blake's old complaint, insomnia, is troubling him, and, besides, he has considerable work to do in preparing the case which he has to conduct in New Zealand, whither he expects to start on Oct. 5, and he has, in addition, several important professional matters on hand.

TO RESTORE THE PALACE.

London, Sept. 23.—To-morrow the 'Daily News' will publish a despatch from Paris, saying that the Town Council of Avignon, acting upon a suggestion of Deputy de Boissassin, who is mayor of the city, has voted carte blanche for the restoration of the historical palace of the Popes, which has long been used as barracks. It is estimated that the work of restoration will cost 4,250,000 francs. It is proposed to convert the palace into a 'Museum of Christendom.' A prominent resident of the city declares that the Sacred College will elect the next Pope from Avignon, where he will reside.

LEATHER TRUST IN FRANCE.

Paris, Sept. 23.—The 'Justice' to-day says that the manipulation of the leather market by American syndicates will exhaust the stocks of French tanners within the next six months, that it will ruin the leather industry and deprive workmen of employment in both government and private factories for more than a year to come. Upon the reassembling of the Chamber of Deputies Gen. Zurlinden, Minister of War, will be asked what steps it is proposed to take in order to prevent such a disaster.

CANADIAN COPYRIGHT.

MR. E. L. NEWCOMBE BACK AT OTTAWA.

BELIEVES HIS MISSION TO ENGLAND WAS SUCCESSFUL—THE NEW YORK 'TRIBUNE' CORRESPONDENT AT SEA.

Ottawa, Sept. 24.—Mr. E. L. Newcombe, Q.C., Deputy Minister of Justice, returned to-day from a three-months' trip to England, where he was engaged, partly, in pressing the Canadian view of the copyright question on the Imperial Government, a job that Canada has been engaged upon ever since 1846, when Earl Grey promised an Imperial statute which should 'leave to the local legislatures the duty and responsibility of passing such enactment as they may deem proper for securing both the rights of authors and the interests of the public.' Mr. Newcombe, fresh from interviews with the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, colonial secretary, and the officials of the colonial office as well as with those who have opposed Canada's contention, was very communicative and has undoubtedly a thorough grasp of this rather complicated question of foreign copyright.

MR. FORD'S IGNORANCE.

The numerous cable despatches from Mr. Ford, the London correspondent of the New York 'Tribune,' on the subject of Canadian copyright shows a remarkable ignorance of it on his part. For example, on Aug. 17, Mr. Ford told us that England accepted the Berne convention without committing Canada to the copyright principle. This statement is not correct. Canada was committed to the Berne convention. Mr. Ford also stated that 'if Mr. Chamberlain throws out the Canadian Act the Dominion may serve notice of its withdrawal from the Berne convention,' and he goes on to depict the awful results in the way of pirating American books which would follow. Well, all this shows the correspondent who has undertaken to instruct a continent to know very little of the matter. Canada assented to the proposal to be included in that convention, and legislation was subsequently introduced in the Parliament of Canada, giving effect to that arrangement but it was withdrawn. Instead of Mr. Chamberlain's possible rejection of our Act bringing with it the terrible contingency that Canada might give notice of withdrawal from the Berne convention, Canada has no power to withdraw. That is one fact. In the second place, the Canadian Government, six years ago, requested Her Majesty's Government to give notice of the withdrawal of Canada. Mr. Ford is not, therefore, seized of facts six years old. Most of his other statements are on a par with those noticed above. As a matter of fact, Her Majesty's Government has not yet complied with Canada's request for a notice of withdrawal, and the Imperial Copyright Act of 1842 is the supreme law to-day in Canada.

AN UNGROUND FEAR.

The fear expressed by some that under the Canadian Act cheap prints of British copyrighted works would flood the United States is claptrap. Under the Statute Act of 1891, the importation of prints of any work copyrighted in the United States is forbidden. British authors prefer to deal with publishers in the United States, and they are allowed thus to ignore Canadian publishers because of the state of the law, against which Mr. Newcombe, on behalf of Canada, has been protesting. Mr. Newcombe states that he was cordially received by the Colonial secretary and the Under-secretary and other officials, and that the matter is now in a better position for Canada than it ever was before, and he is hopeful that ere long Canada's contention will be acknowledged by the British Government.

WIGGINS'S GREAT STORM.

IT HAS NOT YET MATERIALIZED BUT THE PROFESSOR SAYS IT IS COMING.

Toronto, Sept. 23.—Officials at the Observatory here do not evidently think very highly of Wiggins and his predictions.

'How about Wiggins's great storm?' was asked of one of them to-day.

'There is none,' he replied. 'It is impossible. This man Wiggins says his storm will come from England and strike Canada. That would be against the rotation of the earth. A storm is caused by the atmosphere rushing in to fill up a vacuum, which, to go back farther, is caused in most cases by heat. Did you ever see eddies whirling down stream? You never saw one going up stream? Well, that's what Wiggins wants his storm to do. He goes right ahead and prophesies with supreme disregard for the science of meteorology, and people that place any reliance on him won't be missed if his storm does come and carry them away.'

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 23.—Wiggins still talks storm.

'The storm is not here yet,' he said, 'but it is coming. Even the Meteorological bureau has at last become aware of the fact. I predicted the storm for or about Saturday evening, and in twelve

hours the bureau had ordered up storm signals from Manitoba to Halifax. My prediction is verified by the bureau prediction.

'The present conjunction of the planets is causing the greatest cyclone that has ever been witnessed on the American continent. The public seem to forget the earth is a planet, that it is 25,000 miles in circumference, that three-fourths of its surface is water and that there is a telegraphic communication only over about one-tenth of its surface.

'The director of the Toronto bureau, it is said, when asked on Saturday about Wiggins's storm, said he was astonished that any one would pay attention to Wiggins's predictions. That's all right. I am getting used to such talk, but this gentleman must have smiled again yesterday morning when he ordered up the storm signals from one end of Canada to the other. I have gained one point on him anyway.'

'If there is anything in predicting great storms and tidal waves from planetary conjunctions, this must be without doubt the greatest storm of history. I attribute its slow movement to its great strength and the wide area of low barometer. The greater a storm is, the greater the displacement and the slower it will move. I have made my predictions solely in the interests of shipping and without reference whatever to the North American continent, and I will add further that it was sheer fear of a tidal wave in the Bay of Fundy that induced me to make this prediction. I have made it without expectations of reward and in the interests of seamen. I make no publications of the weather and there is no pecuniary interest involved.

OBITUARY.

Halifax, Sept. 23.—A telegram to-day announces that the Rev. J. O. Ruggles, who left here on Saturday afternoon to preach at Windsor, died there suddenly this morning. He was taken ill with a faint turn in the vestry of Christ church last evening, and conveyed to the rectory, where he died this morning. Deceased was a son of the late Israel William Ruggles, of Annapolis. He was fifty-five years of age and leaves a large family of sons and daughters. Mr. Ruggles was educated at King's College, ordained in 1863, and was for several years rector at St. Margaret's Bay, after which he resigned in consequence of ill health and was placed on the superannuation list. In May last he was appointed diocesan secretary, vice the Rev. Canon Partridge, moved to Fredericton, a position in which he was giving the greatest satisfaction. He was very highly esteemed in church circles and by all who had his acquaintance. Mr. H. L. Ruggles, well known in athletics, and now of New York, is the eldest son of the deceased.

Yarmouth, N.S., Sept. 23.—A telegram was received here at noon conveying intelligence of the sudden death of Captain John Murphy. He was one of the most successful and wealthy shipowners of this place. He left Yarmouth last Monday morning on a visit to his son Charles, who is in business in Montreal, and was in his usual good health. He was seventy-one years of age and leaves three children, Charles W., Mrs. W. H. Dane and Mrs. J. Walter Holly.

Washington, Sept. 23.—Stephen N. Stillwell, secretary of the Virginia Jockey Club, is dead in this city. He was thirty-two years old.

Belleville, Ont., Sept. 23.—Mrs. Marcia Carscallen, wife of Mr. A. W. Carscallen, M.P., died at her home in Marmora on Saturday night, in her fortieth year. She leaves her husband, one son and one daughter.

Toronto, Sept. 23.—Mr. Alexander Cartwright Chewett, who came of one of the oldest and best known families in Toronto, is dead. Deceased's grandfather, Mr. Wm. Chewett, was first surrogate in Toronto, and his father, Colonel James Grant Chewett, was one of the founders of the Bank of Toronto, and its first president.

Dublin, Sept. 23.—Mr. William Rawson Shaw, M.P. for Halifax, and successor to Mr. Isaac Butt as leader of the party which started the home rule movement, died at Enniscorthy, to-day. He was eighty-five years of age.

Rome, Sept. 23.—Mgr. Fausti, Papal assessor, died at Rome to-day.

Prescott, Sept. 23.—One of Prescott's oldest and most respected landmarks, in the person of Miss Gainfort, passed away yesterday. The deceased lady was ninety years of age, and sister of the late Dr. Gainfort, a once prominent physician of this place, who rendered very valuable services during the epidemic of ship fever during the summer of 1847.

THE 'MARVIN' REACHES VICTORIA.

Victoria, B.C., Sept. 23.—The 'P. B. Marvin,' a sealing vessel, which was seized by the United States steamer 'Rush' on Sept. 2 in Behring Sea, has arrived here. The crew of the 'Rush' examined the catch of seals, 1,300 skins, and found one skin with a hole resembling a bullet hole.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RATES.

THE COMMITTEE BUSY REVISING THE NEW AGREEMENT.

New York, Sept. 23.—The special committee of eight to which the Trunk Line Railway presidents entrusted the task of revising the new traffic agreement is now discussing the twenty-five sections of the agreement.

One of the important changes made in the agreement by the presidents last Friday related to the revenues of the proposed Union Traffic Association. As the agreement was originally framed, it provided that each road belonging to the association should pay into the general treasury two and a half percent of its gross earnings monthly, and that for each violation of the terms of the agreement a penalty of not more than \$5,000 should be imposed. This section was changed so that no maximum limit to the penalty is fixed, and each road is required to pay into the treasury one percent of its gross earnings, instead of two and a half percent.

There were present at the meeting—Horace J. Hayden, of the New York Central; Oscar G. Murray, of the Big Four; E. B. Thomas, of the Erie Railway; D. S. Gray, of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh; L. J. Seargeant, of the Grand Trunk; J. B. Garrett, of the Lehigh Valley; C. M. Hayes, of the Wabash, and William Duncan, of the Baltimore & Ohio South-western.

The following statement of the scope and purposes of the new association was prepared by an influential member of the Board of Presidents:—

1. The plan, if approved by the boards of directors, and put into effect, so far from creating a trust, or in any sense acting against the interests of the public will really be to its benefit, particularly in the case of small shippers, by assuring them stable rates and thus enabling them with certainty to reckon freight charges.

2. That the commission of nine, with rate-making powers, by controlling the soliciting agents of several companies and making impossible the objectionable methods which have hitherto been resorted to by them in order to secure traffic for their respective freight and passenger lines, will not only remove a disturbing and demoralizing element, which through unequal rates has injured both the corporations and the public, but as it proposes merely to regulate rates, while empowered to enforce rules resulting in a division of the traffic among the different lines on an equitable basis it has no power to make an actual division of tonnage or revenues, and will in no way violate either in spirit or letter, the Interstate Commerce Law.

3. That while under the rules of the new association the rate-making power would be taken from individual railways and vested, so far as competitive through traffic is concerned, in the commission of nine, there is the assurance that the object of this commission will not be to advance rates, but to maintain them upon a lasting basis, for the common good and within the limits of the national law.

New York, Sept. 23.—The special committee of eight appointed to revise the agreement for the maintenance of rates by the railways in the Trunk Line and Central Traffic associations will require several days to complete its work. The entire week may be consumed. Mr. Seargeant, general manager of the Grand Trunk, and Mr. Gray, vice-president of the Pennsylvania lines, west of Pittsburgh, have been unable to attend the meetings up to the present, but they will be on hand to-morrow.

HOLMES'S TRIAL FIXED.

IT WILL OPEN IN PHILADELPHIA ON OCT. 28.

Philadelphia, Sept. 23.—Herman W. Mudgett, alias H. H. Holmes, was arraigned before Judge Finletter in the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day on the indictment charging him with the murder of Benjamin F. Pictzel, in this city on Sept. 2, 1894. Upon the advice of his counsel, William H. Shoemaker and Samuel P. Rotan, the prisoner pleaded not guilty. District Attorney Graham asked that Monday, Oct. 28, be fixed for the beginning of the trial. Holmes's counsel objected to this date, but the judge, after hearing argument on both sides, stated that he thought Oct. 28 would give the defence sufficient time in which to prepare its case. He then ordered that the trial be set down for that day, with the understanding that when the time arrived for the trial neither side could expect to come into court and obtain a continuance on paltry excuses.

THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

Toronto, Sept. 23.—The Duke of Marlborough arrived in town this evening from the Falls on a private car of the Grand Trunk Railway, which had been placed at his disposal by Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson. The Duke excused himself from interviews with the press on the ground of being fatigued and retired early to his room. He leaves for Ottawa to-morrow evening.

WENT DOWN WITH THE YACHT.

Geneva, N.Y., Sept. 23.—Seven persons were drowned in the lake here yesterday by the sinking of a yacht which was run down by a steamer.

RUSSO-FRENCH ENTENTE.

GERMANY KEEPING A SHARP LOOK.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT TO ATTEND THE CORONATION OF NICHOLAS II.

Berlin, Sept. 23.—Baron Von Kiderlen-Waechter, a personal friend of the Emperor, has been nominated German minister at Copenhagen. This appointment is regarded as the key-note of a policy the part of Germany to closely watch developments of the Russo-French entente. It is reported that M. Faure, president of France, has decided to visit St. Petersburg in the spring. He has arranged with Prince Lobanoff, tovisky, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, who is now spending his holidays in France, for a grand demonstration of the united French, Russian and British fleets to take place at Copenhagen.

Berlin, Sept. 23.—With reference to report that M. Faure has decided to visit St. Petersburg next spring and has arranged with the Russian foreign minister for a grand demonstration of the French, Russian and Danish fleets at Copenhagen, the Paris correspondent of the 'Lokal Anzeiger,' telegraphs that M. Faure will be escorted by a French squadron to Copenhagen, where, after visiting the King and Queen of Denmark, he will proceed to St. Petersburg and then to Moscow to attend the coronation of the Emperor of Russia.

Constantinople, Sept. 23.—M. Nohovitch, the Russian ambassador to Turkey, is gone to Alexandria, with the knowledge of the Sultan, to confer with the Khedive.

THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.

HOSPITALS OVERFLOWED BY SICK SOLDIERS.

Paris, Sept. 23.—Advises received from Madagascar reveal a deplorable condition of affairs in that island. Hospitals calculated for the accommodation of 250 men are crowded 600 sick soldiers, lying upon improvised beds, insufficiently attended by a few nurses. In each hospital hundreds of patients are lying groaning on the ground, and suffering from lack of food, while the disease prevails everywhere about the camp. Doctors are unable to do anything for them, and the mortality is very small when the conditions are taken into consideration. Few of the soldiers, however, recover completely. Those attacked with illness have been reduced by anæmia and so suffer strange hallucinations as to be incapable of further service.

The small bodies have proved malingersers. The other bodies are dying, but are debilitated from lack of food, and are the victims of brutality and hands of subalterns. In many cases the bodies of French soldiers have been found by dogs before they could be buried. In a letter to the Minister of War, General Duchane openly admitted the hardships of the march and the lack of necessary service have sent 300 men to the hospital, and that the bad climate was treating the troops.

A FEMALE 'CROOK'.

Stratford, Ont., Sept. 23.—A woman, who gave her name as Anna C. Gorman, president of the Y.W.C.A., Toronto, visited a number of citizens, soliciting subscription to the cause of the association. Her name is well known, and on the strength of his name, others were induced to subscribe. It afterwards transpired that Mr. Ferguson's name had been used, and suspicion was aroused, which increased by the subsequent discovery that the woman had registered at the Hotel under the name of E. W. Gorman. The police were called, and she was arrested on the eve of her departure for London, for which place she had purchased a ticket. On being taken to headquarters, she acknowledged her conduct and was remanded to jail for a formal hearing. The prisoner's untended information as to having largely worked other towns, and of her intention of doing London. She is twenty-five years of age, rather good looking, and very ladylike.

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